# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

HALL ON MARCH 29, 1889, BY REV. J. J. FILLATRE, D. D., O. M. I.

J. FILLATRE, D. D., O. M. I. Even before that solemn and sublime, "In the beginning," whereby openeth the Bory of Genesis, God reigned, alone in Humself-self-sufficient in His Infinite Himself-self-sumdedt in file immense Perfection and erjoying in His immense unbroken repose, as Lammensis hath it, a limiticss happiness. No creature had as yet troubled the silence or disturbed the solitude of the deen

yet troubled the silence or disturbed the solitude of the deep. But behold on the day appointed in His eternal purposes, obedient to that great law which proclaims that all good tends to expend and diffuse itself, "Jeho-vah," as the French post expresses it, "bounds forth from the depths of eter-nity. Sleeping chaos awakes in His pres-ence to be quickened by His virtue while His Omnipotence reposes on immentity." ence to be quickened by His virtue while His Omnipotence reposes on immunity." Thus the universe came into being, with its harmonious variety of creatures, ani-mate and inanimate—all subject to man, but having God for their first and final cause, and the universe of which Pascal has asid that its centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere, reflected that majestic unity which shines forth in its Greator. Hence did man—as a rational creature—having contemplated its har-Creator. Hence did man-as a rational creature—having contemplated its har-mony, call it by excellence Order or Beauty. In the Middle Ages, just as Europe began to breaths freely after the irruption of the to breathe freely after the irruption of the Northern hordes, she naturally turned her thoughts to her own condition, which she found to be truly chaotic, as well from the political and social, as from the scien tific standpoint. The echoes of the great schools of Athens reached her ear only in broken and feeble accents. The volces of the Origens and of the Clements of Alexandria, heard by but few even in the happiest days, were completely over-whelmed by the diu of arms, and gave a little incomplete enlightenment fallen from the lips of some unknown scholar, treasured up by the pupils of the monastic establishments; the rays of learning's sun were few and weak-giving neither joy nor life to an indifferent world.

Then it was that the Church founded universities, even as God had created the Universe. Grouping into one harmoni-ous whole all the truths left by the anci ents and preserved by her monks, she purified them from the stains inflicted by contact with the sensuality of paganism, and superadded all those natural truths and superadica in those natural truths which Revelation suppose or implies. Taking, then, this body of knowledge, this scientific universe which she had called forth from chaos, she raised it to ded the Redencer whene endedned it to God the Redeemer, whence applying it to human society she made it the force and the prop of Carlstian peoples. The spirit of Christianity which had built those worlds called Gothic Cathedrals, and in-spired the Summa of St Thomas Aquinas, raised up Catholic Universities. The very mention of Parts Rolorze, Oxford and raised up Catholic Universities. The very mention of Paris, Bologna, Oxford and Colegae, recalls glorious stages in the Catholic science's conquest of the world. It had, ladles and gentiemen, been for me a task at once easy and agreeable to sketch the history of the famous Catholic Univer-sities, and to find shelter beneath the block of their part and present creat shadows of their past and present great-ness for the last born of these foundations. Those whom our smallness slarms might renewn. Never has the benediction of a Pope fallen in vain upon any institution; never have the favors of a Church prelate been fraitlessly spent, and unneard of is it, that a work watered by tears of sacrifice has failed even in ungrate. ful soil to take deep and healthy root. The tree that rests most solidly on the bosom of the earth is always that which has risen in the midst of tempests. Well, then, may we have confidence. A much more serious subject, however,

must this evening fix our attention. Let us begin by a reply to the question so often asked in Ottawa, during the last few What is a University? This

