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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

NO. 337

## CLERICAL.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTON.

News, March 18.

News, March 18.

The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was quietly observed in the city Tuesday, the Men's Branch of the Arch Confraternity of the Holy Family attending early mass at six o'clock, when the Rev. P. A. Twohey made a short address expressing his pleasure at seeing so many present

Rev. P. A. Twohey made a short address expressing his pleasure at seeing so many present.

At half-past ten o'clock grand high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McGrath with Fathers Twohey and Toomey as deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kelly (Secretary.) It dwelt chiefly on the life and labors of St. Patrick, and drew lessons of admonition and instruction from his holy life. His birth-place is a matter of conjecture, and the romantic incidents of his boyhood when he was carried to Ireland as a slave, and his subsequent successful efforts to escape are the most noteworthy points of his career outside of his mission. Recent research hus revealed the name of the bishop who consecrated St. Patrick to be St. Maximus. In the year of his consecration, 432, St. Patrick came to Ireland, and having determined to evangelize the whole island, pressed forward to its chief places. In Easter week of the following year St. Patrick appeared before the Southern king at Tara, and for many days worked miracles and confounded the Druid priests with his supernatural powers. He seemed to have all the elements of nature under his control, and the power of the Druids fell for ever. so signal

of Ireland! In honoring our apostle to day, let us pray that he will ever per-petuate this faith, which is quickened in us more highly than in any other peo-ple." The history of Ireland is full of the sorrow felt by the people for clinging to the religion of the cross. Faith breeds and overwhelms the human mind with sorrow. The greater the faith the greater the sorrow, and as gold is purified by fire, so is the heart chastened and sanc-tified by sorrow, and the history of Ireland's sorrows is an evidence of the deep and abiding faith of her children. When one gazes upon the ivy-covered walls of the ruined monasteries and abbeys of Ireland, he is impressed with the greatness of their sorrows and in sympathy with the great faith of their sons; and "rather than lose that faith," said the preacher, "I would rather see my beloved native land encircled with the coronal of the Man of Sorrows." Ireland's faithful children have spread the gospel throughout the world. For eighteen hundred years and more, God has acted on the world by more of the faithful children world by more of the faithful children. on the world by means of His Church. His design is to bring man to a knowledge of himself and He has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the strong. The hand of God may be seen in the spread of the church through the eye of faith alone. In the establish-ment of Christianity in the old world the great empire of Rome subjugated the world and impressed upon these subjected people her own language and Yet these despised people spread and multiplied and impressed upon the dominant empire its own faith. These humble Christians took up the language of their captors, and used it to spread the faith of Jesus Christ. The great empire put faith all its little and the sum of the sum o put forth all its power to crush out the new faith, and for over three hundred years the martyrs' groans and prayers went up from the blood stained altars of heathen

sets, has spread its language and laws upon half a continent. England lost the true faith before she spread herself on this continent, and one colony separated from her; but her language, philosophy and religion became impressed upon it. Everywhere throughout the Great British Empire and the American continent the Irish race is spreading the Catholic faith. The dominant empire of Great Britain put forth all its power to crush it out of Ireland, but nothwithstanding the trials they underwent they remained true. Then began the exodus of the people of Ireland to America, Australia and Canada, bringing with them the Catholic faith. It remains for Irishmen to strengthen within them the faith which joins them to beloved Ireland, and to have a heartfelt sympathy for her in her sorrows. Her story from 432 to 1885 is as sacred as scripture, and as venerated as a relic. By the memory of your fathers, love the faith of Jesus Christ which the eternal father placed in Ireland by the faith of St. Patrick. His faith, His cross, His truth, preached of old in Erin and ever yet upon earth."

The above is but an outline of an eloquent sermon, rich in poetic fancy and delivered in graceful and finished language, which was listened to with rapt attention by the immense audience present.

The banners of the various Irish soci

The banners of the various Irish soci eties were prominently displayed throughout the church, and very fine music appropriate to the day, was ren-dered by the choir.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN HAMILTON.

SERMON BY REV. JAMES LENNON AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Hamilton Times, March. 18.

St. Patrick's Church never held a greater crowd than filled it this morning. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Chancellor Keough, assisted by Rev. Father Cleary and Rev. Father Halm as deacon and sub-deacon. Bishop Carbery was present, attended by Vicar-General Heenan and Rev. Father Craven. The Emerald Beneficial Association, oranches

or worshipped. Even as pagans the Irish were remarkable among the nations of the world. Their laws were models and their fleets swept the seas. The Romans, though they reduced England Romans, though they reduced England to a Roman province, never carried their eagles into the Green Isle. They had heard stories of the wonderful fertility of the soil and the learning of the people, but they had also learned that the Irish were a brave and warlike race, and the Romans never ventured to land on those Romans never ventured to land on those shores. History pays a high tribute to the natural virtue of her people. Their paganism was something above the grovelling idolatry that worshipped wood and stone and they never defided man's worst passions as other nations have done. They addred the heavenly bedies though They adored the heavenly bodies, though they saw not God, they at least raised their eyes to the stars. A people so well endowed was well prepared to hear the message of Christianity, and their coun-try to become the isle of saints and scholars. From the time of the apostles to to-day God has always sent His ministers stamped with His own divine authority to preach the Gospel to all nations. But though He wishes all men to be saved through the true faith He has in all ages had His chosen people, set apart for some especial purpose, and we see this dispensation in the Irish race. They were reserved to carry the word of God into all countries and to plant the baninto all countries and to plant the world.

