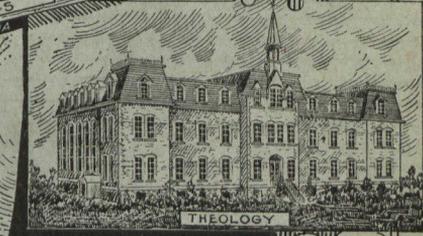
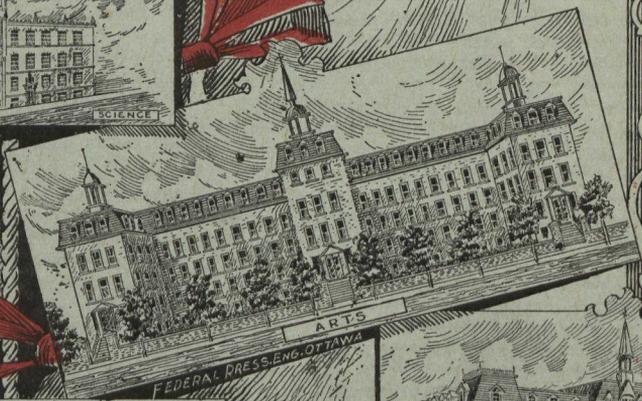
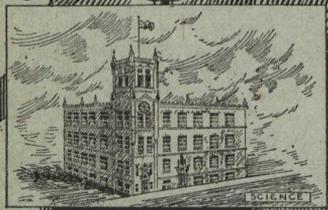




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UNIVERSITY
OF OTTAWA
REVIEW

No. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Vol. VI

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

AS the May-June number of the REVIEW had to be printed and placed in the hands of its readers before College closed for vacation, naturally the chronicle of certain events, since grown remote, must be made in the present issue. Among others is the Annual Commencement, the details of which are presented to us by the *Ottawa Morning Citizen* of June 17th. The account is as follows:—

The fifty-fifth annual commencement of the University of Ottawa, held yesterday, marked a red letter day in the history of the institution. The students and their friends were out in force, and at regular intervals the convocation hall rang with the time honored cry of V-a-r-s-i-t-y, rah, rah, rah. It was a memorable occasion, marking as it did the close of one of the most successful scholastic years in the history of Ottawa College. The proceedings were honored by a distinguished gathering. Amongst those present were Mgr. Sbarretti, Papal Delegate; Judge Curran, Montreal; Rev. Father Emery, Rector of the University; Fathers Valiquette, Lacoste, Gervais, Nilles, Antoine, Gauvreau, T. Murphy, O'Boyle, Fulham, Sherry, Fallon, Herwig, Kirwin, McGurty, Fortier, Duvic, and Prof. Stockley. Father Emery in his address, made an important and interesting announcement. He said that Ottawa University had been placed on the list of

Universities entered in the competition for the Rhodes' scholarship. In alternate years the students will compete for the prize money. On the list of Canadian universities are Toronto, Queen's McMaster, Victoria and Ottawa. The successful competitor will by the conditions governing the granting of the scholarship be entitled to full tuition at Oxford University for a term of years. Rev. Father Emery referred in congratulatory terms to the success which had attended the year's work at the University and wished the students a pleasant vacation.

Mgr. Sbarretti addressed the student body at length, giving much good advice. His Excellency impressed the necessity of working conscientiously and earnestly during school hours in order to secure a proper training and equipment for after life. His remarks were frequently applauded by the students. The conferring of degrees was the signal for repeated demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The valedictory was delivered by Mr. Joseph McDonald of Ottawa, a member of the graduating class. It was an able effort well received by the fellow students. In the course of his remarks he referred to the very pleasant relations that existed between teachers and students and the profit from an intellectual standpoint gained by the latter during the course at college. A couple of selections by the college orchestra were well rendered. The convocation hall was lavishly decorated with flags and bunting. Above the platform were the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Irish and Papal flags. The variety of patriotic colors lent an inspiring touch to the scene.



The Rector's Address

Your Excellency, Rev. Fathers, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The kind Providence that guides the trend of human affairs, sweetly but surely, in the order predestined from all time, has been bountiful, indeed, during the past year. Prosperity has beamed on the face of a progressive world, and the twentieth century has entered on its course under the aegis of good fortune.

In a special way, has the University of Ottawa been favored. To-day she is particularly grateful, for she too, has felt the fostering care of kind Providence and God has deigned, in a singular manner, to consider the humility of His handmaid. Hence, on this solemn occasion, in the presence of so distinguished an audience, she magnifies the Lord even as the Virgin Mother in the Canticle "for the great things He hath done in her."

There is, indeed, much to be thankful for. Looking back, we find with gratification, that in the scholastic year, just closing, the attendance in the halls of Ottawa University has sensibly increased. The quality of our student-body, it would seem, has gone on refining, and if we are to judge from the fact that this year no dismissal has found place on our records, notwithstanding a strict though paternal discipline, the conclusion is, that the boys of 1903 are among the worthiest sons of this Institution. Add to this the ever-evident cheerfulness of the professorial staff, their sympathy with their students, together with the excellent relations existing with the parents, and we feel that to-day we should express our grateful recognition of it all.

Gratitude, then, is due, not only to these our friends, more closely related, but also to our well-wishers. And from this category of well-wishers, I believe none are excluded.

As a powerful incentive to our earnest desire to fulfil an arduous task, both the General and the Provincial Administration of the Oblate Order have vied with each other in encouraging substantially the noble work.

With them the civil power has co-operated in a striking

manner. It may not be unknown to you, that the University of Ottawa has been conceded equal rights with the sister Universities of Ontario, with respect to the Scholarships founded by the late Cecil Rhodes. And, in pursuance of the founder's plans, she expects to be able, in the future, to send, every few years, a representative student to Oxford. The Imperial Government has honored the Faculty, by extending an invitation to the Rector, to assist at the first re-union of the Colonial Universities' Conference, to be held shortly in London, under the chairmanship of the Premier of England, a mark of esteem all the more to be appreciated since our direct co-operation has been solicited.

But in the summary of the year's events, there is one feature, it seems to me, that forms a fitting climax to the other favors. I allude to the presence among us, of the first representative of His Holiness, on whom our beloved Institution directly depends. The presence of His Excellency, Mgr. Sbaretti, means much to the University of Ottawa, which is Catholic *first, last and always*, attached heart and soul, to the See of Peter, craving for no favor that she cannot obtain as a Catholic institution, yet, the measure of her zeal is the measure of Christ's devotedness to humanity.

Nevertheless, if we consider the points from which one can form a judgement, her program, her ever-growing staff, her equipment, it is evident, that in her own sphere no apology is needed for the assertion that in every respect she is second to none.



—In the service of mankind to be
 A guardian god below ; still to employ
 The minds brave ardor in heroic aims,
 Such as may raise us o'er the grovelling herd,
 And make us shine for ever—that is life.

THOMSON.

Valedictory

[By JOSEPH H. MCDONALD, B.A.]

Your Excellency, Your Honor, etc.,



THE time has come when we must take of you a final and affectionate farewell. Fate ordained that we should meet in mutual friendship to pass together the blissful days of our college career which comes to a close this morning. For seven years we have partaken of the rich fruits tendered us by Alma Mater, but now she has finished with us, not however without leaving prepared us to engaged with some hope of success in the battle of life. We have reached the goal towards which we directed our humble efforts ; hence the feeling of calm satisfaction which pervades our hearts to-day.

Glancing in retrospect on the life we are now about to leave, sweet memories of all the happy scenes, that have brightened the path by which we mounted, crowd one upon the other in our thought-sick brain. Now we behold the tearing asunder of those ties of friendship which have bound us together. It would indeed be a pleasure for us to tarry longer to live our college days again, but duty, whose calls we must obey, would have us enter into other and larger spheres. If we go forth this morning with the blessing of a Catholic education, we must realize the responsibilities with which we are burdened. We are conscious that the course of studies pursued by us has brought its reward, accompanied nevertheless with grave and serious obligations. We must be, and I am safe in saying for my classmates, we are prepared to espouse the cause of truth and right against contending foes. In this supreme crisis, when rationalism and various other forms of unbelief, have raised their voices in persistent endeavors to hurl from his eternal throne, God himself, who shall be found ready to valiantly struggle for the supremacy of truth and justice? Who, I say, unless the Catholic student, educated by devout Catholic teachers? Our course of philosophy has prepared us to discern the true from the false ; that which has but external show,

from that whose merit comes from its inner worthiness. The study of history of philosophy has brought us in contact with the great moulders of thought of the last 2000 years. History repeats itself ; we have seen wherein lie the errors of the past, we will be therefore able to make provision for impending storms. The study of political economy has taught us to express ourselves in an open and fearless manner, when a question of division of labor, right of taxation, or the rights and duties of the working-men is involved. Such a knowledge is necessary in this age when Capital and Labor are pitted one against the other, each preparing for the intended leap at the other's throat. I do not wish to tire you with this tedious recital ; but let us hope that when an occasion to utilize the learning we have acquired offers itself, we may not be found idle boasters.

The members of the graduating class of 1903 feel that we should be wanting in our duty were we to allow this opportunity to pass without extending our congratulations to the Faculty on the completion of this the fifty-fifth scholastic year, and without expressing our thanks for their having seen fit to give us the opportunity to obtain our University Degree.

Reverend Fathers, kind professors, the class of 1903, in the name of that education which you have advanced, of those sciences which you have encouraged, of that religion which you have adorned, thank you for sacrifices undergone, and for the endeavors made for our advancement ; we pray that the smiles of a beneficent Providence will be ever upon you. Permit us now to convey to you the sincere assurance that we appreciate your efforts, and no matter how cruelly or how kindly fortune may deal with us, we shall ever look back with joy to the time when we were under your care. If it please God, that we should occupy positions of importance in the world, be assured, dear Fathers, that we shall always be anxious to refer our success in a great measure to your advice and instruction. This certificate which we have but just now received, shall serve as an irrevocable binding to this institution, which it is our pleasure to call by that sweet name *Alma Mater*. We will ever hail with delight the occasion which will enable us to visit our former college home, within whose

time-honored walls we have together — you to teach and we to learn — delved into the hidden mysteries of philosophic lore, studied with delight some wondrous physical phenomena, or conned some illustrious classic author. Though our sojourn with you is at an end, our tender feelings for you, kind Fathers, are lasting.