mit, the lightnings that at times illumine its loft front, the precipitousness of the narrow way leading thereto, and the whitened remains of the many victims who attempted its ascent but fell from its declivities, all combine to recommend the greatest prudence and most minutious pre-cautions. This lofty fastness is, as you have already divined, that of literary studies. Let us examine it britchy from its different standpoints. It is but a small acquirement, after all, to be able to write one's own language correctly. Heaven knows, however, the fewness of those who can lay claim to this merit. A small thing too, is it to write it with elegance, although those who do so, or think they can do so, are ridiculously van of the accompliabment. The College professor does not bind himself to push his pupils any further in this branch of learn-THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. A LECTURE DELIVERED IN ACADEMIC HALL ON MARCH 29, 1889, BY REV. J. Unto him her portals and shows him, just as be emerges from the plain he has hitherto traversed, the summits that he must now needs ascend. At first gazemust now needs accend. At first gaze-appears near enough to earth to depend upon its movements, but also, perchance, dimmed by its mist-the chain of natural sciences with its lofty but clearly cut peaks, Physics and Biology. Many, of a trath, in our days, are the men capable of describing the grand phonements of the b) peaks, Physics and Biology. Budy of the strate in our days, are the men capable of describing the grand phenomens of the physical world; in nearly all our echools this instruction is freely given; but how rare, indeed, are those qualified to explain the University two sciences to day treated as sitters, but evidently destined with the progress of knowledge to form but one, viz, Physics and Chemistry shall put the young man in infimate relationship with the forces of nature, and teach him to control them for his own proper use. There is not, most assuredly, a man of intelligence and of heart who does not view with enthusiasm the immense progress, made in our century—the ocean con-1 quered, the air enchained, the earth made subject, and distance annihilated. It is, professor does not bind himself to push his pupils any further in this branch of learn-ing, and if he succeed in arriving even there does he not merit the hearty con gratulations of every man of experience? The professor of an University must aim at something much higher and extend far beyond this limit the field of his labors. He will no longer content himself with setting forth the rules of literature, nor will be satisfy himself and his pupils by showing their happy application in some

querea, the air encanned, the sain made subject, and distance annihilated. It is, however, too often forgotten that all these triumphs have been, save in a few providential instances, won through studies performed and through labors prowill be satisfy himself and his pupils by showing their happy application in some select passages of the great masters, or even yet with guiding the still unsteady hand of his pupil in bis first literary easys. No, he will take from the shelves of his library the litad of Homer, the Æneld of Virgil, the Divine Comedy of Dante, the Dramas of Shakespeare, the Tragedies of Corneille and Racine, and of these he will communicate to his hearers the plan, the procedure, the style and the grandeur-expose their general purpose, explain the play of the passions which there meet in conflict, indicate with firm hand their beauties and their defects, and thus form longed. The very names of a Chevreul, an Edison and a DeLesseps prove my thesis and establish the necessity of a high ectentific training.

"Oui, le sceptre du globs est a l'intelligence L'homme s'unit a l'homme et la terre a son roi,

roi, Ii se donne des sens qu'onblia la nature, Jette un frein sur la vague au front capri-cleux, Lance la mort au but que son calcul mesure, Sonde avec un cristal ues abimes des cleux, Il ecrit et les vents emportent sa pensee, Qui ya dans tous les lleux vivre et s'entre-teair."

