

pause to make mention of that indelugable band of workers, the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, who, leaving home and friends in the old country, came to this new and rough land of ours and here identified themselves with the development of the country. The first of this band of workers were the Rev. Fathers Telmon and Dandurand. The latter became resident priest in Ottawa in 1846. Father Molloy, from Ireland, and Father Guigues, shortly after created first Bishop of Ottawa, followed. These humble laborers in the Lord's vineyard won for the Church a sound footing in Ottawa. Seeing the necessity of an establishment in his diocese where higher education would be imparted, the Right Rev'd Bishop Guigues founded, in 1848, an educational institution which has since developed into the famed University of Ottawa. The growth of the University is likewise emblematic of the growth of the Church here. Humble in its beginning it has made giant strides on the road to success, and from the beginning, in 1848, with about 30 students, it has now become the Catholic University of Ottawa with upwards of 500 students from all over the continent. With fully equipped departments and an efficient teaching staff it has made a name for itself among its sister institutions. The Rev'd. Father Guigues was created Bishop in 1848 and died in 1874. He left Ottawa a large and flourishing diocese, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. T. Duhamel.

The progress of the diocese during the past eighteen years, under the wise guidance of Mgr. Duhamel, inspires gratification and astonishment. Parishes, Churches, and schools have sprung up with a rapidity which recalls the history of the spread of the true faith in the early centuries. The Bishop of Ottawa, was seven years ago raised to the rank of an Archbishop, and is now the first pastor of over 150,000 sincere Catholics, whose spiritual wants are ministered to by over 100 priests, religious and secular. Even an unobserving visitor to the Capital of Canada, must be struck by the number, and importance of the Catholic institutions in this city. Besides the University of Ottawa enjoying the highest privileges conferable by Church and State, the Catholic educational establishments include two convents,

largely attended by hundreds of pupils from all over Canada and the States. The Catholic schools of the city have a daily attendance of about 3500 children. From Parliament Hill, may be seen eight large and stately Catholic Churches, the General Hospital, and two homes for poor and orphans, attended by the Grey Nuns, the spacious novitiate and mother-house of the Grey Nuns, and several schools and residences of the Christian Brothers. Within a few minutes drive from the centre of the city are the Capuchin monastery, and the scholasticates of the Fathers of Mary and of the Oblate Fathers, all three large and imposing edifices.

The confidence of our present first pastor has retained the Oblates in the diocese and to a certain extent they are now reaping the rewards of their first endeavors. Ottawa is at present the largest centre of their order on the continent, and in late years, besides completing the University, they have built a large and handsome House of Studies for members of their order. St. Joseph's parish, of which the Oblates have the direction, was established in 1857. Father Trudeau was the first pastor. He was followed by Father Guillard, who was succeeded over twenty-five years ago, by the present pastor, the saintly Father Paillier. The latter name is synonymous with all that is good and noble in God's priesthood; a noble, high-minded man, Father Paillier is a specimen of the accomplished gentleman, one that "La belle France" has sent to this country to round the corners of our native uncouthness by the refined influence of his presence. Long may his venerable form be seen in the sacred precincts of the stately church which he has worked so hard to build.

"Old Saint Joseph's," as the old church was called, was demolished in 1892 to make room for the new. It was built in 1856, the transepts being added later on. It was of the Tuscan order of architecture and contained nothing remarkable in the architectural line. The parish of St. Joseph's was divided in 1889 when the influx of French Catholics into this section of the city made the accommodations altogether inadequate. They accordingly were given a church for their own use, still in an unfinished state, but which,