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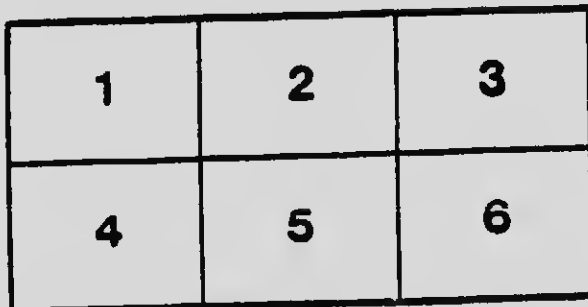
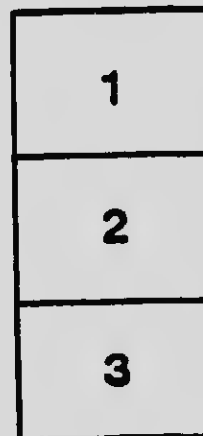
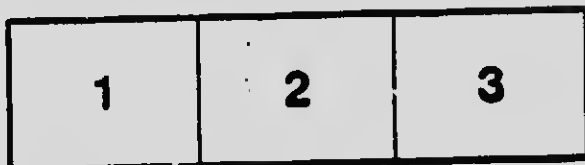
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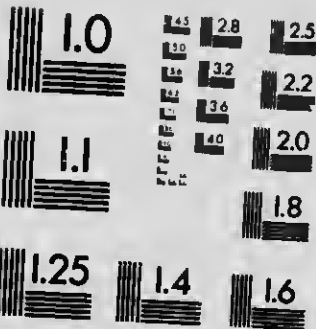
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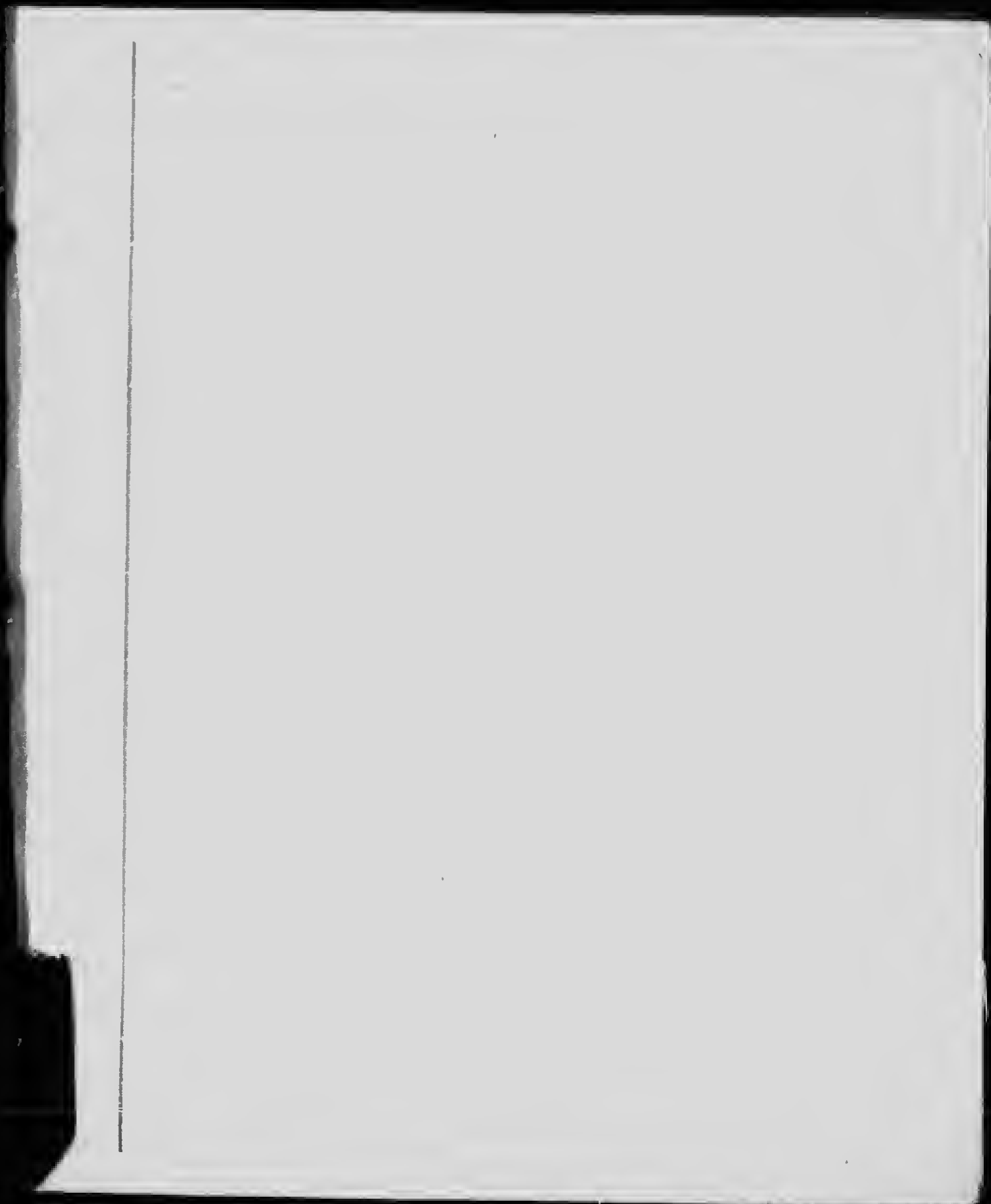
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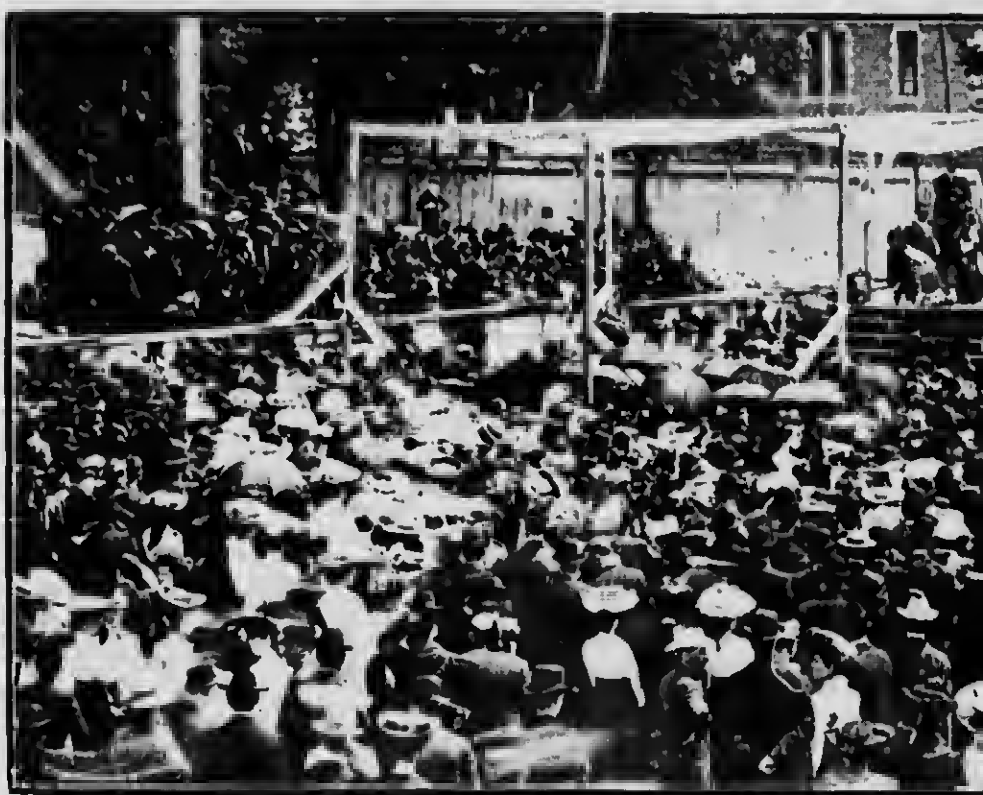
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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

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Introductory.



IN the natural order of things every institution of learning has its struggles and misfortunes, and it is the ultimate triumph over these that bears evidence to the true earnestness of purpose on the part of those at the helm, and forms the highest and most encouraging chapters in the story of its development. Especially is this the case with the University of Ottawa, whose magnificent buildings were reduced to ashes on the morning of December 2nd, 1903. The capital was thereby deprived of an institution that had been the pride of all friends of education and a worthy monument to the patient and self-sacrificing efforts of the Oblate Fathers, under whose direction it had gained eminent distinction among the educational institutions of the world. The total loss of the sheltering walls and thorough equipment of old Varsity was one well fitted to discourage those in charge of its destinies, coupled as it was with the sad circumstances of the premature death of two distinguished members of the Faculty. No sooner, however, had temporary accommodation been secured for the students, after the fire, than the authorities, with the perseverance ever characteristic of a hand of Christian workers, set about to devise plans and means for the erection of a more beautiful and a more substantial home of learning. With them, there was no such thought as that of failure. The success that crowned their efforts was soon evidenced by the awarding of contracts and the immediate commencement of extensive construction operations. And it is in her rapid recovery from the disastrous blow, seemingly irreparable, that the University of Ottawa asserts her prowess to-day and hursts forth with greater glory and splendour upon a new and hopeful era of her existence.



VIEW OF THE RUINS, LOOKING EAST, TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Victoria Day,

MAY 24th, 1904.

Victoria Day, May 24th, 1904, but five months after the great fire, was fittingly chosen for the laying of the corner stone of the new structure. This impressive function was to be especially significant to the people of Ottawa, not only in its inherent features, but in the honor it gave them of having in their midst for the occasion, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, a prince of the Roman Catholic Church and the highest ecclesiastical dignitary in America. That they appreciated the full meaning of the unique event was evidenced not alone by its splendid success, but by the distinctly cordial welcome extended to the august visitor, by representatives of all creeds and national origins. His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mgr. Sharretti and the other representatives of church and state, whose voices were heard on the occasion, paid graceful tributes to His Eminence, and testified to the joy of the Canadian people at having him in their midst on such an auspicious day.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

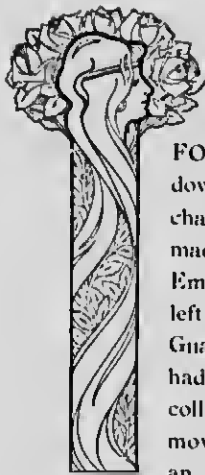
On his arrival, on the eve of the celebration, the Cardinal dined at Government House, the guest of His Excellency the Governor General.



OLD "VARSITY."

The Order of the Day.

THE PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS.



FOR the ceremonies of the 24th, the weather was ideal, for the almost incessant downpour of rain during the day and evening previous had given place to a charming day with a cloudless sky. In the bright sunshine of a May day nature made her contribution to the striking effect of the ceremonials. At 10 a.m. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by the visiting archbishops and bishops, left from the archbishop's palace for St. Joseph's Church, escorted by the Champlain Guard with their band. Along the route at different points of vantage large crowds had gathered with heads reverently bared as the distinguished member of the sacred college passed. At the church the procession of robed ecclesiastics formed and moved slowly up the main aisle to the sanctuary, while the organ pealed forth an impressive processional. The edifice was crowded to the doors with worshippers, as had been expected, for the opportunity of assisting at a pontifical high mass, with a Cardinal enthroned in *Cappa Magna* is rare in Ottawa and the demand for tickets of admission, far exceeded the seating capacity of the church. On the altar myriads of incandescent lights were supplemented by scores of symmetrically grouped waxen tapers, the whole shedding a beautiful radiance that brought out distinctly the sacred scenes on the windows and on the walls above. His Eminence, occupied a seat on a raised dais resplendent in red, and assisting him were Rev. Father Gavan, his secretary, and Rev. Father Fallon of Buffalo, N.Y., formerly pastor of St. Joseph's. Among those in the sanctuary were:—Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal; Most Rev. Denis O'Connor, Archbishop of Toronto; Most Rev. Charles Gauthier, Archbishop of Kingston; Bishops Rt. Rev. Fergus McEvoy of London, Rt. Rev. Alex. Macdonell of Alexandria, Rt. Rev. Eward of Valleyfield and Rt. Rev. Lorrain of Pembroke. There were present also Mgr. Mathieu of Laval, Very Rev. N. Dozois, Provincial principal of the Oblate Order, Canon Foley, Canon Bouillon, Canon Plantin of Ottawa, Father French of Brudenell, Father P. Ryan of Renfrew, Father John Ryan of Killaloe, Father Gray of Kingston, Father L. Latulippe of Pembroke, Father Reynolds, O.M.I. of Lowell, Massachusetts, Father Desjardins of Montreal, Father Duvie of the Scholasticate, Father Froc of the Seminary, Father John Maher of Carleton Place, Father Gavarry of Nancy, France; Father William Murphy, O. M. I., P.P. of St. Joseph's, Father T. P. Murphy, O.M.I., of Ottawa, Fathers Hurlburt and Tierney, who accompanied the Cardinal, Father Lecoq of the Grand Seminary, Montreal; Father Alexis of the Capuchin Monastery,