control, indicate with firm hand thus form beauties and their defects, and thus form his students to the mould of high literary criticism. Who can depict to us the joys Not truly without a certain hesitation Not truly without a certain neuration, did I name Biology as the only summit overlooking the long chain of sciences treating of living things. If any of my hearers, familiar with works published under this name, should for a moment think that I endorse the fundamental reserved to the fortunate young man to whom God reserves such pleasures, to associate with the intellectual life of genius, ascend with it to the regions wherein the ideal is felt and seen, and error which they proclaim, in denying all essential distinction between the life of create by contact with that genius those grand thoughts that stir whole genera. tions. Those are, indeed, intellectual joya that fill the soul of man in its every plants and the life of animals-not except-ing life of man himself, they have completely misapprehended my meaning. I here take Biology such as it should be, and not as it is taught. I desire to regard faculty. The utilitarian, the dull an narrow spirit accustomed to measure al things from the standpoint of dollars and things from the statepoint of dollars and cents, will, no doubt, toss bis head with disdain crying out: "Th's is all bosh-folly--utter folly." Let us pass him by in the silence of heartfelt pity. For us, who heldeve in intelli-gence, who know what an important role thought must play in a society of rational belongs, who recognize, performs he some t as spiritualistic and not as materialistic -in a word a true description of life-as given by God and not as mutilated and bosh-misunderstood by man. What a new him h world unfolds itself to the astonished gaze pity. word unitations need to the astimistic gives of the student, and above all what order and what harmony must be not here con-template ! Armed with his microscope, aided by Chemistry and enlightened by the observations anteriorly made in Botauy, beings, who recognizs, perhaps by some experience, the danger of being cast with-out a critic on the mercy of realistic, Physiology and Geology, he may, in this universe, ascend to the heights from which panthelstic or vicious writers-cannot but desire to see the new generation more favored than ourselves. In literature, as be can view the laws-after all so very simple in themselves—which govern it, and then like unto a Pasteur, from these in all things else, to have men of mediocr In all things each to have men of supreme merit. And these latter cannot, as a general rule, be had but by means of a finished super acquirements deduce for the good of society the most precious applications. ior education. Gapius itself requires To me it has been ever passing strange that men calling themselves intelligent have been able to affect disdain for science master. Perhance have you thought, ladies and All men are not, it is true, called to devote themselves thereto ; but a society gentlemen, that in this imperfect sketch I have gone over with you the whole drale of subjects which constitute that which is to be termed—to contra distinguish it without learned men is a society doome to degradation and to misery; to degrada tion, for nothing elevates man as does truescience; to misery, for without science from professional education-high scho-lastic tratuing in a University. This thought will come to you all the more naturally as since the Remaissance, the limit has been there quite naturally fixed. everything remains sterile, and the graat est natural riches remain valueless. Here in Oanads and especially in this Valley of the Ottawa, wherein nature has lavished Disfigured by Descarces and Locke, Phil-osophy had no longer in fact that elevaher richest treasures, it is quite undeniable that a serious scientific training would soon produce enormous results for good ; tion and that certitude which in the Middle Ages gave it uncontested supre-macy. In the eyes of even some of its adepts it was and unhappily is yet but one of the branches of matural sciences, governed by the laws of mechanics or of our mines discovered and developed ; our agriculture improved; our industries augumented; our commerce extended; our acts elevated to their true relative dignity; our whole life, in a word, light-ened and gladdened-I had almost said chemistry, or perhaps a vaporous cloud suspendel in the heaven of science to reflect ened and gladened-1 had almost said rendered more happy. If I do not say so it is because there is no happiness here below, for were there happiness on earth science had bestowed P. For those men Philosophy is but a mean-ingless term, and the philosopher himself