To our parents, whether absent or present, we turn with feelings of loyal affection, and we say with all our hearts "May God bless and reward you." Permit us to publicly give expression to our sentiments of gratitude, and if we are not expecting too much, let us hope that you this morning share in our triumph.

Fellow students who are leaving you. Little wonder it is when, that a feeling of genuine regret oppresses our hearts this morning, when we realize that we must leave, perhaps never to see again, you who have been to us such soul true friends, you who have shared alike our joys and our sorrows. The fall of a leaf does not bring enduring sadness, because we know that ere long luxuriant foliage will again bedeck the trees; the decay of the beautiful flowers causes slight regret, because we know that, in a short time, they will bloom again. This resembles your position, dear comrades, but it is not ours; you go to your homes, but you will return here in two short months; we shall never return. In this hour of regrets there is a softening ray playing gently around the gloom of our hearts; there is the knowledge that the memories of pleasant years spent with you, shall help to cheer us on our way. Yours is now the duty of upholding the honor of this institution; guard it zealously, for it is a sacred trust.

To the Foot-Ball Team, we would say: "Long may the laurels of victory rest on your banner." Although we cannot be present in person, to cheer you on to victory, yet our spirit will always be with you.

Dear classmates: We have arrived at the consummation of our journey; we are now graduates of Alma Mater. But all does not end here; a harder and more difficult road lies in front of us. What the yet unborn years hold in store for us, we are not permitted to know; but this we do know: our future will be as we

make it. When we consider that we are in this sense the architects of our own fortunes; that "where there is a will there is a way," how strongly should we be stimulated to put forth our best endeavors to achieve all that is within our reach, to elevate ourselves as men, to the highest possible point. Let me urge upon you to be faithful to Alma Mater and being faithful to her, we must be faithful to ourselves.

Fellow-students, we will not say farewell, for that were too cruel a word and our friendship has been of too sacred a nature to be shattered by the utterance of it. Permit us then to say "Au revoir."



ENLARGE THOU ME IN LOVE.

Enlarge Thou me in love, that I may taste
 E'en with inmost palate of my heart—
 Dissolved in love—O Love ! how sweet Thou art,
 How sweet it is to love Thee ! Love is chaste,
 Patient, unselfish. Jesu ! let me haste
 To choose, with all Thy friends, the better part ;
 Thereafter, heeding not the pain, the smart,
 Walk bravely in the path which Thou hast traced.

Enlarge Thou me in love, that I may live
 With love imbued, fulfilled, inspired ; may be
 Bathed in Thy love, Thy boundless charity ;
 Set free my heart, O Love ! that I may give
 All that I have, whatever is in me—
 All love, all homage, O my Love ! to Thee.

FRANCIS W. GREY.

Leo XIII

A RETROSPECT.



ANOTHER milestone has been set up on the road of History, and the world has just lost one of its greatest men. In the ninety-fourth year of his age, and the twenty-sixth of his Pontificate, our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. has yielded up his soul to God. Saint, scholar and statesman, he has for a quarter of a century fed the lambs and sheep of Christ. It will not be amiss for us to glance back at that long and laborious career of the great Pope. Vincenzo Gioacchino Pecci was born at Carpineto in the Volscian mountains on March 2nd. 1810. He came of a noble family of Sienese origin. His father was a colonel in the army of Napoleon I., while his mother traced her descent from Cola di Rienzi. At seven years of age young Pecci was taken to the Jesuit school at Viterbo. He remained there eight years and then proceeded to the Eternal City, to pursue his studies in the famous Roman College. In 1832 he won his Doctor's cap and was admitted to the College of Nobles to study diplomacy. In 1837 he was created Monsignor, and in 1838 Apostolic Delegate at Benevento where his success was so complete that three years later he was promoted to the Delegation at Perugia, and the following year made Nuncio at Brussels.

During those few years among the fierce and lawless people of Benevento and grim Perugia his motto had been : firmness, tempered by kindness ; chastisement, followed by reform. In Brussels his success was equally marked. He became a *persona gratissima* to the King and Queen, maintained harmony between Church and State, and began to show that interest in educational work which was to be one of the glories of his Pontificate. In 1844 Mgr. Cittadini, Bishop of Perugia died, and both clergy and people begged that Mgr. Pecci might take his place. In 1846, consequently, he left Brussels, passing through England where he dined with Queen Victoria and heard O'Connell speak in Parliament.

Having taken up his residence in Perugia he commenced to show the same activity and love of personal supervision that characterized his career as Delegate and later on as Pope. In the Consistory of 1853 he was created Cardinal by Pius IX. So far his career had been rapid and brilliant. At the age of 40 he was Bishop and Cardinal, known to many as an able scholar and wise administrator. But henceforward he seemed to disappear altogether from public view, devoting himself absolutely to his diocese from the day he took possession of his See until he became Pope. He was an energetic and zealous Bishop, and his ideal was to form a holy and learned clergy. In this as in many other undertakings he was very successful, and before long his diocese was one of the most flourishing in the peninsula. On February 7th, 1878, Pius IX. died—on February 20th, Joachim Pecci was elected Pope and took the name of Leo XIII. He had always been frail, he was now an old man of 68 years. Who in that august conclave thought that he would yet live a quarter of a century to see thrones with new occupants, nations with new frontiers and regimes; that he would force those rulers and peoples to recognize in the Church the greatest moral power that the world has ever seen!

A month after his election the new Pope published the first of that series of deep and practical Encyclicals which have kept the eyes of the Catholic world turned ever Romewards. The 'Inscrutabili' treated at length of the dangers to which modern governments expose themselves by their hostility towards the Church and her dogma, and clearly pointed out that the Civil Power cannot maintain its dignity, nor the Law its authority, if the Church is hampered in her teaching of truth and morality. The practical application of this doctrine was shown in the 'Quod Apostolici' of the following December, condemning Communism and Socialism. The Civil Power was told in the plainest terms that this new and terrible danger could only be averted by the help of the Church. Let the world but recognize the Holy See with its divine right to teach, and it may then hope to settle legitimately and securely its own dynastic and economic problems. Time and again has this solemn warning been uttered, and despite the general indifference some governments were brought to listen to his voice. When

Leo succeeded to the Papal Chair, the Kulturkampf was at its height. He proposed a mutual understanding between Church and State, and gave practical directions to the Centrum by which it forced the repeal of every odious enactment, restored to the Prussian Hierarchy its liberty and authority and sent the Iron Chancellor to Canossa. Later the Pope was asked to arbitrate between Germany and Spain in the Caroline Islands dispute, the Emperor and Chancellor thereby emphasizing before the world their respect for the moral power of the Papacy. Leo carried out the same policy in Belgium, protesting against the abolition of the Nunciature, proposed by a Liberal Cabinet, and repelling sectarian attacks on Christian education, while at the same time exhorting the Bishops to avoid undue friction with the State. The profound respect of Belgium for the Holy See at the present day is sufficient proof of his success. Appeals were also made to the Emperors of Russia and Japan, with like results. In France too, the Pope's influence was used to reconcile all parties to the Republican form of government. Unfortunately the Catholics of that country did not rally to his counsels, thus giving the anti-religious element a chance to grasp the reins of power, with the result that at this moment we are witnessing a religious persecution which is a disgrace to Twentieth Century civilization.

The late Pope's interest in the working classes has been shown time and again. In fact, since the day when he and the German Emperor ratified the Labour Congress of Berlin, Leo has taken a most active part in the search for a clear solution of that great and delicate question of modern times—the rights and obligations of Capital and Labor. The celebrated Encyclical "On the condition of the working classes" appeared in 1891, after consultation with two eminent authorities, Cardinals Manning and Gibbons. It denounces in scathing terms abuses of Capitalism while at the same time condemning Socialism. To quote M. de Vogüé "The Holy Father (in this letter) has not indeed solved the social problem, but he has stated it more precisely than was ever done before, by tracing it to those hidden sources from which the woes of humanity spring, and he has fearlessly chosen his part with the weak and feeble, appealing to ethical—nay to Christian ideas, with no less

courage in expounding principles than wise moderation in carrying them out." The result has been widespread. If Socialism has been successfully fought in Germany by the Centrum, and in Belgium held back by the Government, it is owing to the execution of the Papal programme. Under his impulse and guidance Catholic Democracy has become a power of the first magnitude in many European States, and among the grandest sights of his reign must be numbered those numerous and enthusiastic pilgrimages of working-men, notably from France, who have gone to Rome to lay at Leo's feet their homage of love and gratitude.

The Oriental Churches were treated with particular solicitude by the late Pope. He secured from the Porte a recognition of Armenian rights, put an end to several minor schisms among the Armenians and Chaldeans, and in 1880 raised the Armenian Patriarch—Antonius Hassan—to the Cardinalate. One of his cherished dreams was the re-union of the East. To this end he published in 1894 the Constitution 'Orientalium,' which going back beyond the time of Photius and Cerularius decreed to the Eastern Churches complete internal autonomy, provided they maintain the Catholic creed and acknowledge the Roman Primacy. The hoary Eastern rites have been treated by him with respect and veneration, he has established a splendid college at Beyrouth, and added to the Roman Breviary the feasts of several Eastern Saints. If the East has not yet responded to the call, still his great idea has been traced in imperishable characters, and will, no doubt, at some future date form a basis of settlement. In the West too the eyes of Leo have been turned longingly towards the dissident churches. Hence the truly Papal letter "To all Christian rulers and peoples," as also the letter "To the English" of 1895 and the Constitution on Anglican Orders. There are many who attribute to the latter the recent numerous conversions among the Anglican clergy. He has also been a zealous Propagator of the Faith; never before under any Pontiff has the Catholic Hierarchy had such extension: two Patriarchates and thirteen Archbishoprics have been created; twenty Bishoprics have become Archbishoprics; three Delegations Apostolic, one hundred and nine Episcopal Sees, seventy-five Vicariates Apos-

toxic, and thirty-five Prefectures Apostolic have come into existence during his reign; creating fresh provinces from Scotland to Bosnia, from Egypt to China and throughout both Americas. Within the Church he has enforced and strengthened discipline by centralization. Uniformity of thought and manner, love of Roman customs and traditions have been fostered among the higher clergy by the foundation of numerous Colleges in the Eternal City to train the future priests of many nations. The Religious Orders have been bound together by closer ties, and their scattered branches drawn beneath one supreme authority. In the world of letters Leo has always been a magnificent patron, and has left nothing undone to further ecclesiastical education. He it was who raised our own Ottawa College to the dignity of a Catholic University, and conferred a similar favor on Fribourg and Washington. He increased the faculties of Maynooth and Louvain, and allowed English Catholics to attend Oxford and Cambridge. By the famous Encyclical 'Aeterni Patris' of 1879 he re-established Catholic Philosophy on a firm basis by bringing it back to the principles of St. Thomas. To foster the study of Ecclesiastical History and Archeology he threw open the Vatican Library and gave large sums to the Roman Archeological Commission. He encouraged the reading of the Classics, gave his patronage to the Fine Arts, and himself composed numerous Latin Poems which will be handed down to posterity as marvels of modern thought embodied in the rich tongue of Cicero and Horace. To quote his own words, he wished Catholics "to use the advantages which flow from education, science, civilization, wise and peaceful liberty" while at the same time he would have them remember that "a law of Providence confirmed by history shows that man cannot strike at the first principles of religion without sapping the foundations of social order and prosperity." If men thought that Leo would thrust aside the spiritual arms, aims and claims of the Church in favour of the arms of diplomacy, they were mistaken. His great arm was ever prayer and devotion. His wisdom was what the 'Imitation' calls "the foolishness of Christ." The Rosary, the Third Order of St. Francis, the Scapular of Mount Carmel have been constantly preached by him; in

his varied writings he displays great devotion to St. Thomas, St. Alphonsus, and especially the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin.