Fathers McGovern, Myrand, Brunette and David of Ottawa; the prior of the Dominican Convent, representatives of the various religious bodies located in Ottawa, the faculty of the University, and the students of the local Seminary. Archbishop Duhamel was celebrated with Mgr. Routhier, V.G., as assistant priest, and Rev. O. Lalonde and E. Coursolle as deacon and sub-deacon. Rev. Father Archambault acted as master of ceremonies. The ritual of the Holy Sacrifice is ever imposing and impressive, and here the accessories



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH SEEN ACROSS THE RUINS.

lent a new grandeur to the sacred rite, in which God's blessing was asked on a work of His own. The choir of the Scholasticate rendered in a masterly way, "Piel's" Mass, a master-piece thoroughly in accord with the ideas of His Holiness Pope Pius X. concerning the Gregorian chant. There were fifty voices, led by Rev. Father Blanchin, O.M.I., with Mrs. E. Tassé as organist. The "*Veni Sancte Spiritus*," appropriate to the octave of Pentecost, was sung in plain chant.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

At the conclusion of the mass the procession was reformed, and passed out to the University grounds where the masonry had been prepared for the laying of the corner-stone. It was here that a scene of uncommon brilliancy was witnessed by a large assembly of citizens and strangers. For a few minutes before the ceremony His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons remained at the foot of the steps leading to the canopied platform adjoining the corner-stone, and had presented to him by the V.R. Rector a number of prominent people, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. L. G. Power, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Sir Sandford Fleming, Mr. R. L. Borden, Hon. F. R. Latchford, Rev. Canon Low, Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Rev. Mr. Bogert, Mr. J. L. McDougall, Hon. J. J. Curran, Senator Casgrain, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Etzeur Taschereau, Principal London, Senator Tessier, Mr. C. Marcell, M.P., and His Worship Mayor Ellis. The ceremony in itself was brief but imposing. His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate officiated, and as the stone moved into place, gave the finishing touch to the cement bed prepared for it, with a handsome silver trowel, suitably inscribed, and presented to him for the occasion by the architect, Mr. A. O. Von Herbulis. With that finishing touch was well and truly laid the premier stone in the magnificent structure that is to replace the old college, laid in the presence of the leading dignitaries of church and state, and within sound of rustling leaves on trees planted by the hand of good Father Tabaret, whose statue on its pedestal close by, had withstood the fiery element, and seemed to whisper his blessings from heaven, upon the new stage in the glorious work to which he had devoted the best part of his life.



VERY REV. JOSEPH TABARET
O. M. I., D. D.

Director of St. Joseph's College of Bytown from 1853 to 1865, and President of the Institution under its new title, "The University of Ottawa," from 1865 to 1886, the year of his death.

In the receptacle in the stone were placed the following : —

A copy of the University's civil and ecclesiastical charters.	Copies of local papers.
A Catholic Directory.	Canadian coins of 1903.
The Canadian Almanac.	A statue of the Holy Family.
The City Directory.	
The latest number of University Review.	

Pio Decimo,
Papae maximo gloriose regnante.
Cassiano Augier, *Instituto Oblat*
orum Mariae Immaculatae, supremo
moderatore, Anno salutis. m. cm. xiii. die vige-
sima quarta Martii instantibus.

Immensissime
Inclite Cardinali Gibbins,
Excellentissimo
Venerabili Aurelli,
Archiep. Ephesino,
Legato Apostolico
Josepho Thoma Duhamel,
Archiep. Maurensi,
Cancellario Apostolico.

Excellentissimo Comite de Minto,
Domine Edwardi Septimi Regis Britanniae
et terrarum ultra mare regni Canadae
praeposito.
Christiano W. Spier Laurier,
Concilio Ministrorum Praeside,
Henrico Hannant Educationis Provinciae
Ontariensis Ministro necnon
Josepho duvalle G. m. r. y. Universitatis Rectore,
magno cum alumnorum et amicorum undique
concurrentium consensu, hic **Lapis**
Angularis *Solemniter dedicatus est.*

LATIN SCRIPT SEALED IN THE CORNER-STONE.

Addresses.

HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Archbishop of Baltimore.

Immediately after the ceremony Cardinal Gibbons rose and addressed the large and representative assembly massed on the platforms and vacant spaces of the grounds, with a clear, resonant and eloquent delivery. A grand old man of God indeed, his voice was lifted with a purpose and that the interests of broad-minded culture and conciliation. He spoke as follows :

My Dear Friends :—I received an invitation from the honored Rector to lay the corner-stone of the Catholic University of Ottawa. This invitation was supplemented by a request from your Venerable Metropolitan and His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, and they were pleased to say that they voiced the sentiments of the clergy and laity. Notwithstanding my advancing years, the length and fatigue of the journey, and my multifarious occupations at home, I regarded this request as a command, especially as we are assembled in the sacred cause of Christian education.

Moreover, though I am a stranger in this community, I appear before you as a brother, for I am united to you by the endearing ties of faith, hope and charity, and I have with you "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God the Father of all, who is above all, and through all and in us all."

No one who traverses the various states of the Union and Canada as I have, can fail to be impressed with the vast number of religious and educational institutions which will meet his eye. If I ask myself to what cause we are to ascribe this marvellous growth of Christianity, you will agree with me that under God we are chiefly indebted for its development to the sturdy European emigrants who have settled on our shores.

There are three countries which I would particularly single out as factors in our spiritual progress.

The first nation I will mention is England. My native diocese of Baltimore was settled by English Catholic colonists. In 1634, a number of Catholic gentlemen with their families sailed from the Isle of Wight, and landed on the shores of the Chesapeake, on the 25th of March. They sailed on the "Ark" and the "Dove," fitting messengers to carry the fortunes of a band of pilgrims to unknown and distant shores. One of the first acts of Lord Baltimore, the leader of the colony, was to unfurl the banner of civil and religious liberty. He proclaimed "that no one professing a belief in Jesus Christ was to be molested in his or her religion or in the free exercise thereof." This was the first declaration of religious toleration ever promulgated on American soil.



HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS,
ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, THE GUEST OF THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.

The first Bishop of Baltimore was John Carroll. His jurisdiction extended over the whole United States. He was consecrated in 1790 at Lalworth Castle in Dorsetshire, England. The consecrating Prelate was Bishop Walmsley of the London district. Dr. Walmsley was not only a zealous Prelate, but also a distinguished scientist. When England determined to adopt the Gregorian calendar, about the middle of the eighteenth century, Bishop Walmsley was associated with other scientific men to arrange the calendar and adapt it to the British realm. Reverend Charles Plowden who preached the consecration sermon, uttered the prediction that the day would come when the daughter would outgrow the mother. That prophecy has been amply fulfilled, for to-day the daughter has outstripped the mother country in the multitude of her children, and in the number and splendor of her religious and educational institutions.

You will all, I am sure, agree with me that few countries of Europe have contributed more efficiently to the establishment and growth of the Catholic religion in the States and in these Provinces, than faithful Ireland.—(Applause). Whatever may have been the unhappy causes which have led to the expatriation of so many of Ireland's sons and daughters from their native soil, an overruling Providence has made their exile subservient to higher and holier purposes. I can safely affirm that there is scarcely a city or town in the United States, in Canada and Australia, or any other part of the British Dominions, where the Catholic religion has not been proclaimed and sustained by priests and laymen of Irish faith or Irish extraction.—(Applause).

Daniel Webster in a speech in the United States senate pays the following eloquent tribute to the vast extent of the British Empire: "She has dotted over the whole surface of the globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth with one unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." May we not say with equal assurance that wherever England has enlarged her boundaries, the Irish missionary has extended the Kingdom of Christ, wherever England has established her laws, the Catholic missionary has proclaimed the Gospel, wherever England has built a fort or a custom-house, the missionary has erected a church or a chapel, and wherever England has raised the banner of Saint George the Irish missionary has planted the Cross, the emblem of salvation.—(Applause).

There is another country across the Atlantic which deserves honorable mention,—a country which is dear to every Canadian heart,—a country whose sons and daughters were the pioneers of religion and civilization on American soil. For three centuries after the discovery of our continent, heroic missionaries crossed the ocean and labored in evangelizing and civilizing the aboriginal tribes of North America. They explored our lakes, our rivers and our mountains, carrying the torch of faith in one hand, and the torch of science in the other. They forwarded to the mother-country charts of this continent, which even in our day are regarded as marvels of topographical accuracy. As a

result of their labors, there is scarcely an Indian tribe to-day in the United States or Canada which does not recognize and venerate the Black Robe. (Applause). If these heroic heralds of the Gospel accomplished so much when they had no boats save frail canoes, when they had no roads but eternal snows, virgin forests and desert wastes, when they had no compass except the naked eye, and no guide save faith, hope and God, how much more may not the ministers of Christ effect to-day by means of railroads and steamships and other appliances of modern civilization.

Yes, we bless you, O men of genius! We bless your discoveries and inventions. We hail you as agents of God and we will impress you into the service of the Most High. We will exclaim with the Royal Prophet: "Sun and moon bless the Lord, fire and heat bless the Lord. Lightning and clouds bless the Lord. All ye works of the Lord bless the Lord, praise and exalt Him above all forever."

This day, my friends, will be ever memorable in the annals of Ontario. It is a day that is sacred to the memory of your illustrious Queen whose long and eventful reign has reflected glory on the British Empire, and whose domestic virtues commanded the admiration of the civilized world. It is also a red-letter day in the cause of Christian education. For to-day we lay the corner-stone of a temple to be consecrated to religion and science. And we have no doubt that this new edifice like Solomon's new temple will surpass the old one in the beauty and majesty of its architecture, in the splendor of its appointments, and in the number of its students and patrons. It will be a new ornament to your monumental city.

"Arise, be enlightened O Jerusalem, for thy light has come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. The Gentiles shall walk in thy light, and Kings in the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about and see. All these are gathered together, they are come to thee. Thy sons shall come from afar. Then shalt thou abound and thy heart shall be enlarged when the strength of the Gentiles shall be converted to thee." May these words of Isaiah be prophetic of the future glory and prosperity of this University when thousands of Canada's sons will issue from its portals, clothed with the armor of truth and justice, and ready to wield the sword of the spirit for God and country.

This Institution is destined with God's grace to succeed, because it has the approval and co-operation of the Archbishop, the clergy and people. When the Bishops, the clergy, and the laity are united in any cause affecting the welfare of religion and humanity, there is no such word as fail, they are bound to succeed, they form a triple chord which cannot be broken. They constitute a triple alliance more enduring than the triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, because their's is an alliance not of flesh and blood, but an alliance in the interests of peace, enlightenment and civilization. (Applause).

And why, my friends, should you not co-operate in the great work with the Bishops and clergy? Is not this University intended for you and your posterity? Have you



MOST REV. PAUL BRUCESI, D.D.
ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL.



MOST REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, D.D.
ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.



MOST REV. CHARLES GAUTHIER, D.D.
ARCHBISHOP OF KINGSTON.



RT. REV. JOSEPH M. EMARD, D.D.
BISHOP OF VALLEYFIELD.

not all the same God and Father in heaven? Are you not all redeemed by the Blood of the same Jesus Christ and Saviour? Are you not all sanctified by the same Spirit? "There are diversities of graces," says the Apostle, "but one spirit; there are diversities of ministries, but one Lord; there are diversities of operations, but the same God who worketh all in all."

Have you not all the same interests? You are all in the same bark of Peter, tossed about by the same storms of life, steering towards the same eternal shores, and prospective citizens of the same heavenly Kingdom.

Resolve then, my brethren, to unite in building up the towers of this new Jerusalem, this temple consecrated to religion and science and the arts of peace, and let the language of the Royal Prophet be your inspiring watchword: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgotten. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I do not remember thee, if I make not Jerusalem the beginning of my joy." (Prolonged Applause.)

RIGHT REV. JOSEPH M. EMARD, D.D.