a dreamer. They imagine that they have already done too much for this science if rementation would be concerned to the student of the student. In college the moral world has already unfolded it-be concise and, at times, somewhat dry, but the moral world has already unfolded it-self to the student. Granting him a cer-care, with confidence, from your intelli-gence and your sympathy that degree of the student of the student and come into To return to our subject. In college for lucre's sake, they consent to its teach ings or give it in their curriculum a very modest place below that accorded to litera a refectory, everywhere, human passions Bat for the Catholic Church, for the arise, struggle, threaten, and come into conflict with each other, and thanks to this great Leo XIII., for us-Philosophy is a connect when each owner, and thanks to this quite different thing. It is a queen that experience in miniature, has been able to covers with her royal robe and presses to understand something of the teachings of her warm and life giving heart all human history. Let us, however, here state that sciences; it is a vast estuary into which all quite different thing. It is a queen that the great rivers, the torrents, the rivulets memory has a much larger part to play than reason in this preliminary work. What will the professor in the University and the very brooklets of human knowl-edge flow to mingle their waters; it is, to follow out the metaphor with which we do? He will follow through the age from Adam to Leo XIII. the grand drams of human liberty, now in conflict with commenced, a lefty peak-higher than all the rest, the Mont Blanc in the Alps of science-towards whose summit the pla-teauraises itself and the mountain heights all seem to turn. Philosophy is, in a human passion, again at variance with the infallible will of God; he will reduce to one vast whole all the incidents and vicis. word, among human sciences the beacon light that absorbs all their brilliancy to situdes of the long combat between good and evil; he will set forth and make clear redistribute it amongst them, that all may as the noon-day sun, the great laws which govern the nations. Then directing h's eyes and those of his pupils to those reach the haven of security. To the learned physicist it explains that which is the world, and what are odern nations for whose advantage only the study of the past must be made, he will show with certainty how these nations the laws that govern it ; removing from him all peril of error, if he, on his side, be true to its teaching. To the chemist it is the sure guide, by its offering the have, like their predecessors, a part to play in regard to Christ living in His Church ; how, too, justice raises and sin depraves grand doctrine of matter and form whereby he can safely keep to his own sphere without hezarding vain search them. Through inability to selze upon the divine grandeur of the world's story so after those problems outside his domain. To the one and the other, and through them to all who study under their direc many contemporary historians have been really ignorant of their sublime mission, tion the mysteries of nature, it offers a definition of truth and the means for its and have not in this branch of human knowledge even realized the ideal of the pagan Cicero. While we mourn their attainment. Between them all it will failure let us rather condemn the circum. establish unity, because of its indicating stances in which they lived than deny their genius. Careful, however, must we be not to imitate them—and if ever any stu-dent of our University undertakes a Histhe truth and proving that the truth is one. TO BE CONTINUED. tory of Canada or of Ireland, indefatigable worker that he must be, he will seek for light in ethnology, ethnography, namis-matics, national archieves and authenti-cated documents, but, true to the principle A Single Trial A Single Trial Is all that is needed to prove that Polson's Nerviline is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacions as an external or inter-nal remedy, and for pain of every descrip-tion it has no equal. Try 10 cent bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes. cated documents, but, true to the principle that "man proposeth, but God disposeth," he will in each historical event, happy or unhappy, recognize the fulfilment of the designs of that Providence which rules and guides mankind. We have now, ladies and gentlemen, cast a bird-like glance on two of the heights that the student of a University is obliged to painfully ascend if he desire to know the physical and moral world. Avoid substitutes. A Confectioner's Confidence. "I can plainly state that I can find noth-ing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I

GRAND SEMINARY, MON. TREAL.

> SOLEMN ORDINATION. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

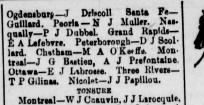
At an early hour on the morning of June 13th the parents and friends of many of the students of the Grand Seminary might be seen hurrying on their way to the Seminary to witness the all-imposing ceremony of ordination. Entering into the seminary chapel we find a spatious building of plain but magestic appearance, Six life-size statues adorn each of the side walls, while two others of almost equal Six life-size statues adorn each of the side walls, while two others of almost equal size rest on pedestals at each side of the altar. Three rows of sets run slong each side wall facing the middle, and leave a space of about twenty feet in width be-tween the seats. This passage as well as the steps of the altar is covered with carnet. carpet. But, hark ! a sound, like to the mingling

But, hark 's sound, like to the mingling of many voices into one, faintly strikes upon our ears. Soon it becomes more distinct as the procession moves slowly along the corridor towards the chapel, and in the measured tones of Gregorian chant we are able to distinguish the words of the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" The cross bearer enters, followed by the remainder of the procession. First in order comes those for Tonsure, bearing on their left arm a surplice and in their right hand a lighted taper. Close behind these follow those for Minor Orders, wearing their surplice and carrying candles, as those before them. They have all entered and taken their respective places. But what comes next. We see many now entering wearing amice, alb, and cinc-ture, while on their left arms they carry folded dalmatics and in their right hands lighted tapers. These are the ecclesiatics about to receive Sub Deaconship, Deacon-ship and Pricethood. Last in the procesship and Priesthood. Last in the proces-sion comes the venerable and muchfon comes the venerable and much-extsemed Archbishop of Montreal. Mass is begun, but soon the Archbishop is seated on the faldistorium in the centre with his back to the altar. Those for Tonsure come one by one and kneel be-fore him while he confers Tonsure upon them. After these come the four Minor Orders. Those for Sub Deaconship are next called forward and behind them those for Desconship and Priesthood. We now see a great number stand-ing in the open pass between the ing in the open pass between the seats, in lines about six feet spart. At a signal given by the Notary all kneel and at the next signal fall prostrate on their faces. The Archbishop kneels before the altar and begins to chant in solemn strains the Litany of the Saints.