He has often been called a Liberal Pope. Liberal he was as regards liberality of mind and absence of bigotry, magnanimity towards adversaries, friendship for true science and progress. But he had not that belief in liberty which led Pius IX in 1846 so nearly to treat with Mazzini. He had no sympathy for Free Criticism and Free Thought in everything. He did not think that modern civilization was the ideal of perfection. His attitude towards the 'Modern Spirit' is apparent in the letter on 'Americanism,' where, while sympathizing with peculiarities of national character and admitting that, even in Church practices, individualism is accorded a large scope, he nevertheless points out most strongly that the Faith of the Saints is for every age, that the spiritual life of man consists in supernatural, not merely natural virtues, that a Liberalism which ignores these facts and tries to modify doctrine to suit the times, is attacking the very foundations of the Church. As to the singularly modern problem how to combine loyalty to the ancient Faith with fidelity to advancing science and increasing intellectual light, he has shown what stand the Church takes by encouraging the labours of such men as Mercier, Lorenzelli, Farges, Cornoldi, Kleutgen and Billot in Philosophy and Theology; Pastor, Jungmann and Grisar in History; Baczek, Vigouroux, Hummelauer and Knabenbauer in Biblical research, not to speak of the recently founded Biblical Commission which marks an epoch in Church annals.

Perhaps the greatest characteristic of the late Pope was his vivid and deep-rooted conviction of the reality of a Universal Church governed by a Universal Pontiff. His every word and action was imbued with this idea, whether he propounded dogma, condemned error or denounced the powers of the world with their iniquitous laws. This conviction it was which enabled him to scan the whole horizon of religious truth and thus see how far he could proceed with safety on the road of conciliation. In this lies the secret of his broad manner of treating with antagonistic governments, with non-Catholic creeds, with historical and biblical

critics, with votaries of modern science ; always searching, even amid falsehood, for the spark of truth. Go through the volumes of his Encyclicals and you will almost imagine that on the top of each page is written in strong deep character "Go ye and teach all nations." To the same source may be traced that indomitable courage with which he has ever uplifted his voice in the cause of truth and justice. In Germany he has had to face schism, in Austria the 'Los von Rom,' in France insolent infidelity, in Ireland he has had to condemn the Land League and hurt the patriotism of his best sons, in England truth has forced him to reject Anglican Orders and alienate many from the movement of re-union, in America he has repressed innovations heedless of the spirit of independence, in Italy he stands continually face to face with the heir of the revolution and calmly tells him he is a robber, despite the threats of Garibaldian hatred. What has been the result of all this? Leo has laid the foundation of the new Christendom which takes the place of the one founded by Hadrian. That moral power which in the middle ages made Kings and divided Empires by its sway over the Christian sword, has now by its own intrinsic worth assumed a preponderating influence in the affairs of the world. Not only has Catholicity learned to look, as of yore, to the See of Peter for light and counsel, but that great world-power—the Democracy, has recognized in the Pope a true friend and champion, to whose voice nations have been made to listen in the crucial problems of marriage, citizenship, association, work and wages. Thus much has Leo done, and done it well ; he now enjoys the reward of his labors. The world has lost an amiable, courteous, conciliating, fascinating personality ; a cultured scholar, deep philosopher and eminent theologian ; a man simple in his habits, devoted to work, "living on a franc a day and earning it," singularly austere in his daily life. It was impossible to approach him without loving him. To those of us especially who have experienced his welcoming smile, his gentle fatherly words and his heart-born benediction and prayer, there is a sense of loss and pain, tempered still by the thought that if the world has lost a great man and the Church a great Pope, Heaven has gained a Saint.

JOHN H. SHERRY, O. M. I., D.D.

“Sins of a Saint”

The following review from the pen of Rev. Father Johnston, of Baltimore, is printed here by request. The student will admire not only the author's learning, but the fearlessness with which he invites verification by indicating book and page of citation, something the writers of these “romances” are not usually fond of doing.

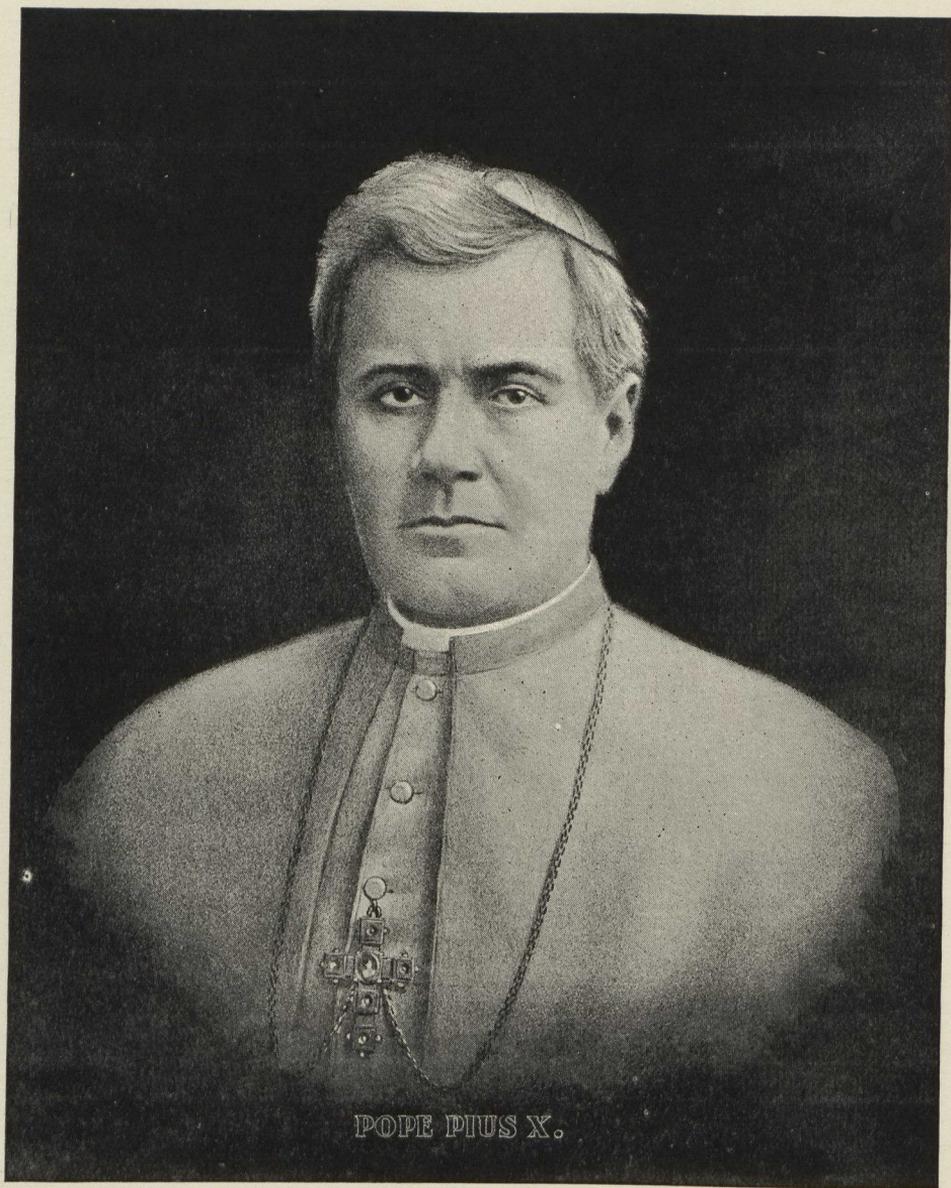
To the President of the International Catholic Truth Society :

DEAR SIR—At your request I have carefully examined the “Sins of a Saint,” by J. R. Aitken. (D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1903.) The following is the conclusion I arrived at regarding it :

It strikes me as amateurish as a novel or romance, and it is beyond all doubt a slander both upon a great man and upon the Catholic Church, of which he is an honored saint. This is strong language, but I use it deliberately and for these reasons :

The book deals with the character of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. According to our author he is worse than a criminal. He is a liar, a sly diplomat who would not scruple to employ any means, however base, which would further his ends (pp. 45, 48, 57, 60, 70, 102, 288 and 302) ; a tyrant when in power (55, 97) ; revengeful, (60, 73) ; Satanic, ”demonical in disposition (38, 39, 203), capable even of counselling a young monk to break his vow of chastity in order to further his own political purposes (45 to 50, 71), a disturber of the realm, treacherous to his king, prosecutor and murderer of an innocent maiden—in a word an incarnation of political ambition unchecked by any consideration of honor, virtue or even humanity. So much for Dunstan.

The Papacy is also the target for the most savage abuse of the tone to which we are accustomed in the reading of such books as the alleged “Confessions of Maria Monk,” et al (pp. 44, 56, 74, 75, 97, 102, 162, 105). The monks are painted in colors which



POPE PIUS X.

would make even "Friar Tuck" ashamed. They are drunken, revengeful, cruel, murderous, and so on. Every person and everything dear to Catholic members is held up to scorn and abused in language which at times is so foul, so intemperate as to excite our pity for the writer.

