### ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.

Shortly after ten o'clock solemn High Mass was begun in St. Patrick's Church, by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, with Rev. Father Godtz, C. S.S. R., as assistant priest. Rev. Father Roussan, of the Tanneries, acted as first deacon of honor, Rev. Father Donnelly, Secretary to the Bishop, as second deacon of honor, Rev. E. Pigeon as deacon of the Mass, and Rev. J. Prendergast as sub deacon. Rev. J. Hurley officiated ably as Masier of Geremonies, assisted by Rev. D. H. Lawlor. The thurifer was Rev. P. P. Carlin; the mitre bearer, Rev. J. Haney; the candle bearer, Rev. T. Gibbons; the book bearer, Rev. J. A. Lawrence.

Upon the conclusion of the gospel, Bishop Mahoney, of Toronto, ascended the pulpit and delivered a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, taking for his text, "Go teach ye all nations, etc." Matt. 26 chap., 19, 20 and 21 verses. The learned speaker first discoursed on the universal mission confided to the apostles, explaining how this mission had been fulfilled, and how it had been perpetuated in the church. He then referred to the preaching of the gospel in Ireland especially, and brought his immense congregation through the different phases of the life of the saint whose birthday they had that day assembled to celebrate. The capture of St. Patrick at the age of 16, after the war between the Scots and the Picts, was briefly touched upon, and the ignorance of the people of Ireland of the rich bounty and konor which was shortly to be conferred upon them by the future saint choosing the island as his school. to be conferred upon them by the future saint choosing the island as his school. The illustrious saint to be was then torn from the arms of his parents and sold in slavery, and spent this portion of his life in prayer and meditation and in the exerin prayer and meditation and in the exercise of every penitential work. His solitary moments were employed in praying that the light of heaven, the fire of divine love, and the justifying lights of Christianity should descend upon Ireland and supplant the superstition which existed there then. Feeling an uncontrolable impulse for the sacred ministry he consulted some of his relations, with the yearst that he was accorded a good educaresult that he was accorded a good educa result that he was accorded a good educa-tion, and was soon promoted to the sublime dignity of the priesthood. One of his first moves was to offer the Sacrifice of the Mass for the conver-sion of Ireland, which was his all-absorb-ing thought through life. By the will of Divine Providence he seemed to see multitudes standing on the shore praying to him to come and walk among them. In this he recognized praying to him to come and walk among them. In this he recognized a call from God and, proceeding to Rome, it was there generally agreed that Patrick was singularly called for the conversion of the Irish race. He was consecrated Bishop, awarded the charter, and, with the Apostolic Benediction, proceeded on his mission for Pagan Ireland. The chiefs and princes were assembled at the time discussing the were assembled at the time discussing the affairs of the nation, but when they heard him describe in eloquent terms the love of God for man, the immortality of the hu-man soul, the living Christ, Who, after a life of suffering, was nailed to a cross, many a fierce warrior's eye was bedimmed many a herce warrior's eye was bedimmed with tears, and many a heart palpitated with love for the young saint. He thus opened for himself entire Ireland, and wherever he went anxious crowds attended to listen to his teaching. He exulted in the success attending his efforts, and soon began building schools and seminaries and founding churches. In a few years this founding churches. In a few years this glorious apostle saw a whole nation of idolaters become an island of faithful Christians. He saw incense ascending ing of his life, wasted with labor, he surrendered his soul, bequeathing to his children his spotless banner and the words

of Christ, "Go teach ye all nations."

The learned lecturer then referred very eloquently to the reputation earned by the Irish church, to the wide-spread fame of her schools, and to the fact that every ship which left the Irish shores carried away swarms of Irish missionaries, traces of whose labor were still visible over different parts of Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. They refliected the glory of their predecessor along the banks of the Seine, the Garonne and Danube, on the skirts of the German forest, on the snow-capped hills of Switzerland and the sunny plains of Italy. He then dwelt briefly on the dark age which passed over Ireland, blotting its history with bloodshed, and to its condition after this terrible epoch had become after the sterrible of the dark the sterrible of the passed over. Looking over the country only a few of her many churches were to be seen, while the fame of her schools had been considerably lowered. Sufficihad been considerably lowered. Sufficient remained, however, in these few ruins, clad as they were in the clustering ivy, to leave a pleasing memento of the glory that had passed, and of the prospects of glory for the future. The time was when Ireland's crown was set with priceless gems the time was released. priceless gems, the time was when peace and prosperity reigned among her sons, the time was when her schools were in a flourishing condition, but the spoiler came and robbed her of all her jewels. Through all this terrible ordeal, however, the Irish people still lived, and they had assembled in such large numbers to day as a proof of this life. The blood of the martyrs was the seed of Christianity, and the Irish Church stood forth after three hundred years of persecution as the primitive church. The lecturer then drew a vivid picture of the desolation of Ireland two centuries ago, how the sacred tabernacies were laid waste, the vestige of glory taken away captive, he that was tree made a slave, and how every country in the world had inherited the glory and spoils of Erin's Isle. Speaking of the glory of the Irish church, he expressed a hope that she would ever remain the same spotless church and continue the ever faithful spouse of continue the ever faithful spouse of Christ. The present day was one on which all hearts which throbbed for the good of Ireland united, and he would say, the world in prayer that we may be let us unite in prayer that we may be true to God, that as children of the great apostle we may be faithful to the taith aposite we may be faithful to the faith which he had taught us, and that when one day our race is ended we may be united with him in endless bliss and heppiness."—True Witness, March 18.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R., Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. By mail, free. Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.