Eiter in spirit, Caristian reader, and behold. Before you are many young men, forty nice in all, lying prostrate before their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. They are beseching the blessing of God and the assistance of all the angels and saints who stand before the throne of G.d. They have renounced the world with all its vanitles; they have consecrated their lives to the service of Gud, and are to labor for the salvation of souls. They have, in obedience to the divine summons, left father and mother, brothers and sisters, home and friends; they have, in imitation of their divine Master, re-nounced all the riches and tressures of this

world and are to-day taking up their cross to follow in the footsteps of Him who shed His blood for the salvation of men. They His blood for the salvation of men. They are now to labor not only for the salvation of their own souls but also they must strive to bring back the wandering sheep to the irae fold. But, kind reader, look around you and tell me what you see. Why many are in tears! but why this appearance of sorrow? Be not deceived ! These are not the tears of bitter angulsh, but they are the fait syneasion of that

but they are the faint expression of that inward joy which fathers and mothers consecrate forever their lives to the ser-vice of God. They have cared for this son from his infancy; they have watched over his almost every action; they have provided for his education in the service blower. the empty phantoms of a delirious brain. every possible way; for many years have they longed for this happy day, and now that day is close at hand when that be-loved son of theirs will be exalted to a dignity not given to argels. Weil might such parents on this day break forth in the canticle of Holy Simeon "Now thou the canticle of Holy Simeon "Now thou dost dismiss thy servant in peace, O Lord," The Litany is finished and all have arisen. The Sub Deacons are clothed in money and set about to perform the mission which had been committed to him. After a few diplomatic question their proper robes, as are also the Deacons. Those for the priesthood advance to the at the Journal he was informed where the money belonged, and he proceeded to mske restitution,-Crawfordsville, steps of the altar and are there clothed in the sacerdotal robes. After the solemn imposition of hands they repeat with the Ind., Journal. Archbishop the remaining prayers of the Mass. At the Communion all those who have received orders advance to The several climates of Florida, Colorado The several climates of Florida, Colorado and California have each been much pre-scribed for sufferers from lung disease, yet thousands of the natives in those states die of this fatal malady. A far more re-liable remedy is to be had in every drug store in the land, and one that can be used at home : a remedy which is sold, by drug-gists under the manufacturers' positive guarantee that, if taken in time and given a fair triel it will effect a cure, or money the steps of the altar and there receive from the hand of the Archbishop the bread of life which will sustain their souls to eternal life. The Mass is fin-Ished and as the procession forms again, His Grace the Archbishop, in full pontifi-cals, standing at the foot of the altar, raises his voice in solemn thanksgiving as he begins the *Te Deum* The ceremonies in all lasted a little over three hours. Following is the list of those receiving Orders :



Montreal-W J Caauvin, J J Larocquie, A J Majeau, F G yette, J A Loisette, A A Carothe, L N Dabue, E Roy, J Baurasa. Dabuque-J J Frizpatrick, J J Horsfield, W F Rably. Providence-B F Redition. J F Tracey, A Carrier. Springfield-E J Howard, M A Griffia, P T O'Malley, T P McDonell, J W Dolan. Brooklyn-M J Hogan, E Hopkius. Manchester, J C O'Hara. Syracuse-A C Hayse, J Lech-ner. Ogdensburg-R F Pierce. Grand Rapids-T Murray. Peoia-G Schmal-holz. London-J Murphy, C A Parent, D J Downey. Kingston-T P Murphy, R A McDonald. Toronto-C J Cremer. Pontiac-R J McEachen. Peterborough -W J McCall. Antigoniah-D Cameron, -WJMCCall, Antigonish-DCameron, R McKenzle, Hamilton-F D Kehoe, Chatham-WE Gormany. St. Hyschritte -CRoeconi. Nicolet-PL Gravel, H Bau-cher, V A St Germain, E J St. Germain, A Laurent.