Bishop Emard of Valleyfield, followed with an impressive oration in French. He remarked that on the 2nd of December last, the sorrowful news was despatched to all quarters of the world that Ottawa University was completely destroyed by fire, and that in the space of one short hour everything of that noble structure had crumbled and fallen, and that only a pile of debris remained of the institution whose history was so glorious. Instantaneously, as it were, the world sent kind messages of condolence in the presence of the disaster, which seemed for the moment irreparable. What added more to the general sorrow was the thought of what would become of the students scattered in all directions by the destruction of their *alma mater*, and two of their masters at death's door from terrible injuries sustained. During these discouraging moments the professors displayed Christian heroism and at once set to work again, fortified and consoled with the sublime words of the prophet. "Every thing was given to me, and everything was taken from me that the will of God shall be accomplished." They were undaunted, and their energy and spirit soon returned. True, the building had disappeared, but their work and duty remained. The one who had gathered so many treasures for the Institution for over half a century, the one whose statue there remained intact after the fire, would see again the noble work revived. The University of Ottawa, although young, had already performed a splendid work which she would continue to carry on more brilliantly than ever before. (Applause). And Rev. Father Tabaret, its noble lamented founder, would watch from Heaven its immense development and the great work that it was destined to carry on in the future. The Order of Oblates which had done so much in all parts of the world, could not abandon this work so well known and so well cherished by the community. The death in itself of the two priests

who perished while in the performance of their noble duty could be taken as a pledge of martyrdom which would secure and seal the prosperity of the Institution. To-day we were assisting at the benediction of the corner-stone of what would be a magnificent edifice for the pursuing of the work of education, and as the prince of the church in America, whose presence gave additional grandeur to the occasion, had said, nothing could stop the saints in their work. The work of the Oblate Fathers would go on, and by it young men would receive strength of soul and principles of morality and honor to carry them along life's journey. What would become of us if such channels of superior education as Ottawa University were to be swept away? It would be a sad thing indeed for us all and for our country which obtains through them the services of so many brilliant and distinguished men.

That the work of Ottawa University, at least will go on with increased ardour and zeal is the meaning of this ceremony to-day, and representatives of church and state here assembled, without distinction of race or creed, all unite in wishing to that University every degree of prosperity and success. (Applause).

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Minto, was the next speaker. He said: I welcome this opportunity of being present at this ceremony to-day, a ceremony which Cardinal Gibbons has so kindly consented to honor, and I am sure you will all join with me in welcoming him to Ottawa, recognizing in him, not only a high dignitary of the Church of Rome on the continent of America, but one who has by his distinguished qualities done much to direct and control the somewhat speculative religious tendencies of a new world. But, ladies and gentlemen, brilliant as this ceremony is, I am sure that that bright winter morning must be present to the memory of all of us when, such a very little time ago, a disastrous fire, a danger which seems to be so constantly with us here, in almost the period of a short hour turned into an utter ruin the edifice which we knew so well, and when brave lives were sacrificed and great gloom cast over the community of Ottawa by brave lives lost that could ill be spared. (Applause). But, ladies and gentlemen, what would a University be without its recuperative power, and I am sure we all feel to-day that we are attending at the inauguration of a building which will be architecturally worthy of the Capital of the Dominion. I hope that from within its walls many distinguished scholars will go forth to take a part in the history of their country. We may look back on the story of the college of By Town, of the College of Ottawa, on the birth of the University, on its charter granted by our greatly beloved Queen, Queen Victoria—(Applause)—and on the recognition of the University by His Holiness the Pope. (Renewed Applause). And still more may we look forward to the future, for while being grateful for the benefits which the University has brought to the

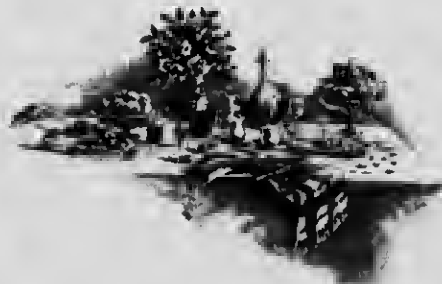


HIS EXCELLENCY EARL MINTO,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

educational advancement of Canada, it is to the future possibilities we must look. We must recognize the advantages of a University education on broad lines, to the increasing population of this great city; we must recognize that a new home is about to be established in the Capital of the Dominion, not only for the students of art and literature, but for those young men, the rising scientists, the engineers, the surveyors, the electricians who must perform so direct a part in the future development of the resources of this great country.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel that in the presence of His Eminence to-day we are very fortunate. I cannot but feel, too, that on this bright spring morning this bright beautiful day—a day dedicated to the memory of Queen Victoria, and in the presence of His Eminence and so many distinguished dignitaries of the church we have every reason to believe in the cheerful promises that appear to surround us for the future destinies of this great University.—(Applause).

THE BANQUET.



LUNCHEON was served afterwards in the Rideau Rink adjacent to the scene just described. About a thousand guests were present. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, Chancellor of the University, occupied the chair, having His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Minto, on the right and His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons on the left. Others who occupied seats at the head table were:—His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate; The Rev. the Rector of the

University; Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal; Most Rev. Denis O'Connor, Archbishop of Toronto; Most Rev. Charles Gauthier, Archbishop of Kingston; Rt. Rev. Alexander Macdonald, Bishop of Alexandria; Rt. Rev. Narcisse Lorrain, Bishop of Pembroke; Rt. Rev. Fergus McEvay, Bishop of London; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister; Robert L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition; Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. R. A. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education in Ontario; Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works in Ontario; Hon. Sir H. Elzear Taschereau, Chief Justice; Hon. Lawrence G. Power, the Speaker of the Senate; Senators Miller, Church, Tessier and Casgrain; Hon. Judge Curran; Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Speaker of the Commons; J. Lorn McDougall, Auditor-General; Rev. N. Dozois, Provincial of the Oblates; Rev. Dr. Fallon of Buffalo; Principal Loudon of Toronto University; Sir Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of Queen's University; Mgr. Mathieu, Rector of



MOST REV. JOSEPH T. DUHAMEL,
ARCHBISHOP OF OTTAWA AND CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Laval University; Rev. Dr. Fehrenbach, Rev. Archdeacon Bogert, Principal Macmillan, Rev. J. Reynolds, O.M.I., Rev. Canon McCarthy, Hon. J. G. Foster, American Consul-General, Sir James Grant, Mgr. Archambault, Mayor Ellis, Rev. Father Doyle, S.J., Rev. Father Gavan, Rev. Father Tierney, A. A. Taillon, Principal White, Dr. Freeland, A. O. Von Herbulis, Abbé Lindsay, Dr. Chabot, Dr. O'Brien, Robert Gorman, Rev. Dr. Herridge, F. D. Monk, M.P., Chief Powell, Magistrate O'Keefe, Rev. John Grenfell, Dr. Glashan, Canon Low, Rev. J. Lejeune, O.M.I., Dr. Valade, Charles Marcell, M.P., Rev. Father Sabourin, Rev. Father Jasmin, Rev. Father Dumesnel, M. J. Griffin, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Wicksteed, John Heney, Rev. Mr. Milne, Father Hurlburt, Mr. Hugh MacDonald, '04, Mr. A. Lemieux, Denis Murphy, M.L.A., A. A. Dion.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel opened the proceedings after luncheon with an appropriate address. He said: In my own name as Chancellor of the University of Ottawa and also in the name of the authorities of the University I thank you all and especially the illustrious gentlemen who have accepted our invitation to be present on this very auspicious occasion at the laying of the corner stone of the new building we hope to raise in the near future to take the place of those destroyed by fire last December. I know of no one who has not felt a great difficulty to express the feelings of gratitude that he may have on certain occasions and surely this is one of the occasions. My heart is full of gratitude and how can I express it, how can I say to him who occupies such a high position in the church in the United States—for does he not stand as one of the foremost citizens of that great republic, and if we consider him a cardinal may we not say of him what was said of Joseph of old, that the pope—king precedes him only by a step; how could I express my gratitude to him if not by that very word which says more than a whole discourse—many, many thanks! How can I express my thanks to the representative of the great and good King who governs so gloriously the great empire of England. Is there one here who does not feel a real love for the illustrious successor of that great queen whom the whole world has respected. Has he not on many occasions shown how his sympathies went to the people; has he not shown lately how his sympathies went to the Irish people. (Applause). And surely we, when we have the happiness of having his representative in our midst, we should rejoice, and his presence here calls for the best gratitude of our hearts. (Applause). I would ask our beloved governor to accept my thanks, not only in my own name, but in the name of those whom I represent. I am also very thankful to the prelates and distinguished gentlemen who have accepted the invitation, for their presence on this occasion. Their sympathy is like balm to our hearts, I may say; their sympathy on this occasion gives us not only consolation, but permits us to do even more than we contemplated doing in order that the University of Ottawa may correspond exactly to what they may desire,



RT. REV. ALEXANDER McDONNELL, D.D.
BISHOP OF ALEXANDRIA.



RT. REV. FERGUS MCEVAY,
BISHOP OF LONDON.



RT. REV. NARCISSE LORRAIN,
BISHOP OF PEMBROKE.

to what they may think necessary for this city, for this Dominion of ours, for the state and for the church. (Applause). I said the state and the church, for we all owe a duty to the state and to the church. The civil charter we have to-day we obtained from the civil authority, and the canonical erection of the University we owe to the Pope. And since the Ottawa College has been raised to the dignity of a University it has tried always to do its duty by the state and it has also done its full duty by the church, and I have no doubt but the University will continue the great work that has been begun. The University will seek to provide good citizens and good christians. We do not all speak the same tongue but we all love our own country, we all love our church, and our purpose will ever be to prepare in this Institution good citizens and good christians, and I have no doubt that the representative of His Holiness will be satisfied when I say that we shall continue and do our duty to the church as in the past. And I have no doubt also that the representative of our beloved King will appreciate the efforts that we are making here in order that all those who will pass through this Institution will be loyal to the government,—those of the United States loyal to theirs, and those of Canada to the British flag in Canada. (Applause). And surely if my sincerity is not doubted His Excellency the Governor General will no doubt approve of what I say and will propose the health of the King.

His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Minto, then proposed the health of "The King," which was honored in the usual way.

THE POPE.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, proposing the toast of "The Holy Father," said: I should be most happy to respond to that myself, but happily on this occasion we have present with us a very worthy representative in the person of the Apostolic Delegate. I will therefore depute to him the duty of responding to the toast of the Holy Father.

His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, Apostolic Delegate, on rising to reply, was received with warm applause. The Chair of St. Peter in Rome, he said, was from the beginning, is now and shall be to the end of time the centre from which the light not only of morality and religion, but of learning radiates over the whole world. Wherever the missionary sent by the Holy See implants the sign of the Cross, "the power of God," there the darkness of error is dispelled and education and learning flourish. Near the church and under its beneficent shadow arises the school. The Catholic Church, the Church of the living God, the Pillar and Ground of Truth, is the light of the world. The light of supernatural faith and the light of human learning must blend together. There cannot be any contradiction between them; both come from God, both are truth and truth cannot be opposed to truth as God cannot be opposed to Himself. Between these two lights, though of different orders, there is and must be a mutual relation. The light of revelation enlightens and perfects the knowledge of natural truths; and



HIS EXCELLENCY MGR. SBARRETTI, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

the light of reason helps us in the knowledge of truths revealed to us by the Almighty. So we firmly believe that both kinds of knowledge are necessary for the perfect and complete formation of man and for leading him to the consecration of his end in this life and in the life to come.

The missionaries sent by the Holy Father to America followed these glorious traditions from the time of its discovery. They founded seats of learning all over the new continent from the shores of Alaska and Hudson Bay to the extreme point of the southern hemisphere, to Tierra del Fuego; from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The purpose of the Church has been not only to spread elementary education, but to promote the deepest and highest research in every branch of human knowledge. She encourages and blesses all advancement of human learning because the greatest and most profound depths of human knowledge lead men to God, showing more and more the necessity of a Supreme Cause and His Infinite Wisdom, Providence and Power. For the accomplishment of these results the Holy See founded those great institutions of learning, called Universities; and to give to the individual activity of students a stronger impulse she instituted academical degrees. To those seats of mental activity can be attributed in a large measure all the progress the world has made. To confine ourselves to this part of the world, where it is our lot as well as our happiness to live, it is a well-known fact that the first institution of learning was the great Catholic University of Laval. And at a time nearer to us, which many of us can remember, to the high intelligence, love of Christian learning and genius of Leo XIII is due the creation of two Universities in North America, — one, that renowned University, in Washington, whose worthy and eminent chancellor we have the honor to have with us to-day — the other here in the city of Ottawa. Both are imbued with the spirit of their illustrious Founder, — a spirit of lofty ideals and sublime aspirations for the betterment of mankind and the glory of God. Both were placed in the capitals of this vast country, as if to show to the world the necessary connection between the most solid and profound Christian learning and noble, unselfish patriotism. Catholic teaching while destined to form a Christian scientist, at the same time is ordained to produce loyal and patriotic citizens — men of such high character that religion as well as country can completely trust them even in the darkest hours of existence. No less than his predecessor, the present Holy Father, a man of God and a man of the people, has shown his lively interest in higher education in general and particularly in the welfare and progress of this University of Ottawa. When the terrible fire a few months since destroyed the work of years of unremitting labor and sacrifice on the part of the Oblate Fathers, he not only expressed a deep sorrow but gave voice to his strong desire that the edifice would be rebuilt. He charged his representative in this country to invite all who have at heart the Christian education of youth to co-operate for the completion of this noble work. I cherish the hope that all Catholics in obedience to the invitation of the Holy Father, without distinction of language or nationality will unite their efforts in order that this University may reach the highest degree of efficiency. Our ambition must be,

as the glorious Pontiff Leo XIII said, that in all branches of human knowledge Catholics should be the leaders not the followers. I have no doubt that we can achieve this great result, if all in their own sphere of action will help the devoted Oblate Fathers to this end. They have always labored with self-annihilation, without any view to worldly compensation. They were not discouraged by the disaster of December last. The fire whilst destroying the material structure, but kindled their will with more splendid and magnificent enterprise. Encouraged by the words and interest of the Holy Father, they have laid to-day the foundation of a greater work than before. We are bound to give them a united help, and I express the full confidence with which I am possessed, that the University of Ottawa will reach the high purpose, for which it was established, that it will correspond to the hopes of all Catholics and realize entirely the expectations of the Holy See.

