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# UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW

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## Thomas Chatterton, the Boy Poet of Bristol.



THE relations between Mr. Lambert and his apprentice were mutually unpleasant, as might be expected from the incompatibility of their ambitions and purposes. It appears the master had not the least sympathy with the literary aspirations of the servant, and that while strictly insistent on his own rights he was disposed to treat him merely as his drudge. The servant heartily despised the censorship of his overbearing master, but is credited with having faithfully performed all his duties. Pride, according to a confession made by Chatterton himself, in a moment of distraction, was nineteenth-twentieths of his nature. It is not hard to conceive, therefore, that the only tie which really bound the apprentice to the office was his love of literary work, for which his clerical duties left him much leisure. He was, however, at last getting daily more impatient with the routine of office work and more ambitious to attain success by his pen. On December 21, 1768, he wrote the following letter to Dodsley, a London publisher:

"Sir,—I take this method to acquaint you, that I can so procure Copys of Several Ancient Poems; and an Interlude, perhaps the oldest dramatic Piece extant; wrote by one Rowley, a Priest in Bristol, who lived in the Reigns of Henry 6th and Edward 4th. If these Pieces will be of any service to you, at your Command Copys shall be sent to you by

Yr most obedient servt.

D. B."

This letter remained unanswered as well as one sent by him to the same publisher two months afterwards, in which he stated his discovery of the tragedy of *Ælla*, for the copying of which he asked him to advance him one guinea, the amount asked by the possessor of the manuscript for the privilege of making a transcript of it.

His next scheme for introducing his so-called antique writings to the world was his attempt to gain the patronage of Horace Walpole, the author of the "Castle of Otranto," to whom he forwarded a letter and two specimen manuscripts. Walpole graciously replied, asking with model suavity where the Rowley poems could be found, and adding that he should not be sorry to print them, or at least a specimen of them. Chatterton rushed into what seems almost like a net cunningly prepared for him. On receiving Walpole's letter he at once sent him other manuscripts, but these being submitted to his friends, Gray and Mason, they unhesitatingly declared them to be unauthentic, and Walpole's next letter was as frigid and overbearing as his first was courteous and condescending. This was certainly a severe disappointment to Chatterton, who had founded great expectations upon the first encouraging letter received from Walpole. Whether the latter did right in afterwards completely ignoring him will likely remain an open question, however probable it may appear that if Walpole had extended to him the desired patronage, he would have realized his dreams of greatness instead of sadly yielding so soon to his hapless fate.

In April, 1770, Chatterton's apprenticeship abruptly came to a close, through what may be considered a strategy on his part, it being conceded that the paper writing, which was the cause of his dismissal, was purposely left by him on his desk in order that it would fall into the hands of Mr. Lambert. It was Chatterton's last will and testament, written partly in verse and towards the end in prose, stating that he would die the next day, and making amusing bequests to some of his Bristol acquaintances. During the few days preceding his writing this serio-comic document he had acted with strange caprice among Mr. Lambert's servants and this conduct, though not new to him, together with the discovery of the will, made Mr. Lambert cancel the articles of apprenticeship. Chatterton long before this had decided to try his fortune as a writer in London—that Mecca towards which so many men of genius hasten. Articles from his pen had already appeared in the *Town and Country Magazine*, a London periodical of the first rank, and the state of political

feeling in the great metropolis suggested to one so ambitious and self-confident opportunities for the exercise of his talents as a writer.

His friends raised enough money for the expenses of his travel and immediate requirements, and in about a week after the termination of his apprenticeship he left for London with bright hopes and high aspirations which a few months of hard experience dispelled as mocking illusions. At the two places where he lodged in London, first at Walmsley's, a plaster of Shoreditch, and next at Mrs. Angel's, dressmaker on Brooke Street, Holborn, he applied himself with almost incredulous industry to writing various compositions intended for publication. As a rival of Junius he was a contributor to the Middlesex Journal, for which he wrote under the signature of "Decimus," and also a correspondent of the Town and Country Magazine and of the Freeholders' Magazine. The fair measure of encouragement with which he first met, stimulated him to such efforts that his prolific pen soon produced abundant matter for the press, which was readily accepted. In a happy vein he wrote letters to his mother and sister, promising presents, mentioning china, silver fans and fine silk. But his second month in London suddenly arrested his brief but hard-earned success, and rudely awakened him from his happy dreams. His "Excellente Balade of Charity," one of his pseudo-antique productions which he had sent to the Town and Country Magazine, was refused publication. His political articles, which pandered to the popular passions, had at last to be discounted for fear of the party in power, so that he was usually paid only a shilling for each article, and eighteen pence for one of his songs. Some of his contributions were also held in reserve and remained unpaid. His financial embarrassment seems to have stung his sensitive soul and rendered him utterly despondent in the presence of want and starvation. Was he too proud, even then, in his suffering and humiliation, to yield to the discipline of the cross and seek the refreshment promised the weary and heavy-laden? Or did he feel any of the inspiration which made Charles McKay write:

"Hope on, hope ever, though to-day be dark.  
The sweet sunburst may smile on thee to-morrow;  
Tho' thou art lonely, there's an eye will mark  
Thy loneliness and guerdon all thy sorrow!  
Tho' thou must toil 'mong cold and sordid men,  
With none to echo back thy thought or love thee.

Cheer up, poor heart! thou dost not beat in vain,  
 For God is over all, and Heaven above thee—  
 Hope on, hope ever."

The belief that he was sustained in the extremity of his troubles by such Christian hopes and sentiments is discouraged by some of his writings, particularly his poem on "Happiness" which savors so much of infidelity, a likely consequence of his pride, as well as by the rash act that terminated forever his eager "gasping after light." According to a footnote by Dr. Gregory, published in Mr. Bell's memoir, he wrote, although perhaps merely from youthful petulance, to Mr. Cateott that he was not a Christian, some time after leaving Bristol.

An undated manuscript in his handwriting and signed by his name, preserved in the British Museum, gives his belief as follows:

"That God being incomprehensible it is not required of us to know the mystery of the Trinity, etc.

"That it matters not whether a man is a Pagan, Turk, Jew, or Christian, if he acts according to the religion he professes.

"That if a man leads a good moral life he is a Christian.

"That the stage is the best school of morality, and that the Church of Rome, some tricks of Priestcraft excepted, is certainly the true church."

His poem, "The Resignation," evidently written in suffering, presents him in a better light. It does not appear when it was written, but it seems so appropriate in connection with his suffering days in London, that to omit it would leave a blank which no other of his poems could fill as well.

#### THE RESIGNATION.

"God, whose thunder shakes the sky,  
 Whose eye this atom globe surveys,  
 To thee, my only rock, I fly,  
 Thy mercy in thy justice praise.

The mystic mazes of thy will,  
 The shadows of celestial light,  
 Are past the power of human skill,—  
 But what the Eternal acts is right.

O teach me in the trying hour,  
 When anguish swells the dewy tear,

To still my sorrows, own thy power,  
Thy goodness love, Thy justice fear."

"If in this bosom aught but Thee  
Encroaching sought a boundless sway,  
Omniscience could the danger see,  
And Mercy look the cause away.

Then why, my soul, dost thou complain?  
Why, drooping, seek the dark recess?  
Shake off the melancholy chain,  
For God created all to bless.

But ah! my breast is human still;  
The rising sigh, the falling tear,  
My languid vitals feeble will,  
The sickness of my soul declare.

But yet with fortitude resigned.  
I'll thank the inflictor of the blow;  
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,  
Nor let the gush of misery flow.

The gloomy mantle of the night,  
Which on my sinking spirit steals,  
Will vanish at the morning light  
Which God, my East, my Sun, reveals."

These beautiful lines revealed the deeper undercurrent of the poet's thoughts, his better self, in marked contrast to the erratic but uncertain aspects of his character. Our judgment on such a complex being should, after all, be given in a sigh or written in sand. The critics, who have been at pains to pick faults in his work and condemn him for his vices, real or imagined, have been compared by some to owls "mangling a poor dead nightingale." They seem certainly to have forgotten that but for his one irreparable act, a heinous crime if committed in his senses, one so young and gifted might have lived to redeem all the faults of which they have accused him.

When his pen had failed him, he wrote his Bristol acquaintances, Dr. Barrett and Mr. Burgum, for the influence in obtaining a place as an assistant surgeon on board an African trader, and when he had waited in vain for an answer, it seems that his

mind became unhinged by nervous prostration ending in settled despair. Disdaining all labors unsuited to his self-esteem he would not ask for alms nor even accept hospitality. Locking himself in his bedroom, he committed suicide on the 24th of August, 1770, by taking arsenic. From the stifling chamber of suffering and disgrace on Brooke Street, Holborn, to a pauper's grave on Shoe Lane, where all that was mortal of poor Chatterton was laid, seemed not a wide transition. Between the divine afflatus of the poet and the despairing thoughts of a suicide was an immeasurable chasm.

Chatterton has been referred to by some of his acquaintances as "the mad genius of Bristol." That was but one of the penalties, perhaps, of his being a born genius. Does it not seem one of the dispensations of Providence that youth is not equipped with the powers of the great which it would be so apt to abuse?

Between ten and eleven, this strange boy with the flashing grey eyes and prepossessing face, very reserved, willful, undisciplined, but affectionate, began to write poetry, and while some of his first efforts are of the common order, not a few of them are of surprising merit. Of his acknowledged poems, his "Elegy on the death of Thomas Phillips," "Heccar and Gaira," "Resignation," a political satire; "The Death of Nicon," and "The Resignation," possess undoubted strength and originality. Others acknowledged are much inferior, and some of them reflect upon his morals, one such being partly suppressed on that account, in Keat's edition. A few others might better have gone into the limbo of oblivion also.