## FROM COLLINGWOOD.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

A Catholic visiting Collingwood for the first time is delighted on seeing the fine first time is delighted on seeing the fice church and presbytery recently built. The coroser stone of the church was laid on May 24:b, 1888, and the church was ovened in December last by Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Barrie, now Bishop of Peterborough. The style is Roman-eque, designed by Mr. Kennedy, of Barrie, and reflacts great credit on that gentleman. The material is brick, with stone trimmings. The dimensions i think are about 40x80, with a cosy morning chapel about 16 fe t square. The interfor of the church is most attractive and devotional. The stained glass windows are of a new design, and are in harmony devolutional. The statued glass windows are of a new design, and are in harmony with the general details. The presbytery is a most attractive dwelling of modern design, edjoining the church. The grounds are laid out in a

most tasteful manner, all reflecting great credit on the zeal, good taste and manage-ment of the respected pastor, Rev. E. J.

Kiernan. For many years the congregation worshipped in a frame church and formed part of the Stayner Mission, but a few years ago it was decided it should be Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying formed into a separate parish, with its present pastor in charge. After his advent he determined to build a new church and presbytery, with the above re-sults. In his off orts he was nobly assisted by his smell congregation, two members, the Messrs Long, giving the ground, a very choice site, besides bui ding the presbytery and making a large contribution towards building the church, and not only that, but they went to the expense of building the presbytery twice, it having been burnt down just as it was completed, there being No insurance. We congratulate the pastor and his

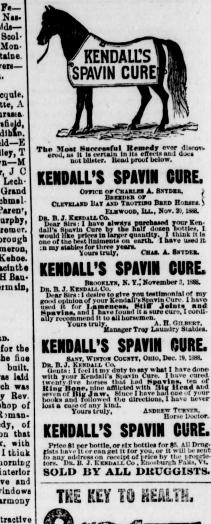
zealoue flock on their now possessing a church and presbytery that would do credit to much larger congregationa. We might add that the beautiful windows are gifts from parishioners, who also gave liberally to the building fund, and some outside friends whose names are inscribed L. K.

Collingwood, June 17th, 1889.

RESTORED THROUGH A PRIEST. Three or four weeks ago the Indiana

Barb Wire Company missed about \$70 which had been feloniously taken from its office table. The affair was kept quiet and was not known except by ew persons. No detective work lead to a clue, and the Secretary, O. M. Gregg, permitted the matter to drop from his mind. May 1, Father Dennin received a note by post with the exact amount enclosed, and with instructions to leave it at the office just opposite the postoffice. Though the instructions were indefinite and the note without M CAVSPAND ANA

Climate for Consumptives



BUNDOUK BEOOD BITTERS Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the

radually without weakening the sys-all the impurities and foul humors Cop. recting Acidity of the Stomach, recting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Visien, Jaun-dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sero-fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner-vousness, and General Debility ; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD RUTTERS.

BLOOD BITTERS. For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto-



JUNE 29, 1889.

### THE LATE FATHER FAA DI THE BRUNO. The

BRUNO. A few days ago there passed away in Rome a notable person, one who has left his mark in a special manner on the Church in England, the Resctor-General of the Plous Society of the Missions, the Very Rev. Father Fas di Bruno, known wherever the Eoglish tongue is spoken as the author of Catholic Beilef, published by the firm of Burns and Oates, a book that has reached a circulation of over half a million, and is even now being translated into several foreign languages. Father Fas di Bruno was born at Ales-mandria in 1814, the second son of the Marchese Fas di Bruno, the head of a noble family of Piedmont. He studied at the University of Turin, and there took his degree of D.D. Ordained in 1838, he spent three more years in studying the-ology, and during that time occupied him-self also in preaching retreats and visiting the prisons. Just at this time Vincent Pallotti was beginning in a small and in the which ment stead. one Bullo conqu