In conclusion, Mgr. Sharretti read the following message from His Holiness, The Pope, which was received with hearty enthusiasm :

MGR. SHARRETTI,

Apostolic Delegate,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

ROME, May 27th, 1904.

The Holy Father rejoices that to-morrow under the auspices of Mary, the Helper of Christians, there will be laid the corner-stone of the edifice, destined to replace the University building which was burnt. He bestows his Apostolic Benediction on the prelates, clergy and faithful who will take part in the ceremonies. It is his hope that the commendable efforts of the well-deserving Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate may soon be crowned with success."

(Signed) CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

CANADA.

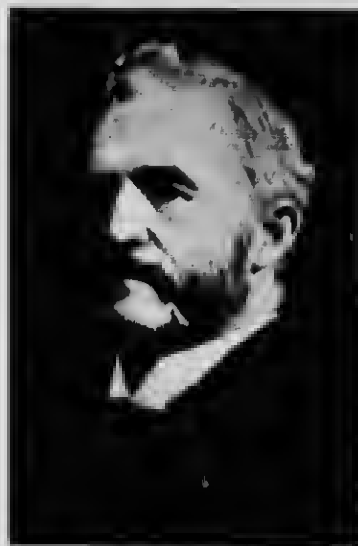
"Canada, our Country," the next toast, was proposed by Hon. R. Harcourt, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, who had come all the way from Toronto to give the sanction of his official presence to the plans of the University authorities :

Your Excellencies, my lords and gentlemen—I wish particularly to thank the authorities of the University of Ottawa for honoring me with an invitation to be present on this most interesting occasion. I desire also to thank them for placing me under a further obligation by asking me to take some humble part in the proceedings of this afternoon. Up to the present moment, sir, I have spent a delightful day. You must except the present moment from the sharing in your pleasure. I was delighted when in St. Joseph's Church this morning to witness the gorgeous, the impressive, the interesting ceremony, and to listen in common with all of you to the delicious music then discoursed; I was delighted afterwards in being one of the throng surrounding the dais on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new, the revived, the greater Ottawa University. I was, and I am sure I share the sentiments of every one within sound of my voice, delighted with the three addresses to which we had the pleasure of listening.

Their Excellencies, as we would expect, gave to us thoughtful, timely and appropriate addresses which served, no doubt, the purposes which every friend of the University must have had in view. The other discourse, that delivered elegantly and eloquently in the French tongue, part of which I followed and part of which I could not follow because of an infirmity to which I need not allude, that address, I noticed from the applause it received was also well timed, appropriate and suitable to the occasion.

A word, sir, as to universities. A great historian, speaking of medieval times, alluded to the fact that within a generation or two Europe witnessed the creation, so to speak, the founding of a score of universities, and in doing so said: "They came to bless Europe like stars in the night." And, that, I take it, is the work of a university. We have darkness yet; not the darkness of medieval times, but there is darkness to dispel and it is the work of the university to dispel that darkness. I believe, sir speaking now for myself I believe that it would be an unfortunate day for any country enjoying a diversity of university ideals, enjoying the work of different universities, if a steam roller, to use that word, if a steam roller were allowed to crush them down all to the same uniform dead level. (Applause.) I believe that the diversity of ideal works for national good, and works also for the good of the state, educationally speaking. Oxford did her work magnificently for centuries and Cambridge joined in that work. The last generation in England has witnessed the founding of half a dozen other universities, not in rivalry with Oxford or Cambridge, but pursuing other lines and engaged in the work, to repeat myself, of dispelling darkness. There are two great functions for a university as to which we will all agree whatever may be our creed or our nationality. One of these functions is to preserve the truth and knowledge and learning of the past. That is one function of a university, and they can have no rivalry in that regard. It is their common concern to preserve the learning of past centuries. And then what is the other function of a great university? It is the work of investigation, the work of research and discovery of new truths, and whether the student be in Moscow or Yeddo, or St. Petersburg or Berlin, in Toronto, in Kingston or in Ottawa, those students are engaged in the same great work of seeking further truth, of useful investigation, and enabling the results to be applied for the material good of the times. (Applause.)

His Eminence from Baltimore delighted us this afternoon. Baltimore is the seat of



HON. RICHARD HARCOURT,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO.

one of the noblest of university institutions, especially on the American side. Harvard has done its great work; and Yale also and Princeton have done great work on other lines, and I again say it is well that the United States has these different great universities which in their own way contribute to the education and material wealth of that great country. (Applause.)

We have learned, sir, in these recent days some truths which university men always knew, but in the knowledge of which the general public did not share. Let me give you the headings of these truths. One is that education and empire cannot be divorced. A country cannot grow and reach that destiny which nature has made possible for it without the work of the school-master, the work of the college and the work of the university. It is also true, sir, that education and commerce cannot be divorced. The work of the market place, the development of the material resources of this or that country will be surer and more rapid just in proportion to the efficient teaching of the colleges and universities of that country. Just one other idea, and that is that education and citizenship cannot be divorced. If you want respect deep seated for the institutions of your country, if you want trust, loyalty, kindly consideration for the rights of others, education must not be divorced from common citizenship or from the common aims of citizenship.

I pass on to the duty especially assigned to me. I have been asked this afternoon to do that which any graduate of any Canadian university will always be glad to do, and that is to propose the toast of Canada, Our Home. There are seated in this room this afternoon, and I am delighted to know it, not a few who have been busy making the history of Canada during the last decade or so; men of different political parties who at least see eye to eye in this regard, namely, that it is the duty of every Canadian to proclaim to the world that Canada is a country magnificently endowed by nature and possessing citizens who have at last awakened to a sense of their responsibility and who are determined to make Canada known to the rest of the world. (Applause.)

I desire, sir, speaking may I not in one sense for my Province, the Province of Ontario and for both political parties in it, to thank, this afternoon, the honored senators of the Dominion and the honored members of the House of Commons who for a considerable number of years have joined together in the magnificent work of letting the world know what our resources are and what we mean to make of them. In speaking to this toast or in replying to it we are too apt perhaps to dwell on the natural resources of our country, too apt to point to its great acreage stretching from ocean to ocean, too apt to point to the wealth of the Yukon and to that other great wealth of the prairie fields, the wheat growing fields of the west, to the gold bearing aens and the other mineral bearing aens, or to our own Province with its limitless wealth of forest, river and field; we are too apt perhaps to dwell on these things, because after all, what makes a country great is not these things in themselves. They are great assets in national life. Each one of these to which I have alluded—our forests, our mines, our



RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.

wheat-growing areas—these are great assets, but our greatest asset you will agree with me, is that which we call capable citizenship, a thoroughly educated people, a thoroughly devised education, and it is that which, whether it be the work of national advancement or whether it be the work of realizing rapidly the country's resources, that is the chief function of our schools, of our colleges and of our universities.

Our whole Province, sir, learned with keenest regret of the destruction by fire of Ottawa University and our whole Province will also rejoice to know that speedy action is being taken to restore the ruined walls again, to gather the dispersed classes again, to renew the work in ampler surroundings, which had for years been happily carried on in that seat of learning.

And now, sir, my last word is a word of hope that the institution, with its creditable part, with its friends so proud of it, has in store for it in the future a measure of usefulness, a degree of expansion of which the most enthusiastic student in front of me this afternoon has not even the faintest conception. (Applause.)

Long and vigorous applause greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier as he rose to reply. The veteran premier was at his best, and the large audience settled down for what was to be one of the best of his many brilliant efforts.

My Lord Chancellor, Your Excellencies, Your Eminence, My Lords and gentlemen: It is with a very sincere heart that I join my poor voice with that of my friend Mr. Harcourt in the views expressed by him in presenting the toast of Canada, Our Country. He has sounded well, indeed, the praises of Canada, and even after his eloquent address a good deal may remain to be said on behalf of our country. It is, as he says, a land blessed by God. This we Canadians believe and feel to-day. We are pleased to acknowledge that the Creator has showered upon it so many of His choicest blessings, but the Creator has not done everything in the order of His providence; he has left a good deal to be done by the citizens of Canada, and we have evidence to-day that this is being done, for the gentlemen who at this moment are engaged in the work of resurrecting the University of Ottawa from its ashes are associated in one of the perhaps most useful works that could be undertaken for the welfare of our country. (Applause.) There was a moment on a frosty morning in the month of December last when the hearts of friends of education in this city sank in their bosoms owing to the terrible disaster that swept away the noble pile which had stood for years on the other side of yonder street. A good many believed that such a blow would crush the University of Ottawa, that it would render it unable to revive its old time prosperity, but upon this auspicious day we have evidence that the University of Ottawa, like the phoenix of fable, will rise from its ashes more resplendent than before. (Cheers.) This seems to be an auspicious day. We have in our presence the Governor General who comes here with a message from the King who cannot be indifferent whenever an event takes place of interest to his people; also His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and let me say, in coming here he brings the pre-

sence of one of the most eminent citizens of the United States and one whose name is a household word wherever Christian education is appreciated; we have also his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate who has brought the Apostolic blessings of His Holiness upon the enterprise. Therefore, it is quite evident that the University of Ottawa will be what it was before, and far more.

May I be permitted to give expression to a thought which comes to me because of something which I saw in the newspapers of the morning. In a certain article I saw where the hope had been expressed that the University of Ottawa should be an English-speaking University. If I had a voice in the council of the University, I would say by all means let it be an English-speaking University. But if the thought and hope were to be one of exclusion my position would be No; I could not share in such a wish as that. (Applause.) On the other hand were it argued that it should be French exclusively I would likewise raise my voice against it. It is not the spirit of the Church to exclude; it is on the contrary, the spirit of the Church to open her arms and take in, and never to repel. Therefore let it be an English-speaking University, but if in addition it were likewise to be a French-speaking University it would be a double advantage for the institution. (Applause.) I need not tell you that in this age of ever more rapid and ever more increasing communication between nation and nation the education of a man is not complete if it be confined to one language alone. The education of a man to be complete must embrace a knowledge of the languages of the two countries which have stood at the head of modern civilization, and let me say it for the advantage of Ottawa University that if its pupils, when they come to leave with their diplomas, have mastered the French language as well as the English, they will be doubly equipped for the struggle of life and will be starting out in life with a double advantage over students less favored from other universities. (Loud applause.)

Therefore, in this university let there be no exclusion; let there be a broad Christian spirit, and let us remember always that the Church is broad enough for both nations and that Canada is broad enough, not only for English but for French and English. (Applause.)

Just a word more, and that is to convey to my old friend and school-mate, Rev. Father Emery, the sincere appreciation of myself and colleagues on the work which he has done. (Applause.)

NOTE.—"The Institution is on the border between the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec, where the English and French-speaking portion of the population are about equal in number. Naturally those speaking English would like to have that language predominate, while the French people have also the same wish in regard to their tongue. Perhaps the very best solution of this problem is contained in the noble words of the Premier of the Dominion on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the University. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: 'In this age of progress the student mastering the French as well as the English language, was better fitted for the struggle of life. The matter should be viewed in a broad Christian spirit. Canada was broad enough to embrace both languages.'"—*The Catholic Record, June 4th, 1904.*

"Although the spirit of the University should be above all Catholic, so that the youth of mixed nationalities resident in the Province of Ontario, may be admitted there, nevertheless the instruction, in order to be of practical utility, should be imparted in conformity with the conditions of the country, so that the young students may find there a serious and efficient preparation for the professions they intend to follow."—*Letter of His Eminence G. M. Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation De Propaganda Fide, Dated 21st August, 1902.*

It will be observed by the thoughtful reader that in the question of nationality, the ideal of the University conforms with the ideal of the Federal Government, where both languages are officially recognized. FINCH.

THE UNITED STATES.



REV. DR. WM. T. HERRIDGE.

Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Herridge, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, (Presbyterian), proposed the toast of the United States. In doing so he expressed himself with characteristic eloquence as follows: I was asked a few minutes ago to propose the toast of the United States. It seems to me that the notice is somewhat short, but fortunately the subject does not require any lengthened declamation. In proposing this toast I should like to express the present pleasure which it gives me in taking part in rejoicings of this kind. On whatever subjects it may chance that we differ it is at any rate certain that the faculty of the University of Ottawa are essentially Presbyterian in one respect, in that they clearly believe in the perseverance of the saints. (Laughter.) I rejoice that after the baptism of fire through which the University of Ottawa has passed that it has raised itself to-day towards what I believe will be a brighter and more glorious resurrection, and I can only express my personal desire

that its career may be long and prosperous and that it may do increasingly good work in the interests of higher education in this Dominion. (Applause.) At first sight, perhaps, it might seem only to be courtesy that I was permitted to utter even these words here to-day, but I desire to thank the representatives of the University of Ottawa for extending to me the invitation to be present, and I feel that in one sense we are all Catholic to-day. It seems to me that it ought not to be difficult for any man to join firmness of personal conviction with the utmost breadth of charity for the views of others, and if we are not liberal in act and in thought and in deed we might as well give up hope for the future of this country. It seems to me we have in this gathering a fine object lesson which reminds each one of us as Canadians of our highest duty to stand

side by side, French and English, Catholic and Protestant so that together we may achieve the highest ambition of every true heart amongst us, the best prosperity, the enduring union of this our great Dominion.

Therefore, sir, however unworthy I may be to propose the toast of the United States it seems to me at least that it is a most fitting toast to introduce before this assembly, all the more fitting because on this day we celebrate the anniversary of the birth of our most beloved Queen, all the more because on this day we join in the ceremony in which we are engaged in the laying of the corner stone of this great university, for it seems to me that the more we learn to respect ourselves the more we shall respect others, and the higher our status of national life the more we shall enter with intelligent appreciation into every movement of the national life of others. The presence of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons with us to-day makes it still more appropriate that this toast should be introduced, one who is not only a high dignitary of the church, but one who has done so much for the best interests of the people of the United States and whose name is known and revered among all classes and all creeds of its citizens.

There are many grounds on which we might admire the people of the United States and there are some ways in which we imitate them, and therefore show the sincerest form of flattery, though I do not know whether we imitate them in their strongest characteristics. It is fitting that we should admire the people of the United States for the magnificently aggressive spirit in which they have pursued their commercial interests; it is fitting that we should to some extent at least admire their political life and rejoice in the convincing evidence that it affords of the strength and vitality of the United States that they are sometimes even able to survive their politics (laughter); that we should rejoice in their system of education, growing and broadening year by year, in its spirit of civil and religious liberty which characterizes their democratic life and in the true patriotism which is the best guarantee of national progress. They have their work and we have our work, and I take it that our highest interests are essentially identical. We have the same language, the same heroic and stimulating traditions, we are of the same speech, we have the same memories, we have largely the same ideas. It is true that our flags are different but we may easily twine them together because our hearts are one. (Applause.)

Consul General Foster, replied: The founding of a great university is always an event of interest, but it is of especial and high interest in a democracy such as you enjoy. And it is also of prime interest to all other democracies of the world, and especially to one so nearly related to you in its traditions and institutions, as well as in geographical proximity, as the United States. It is therefore a pleasure to me to have the opportunity, even at this brief notice, to be present with you and to bring you a message, a word of sympathy and congratulation on this most auspicious occasion. For any country governed by the people, the intelligence of its citizens is the most essential thing

that can be sought, and the university is in a sense a training school for the better citizenship of the nation. The United States has testified its sympathy with knowledge



CONSUL-GENERAL FOSTER.

and education, with all educational movements by sacrificing and by the expenditure of money to the extent perhaps unequalled elsewhere in the world, and no money and no expenditure of wealth has, I am sure, been more universally approved than the expenditure which has been made for educational purposes. I congratulate you on the hopeful auspices under which you have been able to act to-day in the laying of this corner stone. I congratulate you upon this superb day and upon the presence here of one whom we have been proud to honor as one of the first and ablest citizens of the Republic. I thank you for the cordiality in which this toast to my country has been received and for the kind terms in which it has been proposed. It is my sincere hope that upon this foundation stone which has been laid to-day may rise a beautiful and imposing structure, the worthy home of patriotic purpose and of intelligent devotion to church and state. May I also hope that the design which the

architect has presented and which has been approved by the builders, a design so closely resembling the Capitol at Washington, may be a further bond of friendship and sympathy between our two great nations. —(Applause).

PRIORUM TEMPORUM FLORES.

Archbishop Duhamel. The next toast to be proposed is that of the Alumni. I am sure that His Excellency the Governor-General and distinguished visitors will be glad to hear one at least of those students who are about to complete their course of studies. I am sure that he will be glad to propose the health of those who have preceded them in this great institution which I amongst others am so glad to call my *alma mater*, and it will be a pleasure for all of us indeed to hear the Honorable Judge Curran answer to this toast. He is one of the first students of the old College of Ottawa and I am sure that as a friend of the institution and as one whom I have always considered as among my best friends he will be glad to answer to this toast.

In proposing the toast, Mr. H. J. Macdonald, '04, Charlottetown, P.E.I., expressed himself fluently as follows:—As every institution takes special pride in the achievements of her sons, so the University of Ottawa deems herself honored in pointing, particularly on an occasion like the present, to the long roll of her distinguished alumni. It must



HON. W. G. POWER, L.L.D.
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.



HON. FRANK LATCHFORD
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR ONTARIO.



F. D. MONK, M.P.P.



SIR ELZEAR TASCHEREAU
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT AND
MEMBER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

indeed be a source of satisfaction to her to know that in the army of those who have attained eminence in all the high walks of life, her own graduates occupy a proud position in the vanguard. We have only to gaze on this distinguished assemblage to be convinced that the "men of Ottawa" are among the foremost in the state and in the church. And what a source of inspiration is this for the student of to-day? For the youth, who in the course of his researches in the realms of science and philosophy must often pause to ask himself the question "why do I trouble myself with these things?" For if he should become dejected or discouraged in his work; if he should doubt the wisdom of the course of his studies; if he should despair of ultimate success in the pursuit of the profession of his choice, *alma mater* has only to point to his alumni and he at once takes on renewed hope and courage. It is gratifying to us to know that the splendid edifice, the inauguration of whose erection we celebrate to-day, will be known as "Alumni Hall" in token of the esteem in which Ottawa holds her graduates, while the park in the front of that building will be called "Tabaret Square" in honor of the memory of the sainted and beloved Father Tabaret, the founder of our Institution and the great parent of our alumni. To those, then, who have shed and who continue to shed lustre on our *alma mater*; to those who are her greatest pride and whose achievements encircle her fair brow with a halo of glory; to those whose success is in a high degree the measure of the education which she imparts, and the guarantee of her high standing as an institution of learning to the alumni of Ottawa University, permit me, on behalf of the students of the present, to ask you to honor a toast, to which a distinguished alumnus, Judge Curran will respond.

Hon. Justice Curran :—I presume that the honor of responding to this toast on behalf of the alumni has been conferred upon me, because I may claim, without fear of contradiction, to be perhaps the oldest alumnus connected with Ottawa University.

Some years ago there used to be a dispute between His Grace and myself as to which of us was really the most ancient, but for the past few years, all jealousy has disappeared and in the language of Alphonse, he says to me now "*Après vous mon cher Gaston.*"—(Laughter).

This is Empire day. It has been chosen for our function as an evidence of our devotion to the motherland. How loyal to the Empire are the students of this University, past and present, may be gauged by the outburst of enthusiasm that greeted the health of His Most Gracious Majesty Our King, the illustrious son of Victoria the Virtuous.—(Applause). Canada our home, has been duly honoured. The glowing picture of the early days has been sketched by a master hand. Our present and our future have been traced. The immense possibilities of this happy land, the future home of tens of millions, with its lakes, its rivers, its mountains, and its limitless prairies. We have been told that we are truly blessed. Are we not tempted to ask "Have we not been too highly favoured? Has not our lot been too easy for the growth of a sturdy patriotism?" A

peaceful, bloodless evolution by which a community secures a liberal constitution and all the blessings of liberty, has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. When a people have had to fight for recognition, as one of the world's great factors, the blood of its citizens, flowing in one commingled stream, cements the union of hearts and of interests. Those who have fought side by side, remembering the struggle, rise above differences of race and creed and are bound in one common brotherhood. The British North America Act gave us home rule, under a government holding sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet it will require years to bind together firmly the different sections; to eradicate prejudices and make men of different races, languages, and creeds feel, that under the regis of the constitution there is security for all, and that in concentration of interests there must be the overshadowing of mere local or race aspirations. —(Applause). We all felt this when the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his delicate allusion a few moments ago, to the language difficulty, that for a moment obscured the bright sunshine of this splendid celebration. The only baptism of blood that this country has ever had was in the plucky struggle of a little band of French Canadian patriots for constitutional freedom in 1837-8.—(Applause). There are things we should not forget. (Applause). The great field for national unity must of necessity be the school, the college, the university. There our youth will meet and learn to appreciate the virtues of the different races of which our community is composed; learn to respect each other and form friendships that resist the vicissitudes of time. We must depend upon our educational institutions for the development of the highest type of patriotism.



HON. JUSTICE CURRAN.

Referring to this language question, English is no doubt the language of the majority of Canadians, but French is that of a million and a-half of our compatriots, our brethren in the development of our common country.—(Applause). The boundless generosity of our Protestant fellow-citizens has established McGill and Toronto as English universities; the French Canadian clergy, with their truly heroic devotion, have given us Laval, a French institution. Would it not be possible, even desirable, that here on the banks of the Ottawa, the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, the seat of our Dominion Government, the great political and social centre, we should have a dual language university and educational home of the youth of both sections of our people?—(Applause). Only a few years ago our Prime Minister speaking at a re-union of the alumni of his *alma mater* the college of L'Assomption, advised young men pursuing their studies there, to learn English. In the same spirit, I say to my young friends here: "Perfect yourselves in French"; it is not only the language of Bossuet and Fenelon, of Boileau, Corneille, and Racine, and Moliere, of old Chivalier France, but it is that of Lafontaine and Papineau, of Cremazie, Frechette and Garneau, and a host of others,



HON. R. L. BORDEN
LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.



HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK
MINISTER OF JUSTICE.



HON. L. P. BRODEUR
MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE.



HON. R. PREFONTAINE
MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

whose talents have given literary and political renown to Canada. (Applause). French is equally with the English, the official language here. It is spoken, not only in the legislature of Quebec, but its sweet accents are heard in elegant and eloquent strain in the Senate and House of Commons of our Dominion. Learn French for your own sakes ; for your own interests ; it will help you at home, it is a passport to polite circles the world over. (Applause).

Here we stand by the ruins of our old *alma mater*. When the news was flashed across the continent, that, in twenty minutes, the results of fifty years of incessant toil had been swept away, words could not express the anguish of thousands of devoted hearts. In the midst of disaster stood the statue of Father Tabaret, unscathed by the flames. There it stands to-day. It is symbolical of the future. His spirit was with us when the University was first started, first obtained its charter from church and state ; that spirit is with us to-day, and he stands there on his pedestal to be a source of inspiration to each and every one of us. —(Applause).

None who has passed through this institution can forget his grand soul, his noble heart, his generous disposition, his mighty patriotism, and the lesson he tried to inspire in our minds and hearts to be true to our God and to our country. Shall his name and his fatherly kindness be ever forgotten? No! For the sake of what we owe him, if for nothing else, the old students must make one grand rally. The alumni of Ottawa are scattered over the whole continent of America. They are in every city and in every town ; they are not only in the Dominion of Canada but they are in the neighboring republic. Now it depends upon them, wherever my words may reach, that in every centre there may be someone who will show his devotion to his *alma mater*, by putting himself at the head of a committee, so as to secure the means, to enable the Oblate Fathers once more to achieve the proud position they held amongst the educational institutions of our country before the disastrous fire of last December.

Let us all join hands and united we shall be crowned with success. Once more the buildings will proudly raise their spires heavenwards, and the servants of Mary Immaculate, the noble order of Oblates, will be enabled to carry on their work of forming good and loyal and intelligent citizens who will be a credit to this Dominion, or to any country claiming their allegiance. —(Applause).

SISTER UNIVERSITIES.

Archbishop Duhamel —We have here representatives of other universities who have kindly accepted the invitations tendered them and who have given us the great pleasure of their presence on this occasion. It is then an agreeable task for me to propose a toast to the other universities of this Dominion, and to ask two of the representatives of these universities to respond to the toast.