The unacknowledged poems written by him, but attributed to the fictitious monk, Rowley, contrary to the amenities of literature, are regarded as superior to his acknowledged poems, in strength, harmony and sustained power. The first of these composed by him. "Elinour and Juga," was written when he was but twelve years old. His "Ælla," a dramatic poem; "The Storie of William Canynge," "The Unknown Knight," "The Tournament," and "Goddyn," a dramatic poem, possess rare merit. But if he had been more patient, wisely restraining for greater achievements his ceaseless energy, he might have far excelled the best he has produced. Nearly all the world's great poets have "made haste slowly" to reach the heights. Although he has not communed so closely with Nature in all her scenes of loveliness and splendor, as some great poets of riper years, the sweet sound of his lyre was often invoked by her with more than happy effect.



The following stanzas from "Ælla," the one an imagery of Morning, the other of Spring, illustrate a lavish power of description:

"Bright sun had in his ruddy robes been dight,  
From the red East he flitted with his train;  
The Houris drew away the gate of Night;  
Her sable tapestry was rent in twain;  
The dancing streaks bedecked Heaven's plain,  
And on the dew did smile with skimmering eye  
Like goutts of blood which do black armour stain.  
Shining upon the hourn which standeth by;  
The souldier stood upon the hillis side.  
Like young enleaved trees which in a forest bide.

The budding floweret blushes at the light,  
The meads besprinkled with the yellow hue,  
In daisied mantles is the mountain dight,  
The fresh young cowslip bondeth with the dew;  
The trees enleafed, into heaven straight,  
When gentle winds do blow, to whistling din is brought.

The evening comes, and brings the dews along,  
The ruddy welkin shineth to the cyne,  
Around the ale-stake minstrels sing the song,  
Young ivy round the door post doth entwine;  
I lay me on the grass, yet to my will  
Albeit all is fair, there lacketh something still."

Redeliff churchyard now contains his mortal remains, it is believed, there being a tradition that they have been transferred to that place at the desire of his uncle, Charles Phillips. A monument to his name is there erected, with an inscription whose words were written by the poet's own tireless hand, being contained in that strange last Will and Testament which he wrote on the 14th of April, 1770. If his sweet and harmonious lyre had not been so early silenced by the malign influences of fate, his body might have found a resting place in the Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

The most fitting ending to this story of a great but misguided genius is the inscription on his monument, which reads:

"To the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Reader! Judge not. If thou art a Christian, believe that he shall be judged by a superior Power. To that Power alone is he now answerable."

A. J. MCGILLIVRAY.

## “A STORM.”

**T**HE storm was increasing in violence. Every now and then the little boat, which seemed like a speck far out on the lake, appeared on the top of a wave. The small crowd on the beach watched that white speck, whenever it appeared, with more mingled hope and despair than they would have felt for everything else in the world combined. Nor is it any wonder, since the lives of those nearest and dearest to some of the party were in great danger. Most of the women on shore were weeping, with no attempt at concealing the fact, while a few followed a safer and more sensible course, and prayed to God to intermit the storm. But what is very often according to His way, the storm seemed to grow fiercer almost immediately.

The tiny white sail tossed more frequently and more terribly. The dark waters were rolling in great long columns capped with white, frothy foam. The sky was growing darker, and black ridges of clouds, fringed on their lower edge with white curtains, were following close on the waves, as though there were a sea overhead as well as underneath. Either the sky or the lake might have been a reflection of the other, so troubled and fretted was the appearance of each. And now, oh, horror of horrors! a terrible wave had seemed suddenly to rise far out on the lake, like a huge snow-capped mountain, and the tiny sail had seemed to dip towards the water, and then it was gone!

Seven men had gone down to a boathouse, near the little village as soon as the news had spread around that three citizens of the place were out in the storm. They secured a large boat, and, jumping into it immediately, shot out on to the broad waters of Lake Ontario. Just at the moment that the big wave had appeared towards the horizon, these stalwart fellows waved their hands to the party on the beach, saluted a large Union Jack flying on the town hall, and then they were off. They struggled on for half a mile against the wind and waves, determined to rescue their friends, so long as there remained any hope that these might still be living. At this juncture they were obliged to lean on their oars with all their might, as an enormous mass of water, on its way to the shore, struck them. Their boat came near being capsized, and they were drenched with water. But, what a sight that instant met their eyes! The little boat, still upright, came into view for a moment after the big wave passed, and it was much closer than when they had last seen it.

A wild squall from the shore went up behind them, which, in the awful roar of winds and waters, even the rescuers heard. They leaned on their oars with renewed vigor, and advanced a considerable distance in a very short time. The three men in the skiff were coming rapidly before the wind, although they had been obliged to lower their sail. But the rescuers experienced still greater difficulty in rowing against the ever-increasing gale. A deep curtain of darkness drew down over them before they came close to each other,—so much so, that the sudden change almost forced people to rub their eyes in order to see distinctly. Ominous-looking clouds hurried overhead with startling rapidity. Sea-gulls and swallows flew here and there, as if thoroughly alarmed and restless. Finally they had to give up before the gale and went off to some place of safety, known only to themselves. Gray, misty-looking clouds rushed in a direction opposite to the one in which the storm was going, probably carrying rain to the storm centre. The darkness grew more intense, and the water all around took on a like appearance. The waves dashed and slapped continually against the sides of the boats, causing them to rock and plunge fearfully. The spray was always splashing on the faces of the hardy crew.

The two boats came closer and closer. The skiff was in great danger of being upset every moment. Now they were side by side, and were held together by eager hands. One of the distressed crew stepped from his vessel into the boat of the rescuers. But just as he did so, a terrible wave came upon them with a rush. A flash of lightning darted from the clouds, and reflected wickedly on the waves. The boats were separated, and a wave washed over the skiff and capsized it, throwing the two remaining occupants into the waters. Try as they would, the men in the boat could not pick up the others. But these hung on to their own overturned skiff with a will, and were driven gradually towards shore. The waves covered them, the rain pelted them, and the lightning blinded them; but still they clung to the sails for their very lives, and, when close to shore, which was the time of greatest need, they were pulled into a larger boat by their friends. A mighty cry of joy arose from the shore, and many prayers went up to God in thanksgiving. The whole party landed at the dock with some difficulty, and the two half-drowned men were carried home. The long, swashing sound of the sea could still be heard far on the even shore, together with the occasional rolling and rumbling of distant thunder, and the dribbling rain, which characterized the passing storm.

## Thomas Burke on "Obedience to Instructions"



THE subject of perhaps the ablest speech ever made by Burke was the one above named. Gibbon, the well-known historian, then a member of Parliament, and a staunch Tory, writes as follows: "Never can I forget the delight with which that diffusive and ingenious orator, Mr. Burke, was heard, and even by those whose existence he proscribed." According to Hudson, the mighty speech, taken on the whole, may be safely pronounced the finest piece of parliamentary eloquence in the language, or perhaps in the world.

### Which Interest Paramount?

Burke says that, when a man is chosen to represent a constituency, he should aim, with perseverance and tolerance, to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unlimited communication with his constituents. Their wishes, their opinions, their business, should have the first and last call on his time, his energies, his pleasures and his abilities. In a word, he should always be ready to sacrifice his own personal interests for those of his constituents.

Members should sacrifice personal interests for those of their people; but never should they, though the loss to them be irreparable, submit their unbiased opinions, their seasoned judgments, their dictates of conscience, to be sacrificed to the people. A member who will betray his own conscientious power of judgment to the rash mandates of an enraged populace, is no man to be trusted, and sooner or later he will betray his people. One betrayal leads to another, and it is the people who are generally the losers in the end. The public blindly imagine that a member should go to Parliament, literally bound hand and foot, to do, to speak, and to vote as their authoritative mandate orders him. No self-reliant or conscientious man will accept office as a member, with such conditions of restraint, with such machine-like instructions; and, as a result, honest, reliable and capable men shun politics. What naturally follows? Their places are quickly filled by irresponsible men, in an irresponsible manner. These men do not hesitate to make multitudinous election promises, and are never over-scrupulous about the fulfillment of them. As a consequence, the peevish and exacting constituency never receives even its just demands from any government, and their sitting member, as a rule, retains his seat for one session only.

At the finish of the session he cannot receive the re-nomination, for the reason of his not making good his numerous promises. Give a member freedom to exercise his own judgment, conscience and will-power, and, if he is sincere in his desire to do his duty, his constituents will not suffer.

The common opinion to-day, even amongst educated people, is that Parliament is but a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests must be maintained regardless of the cost or injury or injustice to the other agents or advocates present from other constituencies. On the contrary, it is an assembly where diverse interests hold no important part. Rather it is a deliberative body in which union of interests, of nations, of creeds, holds first and lasting consideration. No local purposes, no local prejudices, should rule the minds of its members; but the general good should always be the prime object of its deliberations.

