

Delivered by Monsignor Roche, V. G., at the Reunion of the Alumni of St. Bonaventure's College, July 14th,

ADDRESS

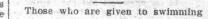
Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen the St. Bonaventure Association: I will not deny that though I

shrank from the task to which I am about to devote myself this morning, I could not but esteem it an honour and a privilege to have been asked to deliver what I might term the inau-gural address of the annual re-union of the alumni of St. Bonaventure's. It was a distinction of which any past student might be justly proud. And if I betrayed any hesitancy when I was requested to address you by your esteemed Vice-President and Secre-tary, it was because I felt I could not give that time and thought to the preparation of a paper which the im-portance of the occasion demanded. We are assembled here this morning in this beautiful Aula Maxima of the new St. Bonaventure's for a purpose which might be called sentimental, but sentiment plays a larger part than we realize in human affairs. We are here this morning to strengthen those ties of affection and regard which we feel towards this grand old College, which is the Alma Mater of us all. For more than half a century this College has been the educational cenfor the Catholics of Newfound-d. Within its venerable walls walls have been trained most of those of our Catholic citizens who have risen to prominence in their professions, and who have been and who are reflecting credit alike on their College and their Church. Within these venerable walls have been trained for generations those who in turn have been the teachers of others through-out the land. This College has play-ed an important part in the last half century of our Colonial history. It is and from the very beginning of its history, it has been amongst the fore-most educational institutions in the Colony. And to say that is to say that it has had much to do with shap-ing the destinies and framing the fortune of the Colony. The history of any country, great or small, is largely the history of its educational growth and development, and that growth and development will be reflected in its systems and institutions. Edu-cational problems are amongst the most important and the most vital with which any State or Government has to deal. A great educational authority, Dr.

Henry Barnard, says "The Education of a people bears a constant influen-tial relation to its attainments and excellences — physical, mental and moral. The National education is at once a cause and effect of the nationonce a cause and effect of the halfon-al character; and accordingly the history of education affords the only ready and perfect key to the human race, and of each nation in it—and is an unfailing standard for estimating its advance or its retreat upon the line of human progress.'

The study of the development education is most interesting and in-structive. However it is no part of my purpose to enter at length on any such this morning. I would merely in the most general way refer to what I might call the Genesis of education and indicate the stages of development by which education has reached its present condition, and by which Catholic Education, of which this College is the exponent and type amongst us, has come to be what if is to-day. Education has been de-scribed rather than defined to be 'that form of social activity whereby under the direction of mature minds se of adequate mean the physical, intellectual and moral powers of the immature human being are so developed as to prepare him the accomplishment of his life work here, and his eternal destiny hereafter." The development of edu-cation is, learned from its history amongst the Oriental Nations and classic nations of Greece and Rome under Christianity and under the changed conditions in the religious world during the past three centuries In the education of the Eastern Nations, such as China and Japan, the individual was lost sight of, he was merely regarded as being part of the social or civic machine, and his high-er interests were subordinate to the good of the state, and to this end all education was directed. The classical nations of ancient Greece and Rome showed a marked advance in educational ideas. These great nations of antiquity are the source and origin of all modern culsource and origin of all modern cul-ture. Since the days of the glory of Greece and Rome, culture has indeed broadened in many ways, under the influence of Christianity, by means of the ever-growing victories of science, new achievements in every domain of research; still, culture using that word in its broadest sense of enlightment and cultivation mental powers, must be traced to the cities of ancient Greece and Rome. In literature, in poetry, history, ora-tory, their works are still considered

Association were the ex-students of the College. All the latent reverence ind love for their venerable Almar vater, which all students of the Col Mater, which all stud



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nsisting upon certain print characteristics which must vitally af-fect all educational problems and all educational work. From the very beginning the Church practically conrolled society and education. Whether in impressing her ideals on the cul-tured pagan world, or in instructing er own converts in the maxims of a In the course of recent centuries higher life, or in reclaiming the untutored masses of Northern Europe, or in founding the great Universities, the Church was ever indefatigable in her educational endeavours. In this great work the monastic institutions had a large and important share. In the monasteries, in these wild and troublesome times was preserved that troublesome times was preserved that ancient literature which is the basis of all modern culture. Even unsym-pathetic critics of the Church bear testimony to the work of the monasteries for education. "In those restless ages of rude culture, of constant warfare, perpetual lawlessness and the rule of Might, monasticism offered the one opportunity for a life of repose, of contemplation and of that leisure and relief from the ordinary duties of life essential to the student. Thus it happened that the monaster-ies were the sole schools for teaching; they offered the only professional training; they were the only universities of reasearch; they alone served as publishing houses for the multi-plication of books; they were the only

n literature, in poetry, history, ora-ory, their works are still considered **r. McMurdo & Co. Has a Preparation That Will** plication of books; they were the only libraries for the preservation of learn-ing; they produced the only scholars; tutions of this period." The great work of the monastic school was in this, that they were taught by an organized body of teachers who devoted their lives exclusively to literary pursuits and educational work. need not be said, is a distinct feature of Catholic Education to the present