Sir Sandford Fleming —On behalf of Queen's University I wish to say just a single word. I rejoice to know that there is the most kindly feeling between Queen's and Ottawa

University, and as an evidence of this I think I may refer to one fact only, upon which my friend on the right, Archbishop Duhamel, will bear me out, and that is that Queen's was one of the first to offer sympathy and assistance to Ottawa University on the occasion of the disastrous fire of the 22nd of December last.—(Applause). She expressed the hope that Ottawa University would soon be re-built on a grander scale than before, and I think, sir, we have evidence to-day that the hopes of Queen's will soon be realized in this regard. I rejoiced to-day to have seen laid the corner stone of the magnificent building to replace the old one, a building which will be on a grander scale than before, on a scale commensurate to the aims of the founders, commensurate to the needs of the country and to the requirements of high education. Queen's, sir, congratulates Ottawa University upon this new and grand chapter in its history.—(Applause).



JAMES LOUDON, LL.D.
PRESIDENT OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.



MGR. O. E. MATHIEU
PRESIDENT OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY.



SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, K.C.M.G.
CHANCELLOR OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Father Mathieu, on behalf of Laval University addressed the gathering in French with the exception of a few opening remarks in English, in which he explained that he seldom had the opportunity to speak that language and "now that the opportunity comes the words won't come."—(Laughter). Continuing in French he likened himself to a certain prince of Venice, who, when asked, in a strange country, what surprised him most, replied: "It is to find myself here." It was a big surprise indeed to find himself there speaking before such a distinguished audience, as he had had no idea of his going to be called upon. It aggrieved him therefore, that his listeners would have to be sufferers under the circumstances. It was but two years since Laval University celebrated its fiftieth anniversary and old students came from all sides to manifest their unforgotten affection for their *alma mater*. Representatives from all the universities in Canada came with words of congratulation and of praise for the way we were carrying on the noble work of education which Providence had entrusted to us. That joy that they felt two years ago was being experienced to-day by the directors and



REV. M. F. FALLON, D.D., BUFFALO, N. Y.
SOMETIME VICE-RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.



J. C. GLASHAN, I.L.D.
INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



JAMES F. WHITE, M.A.
PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

professors of Ottawa University. As the humble representative of Laval he would say that they rejoiced on this occasion and had nothing but the most sincere wishes for the welfare of Ottawa University. (Applause). Ottawa University was destined to play a grand role. She had branched into all the studies that could work for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. In conclusion, he stated that it was one of the most happy tasks of his life to convey to those carrying on that work a word of attachment and devotion from their confreres of Laval.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

Amid an uproar of enthusiastic cheering that spoke volumes for civic patriotism and the cordial relations existing between 'town' and 'gown', Hon. Mr. Belcourt, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Member of Parliament for the Capital, next proposed the toast of the City of Ottawa:—I deem it a very great pleasure to propose the toast of the City of Ottawa. The City of Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, throbs to-day with pleasure and pride in having in its midst the eminent prince of the Catholic Church who is also so eminent a citizen of the American Republic, also in having with us His Excellency the Governor-General, the immediate representative of our beloved King, Edward the peacemaker; His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate and the distinguished prelates who have adorned this occasion with their presence; and also the representatives of the state and the judiciary, of the universities of Canada and all who have taken part in this brilliant celebration. The City of Ottawa, full of hope and ambition, made beautiful by the Creator, with the help of God and the patriotism of its citizens will some day be the centre of one of the great nations of the world.—(Applause).

This brought His Worship Mayor Ellis, to his feet—Your Excellencies, My Lords and gentlemen, on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa I have to thank you for the invitation extended to my humble self, their representative, to take part in the most auspicious proceedings of to-day. Ottawa, I think, is being highly honored by the presence of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and I am quite sure that this will always be remembered as one of the red-letter days in the history of the city. I must congratulate the authorities of the University on the day they have chosen for the function that took place at noon. I think a more appropriate day could not have been selected than that of the anniversary, the day we have honored so long in Canada, the birthday of our late beloved Queen who selected Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion of Canada and whom we all know did so much for the people over whom she ruled. I think too, Ottawa University, was perhaps fortunate that they located in Ottawa just about the time Ottawa was selected as the Capital. In Ottawa we have citizens of all creeds and all nationalities, but nevertheless there is one thing certain, and that is that in anything that interests or affects the citizens, we forget these difference in creed and nationality and we work together like one man.

We are in Ottawa to some extent on a small scale something like the people of the



VERY REV. J. E. EMERY, O.M.I., D.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Dominion itself. The various sentiments, the various creeds are here just as they are all over the Dominion, but I think there is no question that here, as in the other parts of Canada, they work amicably together. We are all children of one family. Like children we may have our little petty quarrels and grievances, but after all it is only among ourselves. Let anything arise that affects the city or that affects the Dominion and we are one. I have no doubt that the authorities of the University, when that disastrous fire occurred last winter, felt dismayed and cast down. Everything looked dark. The day was not beginning to break as it is now, and they did not know just what the result of that catastrophe was going to be. They are realizing to-day that the fire was perhaps a blessing in disguise and they will realize it more and more in the years to come, as their recuperative powers develop and the University expands. I am quite sure that the University will go on and prosper, perhaps to a greater and larger extent than it would have done if that fire had not occurred, and I think the authorities of the University have nothing to be cast down about, nothing to be dismayed about, but may look forward to the future hopefully, with every assurance that nothing very disastrous occurred after all.



HIS WORSHIP MAYOR
ELLIS.

We are to-day assisting in the inauguration, of a good work. The establishment of this University, I think, is a good work. Our youth must be educated. It is well that they should be educated in institutions where a high moral standard is maintained, taught to be good citizens, to live good lives, and do their duty the length of their days; and I trust sincerely that after all of us here have been gathered to our long home that our descendants will say, 'Our forefathers in years gone by builded wisely and they builded well.'—(Applause).

I trust that the good work which the University has done for so many years will continue. In this they have the good wishes of all the citizens of Ottawa, and in the name of all the citizens of Ottawa, irrespective of creed or nationality, I say to them 'God speed.'—(Applause).

Mr. Denis Murphy, M.L.A., made a few brief remarks predicting a happy and prosperous future for the University.

The proceedings were then closed with cheers for the King, and the guests dispersed pleased, impressed, broadened, elevated, by their participation in a symposium, the like of which has rarely been seen in the continent.

"A perfect tact following most masterly arrangement of detail ruled the entire ceremony,"—*Toronto News, May 25th.*

Receptions.

THE SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

During the afternoon of Tuesday, His Eminence visited the Parliament Buildings, and accepted with evident pleasure a courteous invitation to assist on the floor of the House of Commons, at the debate then in progress. In the evening, Hon. N. A. Belcourt, member for Ottawa in the Federal Legislature, and Speaker of the House of Commons, gave a most brilliant reception and dinner in honor of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons.

Madame Belcourt acted as hostess. The table was laid out in the form of an hour glass and was gorgeously decorated. The effect of mirrors, ferns and palms was one of the prettiest seen in the Speaker's chambers, where such adornment is frequently the object of special efforts.

The menu card, a very elaborate piece of work, bore the coat-of-arms of the guest of honor. About the board were seated the two political leaders, representatives of the universities of Canada, and of all the churches. The following were the guests, whose autographs were exchanged before they left the Speaker's chambers:—His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons; Sir Wilfrid Laurier; His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada; Sir William Mulock; Most Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa; Hon. W. S. Fielding; Most Rev. Denis O'Connor, of Toronto; Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, of Montreal; Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick; Most Rev. Charles Gauthier, of Kingston; The Bishop of Ottawa; Hon. Senator L. G. Power; Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, of Pemhroke; Mr. R. L. Borden; Right Rev. Joseph Emard, of Valleyfield; Dr. Roddick, M.P.; Right Rev. Alex. Macdonell, of Alexandria; Right Rev. Fergus McEvay, of London; Rev. Dr. Herridge, St. Andrew's Presbyterian; Sir Sandford Fleming, Queen's University; Rev. M. J. Whelan, St. Patrick's church; Rev. Dr. Emery, of the University; Rev. W. McIntosh, First Congregational church; Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P.; Rev. A. A. Cameron, First Baptist church; Rev. G. F. Salton, Dominion Methodist church; Rev. M. F. Fallon, O.M.I., Buffalo, N.Y.



THE HON. N. A. BELCOURT.
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



REV. WM. P. O'BOYLE, O.M.I., D.D.
SECRETARY.



REV. H. LACOSTE, O.M.I., D.D.
VICAR-RECTOR.



REV. A. MCGOWAN, O.M.I.
BURSAR.



REV. N. NILLES, O.M.I., D.D.
TRUSTEE.



REV. WM. J. MURPHY, O.M.I., M.A.
PASTOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.



REV. A. ANTOINE, O.M.I., D.D.
TRUSTEE.

PRESENT OFFICIALS.

RECEPTION BY STUDENTS.

The welcomes extended by the undergraduates of the University and the students at the Sacred Heart Convent, Rideau Street, and at the Convent of Notre Dame, Gloucester Street, were among the most pleasant features of the visit to Ottawa of the distinguished hierarch of the American Church. His Eminence was accompanied by His Grace the Chancellor, and a number of prominent clergymen. The University students prepared a characteristically hearty reception in the lecture hall of the Science Building. An address in English was read by Mr. J. J. O'Gorman, '04, and one in French by Mr. Raoul Lapointe '05.

In rising to reply, Cardinal Gibbons was greeted with enthusiastic applause, dominated by the traditional slogan "V-a-r-s-i-t-y Rah, Rah, Rah," *de rigueur*, on all great occasions. "Were a chair of diplomacy to be established in the new university, it should be given," said His Eminence, "to Rev. Dr. Emery, whose asking there is no denying." Then followed a compliment to Ottawa with "its splendid public buildings, its fine churches and the University which will surely spring up grandly under the auspices of Oblate Fathers." Referring to the presence of the students and the power they should be in the world, Cardinal Gibbons said: "Not public buildings are the most important thing, not churches, for the faith would continue to live on in the breasts of the people without them, and not even the university is most essential, for what would be the use of the university without the students. We want men actuated more by conscience than by expediency, more by principle than by popularity, men who look to principle rather than to political preferment, men always ready in the public walks of life to assist the church in its great work." His Eminence referred to the story of Tom Brown's School Days and called on his youthful listeners to fashion their conduct after that of Arthur who despite sneers and hoots, said his prayers in the crowded dormitory. The Cardinal made a request for a holiday, which was heartily received and of course granted.

RIDEAU STREET CONVENT.

At the Rideau Street Convent eighty little maidens each bearing a cardinal red rose sang a song of welcome with accompanying fancy drill. Addresses in English and in French were read in which delicate allusions were made to the "Faith of Our Fathers" and "Our Christian Heritage," works of the Cardinal's widely read by Catholics and thanking non-Catholics. His Eminence responded by congratulating both Canada and the United States on having preserved to such a degree the religious and civil liberty of the people. He dealt earnestly on a thought suggested by the address, viz.: the opportunities open to Mother Church in a Christian democracy, such as ours, in an environment so painfully contrasted with existing conditions on the continent of Europe. The Reverend Oblate Fathers came in for a merited tribute to their zeal as missionaries and educators, extending their influence as they do throughout the country even to the North

Pole. He touched on the divorce question, pointing out the distinct advantages enjoyed by the Canadian people. "Yesterday" he said: "A Cabinet minister was sounding me on that and other questions and asked "why are there more women church goers than men?" "The only answer I could give him was that the women are better than the men." He admonished the girls to remember always the examples and precepts for good, learned in the convent and to so incorporate them into their daily lives as to leave influences for purity and nobility in every home in which they reside.

GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT.

At the Gloucester Street Convent the music room was tastefully decorated with palms, flowers, the coats of arms of well-known church dignitaries and conspicuous among the rest that of the Cardinal wreathed round by a large American flag. After a musical overture addresses were read in English and in French.

In his answering address Cardinal Gibbons spoke of the grace and beauty of convent bred girls, and of the simplicity in which they are trained in Canadian convents. He spoke also of the new woman, and the wish of many modern women to become masculine, exhorting the young ladies never to lose their rightful position as "queen of the home." Here the audience was set laughing by an apt story told with true Irish humor, the story of the Grecian hero who ruled Athens and thus the world, but who reluctantly confessed that his mother ruled him. He was pleased indeed with the harmony which exists in this country between church and state, a union which permits of perfect liberty in thought and action, and expressed his gratification to see it. He paid high tribute to convent education and complimented the pupils on the beautiful manner in which the French tongue is spoken in this country. "If perfect Italian, he remarked" is *la lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*, here it may well be claimed that perfect French is *la langue Parisienne dans une bouche Canadienne*."

THE CITIZENS' RECEPTION.

It was on the evening of the 25th that the people of Ottawa gave testimony of their warm regard for the visiting Cardinal by tendering him at the Russell theatre a magnificent public reception. Long before the appointed hour every seat was occupied. The audience contained representatives of all creeds and nationalities in the city. Many were anxious to hear once more the familiar voice of Father Fallon of Buffalo, who was to introduce the guest of the evening. As he rose to perform the pleasant duty the former popular pastor of St. Joseph's received an ovation.