When the Church had emerged from the Catacombs of Rome and was free, under the protection of Christian emperors to extend her conquests, the Pope sent St. Patrick to Ireland. He had been sold as a slave into that country, and had spent seven years among a people whom he ardently longed to convert to the knowledge of God. Surrounded by his followers, he knelt on the seashore immediately on landing and invoked the bless-ing of God on his undertaking. The kings of Ireland were met to do honor the martyrs' groams and prayers went up from the blood stained altars of heathen Rome. But God was with His children and through them impressed upon the mighty empire the Christian religion. In the New World, Great Britain, the greatest empire the world ever saw, and upon hose dominions the sun never to their High-King, and St. Patrick went before an assembly as cultivated and intelligent as even Athens could produce. He told them of the one story of the incarnation, as Peter and Paul had preached to the Romans. How different the reception of the word to their High-King, and St. Patrick

among the two peoples! The Irish met St. Patrick with no stubborn spirit of resistence, with no martyrdom. They told him to explain his teaching, and if it was the best they would embrace it. There is no parallel for this in the history of Christianity, and the reception of St. Patrick is a most convincing proof of the advance of the Irish in civilization. The seed fell on good ground, on the reason, the enlightenment and the intelligence of a great people, and it needed only the grace of God to make it produce good fruit. St. Patrick followed up his first appearance with marvellous success in grace of God to make it produce good fruit. St. Patrick followed up his first appearance with marvellous success in converting the whole nation from the slavery of sin, and conferring in its stead the freedom of the knowledge of God. It is to show your appreciation of faith you are here to day, and that as you received it pure and undefiled from your fathers so you will hand it down to your children. For centuries Ireland enjoyed the blessings of faith in peace and prosperity. Her schools were celebrated all over the world, and were thronged with students from all countries. The plundering Dane's career was checked at Clontarf, when the High-King of Ireland rode in front of his army with uplifted crucifix and exhorted them to do battle for their country and for their faith. It was an evil day for Ireland when the marauding hordes of England came with the forged sanction of the holy See to deprive the people of their inalienable rights under pretence of doing justice: Nothing could make Ireland give up the faith. Had the Pope acceded to the demands of Henry VIII, and granted him a divorce England might have been Catholic yet, but he said "No, the marriage is valid, and no power on this side the grave can dissolve it." England apostatized and fell away, but threats of punishment, promises of reward and centuries of horrible persecution, failed to rob Ireland of the faith delivered to her by St. Patrick. Ireland was greater in her adversity than in her prosperity. You have a glorious history to look back upon. You yourselves are connected with that country by ties of faith and kindred, for if you were not born there you are descended from irish parents. In the Irish character faith and patriotism have come detern had in her firsh care.

Fred. Filgiano was perhaps the best num-ber on the programme. The pure, sweet voice of Miss A. C. Kelly was heard to great advantage in a presty song, "Beside the Sweet Shannon," and the duet with Mr. Geo. Clark. Miss T. Sullivan sang a couple of ballads very nicely, and Messrs. Filgiano and Clark were warmly applauded in their solos and duets. The band's part in the programme was filled in the usual good style of this organization. Mr. D. J. O'Brien was accompanist, except for Mrs. Murphy, who was accompanied by Mr. Pearce. Mr. Jos. Heitzman was the accomplished master of ceremonies.

Mayor Mason presided during the de-

Mayor Mason presided during the de-livery of the lecture. On the stage with him were Rev. James Lennon, Rev. M. Halm, Rev. John Craven, Messrs. James Henigau, Joseph Heitzman, John Greig, H. Arland, P. Harte, W. Sullivan, J. Walsh, E. Williams, W. J. Vale and others. In introducing the lecturer the Mayor said it always gave him pleasure to be in any way juined with a society like this

any way joined with a society like this, having for its motto brotherly love, relief and truth, and especially now when there was a marked increase in the sympathetic union between such bodies. He believed the time was not far distant when the union would be still closer, and all would be endeavoring to reach the same goal by one path. His reading of the following message from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was followed by great ap-