# SI. PATRICK'S DAY IN BRANT-

The anniversary of St. Patrick's Day has for years been regularly celebrated by the Irish people of this city by a concert, lecture, or similar entertainment. This year the celebration took the form of both concert, and lecture, and a programme concert and lecture, and a programme given which gave exceeding pleasure to all who listened. There was a large attendance at the Opera House. The musical part of the programme was excellently sustained.

This was followed by an admirable lecture by the Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, of which we give a synopsis. The subject was "Irish Eloquence."

After a few humorous jokes at the expense of the Mayor which caused much merriment in the audience the speaker began by saying that if his feeble voice could only reach his fellow-countrymen who were all the world over celebrating the national festival, he would say to them as the British Admiral said to his countrymen at Trafalgar "Ireland expects that every man to day will do his duty." Every Irishman and every one claiming kindred with the race owed a duty to day to Ireland and that was to uphold her good name and fame before the world. Our first duty, of course, was a religious one, as all the true glories of our land were associated with our re-ligion. Hence we began the day by thanking God for the gift of faith, and thanking God for the gift of faith, and by showing that we will strive to walk in the ways of the Saint who first brought the light of heaven to our shores. With that light came learning, virtue and liberty, and all those other national blessings which exalt and glorify a nation. Apart then from the religious celebration of the day, the celebration of the day, the speaker held that it was the duty of Irishmen to show their appreciation of such blessings, and this they would do by honor-ing the memory of the illustrious men who dedicated their time, their talents and their labors to the attainment, or preservation, or recovery of the just rights and liberties of the nation. Such men were those gifted statesmen and scholars and patriots known in history as the orators of Ireland. In honoring the orators we not only honor the men but also the means they employed—in other words, Irish eloquence. The speaker then pro-ceeded to define, according to recognized authorities, what eloquence meant. Quoting the opinions of several eminent rhetoricians, he distinguished it from mere fluency, pointing out the many in-trinsic and extrinsic elements required to produce it in its most perfect form, as it flourished in the classic days of Greece and Rome, according to the rules laid down by the first models, Demosthenes and

Given then, he said, clear and forcible thought, well chosen language, effective utterance, impassioned manner, and that dignity of demeanor, ease of carriage, and dignity of demeanor, ease of carriage, and those graces of style so praised by Cicero, given all those and a grand subject to enlarge on, and you may expect golden eloquence. No modern nation has so nearly realized this ideal of true eloquence as Ireland, owing to the variety of talents of her distinguished sons and the variety of subjects to which these talents were of her distinguished sons and the variety of subjects to which these talents were devoted. His purpose then was threefold, 1st, to show that Ireland had produced many orators of a high order; 2nd, that in every department of eloquence they had risen to eminence; and thirdly that the oratory of Ireland was always employed in the denunciation of the vices which degrade, and in defence of the virtues which exalt and ennoble our common humanity. Therefore it was that

ination, power, pathos, humor and invec-tive that has enriched and adorned the English language. The four departments of eloquence noted were, sacred eloquence, the eloquence of the bar, parliamentary eloquence and that platform eloquence or eloquence of the public assembly, which has had so marked an influence in modern Ireland, in educating the masses. In all these departments Ireland could proudly point to orators of distinction. Speech was a gift of God, and as oratory was only another name for dignified speech, to what nobler purpose could it be devoted than the service of the Creator? Ireland thought so in the days of St. Patrick, and she thinks so still, for few nations, ancient or modern, has dedicated so many of her sons to the service of the altar; or has so many confessors even now proclaiming in all English speaking lands the eternal truths of God. From the day St. Patrick confronted the power and prestige of paganism arrayed in arms against him on the hill of Tara, when like another St. Paul at Arenague. when like another St. Paul at Areopagus, he conquered the intellect of the capital. down to the present time, when the hierarchy and the priesthood of Ireland are fighting the battles of truth in three continents of the world, Ireland has never lacked her sacred orators. She sent them forth after the downfall of the Roman empire, to follow in the wake of the barbarian hordes who swept over the continent of Europe like a deluge of destruction, to restore the light of faith and the lamps of learning that had gone out. She civilized Saxon, she converted the Scot, she laid the foundation of Europe's great universities, and her orators and teachers were the stars that threw lustre over the court of Charlemagne.