Introducing the Cardinal, Rev. Father Fallon said: "The privilege is mine this evening of presenting to this audience in Ottawa the prince of the Catholic world in America. It is a privilege and it is a duty. Beyond being a privilege and a duty it is a formality, a simple formality. To introduce James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Balti-



RUINS, LOOKING EAST TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

more, primate of the United States, prince of the Catholic world in the western hemisphere, anywhere, is a task which is merely a formality.—(Applause). In every city and town and village of this American continent that name is known, and where it is known it is loved.—(Applause). It is loved for what it stands for in the life of North America, its highest ideals in religion, the sublimest principles of morality and the most profound of citizenship.—(Applause). A Cardinal of the Catholic Church, an Archbishop of the primate see, let me say it, he whom I have the honor to present to you this evening is above all things a man of the people—(Applause)—a man who is loved by the masses of the great country from which he comes, loved for his interest in all that concerns their welfare, for his broad great mind and his loving, kind, amiable soul. Everywhere, not only in the Catholic church, not alone amongst the members of that faith to which we owe allegiance, is the name of Cardinal Gibbons one to conjure with, but throughout the great American Republic, let me tell you, coming back to my old home and still beloved city, from one end to the other of that great Republic, from the humblest man up to the President, the name of James Cardinal Gibbons is honored, respected and beloved—(Applause)—by us Catholic priests and people for the marvellous labors of the young priest in the Southern States, for the fruitful work of the faithful bishop in Virginia and Maryland, for the presentation in the brightest and purest and clearest way of Catholic doctrine in those marvellously magnificent books "Our Christian Heritage," "The Faith of Our Fathers" and "The Ambassador of Christ;" honored, respected and beloved, because when occasion calls, that name has represented a principle and a power that went out to speak for the rights of men, for the highest of all principles, for the noblest of all aims and the sublimest of all ideals, whether within his own religion or without. And this is the man, my dear friends who has come to honor our country with his presence. Coming upon any occasion, the Catholic people of this city, yes, and all of the people of this city, with that broad and deep toleration which is characteristic of the Canadian nation—(Applause)—would come out to honor so eminent a prince of the church, with so great and beloved, and at the same time so humble a personality; and coming upon the occasion of the beginning of what we all hope will be a great work for Catholic education, we would not be Catholics did we not say him welcome and join with him in calling down God's blessing upon that which is so necessary for this city, for this province and for each and every part of this Dominion. I would not further extend my reference to the main purpose for which His Eminence came to this city, but I am following in the footsteps of one who holds the confidence of the people of this country, in the footsteps of the Prime Minister of Canada. Yesterday I heard him speak words that made every nerve in my body tingle with delight, and I could not restrain myself from saying "hear, hear!" when he declared that this institution—the University of Ottawa—dear to every man who ever spent an hour within its sacred walls, dear particularly to all those who spent years there and had hoped to spend their lives, dear to me in every province of this Dominion and in every state of

the neighboring Republic, dear to men in low positions and dear to men in high, that that institution, if he had a word to offer of counsel to those who guided its destinies, should be, I am repeating his words, "an English-speaking University with no idea of exclusion."—(Applause). Associated as I have been with this institution, associated more or less intimately, I am speaking, let me say it, as an outsider, a by-stander, and I want to repeat that never have I heard it said by any of those whose views I have been intimate with or supposed to reflect, that any class of our people, so far as I could see, had ever thought of the idea of exclusion.—(Applause). It is a Catholic University the people of this city want, it is a Catholic English-speaking University with no exclusion, wide enough to embrace everybody, wide enough to accept all creeds as well as all races, all languages, as well as all colors; no exclusion, no standing at the portals and saying that the Catholic University of Ottawa could furnish anything else than a home and a shelter to learning, a place of instruction to every young man of this or any other country who should desire to frequent it for the higher intellectual, moral and religious training of the heart, of the mind, of the soul.—(Applause).

And I bless God for the events of yesterday. As I looked upon the representative of Our Holy Father the Pope blessing the corner-stone of a new and I believe a better institution, as I saw and heard His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore speak words of broadest minded toleration, words of the sublimest meaning, as I saw that gathering of prelates, and priests and people I said in my heart, it is impossible, impossible that this institution should be devoted to anything but the glory of God, the spread of true principles in education, morality and religion and the laying down deep of the best foundations of Canadian citizenship. And so I pray to God with all my heart and soul that the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to this Capital of Canada for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new University of Ottawa may be the coming of the dove of peace with a message of justice for us all.—(Applause).

Your Eminence, it is my great honor to present to you as loyal and as true and as upright and as religious a people as even in all your extensive travels you ever sat before. I know them, I have known them for years. Greater courage, greater generosity, greater Christian firmness, greater power to rise to what the Catholic church asks, greater love of unity, you will nowhere find more than in the hearts of the Catholic people of the City of Ottawa.

Ladies and gentlemen, in fulfilment of the most honorable duty that has been laid upon me I present to you James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, primate of the United States, prince of the Catholic church in the western world, and the sole American Cardinal, North American or South American, who ever joined in the sublimest duty of the sacred office in the election of a sovereign pontiff.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, on rising to reply, was received with great applause. He said: There is a story told of some distinguished general who had won a very great

victory and when he was being congratulated upon it said, "It is true I have had a very successful campaign during the past couple of days but another such victory would lay me low." From the time that I arrived in Ottawa up to the present time I have known no rest among you. I have received hospitality which I might call almost furious in its character. I have not words sufficiently strong to convey to you my deep sense of the kindness shown to me, a comparative stranger. I have received courtesies here which I did not anticipate, courtesies from the highest official authorities, courtesies from His Excellency the Governor General, from the Apostolic Delegate, from His Grace the Archbishop and from the highest civil authorities and people in this great country of yours. I feel a sense of gratitude because of all these things, of all these kindnesses on your part, and I beg to assure you that I shall return to my native home filled with none other than the most lively and deep emotions of gratitude for the kindness which I have received from the citizens of this beautiful city. However, I feel inclined to accept this kindness on your part towards an American citizen as evidence of the cordial relations that subsist and I hope always will subsist between Canada and the United States.—(Applause). I earnestly hope that the most pleasant and fraternal relations will always exist between these two great nations, and the more you increase the commerce and trade between one another, the more friendly we will become because we will understand one another better, and every railway that is placed across the frontier, every track that is laid, every track I say, becomes a link binding the two nations together, becomes a living vein connecting the hearts of Canada and the United States, and bringing them into closer connection with one another and thereby binding them closer in sympathy and affection.—(Applause).

I earnestly hope that if any dispute should ever arise between these two nations it will have no regard to war, but rather us to which shall surpass the other in the fields of commerce and trade and of civilization and of humanity. If any dispute should ever arise between the two nations I earnestly hope that it shall always be settled by boards of arbitration; I earnestly hope that your disputes, if any should arise will be settled, not on the battle field but in the chamber of conciliation, not with the sword but with the pen, for the pen is mightier than the sword, especially when that pen is wielded by such eminent peaceable men and able statesmen as your chief executive in this country, your illustrious prime minister, and other distinguished statesmen.—(Applause). It is not surprising, however, that we should have these fraternal relations because we have practically the same form of government, because we understand what liberty is. You in this country and we in our country have liberty without license, authority without despotism, and our respective countries hold the reins of this protection over us without interfering with any man in the exercise of his conscience and in the pursuit of the religion which his conscience calls upon him to exercise.

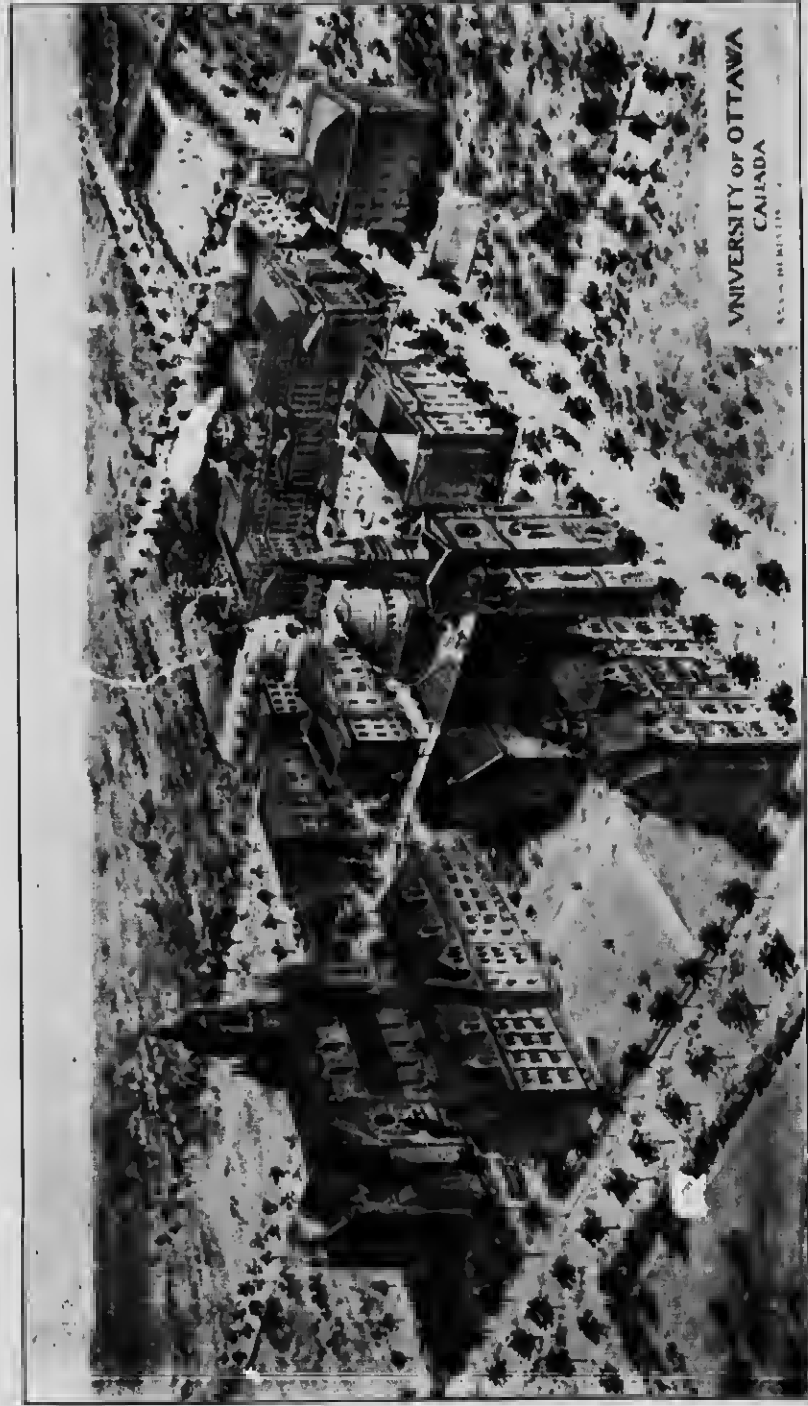
With these remarks, ladies and gentlemen, I will retire. Again and again I beg to thank you for this kind and noble and hearty reception.—(Applause).

LEAVES FOR HOME.

His Eminence was the guest of His Excellency Mons. Sbarretti at Elmbank on Thursday, and in the afternoon of that day left for his home in Baltimore. His departure was the occasion of one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed in Ottawa. Before the train pulled out from the Central Station the Cardinal, standing on the rear platform of the last car, with uplifted hand bestowed the papal benediction upon the kneeling crowds who had thronged the platforms to get a parting glance at his kindly countenance and to bid him farewell. The train steamed out to the accompaniment of a series of ringing cheers given by the University student contingent, the last word as it were, for was it not primarily for the youth of *alma mater* that the venerable prince of the church had travelled so far.



HIS EMINENCE ACCOMPANIED BY REV. FATHER FALLON AND REV. CHANCELLOR GAVAN.



PLAN FOR RESTORATION OF UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE DECEMBER 2ND, 1943.
EACH GROUP WILL BE OF A SPECIAL KIND OF ARCHITECTURE AND MATERIAL.