"Irishmen now commemorating St. Pat. rick's Day at the St. Nicholas Hotel send greetings and congratulations to their fellow countrymen honoring the day at their feast of music and eloquence at the Grand Opera House. May we ever cherish the patriotism which prompts our assem-

was a stranger to Hamilton audiences his name was well known, as a member of the Provincial Board of Health, a prominent

troducing Dr. J. J. Cassidy, of Toronto. Dr. Cassidy began by sketching the history of education in the isle of saints and scholars until suppression by the penal laws, and the efforts during the present century to repair the damage that had been done. Coming home to this country, he said: Among the Irish Catholic Canadians in Canada higher education is not receiving that attention which is being scholars until suppression by the penal laws, and the efforts during the present century to repair the damage that had been done. Coming home to this country, he said: Among the Irish Catholic Canadians in Canada higher education is not receiving that attention which is being accorded to it in Ireland. In this Province of the Confederation, which has been peopled principally by the islement of the west," we find that the Roman Catholic population, the great majority of whom are Irish, number 250,000 out of a population of some 2,000,000 of souls. We are generally a hard-working and industrious population; real poverty is rare among us, unless from sickness or vice on the part of the wage-earners. The rising among us, unless from sickness or vice on the part of the wage-earners. The rising generation have all had the advantage of a primary education. Moreover, a pretty large percentage of our business men have been fairly successful; some are really wealthy, others are in easy circumstances. Now, with these facts established, it would be reasonable to suppose that Irish Canadian Catholies in this Province should devote some of their brightest intellect to the cultivation of art and literature, in vote some of their brightest intellect to the cultivation of art and literature, in the colleges and universities. Yet the facts as we obtain them would seem to tell a different tale. Some four hundred young men are at present attending lectures at Toronto University, with the ultimate intention of taking an academic degree. Of this number only seven are Irish Catholic Canadians. That is to say, that in the Provincial University where, according to our numbers we ought to that in the Provincial University where, according to our numbers we ought to have fifty students, we can show only seven. And remember that this is the Provincial University of which I am speaking, an institution justly looked up to as the principal educational centre in Ontario, and more liberal in its curriculum, than was the boasted Royal University of Ireland. As an instance of this liberality he quoted the memorandum of affiliation between St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Toronto University, and pointed out that in this scheme of affiliation, which was got up

but twenty-five day pupils and eight boarders from the city of Toronto, with a Roman Catholic population (chiefly Irish) of some 15,000 souls. In fact, I have been told by the very best authority that this deserving and well-equipped institution would be obliged to close its doors if it were not for the generous support of American students. The Irish Canadians American students. The Irish Canadians do not support it. The college of Ottawa do not support it. The college of Ottawa is a Catholic institution, possessing university powers. I shall now give you a true list of the nationalities of the pupils

From Ottawa 166
Quebec 102
United States 95 Saskatchewan.... Ireland.... Belgium Cuba British Columbia

at present attending that seat of learning

Venezuela.....

Or 29 per cent.
There are 125 pupils attending Assumption College, Sandwich. Of this number 90 are Americans, 5 are French-Canadians and 25 are Irish-Canadians. Here again we find that Irish Canadian Catholics do not support institutions for higher eduestion. There is only one Irish Catholic student at Queen's College, Kingston, this year in the arts' course. were two, but one left and has since gone to Ottawa College. There has not been a Catholic graduate in arts since 1882, and none for many years before that time. There are about 225 students in arts, all Scotch Presbyterians. It is unnece bling.—John Alexander, President; George to mention Victoria College or Albert College, as no Catholic students in arts at-The Mayor said that though Dr. Cassidy
was a stranger to Hamilton audiences his

College, as no Cathone students in the College of tend these institutions. The College of tend these institutions. The College of tend these institutions. The College of tend these institutions are considered almost exclusively by Gername was well known, as a member of the Provincial Board of Health, a prominent Separate School Trustee, taking great interest in educational matters, and closely identified with progress. Figuratively he tendered him the freedom of the city of Hamilton, and had much pleasure in in-

tion awakens no favorable response in the breasts of the Irish Catholics of this Province. And yet in a country like ours with so perfect a system of municipal and city with the usual salama High Mose. seem, however, to be true that our people are so immersed in making money and bettering their condition that they have little time or inclination to give to higher education. It would seem that in our struggle to secure the wealth and the comforts of life which flow from wealth, we are neglecting the higher and more important duty of providing in our own day and generation a sufficient number of able and educated men to represent us in the rising generation. The Scotch are setting us a glorious example. Not only have they a university peculiarly their own at Kingston, but they fill the halls of Toronto University in great numbers. Well do I remember to have seen young Scotch-Canadian students crossing University

Well do I remember to have seen young Scotch-Canadian students crossing University Park on cold wintry days to attend the late Professor Croft's lectures on chemistry, and though the weather was cold they wore no overcoats, for the simple reason that they had none to wear; in some instances too, being too poor to pay for board in the regular boarding houses, they lodged in apartments and cooked their own provisions. Surely such heroism in the pursuit of knowledge, such a noble striving after what is best and most precious in this world, are worthy of political matters, and give a proper verdict at the polls. High Schools have been established in each county, in order to give further opportunities of improvement to such as desire it, and a Provincial University has been placed as a fitting capital to the whole column. The lecturer closed with quoting Dr. Doyle's words that next to the blessing of redemption and the graces bestowed by it there was no gift equal to a good-education.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Cassidy, proposed by Rev. James Lennon and seconded by Mr. Will. J. Vale, was carried with applause.