Now what justification in history is there for such awful charges against English Catholicism of the Tenth Century? None. Before the time of Lingard, Dunstan's character had, it is true, been a favorite theme for the attacks of anti-Catholic writers like Hallam, Hume, Turner, Southey, Henry, Rapin, Carte. The charges of these men were fearlessly and successfully met by Lingard, chiefly in chapter XIII. of his "History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church" (2 vols., 1845). Since that time the tide has almost completely turned in favor of Dunstan; anyhow, the old virulence of style has entirely given place to moderate criticism, even in quarters most anti-Catholic. Since Mr. Aitken makes a great show of historical learning I will mention some leading writers in proof of my statement.

To begin with the authorities cited by our author. He refers us chiefly to Green, Kemble and Milner. Milner is not an authority. He is not mentioned in the latest and best Bibliography of English History by Charles Gross. But Green and Kemble are authorities. Now if you pick up Kemble's "Saxons in England" at pp. 558, 461 (edition of 1876) of chap. IX., vol. II., you will find an estimate of Dunstan completely adverse to that given by our author. The same with Green, who pays a flattering tribute to Dunstan, both in his "History of the English People" (chap. IV., vol. I.) and in his "Short History of the English People" (chap. 1, p. 57, et seq., edition of 1899). Mr. Aitken even quotes Stubbs, a great authority on this matter. Here again the same story. Stubbs in his "Memorials of St. Dunstan" (R. S., London, 1874) gives a glowing picture of the saint, as glowing as the most sensitive Catholic could desire, fully as flattering as that given by Lingard (see pp. 103 to 109 and 117 to 120. Introduction). Finally, our author has the effrontery, on p. 321, to quote even Lingard for the substantiation of "the main facts of the conduct imputed to him," *i.e.*, Dunstan, the conduct referred to consisting

in the bloody mutilation of a woman. On the contrary Lingard distinctly states the opposite. Mr. Aitken's reference is nothing less than an outrage upon all historical decency.

So much for the authorities cited by the author. I have gone further and examined others of even a more recent date. In them I can find nothing whatever to justify such an attack upon Dunstan and early English Catholicity. And these authorities are all Protestant. Foremost is one of the latest and in most respects the ablest one volume "History of the Church of England," by H. O. Wakeman (1897). His estimate of Dunstan and of Dunstan's works, both as Archbishop and as statesman is highly flattering (pp. 67 to 72). A similarly favorable judgment is found in "The English Church in the Middle Ages" (pp. 45 to 52) by the Rev. William Hunt (1895). The "Student's History of England," by no less a competent and fair writer than Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner (1900) says enough in its brief way (pp. 65 to 79) to entirely discredit Mr. Aitken's romance. A very recent and able "History of England" by E. F. Powell and T. F. Tout (pp. 39 to 43) gives a favorable estimate of Dunstan and his work. Lastly, even an habitually anti-Catholic historian like W. F. Hook, says of Dunstan ("Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. 1, p. 403, 1882), whom he freely criticises, that despite his "many and great faults," he was "nevertheless a good and virtuous man, deserving, though often our censure, yet always our respect."

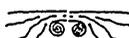
From the preceding you can therefore see very plainly that Mr. Aitken's book is a romance pure and simple. He is utterly ignorant of or ignores all the history written in the last fifty years or more. The latest English historians give the lie direct to his story, and even the bigoted and uninformed writers anterior to Lingard would blush at the foulness of Mr. Aitken's language and thought. Moreover, it must be plain that he either did not read the authors cited by him or else maliciously misquoted them. In the case of Lingard he utters a plain falsehood. He terms his story an "historical romance." It may be romance, though a poor thing even at that, but it surely is not "historical."

I am sorry to have spent so much time over such a worthless and really venomous book. But I have done so for good reasons.

In the first place the author has made such a show of historical knowledge that the incautious are likely to bow down before his superior wisdom. A prominent morning newspaper here in Baltimore spoke of the book in very flattering terms. The reviewer was evidently scared by the pretentious array of English authorities quoted in the foot-notes.

Then, too, the book at bottom and in intention is not so much a romance as an attack upon the Catholic Church in the form of a novel. As such it is sure to have a large circulation, particularly among Anglicans. Lastly, it is issued by a well known firm—Appleton & Co.—whose prestige alone can win a large audience for almost any book. Why this firm should lend its name to such an infamous attack upon its Catholic patrons is rather hard to see. Had the book any real literary merit one could understand. But it is decidedly amateurish, even as a novel. In the absence of any proof of intentional anti-Catholic bias on the part of this firm I suppose the most charitable conclusion to come to is that the scholarship of its literary critics is of a very low order, whilst that of its historical critics is simply beneath contempt.

LUCIAN JOHNSTON.



THE WAVE

(From *Tiedge*.)

“Whither, thou turbid wave?
Whither, with so much haste,
As if a thief wert thou?”
“I am the wave of Life,

Stained with my margin's dust:
From the struggle and the strife
Of the narrow stream, I fly
To the sea's immensity,
To wash from the slime
Of the muddy banks of Time.”

—LONGFELLOW.

Eileen's Protégé.

"Well, the fire is no enemy this morning, Mike," remarked Father Tim, to his curate, as he divested himself of his heavy overcoat. "I tell you Mike," he continued a minute later as he threw himself into his big easy chair and proceeded to toast his feet before the bright grate fire. "I tell you, the cold of those sharp winter mornings goes right through my *ould* bones. I'm not as young as I used to be, and the early Mass begins to bother me a little."

"Faith, 'tis your own fault, Tim," replied the other, "I've been craving you for the last year to let me say Mass in the morning; but, no, you must needs go yourself every morning or the church will fall down."

"But Mike, what would the poor *crayturs* do if I didn't go? There's *ould* Pat O'Toole, *shure*, he'd die if I didn't talk to him at the door every morning about that cancer that he thinks he has; and there's *ould* Biddy Malone, poor *craytur*, and then there's Miss Eileen from the big house — do you know, Mike, that girl is more like an angel than an earthly being."

"Faith she is that same, Tim, and I suppose the squire will be marrying her to one of those *fine* Englishmen that visit the big house so often."

"Not he. She may be his ward, Mike, but thanks to her father's foresight, she has a free hand in her choice of a husband and you may be sure she will ——"

R-r-r-r-r-ring!!

"Well, who can this be, here so early!" exclaimed Father Tim, "Biddy will be moaning about keeping the breakfast and I can't ——"

"Father Tim! Miss O'Halloran wants to see you, if your Reverence is not too busy," and Biddy dropped her usual curtsey.

As the priest stepped into the hall he was greeted by a vision of female loveliness. Eileen O'Halloran was indeed striking by beautiful, yet her beauty was of a character that the heart feels,

more than the eye sees. A little above the ordinary height, transparently fair, with dark hair, brow serene and well defined, and a contour decidedly Grecian, she appeared to the good old priest like an angel about to bless him. A lady she was in grace, form and feature.

"Good morning! the top o' the morning to you, Miss Eileen!" exclaimed Father Tim giving her a hearty handshake.

"Good morning, Father, I intended to see you at mass but you were away before I could catch you so I decided to walk over and see you here."

By this time they had reached the warm sitting room; Father Mike having meanwhile betaken himself elsewhere.

"Sit down, Miss Eileen, and rest yourself," said the priest kindly. "It's quite a walk from the church. What's the news?"

"Why I've been to Dublin, Father."

"Now have you indeed" said the priest, with a smile.

"Indeed I have, and I've brought something for you. I thought you might like some cigars, [cigars were Father Tim's one weakness] so I brought you a box of—they call them *Havanas*;" with a mischievous twinkle in her eye.

Ah, Miss Eileen! You are going to ruin a poor *ould* priest with your luxuries," and a tear glistened in his eye as he took the proffered treasure.

"But I have something else I wish to speak to you about, Father."

"What is it?" asked the priest, "something you want Joe to take over to widow Malone?"

"No Father, it's about a poor unfortunate I picked up in Dublin."

"Hem! Hem!" said Father Tim becoming interested at once, "what kind of an old lady is she?"

"But she's not an old lady, Father."

"Ho! is she very young?"

"Oh it's not a lady at all, Father: it's a young man," blushing deeply.

"Hem!" said the priest, "that sounds romantic. Where did you get him?"

"Why I went out slumming it alone yesterday morning, and

as I was passing a rum shop in the 'Liberties' a young man was thrown out, right at my feet. I — well to make it short, Father, he is now over at the lodge with James. I have come over to get you to see him and to see the Squire, my guardian, and get him some work on the estate; you know if I asked Squire Foley he would only laugh at me, but you could do anything with him. Now Father will you not try to help me."

"With all my heart, Miss Eileen;" replied the good natured priest, "but how old might your protégé be."

"He is twenty-four; and do you know, Father, he appears to be every inch a gentleman."

"A rather rash statement for so recent an acquaintance, Miss Eileen; but, however, bring him up this afternoon. We will work together, and, if with God's help we can rescue another soul, why praised be His Holy Name."

II.

Father Tim was upstairs reading his office after lunch when Joe Mulloy, his factotum, interrupted him with the news: "Miss O'Halloran and a gentleman are in to see you, your Reverence."

"A gentleman!" exclaimed the priest.

"Well his clothes may be a little out, your Reverence, but he's a gentleman, every inch of him."

"This is Mr. Burton, Father,—my friend Father O'Connell, Mr. Burton."

As the priest looked at the stranger the words he had already heard from Eileen and Joe came back to his mind—"Every inch a gentleman."

His clothes were dirty and ragged, his face drawn and bleared from riotous living but there was that subtle indefinable something in his face, his carriage and his tall commanding figure that declared the gentleman.

"Humph!" thought Father Tim to himself. "We have no street rough here."

"Father, I am going to the kitchen to see Bidy and I will leave you two gentleman here to talk together if you have no objections."

The words sounded far away to Father Tim so deep was his

abstraction ; but quickly collecting his thoughts he gave his attention to the matter on hand.

Here was a soul to be won and Father Tim resolved to win it.

Few knew men better than Father Tim O'Connell and he had a manner about him that was simply irresistible. Immediately on Eileen's departure he advanced toward the stranger and grasped his hand cordially. " Pardon my presumption, Mr. Burton," he said. " but something tells me you are not what you seem to be. Surely you are not an ordinary street loafer. "

" I am afraid, Father, that is all I am," replied the other.