paign milit

the prisons. Jost at this time Vincent Pallotti was beginning in a small and humble way his foundation of the Pious Society of the Missions, and Father Fas di Bruno became one of the first disciples of this venerable servant of God. When Father Pallotti was asked by Cardinal Wiseman to send one of his sons to Eng land Father Fas di Bruno was selected. He remained some time with Father Faber, and when the latter joined the Oratorians, he took up his abode at the Sardinian Chapel in Lincoh's Inn, whence he went forth to preach and give missions in all parts of London and its neighbor hood. From the Sardinian Chapel he went to Kentich Town, and from there started the mission at Highgate, where he now for started the mission at Highgate, where he bired a small house and established the first Catholic school in that part of the first Catholic school in that part of the metropolis. On Sunday afternoons he would preach in the garden regardless of the stones thrown at him by the "No-Popery" roughs, though these assaults were often so violent as to compel him to retire into the house, where on one occasion his assailants barricaded him in, and he areasued a presence until released by some friends. On another occasion the mob broke into the house and threw the furniture, books, and vestments out of the windows. Father Fan di Bruno was the first founder of the Mission at Branet, and here he held his well known contro-versy with Dr. Cumming, and he was also at various times connected with the Mis-sions at Baid win's Gardens, Bunbill Row, and Mellior Street. But his greatest achievement lives in St. Peter's Italian Church, Hatton Garden, which is served by his own Community. For years he travelled all over the continent, suffering untold bardships and even imprisonment while collecting funds for this work; but he ultimately succeeded in raising over £4,000, with which this now flourishing mission was begun. Some years ago he was appointed Rector General of his Community, and here his zeal was con-spicuously manifested by the long and tollsome journeys he undertook in the tollsome journeys he undertook in the United States, as well as in South America, where he established many houses of the Pious Society; and at the time of his death he was busied with establishing another in the Congo Terri-tory. Only last year he made a visitation of all the houses, including those in South America and in England. From these toll arous travels he sturmed to Romain faile some travels he returned to Rome in fail-ing health, and though he frequently de clared his death to be close at hand, the end came at last very suddenly and unex-pected by his children. On the Saturday he had a stroke of paralysis, and on the he had a stroke of paralysis, and on the Thursday following he passed calmly away, fortified by the last Sacraments and with the special bleesing of the Holy Father. —Lordon Weekly Register.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER.

A MIRACLE. A MIRACLE. The associated press despatches furnish the following in regard to a miracle said to have occurred in connection with the terrible accident at Johnstown:

The miracle, as it is called, that hap-pened at the Church of the Immaculate pened at the Church of the Immaculate Conception has caused a tremendous sen-sation. A large number of persons will testify as to the nature of the event, and, to put it mildly, the circumstances are really remarkable. May devotions were in program on Fiday night when the

6

attention and that extent of patience which my limited gifts call for, to enable you to bear with me till I have done.

I. A college and a University are two things, as different as the elementary school and the college. It cannot but be useful here at the very doors of the American republic, when so much con fusion, as well in thought as in language, prevails on the subject of education, to recall and to establish this distinction. Their end is not the same, their methods are unidentical, and quite diverse must be the results expected from each by man-kind. The student at college, as one of my brethren here lately said, simply learns how to learn; at the University he learns are unidentical, and quite diverse must be my brethren here lately said, simply learns how to learn; at the University he learns in the true sense of the term. The best method to follow in a college is that which calls into play all the facilities of a young man; in a University, that whereby the leading faculty rules in such a man-ner, as to make of all the others developed under the action supple instruments for under its action, supple instruments for the working out of the special end that the student has in view. The effects of a college on human society are but limited and superficial, while from a University proceeds, by means of those learned pro fessions which it nurtures, all the intellect fessions which it nurtures, all the intellect ual life of which society can boast. W shall the better convince ourselves of these radical differences by following the student in his ascensional progress begun at the threshold of the University. The student is no longer a mere pupil,

he must have bldden fare well to childish he must have black introven to contains days and ways. All his faculties have been already brought into action, beneath the rays of sclence and the fertilizing dews of elementary training. The gram-mars of the classic tongues have now no mysteries for him ; he is versed in all the great principles of ilterature ; nature has already unveiled for him the prodigious wea'th concealed in her bosom; the his-torian and the geographer have taught him to overcome the distances of time a: d of space, while under the guidance of learned and devoted, he has masterr. alceady, by means of algebra, geometry and trigonometry, penetrated into the very vestibule of the higher mathematical

At this moment, the University opens

moral world. Advancing, I see a third arising plainly before my eyes, amid the heights of the ideal world. The clouds that cap its sum: have rheumatism occasionally, and Yellow Oil does me great good. You can use my name if you wish." A ours truly, H. Dick-inson, Confectioner, St. Thomas, Ont.