> The Middle Ages saw the institu tion of those seats of learning which we call universities. In these was taught every then known branch of science. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose origin is lost in the mixing of the Middle Access on in the mists of the Middle Ages, are amongst the most famous. True it amongst the most famous. Frue it, is that these celebrated seats of learn-ing in the sixteenth century, followed the English people in their secession from their Roman Catholic Church. But these great national monument But these great national monuments speak eloquently of England's Catho-lie past. The Catholic spirit "speaks in tower and pillared dome, it still lingers in the cloistered aisles and corridors of Oxford." And though alien to us now in faith those noble universities have done much to aid

the work of the Church, but which are fast losing their hold on the minde ening the hair to the roots. Ladies will find SALVIA just the hair dressing they are looking for. It ton, pays this graceful tribute to the work done even to this day by Oxford and Cambridge. "Wherein," he

orders of the Christian Brotherhood -the French Brothers of De la Salle and our own Irish Christian Brothers The Church's activity in the interest of education, elementary, secondary and university, has been unceasing during the last three hundred years great University of Laval, in Canada the Catholic University of Washing the Catholic University of Washing ton, the University of Louvain, in Belgium, and last and latest of all, the new University of Ireland, which wil be bractically a Catholic University have been established. These institutions are as yet only in their in fancy when compared with the great historic seats of learning whose foun dations are laid in antiquity; but the are institutions we may well hope and believe which will be pillars of th Church and towers of intellectua strength in the centuries to come. And now to come nearer home with us in this Colony religion and education, science and faith has even gone hand in hand and have ever been happily blended. Almost coinciden with the birth of the Church and the appointment of the first Bishop, to-wards the end of the 18th century was the establishment of the Benevo lent Irish Society, a society that has done yeoman service in the cause o Catholic education. During the firs half of the 19th century in Newfound land there was little education in progress. Matters ecclesiastical and

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CHASE'S NERVE FOOD. Mr. Alex. Ethier, Jr., Clarence Creek ell Co., Ont., writes:-"'My nerv ous system was run down to such a extent that I suffered a great deal from weakness of the nerves and sciatic rheumatism, and at times was like one paralyzed. I could not work, was unible to sleep, and had no appetite.

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ege feel, was aroused, and they dic heir part nobly to erect a new \$t. Sonaventure's worthy of themselves worthy of their country, and worthy of their church. It is earnestly to be loped that the enthusiasm displayed ip to the present will not rest-satisied until the last cent of indebted ness is paid off and we can feel that the new St. Bonaventure's is in very truh our own. It is to renew our love for the old College, and to stimuate our enthusiasm in the cause, that ve are assembled at this reunion this norning. I hope it will be only the beginning of many such, that it will taken up enthusiastically by al old pupils, and that it will strengther the bonds of loyalty and love which we should feel for this venerable mother to whom we all owe so much A few personal references will not I trust, be out of place. I know I an only expressing the sentiments of al present when I say how pleased we are to have with us as the celebran Mass this morning the Dean io the Archdiocese, and one of the oldes students of St. Bonaventure's. The fruitful years of the venerable Dean's riesthood spaned the long space o three Episcopates. Ordained by Bishop Mullock in the late sixties, he was n his prime and vigour under the ate Bishop Power, and we still find im active in the work under the pres-ent Archbishop. It is surely a happy vent that the celebrant of the Mass o-day should be one who is not only the Dean of the Archdiocese in poin of honour, but who in the number o years in the ministry is the Dean o the Catholic clergy of Newfoundland We wish him many more fruitfu years in the ministry, and we hope that his golden jubilee in a few years time will find him as active as he is

to-day. I must not conclude without an ex-pression of regret at the absence of some ex-pupils whose presence would have added lustre to the dewould have added lustre to the oc-casion. We all deeply regret that the Archbishop is not here to lend the honour of his patronage to this gath-ering of the students of his College His Grace must be regarded at amongst the most distinguished of St. Bonaventure's pupils. He was the first to be elevated to the Episcopa dignity, and he was the first to weat the Peilium when the Diocese was the Pallium when the Diocese was the Pallium when the Diocese was made a metropolitan See. It is also matter for regret that His Lordship Bishop March of Harbour Grace, the second of St. Bonaventure's Bishops. should be prevented by Diocesan du ties from being with us this morn Nor can we forget the President ing. of St. Bonaventure's Association, an ex-pupil of the College, whe is to-day filling the proud position of Premier of his native land. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote gians, 2; B.I.S., 0. Mr. W. J. Higthe objects of the Association, and gins refereed.