" How long have you been leading such a life ? " asked the priest.

" Weil, Father, mine is a dreadful story of vice. My real name is Gerald O'Donnell. My father is a millionaire banker in San Francisco, and I am the younger of two sons. Immediately on the completion of my college course my father took me into his business ; but, I fell into dissipation and utterly heart-broken as well as angered at my conduct he gave me money and ordered me to leave the country. I came to Ireland, the land of my youthful dreams and to Dublin. Here I assumed another name and plunged anew into vice. Although in Dublin only one year, I've lodged in the ' cells ' a turn or two. On Thursday, my last cent was gone, and on Friday morning when, in a half drunk condition, I begged for a drink in the rum shop where I had spent my last penny, they threw me out. I lay in the street stunned by the fall and when I came to my senses, a fair vision of loveliness with the face of an angel was bending over me with tender words of sympathy. Miss O'Halloran could have done anything she wished with me that day, and—and——well the result is that I am here, Father, ready to begin life anew ; hoping to make amends for my past errors by a life of reparation. "

" Truly an excellent resolution, my son," said the old priest kindly. " Now the best way to begin is to kneel down and, with an humble and contrite heart, repeat in the holy sacrament of penance all that you have already told me. "

When Eileen returned an hour later she was greeted by a pair of happy faces, and she heard with much surprise that during that

time her protégé's name had changed from James Burton to Gerald O'Donnell. This however, was all of the story she was told.

That evening Father Tim paid a visit to Squire Foley and as a result Gerald O'Donnell became assistant gardner much to the joy of James who cordially welcomed his new assistant.

III.

The winter, spring and summer had gone, and the bright September days had half passed away. It was autumn, that sweet Irish autumn with all its indescribable beauties. The afternoon sun shone warmly down and Mr. O'Donnell,—strange, no one not even the Squire himsel had dared to call him by his Christian name as they did the other servants—Mr. O'Donnell, as I said, was trimming a rose bush near the house and looking particularly downcast and discontented, when Eileen's laughing voice behind him interrupted his thoughts.

'Why, Mr. O'Donnell! What on earth makes you look so glum? Will you please cut me a few roses; I want to take some over to Peggy Farrell, poor creature, she is very sick.'

"Yes Miss, just in a minute" replied O'Donnell. Of late, much to her annoyance he had ceased calling her Miss Eileen. Today that *Miss* positively angered her. The smile vanished, she took the flowers and whisked up the path without even thanking him. Entering the house, she rushed up to her room and throwing herself on the bed burst into tears.

At length composing herself with an effort she asked herself why had she been angry? Why had she acted so foolishly over such a trifle? [Little Dan Cupid chuckled] now she began to grow angry with herself. Why had she been so rude to Mr. O'Donnell? Suddenly, without waiting to answer her own question, she arose and quickly wiping away her recent tears, she donned her hat and started for a walk to the little church; here at least she could find refuge from troublesome thoughts.

As she came up the walk, between the great oaks interlaced with ivy, and neared the entrance of the little church, she espied O'Donnell's familiar figure coming out.

"Now I must apologize for my rudeness," she said to herself.

"I didn't think you were a regular visitor Mr. O'Donnell;" she said pleasantly as they met; its a beautiful day isn't it?"

"It is indeed, Miss."

"Oh! There it is again; " she said half aloud with a little stamp of her feet, "I can get nothing from him but "Yes Miss," "No Miss,"—"

"But you must not forget, Miss Eileen, that I am only a servant," said O'Donnell overhearing her exclamation, "and it is with much pain, Miss Eileen," he continued, "that I tell you I must leave here, leave Ireland, at once."

"Leave here, Mr. O'Donnell!" she exclaimed with a little start, "Why what's the matter."

"Father Tim has just got word from San Francisco that my father is dead and that I am an heir to millions."

"Oh, indeed! "Money quickly makes you forget Ireland, Mr. O'Donnell."

"No, believe me, Miss Eileen, I must leave anyway. Hear me a moment, Eileen," he continued passionately, "I know you will think me a fool, but I have forgotten my place so far as to love you."

"But what if I do not think you a fool, Gerald?"

"Eileen! is it possible that you ——" He looked into her eyes for one sweet moment and then —— well then ——

The marriage, which took place, in the little church, about the end of September, and Father Tim said the Mass and married the couple in all the glory of a brand new set of vestments.

THOMAS J. TOBIN, '06.



OUR NEW POPE.



HAIL, Pius Tenth ! Our chosed Pope ;
By God's high will ordalned to guide
His holy church still forward on
Through troubled time's high surging tide.

Like Leo, virtu'us, humble learned ;
Thou Vicar of our Christ—our God :
Apostle Chief ! Take up thy cross
And tread the path s thy Master trod.

Not titled blood, but merit true
Had'st thou thy choice to recommend ;
The brothers learned thy worth to know
The Holy Spirit grace did send.

While noble mien and culture broad
Would mark thee an aristocrat,
Thy life, thy labors and thy wish
Proclaim thee e'er democrat.

See here a sign of Christ's true Church ;
Her humblest son may be her chief :
Alike to her are serf and lord
Who acquiesce in her belief.

From every form of rule She takes
The features best her ends to aid :
Republics, monarchies combine
Their virtues in a system made.

A *Theogarchy*—rule by God—
A form by which are men controlled
In things of earth ; by which they're brought
Within the pale of Christ's true fold.

Hail, Pius Tenth ! Go fearless forth
To heed the mandate from above ;
To work for Christ, convert his sons
And lead them to the throne of love.

May God vouchsafe to grant thee years
E'en to the term of Leo's reign,
And when thou too must meet thy God
May all mankind know Christ again.

H. J. MACDONALD, '04.



1 Casili, 2 Cavicchioni, 3 Cassetta, 4 Moran, 5 Lecot, 6 Cavagnis, 7 Satolli, 8 Fisher, 9 Sancha, 10 Respighi, 11 Martinelli, 12 Prisco, 13 Agliardi, 14 Gennari,
 15 Vives, 16 Vaszary, 17 Taitani, 18 Labouret, 19 Manara, 20 Macchi, 21 Gotti, 22 Rampolla, 23 Svampa, 24 Boschi, 25 Gruscha, 26 Puzyna, 27 Pierotti,
 28 Herrera, 29 Gibbons, 30 Portanova, 31 Ferrati, 32 Koppe, 33 Ainti, 34 Ferrata, 35 S. Vannutelli, 36 Steinhuber, 37 Della Volpe, 38 Noella, 39 Netto,
 40 Richard, 41 Sarto, 42 Skrbensky, 43 Segna, 44 Mathieu, 45 Mueser, 46 Couillier, 47 Crestoni, 48 Di Pietro, 49 Capecciatro, 50 Oreglia, 51 Samminiatelli,
 52 Casanas, 53 Tripepi, 54 Logue, 55 Bacilieri, 56 Celestia, 57 V. Vannutelli, 58 Ferrari, 59 Franca Nava, 60 Langénieux, 61 Richelmy, 62 Goossens,
 63 Herrero y Espinosa, 64 Katschthaler.

Ragazzini e Blasetti, Fotografi, Roma.

PIUS X.



HE death of Leo XIII was received throughout the world with sincere and profound emotion. Twenty-five years^s of genius and virtue has crowned him with a halo of greatness. With him has disappeared the grandes figure of the nineteenth century.

The name of Pius X, however, without altering our regrets for the deceased Pontiff, permits us to change our sorrow into joy, for in him the Church once more renews her eternal youth. The Vicar of it on earth, the present Head of the Church will be his ambassador among men to transmit the divine grace and blessings. Prisoned in the Vatican, he will, like his predecessor, draw to him the nations and peoples of the world, showing thereby the unique place the Papacy occupies in the world of thought.

Pius X was born June 2nd, 1853, at Riese in the diocese of Treviso. His preliminary studies were made at the ecclesiastical college of Castelframo. After a successful course in the classics and Theology at Padua, he was raised to the priesthood September 18th, 1858. Until 1875 he acted as parish priest and administered at different times to the spiritual wants of several parishes in Venice. In the same year he was appointed episcopal chancellor at Treviso, then director of the seminary. And at the death of the Bishop of this diocese he was named his successor. In the important charges of his ecclesiastical administration, his varied and superior qualities of mind and heart won for him this elevation and on November 10, 1884 he received the Shepherd's ring.

Later he became Bishop of Mantua and in his new field of labors he gave a renewed impulse to clerical studies. His career in this district was short but brilliant and fruitful.

On June 12, 1893, Monsignor Sarto was created Cardinal by his deceased predecessor. And in the consistory of June 15th of the same year Leo XIII made him Patriarch of Venice. A conflict soon arose between the Italian Government and the Holy See. The former claimed to have inherited from the Republic of Venice

the privilege of naming the Patriarch directly. After his installation, however, the differences were settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

To Pius X has Christ confided the care of His Church and at the feet of His Holiness does the Catholic world at large place the homage of their religious respect. With one accord they assure him of absolute obedience, most filial attachment and their fervent prayers that God protect him and preserve him long at the helm of the Church.

C. M.

The Late Cardinal Vaughan.



IN the death of Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, on June 20th, the Catholic Church lost one of its most saintly and zealous prelates and humanity at large a most useful worker. Though not so popular as his predecessors, Cardinal Manning and Wiseman, yet he gave evidence of possessing most of the great qualities which so distinguished them both. All the truly religious, patriotic and philanthropic movements of the time received his able and characteristically energetic support. His contributions to the press attest how earnest an advocate he was of temperance—though not total abstinence—and of Catholic popular education.

Herbert Vaughan was born in April 1832 in Gloucester, Eng., being an oldest son of thirteen children. His father, Col. John Francis Vaughan, belonged to an old English family, which remained true to the faith during all the persecutions. His mother, a remarkably gifted woman, made use of her ascendancy over her children to form their hearts according to the best ideals of Christianity. Six of her sons became priests and five of her daughters nuns.

Herbert was destined for the army. He enlisted as volunteer in the Crimean war, but the priestly vocation asserting itself, he entered the Academia Ecclesiastica at Rome for his theological studies. Here he studied with Father Manning, afterwards Car-

dinal, who in his notes thus refers to the event : " My companions in the Academia were. . . Then came Herbert Vaughan. He served my mass at six o'clock all the time he was there. We became very intimate and our affection has grown and lasted till this day. "

After his ordination in 1854, Father Vaughan joined the Oblates of St. Charles an association of secular priests founded by Manning. The great work of this portion of his career was the erection of the Foreign Missionary College at Mill Hill, of which he was also the first superior as well as founder. To collect the necessary funds he spent two years travelling over the whole of North and South America begging, literally from door to door. The result of his labors may be seen in the missionaries at work in the East Indies, Japan, China and among the colored people of the States.