Burke says to be a good member of Parliament is no easy task. This is especially true, when we look at the conditions of England at the time of Burke's service. He represented the thriving commercial city of Bristol during very troublesome times. The United States were on the verge of a rebellion. The commercial interests of Bristol were centred chiefly on American trade. Contrary to instructions from Bristol, Burke voted that liberal concessions be made to America, and that her trade be less restricted. If these concessions were granted, Bristol would suffer greatly industrially. Burke listened, not to the impassioned demands of his hot-blooded constituents, but rather to his cool sense of justice for the oppressed. This conscientious and honest act of his cost Burke his re-election as a member, but that did not deter him from acting always for the greater good of the majority of people in America, in opposition to the lesser number in Bristol who would have profited had he acted otherwise. Taking, as an example, this action of Burke's, it is evident that a good member must put aside his own feelings, his local interests, and always keep before his mind that he is a member for a great nation, whose wide-spread interests must ever be considered, must be compared, must be reconciled when at all possible. Above all, he should not forget that he is a member of a Monarchy, whose rights, and those of the King, must be preserved diligently. "A constitution," says Burke, "made up of balanced powers must ever be a critical thing. As such I mean to touch that part of it which comes within my reach." So should it be with all representatives in Parliament.

## BEYOND THE CITY.

**W**ITH talking of subjects that were of mutual interest, and gazing contentedly at the lazy old Chelsea hills bedecked in delicate, stately beauty, the hours flew by until it was time to leave the song of the rapids, the wide, pleasant river, the russet and golden forest, and turn homeward. There on the crest of the little overhanging promontory peaking through the branches came beams of subdued light. And going quickly forward we caught here and there glimpses of the sparkling orb. Then in the east we stood facing the crimson disk. It was a scene of sublime beauty, this October sunset. And perhaps it is unjust, even cruel, to attempt to describe in words what the senses alone interpreted: a little broken cliff dropping below us to the beach, a sweeping bay to the left, a long narrow neck in the distance studded with sparse elms, whose tinted leaves fluttered timidly to earth like the first ventures forth of the robin's downy brood; another such peninsula but tinier; and, far over, just beyond the reach of the two eager arms, an island nestled in the luminary's path, strangely characteristic with its tall, frowning evergreens indignant to condemnation at the fickleness of their companions. Falling draperies and filmy curtains dimming the western hills gave to the far-reaching, picturesque slopes and the hazy horizon rather the semblance of a sweet dream of the unwritten past, than perchance the result of the fairies' mystic art on the vast autumnal woods.

The sun dipped slowly but joyfully down beneath a little mirthful cloud, and soon, too soon, his golden, mellowing arc had vanished behind the hills. The pretty shades faded from the canopy over head, the water's surface lost the portrayal of the gentle hues, the forest clothed itself in stern composure, a hallowed light settled on the trees and yellow sward; everywhere grave, silent spirits seemed to sit wrapt in their concave chests, each unmindful of his fellow, and all lost in deep meditation.

Amid the excessive grandeur of such surroundings we little mortals felt foolishly out of keeping, and strolled away from the solitude of the river and the forest toward the sounds of the noisome town.

W. GRACE, '11.

## The Drink Question.

(CLASS DEBATE.)

**T**HE question to be discussed presently is that it would be better for the common good to have the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors carried on exclusively by the Government instead of by licensed houses. To grasp this liquor problem with all its importance and vitality, yes and with all its mortality it might be well that we take a glimpse at the sad past and a good look at the still sadder present.

We have heard it said that pride is the root of all evil, that money is the ruin of young men; but the root of all evil and the ruin of young men is the tyrannous and lasting reign of whiskey. This infamous and diabolical agent in human life is not of recent origin or appearance. Its advent was almost simultaneous with the advent of man; and it seems that its departure will be with the extinction of rational life. During pre-historic times it curled like an adder in the cradle of the human race, and from it men sucked the venomous milk that brought destruction and eternal ruin into their lives. After the many thousands of years which have elapsed, its viperous form is still at large; it has followed man to the ends of the earth, its embrace is as frequent, as deadly, as ever. Take whiskey and its depraving influences away and man compares favorably with an angel; he is then indeed "the noblest work of God," but make him a creature of this evil habit and the poor inebriate is not only deprived of all that gives superiority over the brute, but accursed with characteristics which make him resemble the most hideous of infernal beings. Every generation has offered in sacrifice the mortal and immortal lives of thousands on this altar of intemperance. Every year enrolls great numbers who are to live wretched lives in subjection to whiskey and its train of vices. Every day is the anniversary of the bitter end of some drunken, sinful, disgraceful, and worse than useless life.

It is not necessary, however, to enlarge very extensively on the universal and most serious injury which is being done by drink, and the bane which it is on the whole world. It is equally unnecessary to urge the importance of every possible

means that the human mind is capable of divising being brought into play to stay the mortal ravage of drunkenness. But it is necessary that the drink problem, like other important questions, be studied in all its different phases. The nature of this traffic and more particularly the nature of those who are addicted to liquor have to be thoroughly understood.

One undisputed fact is that an individual in any business let alone in the liquor business cannot be relied upon to do what is right by others. Even within the precincts of the law the proprietors of hotels have made and are making most outrageous moral and social sacrifices to further their own selfish ends. And with regard to the whiskey business, not only the proprietors but their patrons also have to be watched and guarded by the civic authorities, else a larger percentage of them would be ruined.

The principal means employed for the limitation of intemperance have been; first, Prohibition; second, the restriction of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks to licensed houses; third, exclusive control by the government.

Now experience with prohibitory legislation has brought into clear relief the fact that it is very doubtful whether it suppresses to any extent the consumption of whiskey. Especially where it is not supported by public opinion, Prohibition is totally impotent and establishes a condition of affairs much worse than does any other system. Private houses instead of public apartments are in many cases converted into bar-rooms. The club-room is made a rendezvous for those who wish to indulge in revelry and debauchery. Illicit selling is developed; the law is evaded in every possible way; and often under these restrictions men will drink to excess which they would not do if they had more liberty. Consequently, the real and effective prohibition resolves itself into a choice of licensed houses or government control.

When one considers the first method and knows the evil of which it is the direct cause, if God has given him even in the smallest measure the faculty of judging; if he has eyes to see and ears to hear of the atrocities perpetrated under the influence or as a consequence of whiskey; if he values to any extent domestic happiness, decent living, respectable character, physical, mental and moral health; if the faintest rays of civilization and christianity have penetrated and become part of his being; if he be not leagued with Satan in the spread of immorality, impurity and the damnation of souls, surely he will condemn in the most



express and unrestricting terms the existence of licensed whiskey houses.

Let us examine this system and see what it does for the cause of temperance. Its first act is to confer on a certain few the prerogative of selling whiskey; and those who are chosen to be thus favored in many instances are not the most deserving. In any case those who hold licenses to sell spirituous liquors are not in that business merely because they want to be in business and make a livelihood; but because they know it to be extremely lucrative. They are there to make money, and to that end the majority of them will violate every specific and instructive law. They will sell liquor to men already intoxicated, to habitual drunkards, and to minors. They will adulterate their whiskey, sell after prohibited hours, make a mockery of the Sabbath, and practice every dishonesty to amass a little wealth which is nothing but blood money drawn principally from the poorer classes. In many cases the walls are bedecked with filthy and obscene paintings, alluring musicians draw the wretched frequenters of these places from one degrading vice to another; in adjoining rooms gambling is permitted, and other more appalling sensualities tolerated. It does not take many nights of this debauchery to change a virtuous young man to one in whom the passions have undisputed sway, and finally leave totally subjected to whiskey and its concomitant vices. This is what constitutes the greater part of the evil and makes of this system one without a single redeeming feature.

If the proprietor would permit only moderate drinking in his bar, there would be less cases of paralysis, consumption and insanity in our hospitals and asylums; there would be less domestic ruin, less neglect of social duties, less disgust for work, less misery, theft and crime. But the avaricious hotel keeper is selfish in the extreme. He knows the evil results of his malicious traffic, but money is his God, and the pauperism and wretchedness which he spreads broadcast are but insignificant considerations.

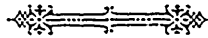
It does not require very much demonstration to conclude that any system does more for the common good than the license system, and that therefore government control does. But while supporting this system in preference to others we do not mean to present it as a panacea for all the evils consequent on drink, only as a preventative for a small fraction of them. Nevertheless the elimination of this small fraction would be an immense in-

provement on morals, health and society at large. Its superiority may be shown by enumerating a few of its advantages.

In the first place, the very large revenues of hotel proprietors would go into the government coffers. Liquors would not be adulterated as they are under the license system, for the simple reason that brewers and brewing companies would not have the controlling interest in any, let alone the majority of the hotels. Proper officials being placed in charge, bar-rooms would be places for drinking only and not for other abominations. Liquor would not be sold to persons already intoxicated or to minors, and the law would be kept to the very letter.

It is not assuming too much to assure ourselves that these advantages would be realized under government control of the liquor traffic because the officials would be responsible to the people and a proper government would do all in its power to minimize the drink evils.

J. T. BRENNAN. '10.



## Constitutional Aspect of the School Question

Editor Review,—As so much has been written and spoken upon the school clauses of the Autonomy bill, I beg you to publish my views of the important matter, which I hope may throw some light on it and in the interest of a better understanding. The question should be discussed in a non-political spirit. Those who have discussed the school clauses are gentlemen who would disdain to avoid their obligations as private individuals, and I believe they would not urge the Imperial or Canadian governments or parliaments to avoid their obligations; hence, I will endeavor to point out the obligations and guarantees which I consider exist in favor of the Roman Catholics of the Dominions, east of the Rocky Mountains, to maintain their schools, as it seems best to themselves.

Prior to the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, France was possessed of the Hudson Bay country, which was occupied by its subjects, and by Article 10 of the treaty that country was restored to Great Britain, and under Article 14 those of the subjects of France who

were willing to remain there and to be subject to the kingdom of Great Britain were to enjoy the free exercise of their religion according to the usage of the church of Rome, etc.