Do Words Live & Die ? | collectors reported as to their work. during this not weather are inden in-

life to words? Who breathes into them gatta Day. Mr. Higgins intimated a soul, a spirit? Man!! And who deals death to words? Who deprives fer money prizes, and this they will them of their vital principle? Again, receive. The commanding officers of ful art there is no provision made. man! For man is the God of . all the city brigades will be written to Boys must go to deep ponds and pools words, creator of all letters and the and furnished with rules governing framer of ideas. For instance,—here the inter-brigade swimming race for are words full of life: Get your the McGregor trophy. The programme Clothing, Dry Goods and Furniture for cash or credit from B. FRIED-all the events will be well contested, may mean for them at any time the MAN, 301 Water Street (Water Side). not less than three crews appearing P. O. box 5. 'Phone 546. Mail Orders' in each race. Mr. Higgins stated that promptly attended to. ju16,tf

Collegians Beat Irish. There was quite an audience on St. George's Field last evening to witness the League match between the Col-legians and B. I. S. football teams. It was an excellent evening for the match, a slight breeze blowing from the west. The Irish won the toss and

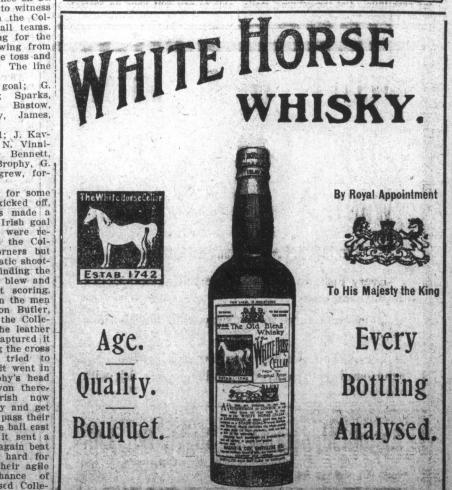
defended the western goal. The line up was as follows: Collegians—B. Butler, goal; G. Gear and E. Gear, backs; Sparks, Haddon and Pike, halves; Bastow, hompson, Aitken, Penney, James,

forwards. B. I. S .- W. Brophy, goal; J. Kav-B. 1. 5.—w. Bropny, goal; J. Kav-anagh, J. Cooper, backs; N. Vinni-combe, J. O'Reilly and J. Bennett, halves; W. Cantwell, E. Brophy, G. Downs, S. Baird, H. Pedigrew, forwards.

Slow play was witnessed for some time after the ball was kicked off, after which the Collegians made a determined descent on the Irish goal but were repulsed. Fouls were recorded against both teams the Collegians secured several corners but no scoring resulted, and erratic shooting kept both teams from finding the net. The half time whistle blew and net. the teams crossed without scoring. When the second half begun the men in green and gold called on Butler, but he cleared neatly and the Collegians retorted by getting the leather down field. Here Aitken captured it and made a nice shot, hitting the cross bar. Rebounding, Cooper tried to head it out of danger, but it went in the air and fell over Brophy's head into the net. Collegians won there-fore "first blood." The Irish now braced themselves up to try and get the equalizer, but could not pass their opponents, who again got the ball east and Aitken again getting it sent a hot one from the wing and again beat Brophy. The Irish fought hard for the rest of the game but their agile opponents blocked any chance of scoring, and the game closed Colle

received with great applause. The collectors reported as to their work. during this hot weather are much in Yes! Words live and die, even as men live and die, Words have body and soul even as man. Who gives lives

bathing place. The two houses which were at the Battery have not been replaced since being swept away in the sea, and neither men nor boys can now get a swim. For lads who eager to learn this necessary and use-Boys must go to deep ponds and pools to bathe and at the risk of their It is a shame to see so many boys thus deprived of amusing thempreservation of life. Mr W J Ellis now our esteemed Mayor, moved in fishermen and tradesmen from Bell this matter a few years ago after a Island would compete. They must drowning accident at Quidi Vidi, and apply quickly for boats. There will be would be doing a beneficial work be several boats in the Society race, and it may be run in heats if pos- tution of swimming baths. now if he would move for the insti-



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