In 1872 Father Vaughan became Bishop of Salford. Here he set on foot a movement for the reclamation and education of poor and neglected Catholic children. Through his " Rescue and Protection Society, " and his speeches and writings, he aroused and trained public opinion, till even the Protestants realized that the Catholic ratepayers had the right to care for and educate the poor children of their own faith.

Cardinal Manning dying in 1882, the Bishop of Salford was made Archbishop of Westminster and a year later went to Rome to receive the red hat. His cardinalate has been marked by an incessant activity in all directions which might tend to the furthering of Catholic interests. In 1894 an address which he delivered on the validity of Anglican Orders led to a prolonged and heated controversy in the press. Three years afterward, on the occasion of the Catholic celebration of the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine at Ebbsfleet, he delivered a speech which was regarded as a formal reply to the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of 1897. He was eminent both as a preacher and controversialist and was a frequent contributor to the *Tablet* and the *Dublin Review*, of both which he was proprietor.

" Cardinal Vaughan as a literary man says *The Westminster* appears to have been overlooked by the obituary writers ; and yet in that capacity he occupies no less than four pages of the British

Museum Catalogue. It is true that most of the entries relate to prefaces and introductions he contributed to a large number of works of piety and controversy. The last of these little essays appeared at the beginning of a recent book written by Lady Lovat on "The Catholic Church from Within." But the late Cardinal had also some substantial works of his own to his credit, written during his Salford period, when he had more leisure than was possible at Westminster. He was one of the army of controversialists who entered the field against Mr. Gladstone's famous pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees," his reply bearing the title of 'Submission to a Divine Teacher neither Disloyalty nor the Surrender of Freedom.' His ten lectures in reply to the present Anglican Bishop of Manchester on 'The Roman Claims' make a pretty bulky book; but his exposition of "The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass," judging from sales, is his most popular and successful work, for it is in its 100th thousand."

The last great work of the Cardinals was the erection of the new Byzantine Cathedral at Westminster. It is one of the largest and costliest church in Europe, a fitting memorial of his life and work.



University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY REVIEW is the organ of the students. 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 to their Alma Mater the students of the past and the present.

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No. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Vol. VI

WELCOME.

Time rolls quickly by. The holidays have come and gone, and from the four points of the compass "the boys" are returning to old Varsity for another year. To one and all the Review extends a hearty welcome. To our old acquaintances—those who have been with us before—we are glad to extend the right hand of good-fellowship, and in the spirit of renewed associations, continue to tread the stony path to knowledge. To the new-comers—our acquaintances to be—we have also a word to say. We are glad to welcome you to our midst. And why? Because we feel confident that, having come to join us at this foremost centre of Catholic education you will be ever ready to avail yourselves of the glorious opportunities which are yours; because we know

that you will prove yourselves worthy in every way of the appellation, which you now assume—students of Ottawa University—and that ere long you will form an honored supplement to the already glorious roll of Alma Mater's graduates. Remember that the privilege which has come to you—that of acquiring a thorough Catholic education—is yours from on high. The Divine mind sees fit to use every one of his creatures for a special end. Your work has been marked out from you all eternity, it must soon be done, and none save you can do it. It is to fit you for the accomplishment of this task that the Almighty has ordained that you be accorded the privilege of making a course of studies in this University, a privilege of which many less favored though equally qualified youths are pining in fruitless expectation. Behold, then, your blessed privilege—a sacred trust from the dispensary of Providence, a trust for which you will one day render a strict and exact account. It is, then, because we know by an inward sense akin to instinct that you will in your several spheres of study faithfully correspond with your opportunities, and prove worthy of yourselves, your families and your Creator, that we now bid you welcome, and promise to accord you the generous assistance ever obtainable in the student brotherhood of a Catholic college. One word more. The REVIEW is always glad and ready to receive contributions from the students. It is for you primarily that it exists. Write for its columns and help to make it a journal thoroughly representative of yourselves, of the student body in general and of the University to which you belong.

TO THE GRADUATES OF THE STAFF.

“ Men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever. ”

It is indeed a fact that everything in this world is transitory, but nowhere is this truth more evident than in the department of college journalism. The editors of '03, with few exceptions, have gone forth from Alma Mater to enter on new careers in life. The faces so familiar to us during the past year are no more to be seen in our Sanctum ; the desks at which our old companions in

a labor of love were so often occupied, are filled by new person-ages, who, for a year or more, will continue the work of publication. When we consider that the REVIEW has been the object of an almost parental solicitude, so to speak, with the departed editors ; that it owes its success, whatever it may have been during the past year, to their untiring efforts and ceaseless care and that the life of the Editor of a College paper is one which calls for many sacrifices and much self-denial, it is little wonder that we avail ourselves of this opportunity to extend our sincere and most earnest thanks to the retired members of the staff. That your efforts in every direction in life may be crowned with success is our heartfelt wish. May you be with us in spirit during the coming year and may your past efforts inspire us to imitate you ! Farewell, dear associates ! May the choicest and rarest blessings of heaven be showered upon you. .

ATHLETICS.

To the new arrivals for academic honors at the University, the songs, long since sacred to the O. U. A. A., will, without doubt, be heard with varying and different emotions. Some listening to the yells and other manifestations of enthusiasm so manifest at all times on the campus, but especially during a League match will themselves become enthused, and long for the time when they too may appear on the gridiron arrayed in the glorious old "Garnet and Gray" and help to chase the pigskin to victory. Others, perhaps more retiring in their disposition may marvel at what seems to them a great waste of time, time during which no books are read ; no attention paid to the studies which should, say they, be the sole thought of the student. It is proper then that we outline the position of Athletics in our College which for years has been the foremost advocate and ablest exponent of manly sport, in Canada. It must be understood therefore, that Athletics in the daily programme arranged for us, occupy and ever will occupy a second place, the studies in the various departments always being given first rank and precedence. And well it is that this should be so. Athletics are only a means to an end, especially in a College, the end in view being the upbuilding of a sound physical manhood, and the training of the youth towards the per-

fection of his constitution in order that the knowledge, scientific and otherwise, which he accumulates may be stored in a body as near physical perfection as possible. The student's aim should be to acquire the "*mens sana in corpore sano.*" Hence it is the duty of every young man in the University to take some part in Athletics. Nor need this interfere with his studies. On the contrary we know from experience that the effects of proper exercise cannot be other than to brighten the faculties and render the brain more active, so that the student who knows how to work and how to play, can even when equality of talent is admitted, outclass him who remains in his room from morning till night, and pays no attention to his physical development. It should be the student's aim to do everything in earnest. When in his study he should study ; when on the campus he should play ; and he should put his whole soul and energy into each in its proper place. If he does this and avoids commingling the one with the other, as, for example, by trying to think out some problem in Philosophy or Mathematics while playing a game, or by dreaming of football while in his study ; he can safely engage in Athletics not only without detriment to the pursuit of his studies, but on the contrary, with great benefit to himself as a student. It is therefore the duty of everyone in the University to recreate himself by taking part in one or other of the various games played on the campus. Let all join the Athletic Association, which for a small fee procures the privilege of admission into every kind of sport participated in by the students. Let all work for the success of the O. U. A. A. so that the wearing of the "Garnet and Gray" may be not a useless formality or merely a fashion, but the glorious emblem of real men, whose aim is to educate themselves, not only intellectually, but physically as well.

VARIOUS.

The *Catholic News* of New York comes regularly to gladden the Sanctum. By one of those lapses to which even the most thoughtful are subject we failed to acknowledge our obligations to this most valuable exchange in the June *Review*.

The Chartreuse monks, recently expelled from France, are about, it is said, to re-establish their convent and the distilleries of their famous liqueur at Cameron-Casteau, in Belgium.

College Idiot (in the lunch-room)—There's one good thing I can say about these sandwiches.

Kind Friend—What's that?

College Idiot—That they're college bred.—*The Columbia Jester*.

The death of Thomas William Allies removes one of the last participants in the famous Oxford Movement. An intimate friend of Newman and Manning, he resigned a handsome living in the Church of England to become a Catholic layman and enter upon a hard struggle with poverty. He wrote many valuable books,—his *Formation of Christendom* being the finest contribution to the philosophy of history which we possess in the English language.

Humanity, says the *Republic*, has been benefited a second time. The first time was when a personage destined to be known to intimates as P. F. Dunne, and to an admiring universe as "Mr. Dooley" came into the world. Now the mirth germ of Christendom is the father of a second "Mr. Dooley." A talk entitled, "Mr. Dooley On Raising a Youngster" would be eaten alive.

The late William Ernest Henley was one of the most distinguished poets and critics of the day. He was editor of the *National Observer* when Robert Louis Stevenson addressed through columns of that paper his famous letter to Dr. Hyde in defence of Father Damien.

A small parishioner in Aberdeen brought a basket of strawberries to the minister very early on Monday morning.

"Thank you, my little girl," he said: "they are very beautiful. But I hope you didn't gather them yesterday, which was the Sabbath day?"

"No, sir," replied the child; "I picked them this morning. But they was growing all yesterday."—*Tid-Bits*.

The present session of the Dominion Parliament is the longest on record. In 1885 Parliament sat for six months. That was the year of the Northwest Rebellion. Moreover, the members of the

present government, then in the opposition were fighting the Dominion Franchise Act. On the twelfth of September last Parliament had been sitting for six months. Apparently prorogation is not in sight, The next longest session was in 1891.

Of Local Interest.

The REVIEW wishes every student within the walls of Varsity a happy and prosperous year.