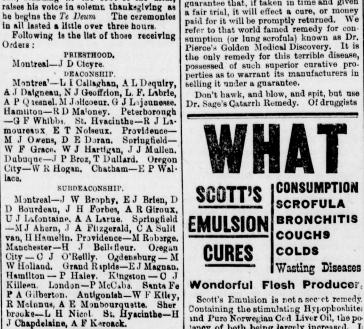
# PRIESTHOOD. Montreal-J D Cicyre.

Decorsenter Deaconsenter Montree'-L I Callaghan, A L Dequiry, A J Daigneau, N J Geoffrion, L. F. Labrie, A P Quesnel, M Jolicoeur, G J Lajeunesse. 

SUBDEACONSHIP.

Chapdelaine, A F Keroack.

lace.



Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy Scott's Emulsion is not a sec'ct remedy. Containing the stimulating Hypophoshite: and Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the po-tency of both being largely increased. I is used by Physicians all over the world. g Hypophosnite;
Liver Oil, the po-By increased. I bead or eyes on viewing objects at a dis-tance, or blurred vision in reading, re-moved by using our Properly Adjusted Glasses. Every case guaranteed or money
SOC. and \$1.00
Co., 160 Dundas street, London, Ont. J Chapdelaine, A F Astonace. MINOR ORDERS. Springfield—L J Caisse, N H Adrian. Portland — J J McGinnis, Hartford— J E Clark. Burlington—J M Brown. PALATABLE AS MILK.

fold by all Druggists.

1.36

MAMA SAYS THE STANDARD WRINGER SAVE HARDWARE DEALERS SELL THEM ORDIRECT FROM THE FACTORY THE FACTORY STANDARD MIG C? HAMILTONONT

Eyes Tested Free

-BY-

A. S. MURRAY.

really remarkable. Flasy devices when the in progress on Friday night when the water descended on Cambria City. The church was filled with people at the time, but when the noise of the flood was heard but when the noise of the flood was heard the corgregation hastened to get out of the way. They succeeded as far as ecap-ing from the interior is concerned, and in a few moments the church was partially a few moments the church was partially submerged, the water reaching fifteen feet up the sides and swirling around the cor-ners furiously. The building was badly wrecked, the benches were torn out and in general the entire structure, both inside and outside, was fairly dismantled. Yes. and outside, was fairly disminited. I res-terday morning, when an entrance was forced through the blocked doorway, the ruin appeared to be complete. One object alone had escaped the water's wrath. The statue of the Blessed Virgin that The statue of the Biessed Virgin that had been decorated because of May de-votions was as unsullied as the day it was made. The flowers, the wreaths, the lace well, were undisturbed and unsolled. Not a wrinkle was observable in its out-Not a wrinkle was observable in its out-lines. The marks on the wall showed that around the statue, which is three feet high, the surface of the water had risen to a height of fifteen feet, while the statue had been saved from all contact with the liquid. Every one that has seen the statue and its surroundings is firmly convinced that the incident was a miracu lous one, and even to the most skeptical the affair savore of the supernatural. There are about thirty Catholic priests

and nuns here. The Sleters are devoting themselves to the care of the sick and injured in the hospitals, while the priests are doing anything and every-thing, making the mselves generally useful. Bishop Phelan, who reached here on Sun day evening returned to Pittsburg on the organized 3 o'clock train yesterday. He organiz the Catholic forces in this neighborhood and all are devoting themselves to hard work assiduously.

Messes. Parker & Laird of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, con-cluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.