The articles of the capitulation of Quebec, 1759, contain similar provisions, and the articles of the capitulation of Montreal, 1760, contain more extended provisions and reservations in that respect, and among other things specially include all their communities, which include the schools and teachers thereof respectively.

The Treaty of Paris, 1763, called the Definitive Treaty, recites the Treaty of Utrecht and incorporates it with other treaties named in it and declares that the guarantees of Great Britain shall serve as a basis and foundation to the peace and to the present treaty, and for that purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their whole tenor and religiously executed on all sides, and the said parties declare that they will not suffer any privileges, favors or indulgences to subsist, contrary to the treaties above confirmed, and by Article 4 the King of France cedes and guarantees to His Britannic Majesty in full right Canada with all its dependencies, and His Britannic Majesty on his side agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada, and that he would consequently give the most precise and most effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects might profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit.

In order to apply the terms of these treaties reference should be made to the articles of capitulation of Quebec and Montreal in which the provisions and reservations as accorded at the time are fully set forth, for the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, and to the end that the bishops, chapters, priests, cures, missionaries, nuns and all their communities should be free to exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the French Dominion.

Then follows the Quebec Act, 1774, an Imperial enactment, which after reciting the definitive treaty, confirms it and authorizes and constitutes a council for the government of the affairs of the province with power and authority to make ordinances for its peace, welfare and good government, and Sections 5 and 6 enact that His Majesty's subjects professing the religion of the church of Rome and their clergy should enjoy the rights and privileges safeguarded by the said treaty, and Section 15 provides

that no ordinance touching religion, shall be of any force or effect, until the same shall have received His Majesty's approbation.

The Constitutional Act, 1791, also an Imperial enactment, not only does not affect the sections of the Quebec Act above referred to but establishes a legislative council and assembly in each province with power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government thereof, and Section 42 after reciting the Quebec Act provides that the legislatures shall not vary or repeal any act or acts which relate to or affect any religious form or mode of worship, or which shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, among others, of teachers, until every such act shall previous to any declaration or significance of the King's assent thereto be laid before both houses of parliament in Great Britain.

The Union Act, 1840, also an Imperial enactment, authorized the reunion of the provinces with one legislative council and assembly, authorized to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the province of Canada, such laws not being repugnant to that act or to such parts of the Constitutional Act as are not thereby repealed or to any act made or to be made and not thereby repealed, and Section 42 contains provisions identical with those contained in Section 42 of the act of 1791.

Thus stood our constitution at the time of the passing of the Confederation Act. The Imperial parliament had authorized the parliament of Canada to legislate subjects to the reservations and restrictions above referred to, and those powers have in no way been enlarged in the direction mentioned by the British North America Act which authorized the federal union with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. If this should be claimed as a transfer of the reserved power, which I do not admit, then our parliament would assume the powers and would necessarily have to follow the action of the Imperial parliament which never legislates to alter, vary or prejudicially affect treaties. In the distribution of legislative powers Section 93 provides that the legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject, however, to the provisions and restrictions in its sub-sections contained. The Confederation Amendment Act, 1871, confers power on the parliament of Canada to establish new provinces and make provision for their constitution and administration and for the passing of laws for the peace, welfare and good government of such provinces. Section 5 declares that the Manitoba Act, 1870, shall be deemed valid and effectual, and Section 22 of the Manitoba

Act contains identical provisions with Section 93 and its sub-sections, except that in sub-section 1 the words "or practice" are added, which emphasizes the intended restrictions.

The question therefore apparently resolves itself into one of constitutional power. The Dominion parliament ought to follow the power delegated to it on the subject. If it cannot for political or other reasons arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the matter should be referred either to the Imperial parliament or to the privy council. I apprehend, however, if our parliament will apply itself to the question in a non-political spirit, that it will readily reach the conclusion applicable to the subject and within the competence of its power.

Section 146 of the B. N. A. Act authorizes the admission of Rupert's Land and the North Western territory into the union on terms subject to the provisions of that act. This section manifests the intention of the Imperial parliament in respect of the terms upon which new provinces were to enter the union thereafter.

Lord Mansfield in delivering the unanimous judgment of the court in *Campbell vs. Hall* states that articles of capitulation upon which the country is surrendered, and treaties of peace by which it is ceded, are sacred and inviolate according to their true intent and meaning.

Sir John Bourinot (lecture Jan., 1901) says: "It is now an admitted principle that the Dominion is practically supreme in the exercise of all legislative rights and privileges set forth in the B. N. A. Act, 1867, so long as her legislative action does not conflict with the treaty obligations of the parent state."

Bourinot (Procedure, p. 5): "Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the terms of capitulation on 8th September, 1760. By these terms Great Britain bound herself to allow the French-Canadians the free exercise of their religion and certain specified fraternities and all communities of religious were guaranteed the possession of their goods, constitution and privileges. These terms were included in the Treaty of Paris. In 1774 parliament (Imperial) intervened in Canadian affairs and a system of government was granted to Canada by the Quebec Act (p. 10). Opposition was raised principally in the change from English law to the laws and usages of Canada. The Imperial parliament, however, was influenced by desire to adjust the government of the province and to conciliate the majority."

Garneau No. 2, page 233, also refers to the subject, and both cite the remarks of the King, who in assenting to the bills sig-

nalled the Quebec Act for special commendation "as being founded in the plainest principles of justice and humanity and that he doubted not it would have the best effects by calming the inquietudes and promoting the well being of our Canadian subjects."

Todd, No. 1, page 610: "The constitutional power appertaining to parliament in respect of treaties is limited. It has no power to change or modify in any way a treaty itself (p. 27). The mother country has never parted with the claim of ultimate supreme authority (pp. 34-35). Powers reserved relate to all questions which involve the relations of British dependencies, formation of treaties, etc."

In the argument of the Brophy case it was contended that the decision in the Barrett case was conclusive, that no rights or privileges existing by law or practice at the union had been affected or infringed, but the privy council declared, "that the main issues were not in any way concluded, either by the decision in Barrett's case or by any principle involved in that decision, and that subsection 1 of Section 22 imposes a limitation on the legislative powers, and that any enactment contravening its provisions is beyond the competency of the provincial legislature, and therefore null and void."

In the same case in referring to the scope of the decision in the Barrett case, the lord chancellor observes "that it seems to have given rise to some misapprehension" and he declared that the appeal was well founded; "that all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the system (referring to schools) were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal was founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions." The lord chancellor further declared that it must be remembered that the provincial legislature is not in all respects supreme within the province. "Its legislative power is strictly limited. In relation to subjects specified in Sections 91 and 92 the exclusive power of the legislature may be said to be absolute, but this is not so as regards education."

It would seem, therefore, unquestionable that Manitoba is contumacious by its refusal to comply with the clear direction contained in the judgment of the privy council.

His Lordship Bishop Worrell's strong plea for toleration, as well as that of many other Protestants are very commendable and perhaps it will fortify them to know or to be reminded that the origin of separate schools is due to the demands of the Pro-

testants of Upper Canada, which led to the first legislation on that subject, and, secondly, that which gave separate schools for colored children, and that separate schools were first provided for the Protestants of Lower Canada by the Confederation Act.

Hence the right of Roman Catholics to have schools, conducted by themselves, whatever may be the opinions of those in opposition to the subject, are rights reserved and guaranteed to them under the constitution of our country and in the language of the lord chancellor: "There can be no doubt that the Roman Catholics regarded it as essential that the education of their children should be in accordance with the teaching of their church in schools conducted under the influence and guidance of the authorities of their church."

I therefore venture the opinion in the light of the foregoing and much that could be added that the only proper school clauses of the autonomy bills ought to be those provided by the Confederation Act; any more or any less would be beyond the competence of our parliament, and according to the observation of the lord chancellor in the Brophy case, in which he declared that the legislature had not exclusive power as regards education, the same declaration applies to the Dominion parliament. I trust therefore that this important matter may be speedily adjusted in accordance with the true spirit of our constitution and forever set at rest.

S. WHITE, K.C.



## LITERARY NOTES.

## Annual Meeting of the I.U.D.L.

On Saturday, October 16, 1909, at the Undergraduates' Union in Toronto University, the annual meeting of the Inter-University Debating League was held. The business of the meeting was the election of officers, arrangement of schedule for the incoming term. The following gentlemen were elected:—

Honorary President—Rev. J. P. Fallon, O.M.I.

First Vice-President—Dr. S. P. Leacock, McGill.

Second Vice-President—J. F. MacDonald, Queen's.

Third Vice-President—Prof. Kylie, Toronto.

President—P. C. Harris, Ottawa.

First Vice-President—J. T. McNeill, McGill.

Second Vice-President—A. D. Cornett, Queens.

Secy.-Treasurer—F. M. Scott, Toronto.

The preliminary debates will take place Friday, Dec. 3rd, 1909:

Queens at Toronto.

Ottawa at McGill.

Final debates January 21, 1910:

If Ottawa and Queens win, final at Ottawa.

If Ottawa and Toronto win, final at Ottawa.

If Queens and McGill win, final at Queens.

If Toronto and McGill win, final at McGill.