Many important changes affecting the student body were made during the holidays. Rev. Father Gervais, who for the past three years so ably discharged the arduous duties of Prefect of Studies in the Arts Course, has retired. The progress made, in every direction, in this department during the incumbency of Father Gervais was such as merited the highest praise from everyone interested in the University and it was with genuine regret that we learned of his resignation. Regrets, however, soon gave way to hope when the name of his successor—the Rev. J. A. Lajeunesse—became known. Father Lajeunesse brings to his new responsibilities not only high classical attainments, but also an intimate knowledge of human nature, which with a gentlemanly bearing in his manner, and a natural kindness towards young men augur well for his success in the new sphere to which his talents have secured his promotion. We entertain no doubts of the success of the Arts Course under his supervision. Rev. Dr. Lacoste, for some years Professor of Philosophy has been transferred to the Faculty of Theology. He has accepted the chair of Dogma. His successor in the department of Philosophy is Rev. Father Herwig, late Professor of Philosophy at Hümfeld, Germany. Professor Stockley has vacated the chair of English and goes to Halifax, where he has been made Principal of Archbishop O'Brien's College. He is succeeded by Mr. F. W. Grey, a well-known elocutionist and writer, of Bath, England. Mr. Grey is a nephew of Lord Grey and a near relative of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto. In addition to his appointment to the chair of English, Professor Grey has been

made master of Elocution. Professor Bélanger, the well-known mathematical scholar, has resigned to take up the study of Law in Toronto. His classes have been distributed between Fathers Antoine, Gauvreau and O'Boyle.

Say! Has that fellow, in No. 2 dormitory, *Gagné* the chicken yet?

Professor, (illustrating a phenomenon in physics with a cent)
"What would happen if the cent fall?"

Jack. "A case of *de cent*."

It was with pleasure that the students of last year learned, on their return, of the elevation of Rev. H. E. Ouimet to the priesthood. The REVIEW joins them in extending the warmest congratulations to the Rev. gentleman.

That was a *smoking* good drop that Ch - - s kicked the other day; but too bad it was returned before he had time to follow up.

The Reading Room has been re-opened with the following officials: President, J. V. Meagher; Secretary-Treasurer, Alex. McDonald; Curators, J. Walsh, J. B. Macdonald, R. Filiatreault; Librarians, J. Downey, Hugh Donahue.

During the holidays Rev. Dr. Emery, O.M.I., President of the University, made an extended trip through Europe, returning a few days prior to the resumption of studies on the second inst. The objects of the visit were to attend the Colonial Educational Conference in London, and also to visit the leading cities and universities of Europe with a view to examining and studying the the various educational systems of the Old World. Dr. Emery speaks highly of the benefits to be derived from the conference and looks forward to happy results to be derived, reciprocally, by all parts of the Empire. From London he went to Paris where he visited the Oblates' house at that place. Referring to the condition of France with respect to the future of the Catholic Church he expressed his confidence in the work being done by the church to educate people up to the use of the franchise, and ventured the

opinion that ere long the band of Infidels, Jews and Freethinkers who rule at Paris must give way to the expression of Catholic opinion as conveyed through the medium of the ballot. With regard to the enforcing of the edict against Religious Orders, Dr. Emery expresses the hope that public spirit may, in the near future, force Combes and his faction to rescind the disgraceful and anti-human measure. From Paris the Reverend tourist journeyed to Turin, thence to Genoa, and on to Rome, where he was an eye-witness of the scenes enacted at St. Peter's during the interval between the death and obsequies of our late Holy Father. From Rome he travelled to Florence, the home of art and the native city of Raphael and other names illustrious in the history of painting and sculpture; onward to Venice, where he was when Cardinal Sarto, now Pius X, left to attend the conclave; thence to Milan, the seat of the famous cathedral; through charming Switzerland by way of Lugand and Lucerne; through Germany up the Rhine to Frankfort; on to Berlin; from thence to Hüm-feld where he visited the Oblate House; and through Holland and Belgium where he spent a few days at another famous Oblate house at Liege. Dr. Emery looks to be in splendid health after his travels. We feel assured that to Ottawa University will accrue rich benefits as the result of his observations.

On their arrival the Senior students learned with regret that Rev. Fr. Kirwan, for the past year and a half chief disciplinarian had withdrawn from among them. Fr. Kirwan was universally beloved and respected by all "the boys" and his removal from active association with them is a loss, which, however, we hope, has been retrieved by the appointment of Rev. Fr. Fulham as his successor. Father Fulham's personality and disposition are his best recommendations, and we feel confident that his labors at his new post of duty will procure him a title similar to the one which he enjoyed during five years in St. Joseph's College, Ceylon, viz.—"The most beloved priest in Ceylon." Congratulations, Father Fulham! The Review wishes you success and trusts that every student will co-operate with you in making this scholastic year a pleasant and profitable one to all concerned.

Monday, Sept. 20th, was a holiday at the University, it being the occasion of the official visit of the Chancellor, Mgr. Duhamel. High Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated at 9 A.M. by Rev. Fr. Lajeunesse, his Grace assisting from the throne. Just before the singing of the "Credo" the venerable Archbishop addressed a few inspiring words to the students, impressing on them in his forcible manner the true import and dignity of Catholic Education. His references to the University showed that he does not look upon the office of Chancellor as an honorary title, and throughout his remarks were fraught with zeal for the success of the work in which the Oblates in Ottawa were engaged. At the conclusion of the service an impressive scene took place when the members of the Faculty, each arrayed in the robes indicative of the degrees which he holds, marched solemnly up the centre aisle of the chapel to the altar steps, and kneeling at the feet of the Archbishop read aloud their profession of faith. The Chancellor's visit is one which this year will, we feel sure, be productive of good results, and we trust that every student will endeavor to put into practice the precepts of study imposed on them by the Spiritual Chief of the University.

K.—"I must watch for that eclipse of the moon to-night."

O'B.—"You'll see it in about 20 minutes."

K.—Observing attentively the heavens—"Say, isn't it strange how the earth gets between us and the moon."

O'B.—"Pshaw! that's impossible."

K.—Seeing his mistake—"Well, anybody can make a mistake. I confess I do not know much about Geology."

Monday, Sept. 20th.

ED. I. D., '04

Book Review.

"CHRISTIAN APOLOGETICS: A DEFENSE OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH." By Rev. W. Devivier, S.J., Published by Benziger Bros. Price \$1.75.

This is the best, because the most detailed, presentation of the Catholic Faith in opposition to what is called "modern thought",

that is, the atheistic, agnostic, patheistic, and materialistic philosophizing, so common today. The book deals lucidly with the quips and questions which Catholics in contact with people of many creeds, may find hard to answer, not through lack of brains, but of the necessary knowledge. The student will learn from such a work what manner of struggle the very condition of things may prepare for him.

DODGE'S GENERAL ZOOLOGY with illustrations. Price \$1.50. American Book Co.

Orton's Comparative Zoology, such as revised and rearranged by Charles Wright Dodge, M.S. is a book which is entitled to a prominent place in the library as a teacher of Natural History. In colleges and schools where much time can not be devoted to the study Zoology, it may be too comprehensive to be used as a text book, but it will be found everywhere to be a most useful book for reference. The rearrangement of the former edition is certainly an improvement. In the natural order of things, Structural and Systematic Zoology should indeed precede Comparative Zoology. Animals can be compared only inasmuch as they are known. The printing and engraving are excellent.

FOA'S LE PETIT ROBINSON DE PARIS. Edited by Louise de Bonneville. Price 45 cents. American Book Company, New York.

This is not only one of the earliest, but also one of the best dog stories in literature. It recounts the adventures of a boy and a dog, alike waifs of the great city of Paris. The interest of the story, a simple easy style should render the book suitable for college preparatory work. The notes explain all difficult points and the vocabulary is complete.

Exchanges.

Commencement numbers are usually inclined to be rather local in interest. However, we find a few exchanges containing editorials which show not only considerable literary merit, but are also exceedingly interesting.

The Abbey Student for August is to be commended for its well written and scholarly editorials and also for its beautiful specimens of poetical composition which are far above the ordinary in quality. "Star of the Sea" and "The Ray" are especially worthy of notice, while even the tiny piece entitled "Life's Joys" is not to be despised.

The three essays on Government in the *S. V. C. Index* deserve special mention. The first is an interesting disquisition of the "Origin and Grounds of Government"; the second a treatise on "The Forms of Government"; while the third "Our Government" is a very clever eulogy on the American Constitution. All three are well written and reflect much credit on their respective authors.

The Stylus contains an excellent article on "Liquid Air," which denotes earnest thought and deep research. "Reason and Religion" is a masterpiece.

The closing number of *The Fordham Monthly* has several stories that are quite readable, and its poetry is also good. "On A Jaunt with Hermes" is well told and bears the stamp of originality. The article on Satire and American Satirists is both interesting and instructive.



Flores Priorum Temporum.

Messrs. R. A. Carey, J. H. McDonald, and J. J. Keeley of last year's graduating class; J. Harrington '06; W. H. Dooner and H. Letang '05 have gone to the Grand Seminary, Montreal to enter upon a course of Theological Study.

J. T. Warnock, J. R. O'Gorman '01 and L. M. P. Staley of '05 visited their friends at the University for a few days. They were on their way to the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

G. I. Nolan '03 has been entered at the Oblate Novitiate in Tewkesbury, Mass.

W. J. Collins '03 has entered the Lachine Novitiate.

J. J. Cox '06 is a student of the American College in Rome, Italy.

Messrs. J. O. Dowd, J. Lebeau and E. Richard of '03 have all returned to the University to enter upon their Theological studies.

M. F. Burns '03 is studying Theology in the Seminary of Louvain, Belgium.

Mr. W. Clancy of the class of '94 is at present in the city, the guest of his brother, "King" Clancy.

Mr. T. Day '03, before leaving for the Grand Seminary at Montreal, spent a few days with old friends at Varsity.

Rev. Father Campeau '90, of St. Regis Falls, N.Y., took occasion of a short visit to the University recently, to renew many old friendships.

At the Emmet Centennial Celebration to be held in St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, on Sept 28th, the oration of the evening will be delivered by the Rev. Alphonsus Leyden, M.A., of the class of '81.

Rev. T. P. Holland, '96, who for the past two years has been taking a post graduate course at the Catholic University of Washington has left for Rome where he will spend a few weeks before entering upon a further course of studies in Paris. Father Holland has joined the Sulpicians.

Albert Bédard, '93, a notary in St. Remi, accompanied to Ottawa his four nephews and saw them registered as students at College. Mr. Bédard expressed himself as much pleased to see the progress his Alma Mater has made in late years.

Rev. Father McGovern of Chelsea has resigned from his parish owing to ill health. He will reside in St. Patrick's Asylum Ottawa. Rev. Father Carriere of Cantley has been appointed his successor.