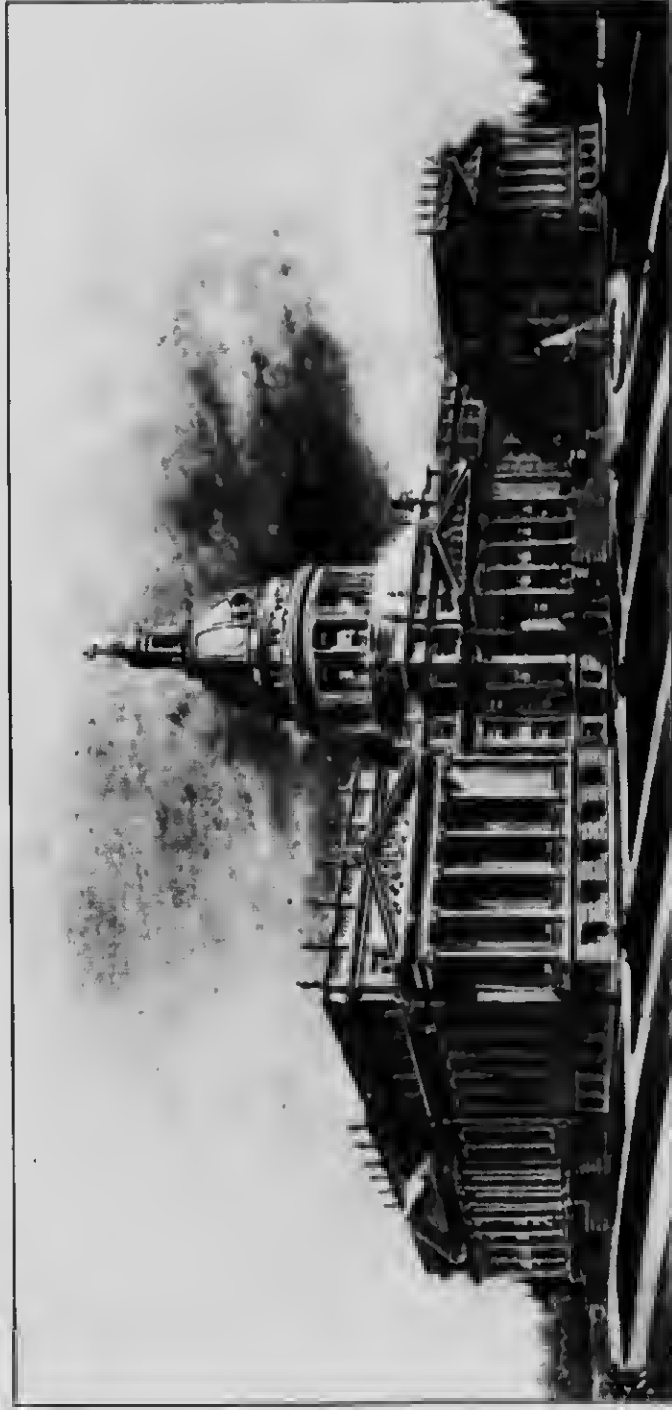
The Origin and Development of the University of Ottawa.

In 1847, a month or so after the arrival of Most Rev. Guigues at Bytown, a small wooden structure was erected opposite the Cathedral for educational purposes. On the 20th of October, 1848, courses in commercial and classical studies were inaugurated with an attendance of sixty-five students. This new institution of learning, the embryonic University of Ottawa was incorporated on May 30th of the following year by Act of Parliament under the title of "College of Bytown."

The wooden structure soon proved inadequate to meet the growing demand and in 1853 the classes were transferred to the large stone building now standing on the corner of Sussex Street and it was at this critical period that the management was entrusted to Rev. Father Tabaret, the man of God providentially fitted to help the growing infant college over many obstacles.

In 1855 it was found necessary to enlarge yet further the dimensions of the buildings, and Mgr. Guigues and Father Tabaret selected a site on Sandy Hill, donated by the late Louis Theodore Besserer, the actual site of the building now in course of erection. Here in 1856 Father Tabaret, nothing daunted, entered upon his larger duties and in 1859 all things having prospered, steps were taken towards the addition of a wing on the side facing Cumberland Street. Another addition was made in 1872 and still another in the western side in 1875. In 1885, the college once more enlarged, measured 350 feet in length, with three wings averaging 130 feet in depth, the whole lighted and heated from a large power-house adjoining. As the constructions had encroached on a large portion of the 'yard' a new campus, the present 'Varsity Oval' was secured. Followed the construction of the superb college chapel.

Keeping pace with these strides in material evolution was a steady progress in educational method. By an extension of the programme of studies due prominence was given to mathematics so that the course included algebra, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, calculus and astronomy. A general remodelling of the Natural Science Department enabled it to comprise exhaustive courses in physics, mineralogy, chemistry, geology, botany and zoology. These departures were made without detriment to the high standard jealously set at all times for linguistic and literary attainments in the classical course. At the same time the lectures in philosophy reached a degree of thoroughness attained to by no other Canadian institution. In 1888, "The Owl" was started as an organ for the student body.



THE NEW ARTS BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA, IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

Style of Architecture Pure classical Greek. **Material** White Indiana stone on a Granite Base. **Construction** Ferro-concrete throughout. **Site** Main Entrance on Laurier Avenue. **Students' Entrance** facing two ends Cumberland street. **Park** in front. **Dome** to be adorned by statues of the twelve apostles and surmounted by a cross, while the parapets will be ornamented with statues of Canada's great men, symbolizing respectively religion and country. **Architect** A. O. Von Herbold, of Washington and New York.

An urgent appeal is being made to aid in the construction of this building, which will be a credit to the country at large and to the cause of education.

In 1866 the Government recognizing the school's efficiency granted a charter elevating it to the rank of a State University, with full degree-conferring powers.

The discipline of the college was never severe. Moral suasion was the weapon of the masters and an individual sense of honor the chief safe-guard of the boys. Athletics were wisely encouraged as a means to an end and consequently discontent and insubordination were practically eliminated.

The loyalty of the graduates was evidenced in the splendid re-union of alumni on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding.

A most important advance was yet to be made, a promotion from her humble condition in the sight of the world to a dignified academic status. Leo XII in 1886 by a Brief raised the Institution to the ranks of a Catholic University, a sister to Laval.

THE FUTURE.

The law of progress yet obtains and there is work to do. Although the faculties of theology, philosophy and arts are on a firm and recognized basis, the faculties of law and medicine are as yet owing to uncontrollable conditions inoperative. Yet the authorities in charge of the University feel that they are on the threshold of a new era fertile with promise. Let the appended announcement taken from the Calendar for 1903-1904, the first since the fire be an earnest of their sanguine and energetic spirit:—

Announcement.

From the Act to amend the Acts incorporating the College of Ottawa, 1886, Section 2.

"The College Senate shall have power to examine for, and after examination to confer in such mode and on compliance by the candidate with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine, the several degrees of bachelor and master of arts, in *science* and in *music*, and also the degree of *civil engineer*, of *marine engineer* and of *mechanical engineer*, etc., etc., and such reasonable fees shall be charged to the candidates for examination for degrees as the College Senate shall by statute or order in that behalf from time to time determine, and such fees shall be paid into the general fund of the said corporation."



BRANCH of study to which the University intends devoting particular attention in the future is that of science, embracing in its scope, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, zoology and engineering. The idea that a practical science school is not needed in Ottawa or that its interests would clash with those of institutions in other parts of the province will not enter the thoughtful unbiased mind that has noted the continued extension elsewhere of courses in applied science, and the growing need of trained experts for the development of natural resources and the building up of industries in our vast Canadian territory. There is room and to spare, as is evident especially at this juncture,



SCIENCE BUILDING.

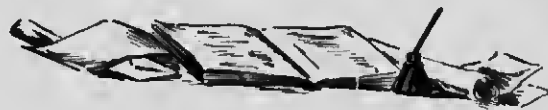
when railway construction is so prominently before the people of Canada, when our magnificent water-power is being harnessed and controlled, when at our very doors the smelting of iron-ore by electricity and the manufacture of cement attract the attention of practical men.

'Twas to fill a want that the University authorities erected and equipped the large Science-Hall, to place at the disposal of our young men acquirements that will help them to play a role in the industrial awakening so general throughout the country. They saw that Ottawa with immense water-power at its command so aptly called the 'Electric City,' the centre of the Government Survey System, situate in the vicinity of vast tracts of unclaimed mineral, afforded splendid opportunities for a school of Practical Science giving courses in Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Civil Engineering. In their enterprise they have been justly rewarded by the excellent work already accomplished within its walls and in the bright prospects of the future. The very pertinent words of His Excellency and others at the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone they accept as a sanction and an encouragement.

It is the intention then of the authorities to develop without delay the Department of Applied Science by inaugurating in 1904, courses in Mining, Civil and Electrical engineering. These courses will be open to all. Those who desire to qualify for a degree are first required to pass the matriculation examination or to offer an equivalent certificate of proficiency. This first year gives the foundation and consists mainly of theoretic work and the Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry needed, with regular laboratory work. The first year in all the Engineering courses is the same, that students will be free to choose a distinct course at the end of the first year. Special attention will be given to drawing and designing. As the years pass the advanced technical and shop work will be taken up.

After a successful three years course a diploma will be awarded. For the degree B.Sc. in each of the courses a four years attendance is necessary.

(For further particulars write the Secretary of the University.)



Press Comments.

The Ottawa Journal.

"In the presence of the most brilliant assembly the city has ever seen, the corner stone of Alumni Hall, the new Arts building was laid."

The News, Toronto.

"A coming together of big men in church and state, of several races, of all Christian creeds in mutual and tactful testimony to the essential value of the higher education."

La Presse, Montreal.

"This festival is an epoch-making one not only in the annals of this institution of learning, to-day so universally known, but also in the history of Ottawa."

The Montreal Daily Herald.

"Representatives of other faiths forgot differences of creed and were present to place the stamp of universal approval upon an important effort for the advancement of learning."

The Catholic Register, Toronto.

"His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons was the central figure of the day's proceedings and he captivated everybody by his genial manners and his felicitous speech."

The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Indiana.

"It is not too much to say that the reception accorded to this eminent prince of the church partook of the character of an ovation."

The Evening Citizen, Ottawa.

"Hundreds of the best youth of the neighboring republic have been educated at Ottawa College and hundreds of her graduates are occupying leading positions in the religious, professional and business world under the stars and stripes. Many more are winning their way in Canada, and the commingling of the youth at the local seat of learning has done and will continue to do much to promote happy relations between the two."

The Toronto Globe.

"It was a happy idea to choose Victoria Day for a ceremony in which Roman Catholics and Protestants, French-speaking Canadians and English-speaking Canadians, Liberals and Conservatives, laid aside their religious and political differences and united in the effort to start once more on a career of success a great educational institution."

The Ottawa Free Press.

"Was it surprising that when Cardinal Gibbons received the invitation to be present he should have regarded it in the light of a command, as he so well expressed it in that magnificent oration so dignified and yet so simple, so deeply touching so broadly tolerant. In that address was something which will appeal to all classes of the community, for in it was recognition of the great work that has been done by the nations which have been instrumental in planting a great civilization on this continent. It was inspiring indeed to hear such words come from the highest dignitary on the continent of the church which, when the world was still wrapped in the gloom of mediæval twilight, preserved through the centuries the sacred lamp of education which now illuminates the pathway of the nations. It was hardly less gratifying to note the part which the highest secular authorities took in the functions of the day, the Prime Minister of the Dominion and the Minister of Education of the Province each testifying his interest in the cause of which the ceremony was symbolic. But certainly not the least impressive or least significant note in the proceedings was the admirable speech of Rev. Dr. Herridge at the luncheon. His presence and his remarks were a convincing illustration of the truth which he enunciated— that it ought not to be a difficult thing to join firmness of personal conviction with respect for the views of others."

The New Arts Building.

The Hennebique system of armored concrete (which has been adopted by the University authorities) is of European origin. Its principle is the embedding of bars and scraps of iron in concrete in such a manner as to subject the concrete to a compressive stress only, resistance to which is its chief characteristic, and the iron to a tensile stress which it is peculiarly adapted to meet.

In beam structures plain round iron bars are embedded in the lower part of the beams where they can serve best their purpose—resistance and tension. The upper part of the beam consists of Portland cement concrete, offering resistance to the tendency of the ends of the beam to draw together, under which condition the concrete exemplifies its best characteristics, resisting compression. A series of straps distributed along the beams connect the bars with the upper part of the concrete and constitute fastenings to steady and support the bars, thereby affording a third useful element in the construction. Furthermore, other curved bars lying in the same vertical plane form with the straps and lower bars unyielding triangles, giving to such beams the application of the formula for the cantilever. The combination is therefore designed to resist both a bending movement and a shearing stress.

The filling between beams in floors, roofs, ceilings, etc., is made much like the beams themselves. It can therefore be understood how the cement filling, even without beams, can make perfect floors and ceilings covering large areas.

Supports and columns are constructed out of Portland cement after the same manner and will resist oblique forces even better than cast iron.

This system, perhaps more than any other, adapts itself to the complete framing of heavy buildings in cement concrete, and the fire-resisting qualities of its filled-in concrete plates, columns, beams, rafters, etc., commend the system to the confidence of the building public.

The Hennebique system makes possible light, airy constructions in cement heretofore unknown, and is recognized by the underwriters as absolutely fireproof.



A. O. VON HERBULIS
ARCHITECT OF THE NEW ARTS BUILDING.