The much-regretted incident which following the losing of the debate at Queens Dec. 4, 1908, was discussed quite exhaustively by the delegates present. Several drastic motions were put by the Queen's representative, but owing to there being no seconder, President Harris ruled the motion out of order. The McGill representative suggested the following motion, which was seconded by the Toronto officer, and duly carried: "Resolved, that the I.U.D.L. Executive puts itself on record as being satisfied with the decision of the judges given at Queen's University in the Queen's-Ottawa debate Dec. 4th, 1908."

"That we regret the charges made against those concerned in that decision, and that we further suggest that the Ottawa University Debating Society make a satisfactory public explanation."

After the regular routine business of financial levies, etc., the meeting adjourned.



# University of Ottawa Review.

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No. 2

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### FERRER "THE MARTYR."

How the secular press loves to rant about the seething discontent of Spain, the ignorance and superstition of its people, the half-idiotic face of its King, and the awful crime committed against humanity in the martyrdom of Francisco Ferrer. The reason is not far to seek—Spain is an eminently Catholic country. But why should the young King's personal appearance be of such great interest to our learned scribes? A young man who can converse fluently in four or five languages, and who has maintained the full dignity of his high position in the councils of the nation, to say nothing of his extraordinary proficiency in almost every branch of manly sport, is surely not much of an idiot after all, and his features would perhaps compare favourably with the gin-befuddled faces of some of his self-appointed critics. As for the ignorance and superstition of the Spanish nation, one might ask if it exceeds that of any other agricultural and pastoral people; we can at least say this much that so far they have

steered clear of the "Christian Science" and "Spiritism," to whom some of the more enlightened (?) nations are so devoted. The "seething discontent" resolves itself into the hereditary animosity of the Catalonian province towards the rest of Spain. Barcelona, which witnessed the burning of 42 beautiful churches, the destruction of masterpieces by Velasquez and Murillo, and other priceless works of art, and indescribable scenes of violence and barbarity, is notorious as the refuge for all the anarchists of Europe. Ferrer was the leader of this awful bloodshed and destruction, and he led it as an anarchist and atheist. He tried to start riots simultaneously in three cities, Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia, but was successful only in Barcelona. To indicate his character it is sufficient to say that among his effects was found the cheque given to Morales, who afterward committed suicide, for his attempt to kill the King and Queen by throwing a bomb on the day of the coronation. By his execution justice was no more than satisfied. He was given every right in the matter of his defence, and the law was scrupulously observed. It is quite evident that he had been condemned by the consciences of the majority of Spaniards, including those who now profess to be horror-stricken, long before he faced the firing platoon in the fortress of Barcelona. His "martyrdom" is but another fiction of the canting and hypocritical yellow press.

### Exchanges.

Among the contributors to the various September exchanges we notice the absence of many familiar names, whom we dare say will be greatly missed by their respective colleges. We have read with pleasure the contributions of these gentlemen in the past, and hope the same success will attend their literary efforts in the future.

We notice for the first time on our table the "Civilian," a fortnightly journal devoted to the interests of the Civil Service of Canada. We congratulate the editorial staff of the "Civilian" on the neat appearance of their journal. Most of the articles of course, have to do with questions re the service; comparisons are made between the Canadian and foreign staffs, and changes suggested. We promise to take an interest in the "Civilian." Many of the graduates of Ottawa College have situations in the local Government offices, and our students will find "Personals"

in the "Civilian" is a pleasant supplement to "Priorum Temporum Flores" in the Review.

St. Mary's Sentinel, among other things, contains the life-story of the late Bishop McCloskey of Louisville. St. Mary's College has lost a sincere friend, Kentucky a worthy citizen, and the American Hierarchy a shining light, in the death of this learned and saintly prelate. We append the following:

Bishop McCloskey was a man whose endowments were of such gigantic proportions as to baffle any feeble pen, and to pre-entend a modest description of his kaleidoscopic activity and influence would be but the merest mockery.

Have you joined the Arctic Circle?

Yes! and they gave me quite a cold reception.—Ex.

We wish space would permit us to insert the whole of an article which appears in the Notre Dame Scholastic, under the title "The Perfect Service." We have never read anything containing better advice for young students. Every phase of college life is touched upon, every question involved is dealt with. "The trained body," "The developed mind," "Health," "Athletics," and "Sowing Wild Oats" are some of the topics discussed.

Besides the above mentioned, we beg to acknowledge receipt of the following: "The Patrician," "The Columbiad," "Trinity University Review," "The Martlet," "Holy Cross Purple," "St. Mary's Sentinel," "Assumption College Review," "The Collegian," "Echoes from the Pines," "Hya Yaka," "O.A.C. Review," "Laurel," "Acta Victoriana," "Abbey Student," "Mitre," "St. Mary's Chimes," "Queen's University Journal," "Villa Shield," "Niagara Rainbow," "Xavier," "Vox Wesleyana."

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## *Books and Reviews.*

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The *Nineteenth Century* for October contains an article of much interest to Canadians, by Professor G. M. Wrong, of Toronto University, regarding Canada's attitude towards Great Britain. He prefaces his remarks by commenting upon the rapid growth during recent years of Canadian news in the London dailies. Englishmen are beginning to realize, somewhat reluctantly perhaps, that the well-being of their country is to a large extent bound up in the prosperity of Canada. They are coming

to see, in view of what Holland was once able to do, and in view of Germany's naval aggression, that they are no longer secure in their insular isolation, and that it behooves them to look towards the colonies for assistance. Canadians, on their part, have no immediate fears for the future. They are fully aware of the power of their southern neighbor, but, then, they have had to face this danger so long that it has ceased to cause them anxiety. Moreover, they know that in the event of European interference they would be backed up by the United States. He then goes on to comment upon the narrow lines upon which the Canadian press is conducted and the absence of matter of world-wide interest. He dwells upon the social views of the Englishman and the Canadian, showing that in the former case they are definitely fixed, while in the latter they are in a state of formation. The Englishman looks on the Canadian as raw and crude, though his crudeness be that of strength, while the Canadian possessing respect for the nobility yet is in heart a republican. According to Prof. Wrong, Canada is not becoming Americanized, but is growing more confident of herself, and is quickly losing all thought of political union. This separation is marked by the views in both countries on the administration of justice, by the difference in the tone of the press and by different political ideals. Thus it is inconceivable to a Canadian that the head of a government should be at variance with his legislature, as was the case at one time with Roosevelt. The growth in English politics during the past fifty years has been assimilated by Canada and has helped to bring the two countries together. Again, as it would be next to impossible for the United States and Canada to be united under one government, owing to the great extent of territory, so would it be impossible to unite Great Britain and Canada; besides, in countries so widely separated there is no common opinion to which to appeal. Though not politically united, yet the burdens of government might be more equally divided. Thus there should be a levelling down in England and a levelling up in Canada. Finally, should Canada refuse to share part of the burden in some matters, might not the parent state claim the same privilege? The writer then concludes that the problems of empire are well-nigh insoluble and he urges that we dwell not so much upon the blunders made by England in her treatment of us, but rather upon the sacrifices made on our behalf.

The October number of the *Contemporary Review* has a timely article on the recent troubles in Catalonia. It points out that the revolutionary movement developed suddenly from an anti-war

demonstration, and at first had the universal sympathy of all classes, even to the point of armed resistance; but the anarchistic tendencies of the mob, which resulted in such deplorable excesses, alienated the better elements. They withdrew and the movement collapsed. It then goes on to say that the revolution will be a blessing to Barcelona and to Spain in general, for separation, never more than an impracticable dream, has disappeared for the present. Carlism is a lost cause, and is only kept alive for the sake of personal political ends and as a wholesome Damoclean sword to induce the present government to behave itself. If there is to be a conflict in Spain it will be between the monarchy and republic with the ballot-box and newspapers as weapons.

*Where the Fishers Go, or The Story of Labrador*, by Rev. P. W. Browne, published by Cochrane Company, New York.

This interesting book, which has just been published, will receive a warm welcome from the best reading public in Canada and elsewhere, but especially ought it to be gladly received among the friends of the author in Ottawa University, where he is a professor. Father Browne has succeeded in telling the story of "the fishers' land" in a manner well adapted to catch the interests of the reader in the very first page and of holding it to the very end. One does not read many pages before experiencing some of the fascination for this wild and desolate country which prompted the author "to sail away to the land of myriad charms." A pleasing feature of the book lies in the fact that while it contains a vast quantity of information, it is so presented that the reader is not overwhelmed by it, but absorbs it gradually in the course of the narrative. The work is copiously illustrated throughout with beautiful photographs taken from first hand sources. These succeed in bringing the descriptions home to the reader more clearly than any other form of illustration could possibly do.

*The Making of Mortlake*, by J. E. Copus, S.J., published by Benziger Bros.

This is a good wholesome story for boys, well told, and containing much of interest to the college boy. It gives a good characterization of the American Catholic boy in all his phases. The interest centres in the attempt made by kind prefects and interested boy friends to reform a young delinquent named Mortlake. How successful their efforts were and why must be discovered by the reader, for to enlarge upon them would be to tell the whole story.

## Among the Magazines.

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The word Almanac originally designated a permanent table, showing the apparent movement of celestial bodies. The first was published by Purbach in 1457. Soon almanacs were published by magicians, who preyed upon the innocent and superstitious. King Henry III. of France placed certain restrictions upon such publications, while Charles IX required the approval of the diocesan bishop.

Much valuable information is found in almanacs of later date. Among the recent and much improved is the Catholic Home Annual for 1910. Besides the calendar for the year, anniversaries of saints, astronomical calculations, feast and fast days, it contains a wealth of valuable data which will be useful to all in their daily intercourse with others.