J. Gookin '02 is a student at the Scholasticate in Ottawa East.

Rev. Father F. X. Brunet of "the Brook," Ont., who for the last two months was ill with a severe attack of typhoid fever is able to be around again. He visited the University a few days ago. We congratulate the Rev. Father upon his recovery.

The Review extends to the Hon. F. R. Latchford its heartfelt sympathy for the loss he has recently sustained in the death of his father, Mr. Jas. Latchford.



Among the Magazines.

With a deep sense of pleasure we find ourselves among our charming friends of the year, the magazines.

Donohoe's for September treats at great length the history of Robert Emmet and his family. Some of the illustrations have been obtained from originals that are extremely rare. It is an Irish number all through. The priestly Jubilee of Lawrence C. P. Fox, O.M.I. is commemorated therein by a neat cut and article.

THE *Messenger* for the month gives to the public an address entitled "The North American Indian and the Catholic Church" delivered by Rev. H. G. Ganss before the American Federation of Catholic members at Atlantic City, N.J., August 4. It is an appeal to do some justice to the unfortunate aborigine.

Another welcome visitor to the sanctum, *Success* unfolds with art worthy of its name, by fiction, biography, essay, the achievements of men whose noble example may nerve us to strenuous effort. We read with interest an article in the October issue entitled "Turning back to the Dominion." There are some good cuts showing forth our two principal cities and our public men.

The "*Missionary Record O.M.I.*" for this month begins with some very interesting reflections on the two Popes, Pius and Leo XIII. In "The Isles of Lerins" Dr. Gohiet, O.M.I., well

remembered here as professor of Philosophy, guides us over an historic bit of Europe.

One of the greatest attractions to readers of the *Catholic World* has been "Joyce Josselyn, Sinner," a serial by Mary Sarsfield Gilmore. It is truly a "very unusual story." The reader gets vivid pictures of the scenes and actors of the plot, and as he views the varying fortunes, good and evil, of men he is taken behind the scenes to witness the mysterious but inevitable workings of Providence.

Other magazines shall be referred to in future numbers of the Review.



Athletics.

Rugby and the prospects of the "Garnet and Grey" are once more live topics. Friends of the Varsity predict a year as full of success and glory as any year preceding. To make it such, much, of course, depends on ourselves, whether as members of the Association, of the Executive, or of the Foot-ball team. Remember the keynote to success is our old motto "Ubi Concordia, Ibi Victoria." Loyally support the Executive in their efforts to uphold the record which previous years have made.

Physical force is requisite to win a game but moral support is just as necessary, and victory can only be expected from the union of the two. This support every member of the O.U.A.A. has it in his power to give, and judging by the past records of our Association we feel confident that this essential feature will not be lacking for the season of 1903-'04.

We might here speak of a body which has great influence in regard to the condition of our Foot-ball team. We allude to the Second team, many members of which may be led to think that their work is of little value. This is a mistaken idea as their play has more to do with the making of a Senior fourteen than the work of any other body connected with the Association.

That we have this year a splendid reserve as well as the best prospects for our Seniors to carry off the highest honors of the Canadian Rugby gridiron needs but time and conscientious train-

ing to make evident. So let us hope that, when the season of 1903-'04 comes to a close, it shall see the "Garnet and Grey" banner of old Ottawa Varsity with the proud title of "Champions" blazoned upon it.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE O.U.A.A.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held on Monday the 14th inst. for the purpose of filling a number of vacancies. All the officers were elected unanimously, a fact which shows the spirit of union and good-will which exists among the members. The Executive as now constituted is as follows.

President—Mr. R. T. Halligan.

1st Vice-President—Mr. R. O. Filiatreault.

2nd Vice-President—Mr. J. V. Meagher.

Treasurer—Mr. H. J. Macdonald.

Rec. Sec'y—Mr. Thos. Sloan.

Cor. Sec'y—Mr. A. L. McDonald.

Councillors — { Mr. F. W. Nagle.
 { Mr. C. J. Jones.

After the elections the Director, Rev. Father Fulham, made a pleasant speech pointing out how the boys could best support their Executive and teams in retaining the high reputation of the College in the athletic world. The Reverend gentlemen's words were repeatedly cheered. A vote of thanks to the retiring Executive was unanimously adopted. Then with a rousing V-A-R for the success of the new Executive the meeting came to a close.

The Executive met immediately afterwards and elected Messrs. H. J. Macdonald and C. Jones managers of the first and second teams respectively.

The boys are already practising hard though the loss of such men as Cox, Harrington, Dooner, Callaghan, and Letang will be severely felt, yet there seems to be many good candidates to fill the vacancies. The re-appearance of Eddie Gleeson behind the line has also put great confidence in the team as well as in the supporters of the "Garnet and Grey."

The schedule of the Quebec Rugby Union is as follows.

Date.	Teams.
Oct. 3.	—Ottawa College at M. A. A. A.
" 3.	—Britannia at Brockville.
" 10.	—Brockville at Ottawa College.
" 10.	—M. A. A. A. at Britannia.
" 17.	—M. A. A. A. at Brockville.
" 17.	—Ottawa College at Britannia.
" 24.	—M. A. A. A. at Ottawa College.
" 24.	—Brockville at Britannia.
" 31.	—Brockville at M. A. A. A.
" 31.	—Britannia at Ottawa College.
Nov. 7.	—Ottawa College at Brockville.
" 7.	—Britannia at M. A. A. A.

Junior Department.

The Junior Editor aware what a difficult, through noble office, it is to chronicle faithfully the doings of the junior department, was at his desk the first day of College. His trained instinct soon showed him that a rich harvest was awaiting his reportorial pen. Therefore, to lose no time, he set forth, always incognito like his favorite hero, Haroun-al-Rarebird. The small yard was already filling with numbers of the knickerbocker tribe, who, stowing away their precious class-cards within their hat-bands, were turning their whole minds to games of 'scrub,' or to the wanderings of a football, not without danger of being involved in some rather rapid mass-plays and in some other adventures of a less pleasant nature from which his own alacrity and his good genius saved him, the Junior Editor went from group making pleasant acquaintance with new-comers, and giving the glad hand to old friends. Looking for missing faces, &c., learned with regret that these had sought and secured admittance to senior companion by means of a trifling addition to their nether garments. In fact, the deserters could be descried beyond the pickets casting wistful eyes towards the "old camping ground," from which arose the strains of the time-worn ditty "You can't play in our yard any more."

Some changes have become apparent in the staff of the commercial department. Rev. Fr. Legault who for two years discharged the duties of prefect with ability and devotedness is replaced by Father Boyer, who has already gained the affections of his young clients. His assistants are Fr. Boyon and Bros. Binet and Verronneau. Fr. Latulip looks after the comfort of the midgets during their sleeping hours.

In the course of his rambles the Junior Editor, accompanied by the affable Prefect, visited the quarters occupied by the Juniors. The first stop on the way was at the Dark Room. The usual three knocks admitted us to its palatial precincts. For a moment we fancied we were in the *Lyons* den, but *Mistai* calmed our fears by pointing to a bucket of *coal-water* held in Case(y) of emergency. Having wrung from *Fatty* a promise that things would be in a *Rosy* condition for our next visit, we passed on from the photo gallery to the recreation hall. Here a peep at a Ke(y)ho(l)e revealed that something was going on. The scene before us as we entered shall not be quickly forgotten. The boys were all on tiptoe watching an exciting exhibition of the manly art given by two of their heroes. As soon as we could recover our breath we learned that the contestants were none other than *Le Gris* and champion (?) *Mull Aghain*. The face of the latter was a curious study, its contortions portraying every mood, joyous and tearful. After the exercise had continued awhile, *Grey* was declared victor and the ex-champion was borne off on the shoulders to the nearest tap to cool off. Utter confusion following, the Editor, seeing his life in danger, fled to the new sanctum for safety.

The annual retreat began on Sept. 16th in the Chapel, Rev. Fathers Gill, O.P., and Portelance, O.M.I., being the preachers. The Juniors conducted themselves throughout with an earnestness that one could not help admiring.

Mull Aghain can't understand why the *Powers* should be allowed to dig ditches through the small yard. He fears it may be a grave prepared for his foot-ball reputation.

On Tuesday, 15th, at 5 p.m. took place the annual election of officers for the executive of the J. A. A., amid a storm of excitement. The candidates were numerous and energetic in their canvas. Amid rounds of applause and ringing of bells on the

tower of the Junior ball alley, the following gentlemen were declared elected :—President, I. Labrosse ; First Vice-President, H. Bastien ; Second Vice-President, A. Gamache ; Secretary, O. Lefebvre ; Treasurer, H. Fleming ; Councillors, Berlinguette, Monder and Joron ; Director is Rev. J. B. Boyer, O.M.I., and General Manager, Rev. Bro. Binet, O.M.I. ; Assistants, H. McHugh and T. Galipeau ; Mascot, A. *Good-win*.

C. Car(y)on relates how during the vacation his blind friend went to a carpenter's shop took up a board and *saw*.

Now is the time for football and good use is made of it. Most members of last year's team are ready for battle again. There are few big gaps in it, but the material to fill them is of the best. There are plenty of honors to be won as the Juniorates are forming a team and the "kids" of the senior department are getting into trim.

The Junior Scribe may seem to be very zealous for football but he does not mean that studies are to be neglected. The chief end of coming here to college, he is aware, is to study. Football and sports of all kinds are out of place in the study hall where class work alone should be done. The two may be properly combined and he who so combines them will succeed.

At a regular meeting of the Executive a schedule of games was arranged to be played under the following *Faur(e)* captains :

Sept. 21.—Labrosse vs. Bastien.	Oct. 3.—Dion vs. Bastien.
Sept. 23.—Dion vs. Lefebvre.	Oct. 10.—Bastien vs. Lefebvre.
Sept. 27.—Labrosse vs. Lefebvre.	Oct. 14.—Labrosse vs. Dion.

As the Junior Editor realizes that he is engaged in the pleasant task of chronicling the doings of "Kiddom" for the last time, a cold sweat breaks over him. The editorial staff has authorized him to state that tenders, signed and sealed, for the exalted position of Junior Editor will be received up to the 15th of October. The conditions are few viz. : 1st, the application must be made by a *bona fide* student of the small yard ; 2nd, the sizes of his shoes must not be more than 7, for he would then have too much understanding ; 3rd, he must be fleet of foot in order to preserve his life during critical times. Midgets not having the above requisites need not apply.

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