Mr. Edward Williams, in proposing the

" Ottawa......... 84 marked that Irish Canadians could not look with indifference on the struggle for self government that was going on in Ireland. For himself he would say that no Englishman either could regard this struggle with indifference. No honest man could but sympathize with the Irish people in their demand for their rights. So long as a minority controlled the land and labor of that country, the sources of wealth, no man could say the Irish had wealth, no man could say the Irish had the same rights as Canadians and other free peoples enjoyed. A Royal Prince was about to visit Ireland, and he would be received with respect as the future King of Britain, but the smiles of royalty were a poor return for the loss of the liberty and freedom which the British nation boasted of. The goodwill of every nonest man was with the people of Erin in the struggle for their alienated rights and privileges. (Cheers.)
Mr. John Greig, of St. Andrew's Soci-

St. Patrick's day was observed in this city with the usual solemn High Mass and sermon in the morning and a grand concert in the Opera House in the even-

The church was very tastily decorated with evergreens and a profusion of wax tapers all ablaze in the sanc ary. The altar of St. Joseph was also v y beantifully decked out in honour of the exalted patriarch's approaching festival. The High Mass was sung by Revd Father Gnam, and the sermon preached by our venerable pastor, Father Flannery, who selected his text from the office of the day, "Behold a great priest who in his day pleased God, and was found just, and in time of wrath was made a reconciliation." (Eccle, 44 7). After a brief sketch of the life of the Apostle, Rev. Father Flannery traced the fruits of the great work he accomplished to our present times, and to the ends of the earth, wherever an altar is raised to the wor-ship of God. The attributes of a great priest announced in the text were all priest announced in the text were all united in the person of St. Patrick. He was great in sanctity, in learning, in zeal, and mighty in the conception of so great an achievement as the conversion of a whole nation. His great work remains to this day, sanctifying the millions and vivifying with spiritual lite the nations where the British flag floats or the English language is snoken. Father English language is spoken. Father Flannery exhorted his hearers to study the life of St. Patrick and to make them-selves familiar with Ireland's history and the legends of other Irish saints who shed glory on the Irish name in ages gone

by.

In the evening the Opera House was crowded to the doors, when a grand concert of unusual excellence was given. Tan. Upon the influence of his region of the control of the contro home to gain freedom and a competency abroad. Nobly and well have they laid the foundation of our common-wealth by making free schools the corner-stone of the edifice, for political self-government presupposes education. The elector must be able to read, in order that he may form an intelligent opinion on current political matters, and give a proper verdict at the polls. High Schools have been established in each county, in order to give further opportunities of improver face the cannon's mouth. In every trying crisis of England's history, from Waterloo to Abu-Klea, the 18th Royal Irish, or the 87th Fusileers, or some other Ir'sh regiment, is relied upon to lead in the van. Ireland sends devoted priests and chester Sisters of Merry, and and chaste Sisters of Mercy and Charity to do God's work in every portion of the English-speaking world. Her warriors, her statesmen, her artists, her poets and orators have added arusts, her poets and orators have added immensely and immeasurably to the strength, the stability, and the splendor of the British Empire. Ireland then, cannot afford to be treated with contempt. Nor should her national cele-brations be neglected by her own sons, or scoffed at by other nationalities. If Ireland had the same opportunities of Home Rule that we as a free people en-joy here in Canada, her name would be loved and honored by the rest of the civ-ilized world. It is our duty as Irishmen to take particular advantage of the rare opportunities given us in this land of freedom, of winning the esteem, the confidence and the attachment of our fel-low-citizens, by the daily practice of those virtues which our Divine Faith inculcates. But especially ought those virtues mark all our actions on days of jubilee such as we are celebrating, for They are true Irish-Oh, yes, they slone Whose hearts are all true on St Patrick's

Nose hearts are air true on so Day.

Needless to say, the rev. speaker was loudly applauded.

Miss Reidy then sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," and, being encored twice, sang "The Little Maid Milking her Cow," and "Thady O'Flynn." "Believe Me if all Those Endearing Young Charms," and "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," were then chanted by a full chorus, and one happy occasion terminated. one happy occasion terminated.