The pages of the Catholic Home Annual are filled with novelettes and stories of more than ordinary interest. The names of the best Catholic authors are a sufficient guaranty of their worth. Among these are Mary T. Waggaman, Marion Ames Taggart, Maud Regan, Jerome Harte, Magdalen Rock, Richard Aumerle, Cahir Healy, and others.

A well edited and assorted review of the year's events completes what will prove to be the most popular annual of the year. It should be welcomed and find a place in every Catholic home. (New York, Benziger Brothers, 25 cents.)

In an article entitled "Early Session at Ottawa," in the current number of the "America," we notice that it says that the opening of the next session of the Canadian Parliament will take place on November 11. This is the earliest date since 1896, when the present government got into power. The reason is the introduction of a bill for the erection of a Canadian navy, and the participation of Canada in Imperial defence. One great difficulty will be to determine whether the estimated expenditure of twenty million dollars will be met by a loan or by taxation. Besides this an effort will be made to change the rules of debate so as to expedite parliamentary work.

The "America" also quotes *La Civiltà Cattolica* under the heading, "Depopulation in Civilized Countries." The wave has affected France particularly, then England, and the Eastern States. The principles of Anti-Christian "laicism" as most fully adopted in France are given as the cause.

Notre Dame Scholastic describes the true College spirit as being more fidelity to the institution, acquaintance with her traditions, sympathy with her purposes, and obedience to her regulations, than lustiness of throat at the football game.

The Educational Review in "How to Make Progress" declares the mark of excellent tutorship is to teach more, and to limit greatly the time given to test work. The best plan in new work is to teach the same subject twice, and thereby save time and trouble later.

Under the head of "The Coming Battle," the Extension introduces us to the struggle of the future, Science versus Faith. But Faith alone is armed. Science replies to the question, "Is there a God?"—"I do not know"; "Is there a Heaven?"—"I do not know"; "Do you exist?"—"I do not know." Doubting everything, the enemy of Christianity has nothing firm upon which to stand.

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### *Priorum Temporum Flores.*

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Mr. J. Lajoie, matriculant of '07, figured prominently on the Toronto Varsity team in the College-Varsity game played here on Saturday, Oct. 30th. "Jerry," while a student at Ottawa University, was well known in baseball and football circles, and while in the Capital did not fail to pay us a visit. On Sunday he returned to Toronto, where he is pursuing a medical course at Varsity.

Mr. V. K. O'Gorman, '09, has commenced a medical course at Toronto Varsity.

Among those who witnessed the recent College-Varsity game at Toronto was Mr. W. P. Breen, who as we chronicled before, is continuing his studies in Buffalo at Canisius College. Mr. Breen praises highly the Buffalo institution, but is still of the opinion that there is no place like home.

Mr. Jean Courtois, '09, accompanied the McGill students and witnessed their game against College on Nov. 6th. While here "Jean" did not forget his Alma Mater. He remained in the city for a few days.

Rev. J. J. Quilty, '97, of Douglas, paid a flying visit to the University a few weeks ago.

Rev. W. H. Dooner, '05, of Renfrew, and Rev. J. Harring-

ton, '05, of Eganville, were in the city a few weeks ago. While here they seized the opportunity of seeing the first game of the season between Ottawa City and Hamilton Tigers.

After an absence of three years, Mr. C. O'Halloran, a former student of Ottawa University, has returned to complete his course.

Mr. M. O'Neil is continuing his theological course in Ottawa Seminary.

Mr. E. H. McCarthy, '09, has entered Rochester Seminary, N. Y.

Mr. M. F. Deahy, '09, is at present a student at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. J. Connaghan, '09, passed through the city last week on his way to Osgoode Hall, where he contemplates taking up a course in law.

Mr. B. Oliver, '10, has recently returned from Toronto where he purchased a fine high-powered automobile. He treated some of the faculty to a very speedy ride on the Richmond road the other day.

J. Goodwin, '06, is taking up a law course in Montreal.

Dr. Leacy, '96, and Mr. R. Byrnes, '05, have lately joined the Benedicts. Congratulations!

We lately received word of the ordination of Rev. George D. Boucher, '04, which took place in Cincinnati last June. Ad multos annos!

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## Obituary.

### JUDGE J. J. CURRAN, '58.

It was with feelings of the deepest regret that the news concerning the death of Judge J. J. Curran reached us last month. Despite the fact that his death was a great blow to his many friends in Ottawa, nevertheless, they had the sweet consolation of knowing that his life was one of example; and being strengthened by all the graces that the Catholic Church could bestow, his end was a fit termination to a career of the highest merit and public utility.

Hon. John Joseph Curran was born in Montreal in the year 1842. He received his primary education at St. Mary's College



in that city, afterwards entering the University of Ottawa, and last by McGill University, where he obtained his degree of B. C. L. in 1862. The following year he was admitted to the Bar, and practised in his own city. He was afterwards made a Q.C. of the City of Quebec, and of the Dominion a few years later. In 1892, when a Law Faculty was organized in connection with Ottawa University, he was made Vice-Dean and appointed to one of the chairs, and, moreover, he was amongst the first upon whom the degree of LL.D. was conferred by that institution. He was finally elevated to the Bench as Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in 1895, which title he retained until his death.

As a former student he was known to have been the possessor of remarkable talent and undaunted energy, bringing upon him the esteem and respect of his comrades. The late Judge was always among the warmest admirers and sympathizers of Alma Mater, never missing an opportunity of assisting at her more important gatherings. The last time we had the honour of having the late Honourable gentleman in our midst was on the memorable occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of our New Arts Building in which he took a prominent part.

His kindly sympathy and breadth of mind were well known to all with whom he came in contact. He was a distinguished orator and a great lecturer, and did a great deal in furthering the interests of the Catholic religion. It was his oratorical powers that won for him the various high positions he held in life, and that secured for him such renown, not only in political, but also social circles.

Much sympathy is felt for the friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

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### *Personals.*

The Rev. Fathers Murphy and Poli have returned from the plenary council, but needless to say have no information for us regarding the work of that body.

Very Rev. Fathers Walsh and Bunoz, O.M.I., spent a day in Ottawa on their way to Toronto and Buffalo.

Canon Corkery of Pakenham paid us a visit during the past week.

The whole student body will be glad to know that Dr. Chabot the genial College physician, is rapidly recovering from a serious operation performed in Montreal.

Father Devine, S.J., the well known author and able editor of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, paid us a visit during the past week, while attending the funeral of his mother. To the Rev. gentleman and Sister Loyola we extend sympathy.

Alderman T. Church of Toronto gave the boys a good time while in the Queen City, in spite of the fact that it was "simply awful."

The members of the Second team, accompanied by Rev. Fathers S. and M. Murphy, journeyed to Arnprior Monday and there played a friendly game of football with the team of that town, which resulted in the home team, captained by J. Sullivan, and managed by J. MacDonald, two old students, being defeated.

The III. team, the pride of the College, in the genial company of Rev. Fathers P. J. Hammersley and D. Finnegan, travelled to the town of Renfrew for their Thanksgiving Day turkey, and incidentally to play a game of football with the Collegiate squad of that town. Our boys were victorious.

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## Athletics.

### FORE NOTE.

In last month's issue of The Review, the "Sporting Editor" did not lose himself in optimistic prognostications concerning the prospects for a winning team, consequently he is saved the humiliating task of "swallowing" what he wrote. It would afford the keenest pleasure to be in a position to report six victories, but, unfortunately, five of the games played found "our team's" score very much on the short side. To attempt to explain away the defeats through the time-worn adage, "Hard Luck," would be directly at variance with truth. To attempt to point out the weak spots on the team might be taken as a personal "knock," so the writer will not burden you by adding his humble opinion to the numberless ones already expressed on all sides. The players themselves perhaps have their own opinions, the professors of the University surely have theirs, and the general public, too, has one carefully thought out. What it is, perhaps it is better for us not to know, for we may get an answer that would surprise us.

## GAME NUMBER ONE.

McGill (20) — Ottawa College (3).

October 9th, 1909.

The first game of the Interscholastic season 1909 was played at McGill Grounds on Saturday, October 9th, and resulted in the above score. Ottawa's three points were scored with a beautiful drop goal kicked by Capt. Charles Arthur O'Neill. The game throughout was clean, open, entertaining and fairly fast, not one penalty was handed out. Unfortunately for the team, Gilligan and Conway were knocked out and had to be carried from the field. Our team was a lot lighter than McGill, but played together well and played hard all the time. The first half ended 7-0 for McGill. In the second half McGill piled up the score to 20, while our team got but three (3). The heavy McGill line were mainly responsible for the defeat, though the back division played a very steady game.

Peter Conway and Bert Gilligan were knocked out in this game and were forced to retire. A defeat on McGill grounds is nothing novel. Ottawa College has not won a game there since it entered the Interscholastic Union in 1905. Nor has McGill team been able to pull out a victory at Varsity Oval in years, so the teams break even on home and home games.

The team was:—Full back, Gilligan; halves, O'Neill (Capt.), Conway, Chartrand, W.; quarter, Muzanti; scrimmagers, Whibbs, Chartrand, II., Fleming; wings, Sullivan, Kinsella, Smith, Conway, Quilty, Belanger.

## GAME NUMBER TWO.

Ottawa College (11) — Queen's (6).

October 16th, 1906.

The team signaled the opening of the Interscholastic Football season in Ottawa by winning a gruelling game from Queen's at Varsity Oval on the above date, the final score being 11 to 6 with the "garnet and grey" standard bearers in the lead. Queen's had the score 4 to 0 when the teams crossed over for the second half, but the "boys" by a wholesome finish wiped out the plurality in short order, finishing winners by a comfortable margin. About fifteen hundred Ottawans and several hundred Kingstonians witnessed the game.

Queen's total of tallies was made by rouges, while College

scored a converted try, a goal from the field, and two rouges.

Several sensational plays were pulled off on the slippery sod, "Mike" Smith tearing off a number of pretty dashes for useful gains. He scored the only touchdown College got, by intercepting a pass. W. Chartrand was responsible for the drop-goal, putting the "pigskin" over the bar for three points from the twenty-five yard line. "Pete" Conway received painful injuries by being "twisted" around the goal post. His back was severely wrenched, and he was conveyed to the hospital in the "official ambulance."

Queen's Club sent to the Intercollegiate secretary, P. C. Harris, an official protest against the rulings of Referee Harvey Palford, Umpire W. Foran, and Touch Line Judge Jos. Fahey. They claimed they were "robbed" of a touchdown by a decision of the lineman. The protest will be dealt with by the executive of the Union at its first meeting.

The line-up of our team was as follows:—Full back, P. Conway; half-backs, W. Chartrand, J. Contway, H. Chartrand; quarter, J. Muzanti; scrimmagers, Fleming, Loftus, Dubois; wings, Sullivan, Whibbs, Quilty, Smith, \*\*Belanger, Gilligan.

\*Replaced by Phol.

\*\*Replaced by Kinsella.

### GAME NUMBER THREE.

Toronto Varsity (63) — Ottawa Varsity (2).

At Toronto, Oct. 23, 1909.

Ottawa Varsity football team travelled to Ald. T. L. Church's town, by name Toronto, to play a scheduled game against the team representing Toronto University. That they did not make much of an impression on the opposing fourteen is quite apparent by the diversity in the indicated scores. Our team was almost smothered under an avalanche of points. The huge total was made by Toronto crossing our goal-line for eleven touchdowns and diverse other things, such as rouges, converted tries, and dead ball line kicks. Ottawa's handsome total was secured by a rouge in each half.

Misses of the back division, consisting of fumbles, poor kicking, and careless passing, were directly responsible for the defeat. The team displayed poor tackling powers, and this perhaps was partly accountable for Varsity's repeated long runs of 60, 70, 80 and 90 yards for touchdowns.

The press is unanimous in its praise of Capt. O'Neil's, Bert

Gilligan's and Sylvester Quilty's all round good playing. Quilty unfortunately for the team, was severely injured early in the game. O'Neill, though suffering from a severely sprained ankle, gamely "stayed in the game" to the finish. Gilligan received a bad shaking up from his numerous tackles of the "Big Moose" Lawson, but lasted out the full game. Smith, Kinsella, Loftus and Sullivan played steady games in their respective positions.

For Toronto, Gall, Lawson and Newton were the stars, in fact the whole team was a "star" aggregation, playing a faultless brand of ball all afternoon.

The following players participated in the slaughter: Gilligan, Contway, Capt. O'Neill, Muzanti, Dubois, Loftus, Chartrand, Kinsella, Quilty, Belanger, Smith, Whibbs, Sullivan, J. Brennan.

Rev. W. J. Stanton, Hon. Pres. of the Intercollegiate Union; Rev. Father Turcotte, coach, and Winfield Hackett, treasurer, accompanied the team on the memorable trip.

#### GAME NUMBER FOUR.

Ottawa City (17) — Ottawa Varsity (12).

At Ottawa, Oct. 25, 1909.

The annual football game between the above mentioned teams took place on Thanksgiving Day before a small but enthusiastic crowd of 1,500 people. Neither team was at full strength. Ottawa scored first, getting a rouge on a long kick soon after the start of the play, this being the only score in the first quarter.

College swung into the game hard and fast in the second quarter, Kinsella skirting the end for a brilliant touchdown, Chartrand converting it. Then a touch in goal and the half was ended with College leading, 7 to 1.

Ottawas had the better of the third quarter, scoring two tries, unconverted, and one rouge for 11 points while College was blanked. This made the score 12 to 7, and each team got a try in the last period, putting the city team in the lead, 17 to 12. Ottawa's last touchdown was a very questionable one, but Referee Hobart said it was so, and we'll let it go at that.

Although the Interprovincial leaders took us into camp, they had to "go some" to do it. College were the equals of their opponents on the line, but in the comparison of the back-lines College loses. By this win Ottawa captures the "Carling Trophy," individual cups, and the championship of the city. The team was as follows:—Gilligan, W. Chartrand, H. Chartrand,

Contway, Muzanti, Dubois, Fleming, Loftus, Whibbs, Sullivan, Quilty, Smith, Kinsella, Belanger, Phol.

Referee, Sid. Hobart; umpire, Fred Chittick; line judges, Dr. S. M. Nagle, P. C. Harris.

M. J. Smith, Sylvester Quilty, Bert Gilligan, Sullivan, Kinsella and Muzanti were the players who performed in a stellar manner. The sure catching of O'Neill was much missed by his inability to play, not having recovered from the injuries received in Toronto.

### GAME NUMBER FIVE.

Toronto Varsity (46) — Ottawa Varsity (4).

At Ottawa, Oct. 30th, 1909.

As was to be expected, the team, in the return match with Toronto, met with another defeat. Many were the comments after the game, but the truth is we were beaten by a heavier and headier team, though one not quite so strong as the wearers of the Blue and White in 1908.

The story of the game is best followed by glancing at the score summary. It will give a fair idea of how much chance we ever had of pulling out a victory. The scoring:—

1st quarters—Varsity, touch (Lawson) and convert (6); Varsity, goal from field (Gall) 3; Varsity, touch (Gall) and convert (6).

2nd quarter—Varsity, rouge 1; Varsity, touch (Lawson) and convert (6); Varsity, touch (Lawson) and convert (6); Varsity, touch (Muir) and convert (6).

3rd quarter—College, touch in goal (1); Varsity, rouge (1); College, forced rouge (2); College, rouge (1).

4th quarters—Varsity, touch (Lawson), 5; Varsity, rouge (1); Varsity, touch, (Thompson) 5.

Our team were most unfortunate in the work of the back division, for a lot of "muffing" was done there, and a number of good chances consequently lost. H. Chartrand, who replaced O'Neill at centre half, made a lot of costly fumbles, while the other half-backs were not up to the standard. Gilligan, on a low plunge through Varsity's line, received a painful injury to his knee and shoulder, and had to be carried off the field. "Mike"

Smith, while playing his usual dashing game, received a nasty accidental kick on the head, and was forced to retire. H. Chartrand's legs went back on him, and a sprained ankle forced him to quit the game. Breen, Phol and Kennedy replaced the injured players. Capt. O'Neil and Kinsella, on account of injuries, did not line up with the team. On the line the plunging gains of Quilty were very spectacular. The following men were in the line-up:—Gilligan, Contway, H. Chartrand, W. Chartrand, Muzanti, Loftus, Dubois, Fleming, Whibbs, Sullivan, Quilty, Smith, Belanger, Brennan.

Referee, Dr. A. H. Wright. Umpire, Dr. Patterson.

### GAME NUMBER SIX.

McGill (15) — Ottawa Varsity (2).

Varsity Oval, Nov. 6, 1909.

The last game of the season in Ottawa in the Intercollegiate Union resulted in a decisive win for old McGill. This is the first time in College football that the red and white has lowered the colors of Varsity on the Oval.

At all stages of the contest, McGill seemed to have the game well in hand. Their back division protected by the usual beefy line played a good sure game, but not a brilliant one. Yet Ottawa never seemed to get going. Brainless passing and absurd back-running materially helped to hand the game to McGill. The line played its usual steady game, but this was discounted by the lack of heady playing of the half-back line.

The first half ended 11-0 for McGill. The last half was more evenly contested, but McGill scored four more points, while Ottawa could only gain two. Capt. Dan. Gillmore scored one touch, and Forbes the other. Vaughn, Black and Goodeve played star games. For Ottawa Varsity the most effective players were Gilligan, Quilty, Contway and Smith. The line-up was:—Full, Conway; halves Quilty, Contway, W. Chartrand; quarter, Muzanti; scrimmage, Fleming, Dubois, Loftus; wings, Whibbs, Brennan, Gilligan, Breen, Smith, Belanger.

Timer, W. J. McCaffrey; referee, Dr. Patterson; umpire, T. Savidge; touch linemen, J. Chrysler, P. C. Harris.

## STANDING OF THE UNION.

	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Toronto .....	5	0	1
Queen's .....	2	3	1
McGill .....	2	3	1
Ottawa .....	1	4	1

## LEAGUE AFFAIRS.

An important meeting of the Executive of the Intercollegiate Union was held in Montreal Nov. 1st, at the Windsor Hotel, 8 p.m. The following were present:—

President—V. E. Black, McGill.

1st Vice-Pres.—J. F. McDonald, Queen's.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Robert Y. Cory, Toronto.

Secy.-Treas.—Phil C. Harris, Ottawa.

Committeeman—H. P. Holt (Cadet) R. M. C.

The Queen's protest against the decision in their Ottawa College game was dealt with at length by the representatives of the interested clubs. After several hours' discussion, a vote was taken, and it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Secy. Harris' motion "to disallow the protest," because it could not be shown by the Queen's officer how any of his protested points affected the final score. The Union was liable to become disagreeably noted for its number of protested games if things kept on going like this, so for the sake of good sport it was strongly urged by the Ottawa representative to discourage protests as much as possible by throwing them out. Another important point was brought out, namely, that "officials must be supported if the Union desires affairs to go on smoothly." Toronto and McGill officers strongly seconded the sentiments expressed.

The protest of McGill against the final score of their game in Montreal was allowed, because Referee Smail of the game in question wrote to, and also telephoned to the Secy.-Treas., acknowledging that he had made two errors of judgment, and asked the league to rectify matters.

## PUNTS AND DRIBBLES.

The Ottawa College list of injured bids fair to equal if not outnumber the famous "hospital corps" of the champion 1907 team. Happily, the injuries this year are not of a serious nature, and so far no bones have been broken.



The Intercollegiate Union keeps up its record for protested games. Secy.-Treas. P. C. Harris has already received two. Queen's have protested the game played against our team on Oct. 16th. The referee, Harvey Pulford, the umpire, Wm. Foran, and the touch line judge, "Joe" Fahey, all come in for their "meed" of criticism.

"Ch." O'Neill, our valiant captain, kicked a beautiful drop-goal in the Ottawa-McGill game. It saved the team from receiving a humiliating coat of kalsomine. And on our old friend McGill's grounds, too. Horrors!!!

Into the valley of death rode the noble fourteen. Killed and wounded, 63 to 2.

Haven't we heard of a bigger score than that? Oh yes. St. Pat's. (3), Montreal (72). That's going some.

J. Lajoie, of 1906 team, is one of Varsity's mainstays on the line. He plays middle wing.

"Jack" McDonald can't shake off the hoodoo. At Ottawa College he sustained serious injuries "on the good-won." Last year at Varsity he developed "water on the knee." This year after one game with Toronto he fractured a "bone in his left arm." Hard luck, Jack.

P. Conway heads the list for injuries this year. Played two games and laid out in both of them. And yet they say it's a parlor sofa game.

M. Smith is starring at his old position on the wing line.

"Bert" Gilligan is now recognized as the most versatile and useful player on the team. Full-back, half-back, first wing are some of the positions he has played. Yes, and "made good" in each position. The press is loud in its praises of his effective tackling, speedy running and sure catching. Though knocked out thrice, he is still "game" and very much in the game.

S. Quilty is playing the most brilliant game of his career. His line plunging and tackling evoke rounds of applause from the spectators.

Even in defeat, Ottawa College football team use up-to-the-minute methods. They took the "airship route" in both games against Toronto Varsity.

Smirle Lawson, Varsity half-back, is playing an even more effective game than he did last season.

Newton, Dixon, Gall and Lawson comprise a unique combination of backs, each of whom is a "king" in his own position.

As seen in the press, Eddie Gleeson and Hal McGiverin assist in coaching the Ottawas. How times have changed.

Oh, you brawny Scot and flying wing Brennan!

There will probably be snow on the ground for the final game of the Dominion championship. Sorry it won't take place at the Oval.

Toronto Varsity has a great team, and as it will meet the Interprovincial champs. in Toronto, it is a good guess Toronto will have one chance this year to drown the yells of those rude mountaineers who so often made us wish that Hamilton would remain off the map for the fall as well as during the rest of the year.

A captain of an American college team was ruled out of the game and his team penalized 35 yds. for his jumping with his knees on an opposing player who was lying on the ground. The victim was knocked cold, and if the affair was intentional the guilty captain got his just deserts.

An aggressive steady wing line, and a fumbling half-back division is a poor combination.

A correct imitation of the "Wright Brothers at Rheims" was witnessed at the Oval on Saturday, Oct. 30, by a few thousand interested spectators. The novelty was attractive.

I Hugh Ritchie, the stellar side scrimmager of Varsity, picks his team for the Dominion honors. Ottawa College sincerely hopes his "pick" is the lucky one.

The Queen's team without "Ken." Williams is a weak aggregation.

The Intercollegiate this year again has a playing president, Vaughn Black holds down a wing line position on McGill team. Last year Ed. McCarthy filled the presidency and also played on Ottawa College team. Both positions were admirably taken care of.

Father Stanton's "little trick team," the College thirds, have won two hard-earned victories from Renfrew High School. 12-5 and 8-7 were the scores.

Kenneth Overend is playing centre scrimmage for Queens. No, we have not ordered an extra sized score board for 1910.

The College Seconds journeyed to Arnprior to play a game of football on Nov. 1st. The score at the conclusion of the game stood 27-10 in favor of "us." Trick-plays, fast following up, on-side kicks and "senior brand" tackling were a few of the reasons for the victory. Father Stanton coached the Seconds for this trip. The following took in the journey, which was much enjoyed: Rev. Fathers Stephen and M. Murphy, Pres. O'Gara, Vice-Pres. Gauthier, D. Breen, L. Kelly, H. Robillard, E. Letang, J.

Petite, J. O'Brien, J. Brennan, M. Brennan, P. Lacey, Ph. Harrington, P. Lacey, O. Kennedy, H. Filion, D. Sheehy.

It was a grand game, and with such celebrated players as Kennedy, Brennan, O'Gara, and Sheehy, frisking around on the grassy gridiron, we little blame the spectators from mistaking them for the "real thing." Our old friend Sullivan was a team in himself, a pony team, while the way Jim MacDonald humped around the ends for gains couldn't be duplicated in senior company. The team were quartered at the McPhee House, and after the game Jim showed them the sights of the town, not forgetting the "town pump" and the "street car" line. Mr. O'Gara acted as manager and treasurer, and reports a huge balance from his share of the gate receipts after the heavy expenses were liquidated.

The Inter-Mural Football League is booming, and many exciting games have been played. The league is certainly doing great work in developing the young blood, besides affording good healthy amusement for the participants. Rev. Father Stanton is the official referee, and makes the boys play straight football all the time. The following is the standing of the league:—

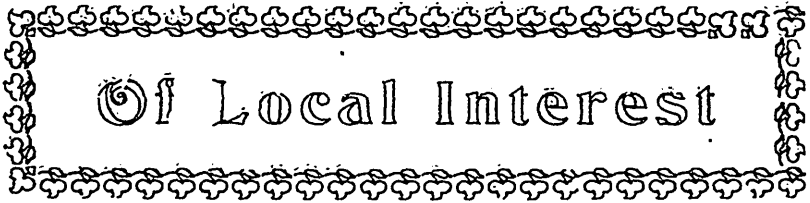
	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
"A"—Capt. R. Guindon ...	4	0	2
"B"—Capt. W. Hackett ....	1	3	2
"C"—Capt. H. Robillard ...	2	1	3
"D"—Capt. C. Coupal ... ..	1	4	1

Why wasn't Bert Gilligan played at first wing all season? His showing in the McGill game was certainly brilliant.

The first victory for McGill on Varsity Oval in the history of the Intercollegiate Union.

Ottawa has yet to win at McGill campus.





## Of Local Interest

"Some class" to Ballard, and to that can-can that he does before hitting the line.

Stronach, Simpson and Ballard have done fine work for the Seconds under the able coaching of Dr. Wright.

Prof. of Eng.: Women do not reason; they imagine.

Student: "How long have we for this competition, Father?"  
Prof.: It all depends on when you begin.

Student in Philosophy: "Funny if there ain't more prime matter in D-b-o-s than in me."

Where's G-u-th-r now?

Du-b-s (at Wun Lung's): You may take that back; look at the dirt in it.

Wun Lung: You have to eatce a bushhel of dirtee befole you cloakee, anyway.

Well, I'm not going to eat the whole bushel with this meal.

K-e-n-dy is some sprinter. Take care, Goerge, or you'll be arrested for exceeding the speed limit.

Dummy on the Arnprior team was pushed fifteen yards for a forced rouge. The poor fellow couldn't say "held."

G is for G-th-r,  
"Gee Whitticker" too.  
C is for C-té,  
Surpassed by but few.

D is for D-b-s,  
The small man of our class.  
B is for B-k-c,  
To him raise the glass.

S is for S-th,  
 "A drum—he doth come."

B is for B-n-n,  
 His par we have none.

O's for O'G-a,  
 The philosophical wonder.

O's for O'G-r-n,  
 He does like to ponder.

Lo-f-s: Lunch for mine!

Tell me, little people, where is Ga-t-i-er now?

Inquisitive student in Physics: "If blue and white and  
 garnet and grey be placed together, what would be the result?"

Bright youth: "A large score."

That 'funny little animal' is still alive.

Hello, Ma-t-in: How are St-r-ch's knees?

That was an unfortunate hit, M-k-e.

Oh, you tea roses and giant oaks!

Why was O'G-'s last English essay a disappointment?

And who was this John Brown?

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## JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

All hail! King Con.

Reggie would like to know if B-ph hurts his head when he  
 butts in.

Mr. M-hy of the curly locks may be a star scrimmager, but  
 O! those football stockings.

During the past month the first XIV have proven their su-  
 periority over the husky Juniorate XIV by defeating them twice  
 and playing a draw in the other game of the series.

The first XIV are at the head of the Junior City League. Their latest victory was won on Oct. 30, when they defeated the fast Buena Vista team by a score of 3-0. Keep up the good work.

In the Inter-Mural Leagues several good games have been played, the games in the Midget League especially furnishing much amusement for the spectators.

Tommy, the man from the mountain, bids fair, in time, to rival his heroes from "up the creek."

No, M-t-n is not "King of the Kids."

J. D.'s excuse after a recent football game: "Aw, what's de use of playin' against men."

The boy with the continuous laugh, McK-y.