And in the long night of darkness which followed the proclamation of the penal laws, when Catholic education was pronounced a crime and when her children were declared incompetent to plead at the bar or to enter her senate, it was to the altar alone that Ireland looked for that eloquence which kept alive her faith in God and her hopes of brighter days to come. And when, at length, O'Connell arose like a giant in the land, organizing and stimulating his countrymen to battle for their rights, what more powerful or more patriotic auxiliaries had he then the eloquent and learned bishops of Tuam and Kildare? Aud, not to mention many others, what nation in our own day has

country's nights than our own Father Tom Burke, whose eloquence has been heard in Rome itself, and in all the cen-tres of intelligence in the British Isles and on this continent, in the pulpit, in the press, and on the platform, in defence of Faith and Fatherland? The speaker next entered into an his-torical account of the origin, growth and lamentable consequences of those social and political disturbances which plunged Ireland first into rebellion and afterwards Ireland first into rebellion and afterwards into anarchy. In those days of despotism and cruelty, when no man's life or property was secure, when the perjured informer stalked through the land and corrupt judges hurried their helpless victims in hundreds to the gallows—it was to the bar, and to the bar alone that Ireland looked for those gifted and fearless advocates, such as Curran, Sheil, O'Connell, and a host of others who nobly confronted the unjust judge, and obtained for their clients that justice, mercy and fair play to which even the unfortunate are entitled. To one of those stormy scenes we are indebted for that magnificent outburst of Curran's on Catholic emancipation, which has rarely

on Catholic emancipation, which has rarely been surpassed in lofty and impassioned eloquence.

The history of parliamentary eloquence next followed, when the audience were made familiar with other stirring were made familiar with other stirring historic scenes made memorable by the eloquence.of Burke and Sheridan in England and Flood, Grattan and Curran and a host of other bright stars in the ancient parliament of Iseland. The history, personal and political, of each orator, and the cause he espoused, and the peculiar charm of his style of oratory as exemplified by of his style of oratory as exemplified by quotations rendered with power and

pathos, were given in such a manner as to recall the glorious scenes of bygone days. The audience were evidently delighted. After a historical survey which occupied about an hour and a half, during which all listened in rapt attention, the speaker concluded by expressing the hope that the eloquence of Ireland in the future, as in the past, might be always employed in the defence of truth and virtue and justice and liberty and venerable authority. From his soul he abhorred and in their name he declared his abhorrence of those infernal means of destruction which the enemies of Ireland attempted to use to the injury of her name and fame. Such tactics were those of her enemy and were not the works of true Irishmen but of those abominable secret associations that were in avowed hostility to our country and our

If Ireland is ever to receive her just rights and she will, it will be by those moral and constitutional means so ably and successfully used by O'Connell. Their triumph will be the triumph we celebrate to-night—the triumph of Irish eloquence.

### THE SCOTT ACT IN ST. THOMAS.

No political contest ever excited so much interest or was carried on with such fierce vigour on both sides as the passing of the Scott Act here on Thursday last. It was carried by a majority of eleven, but six of these are known already to but six of these are known aready to have been bogus votes. Several merchants who intended to vote against the Act staid at home, through fear of losing customers among the Methodist ladies. They are chewing the cud of bitter disappointment today. One dozen railway employees were just sta ting for the polling booths to vote against the Act, when news came that there was a wreck on the road, and that there was a wreck on the road, and they were ordered off from the word "go." Several circumstances of a similar nature prevented a much larger number of votes being recorded, which would have turned wirtues which exalt and ennoble our common humanity. Therefore it was that Irish eloquence, which had always been used on behalf of truth, justice, and outraged liberty, and in defence of the downtrodden and the oppressed of all lands, was doubly dear to them, as Irishmen, while the students of other lands would admire in it that dignity and loftiness of thought, flexibility of style, that combination of energy, imagination, power, pathos, humor and invective that has envished and advented the tide against the Scott Act people. But St. Thomas appears fated to fall into line with the rest of Western Ontario on the forced temperance question, whether for good or ill time alone can tell. As it is, property owners are already looking despondent, house lots that two weeks ago sold readily at \$100 per foot could scarcely realise one half that sum to-day. Merchants, bankers, and tradesmen all fear that what is our certain loss in St. Thomas will be your gain in London. North of St. Thomas the farmers will henceforth do their trading in London. Such are the fears entertained by all the business men of this little city. The campaign was a one-sided affair all through. The Methodist people, women, children, and ministers, and some fanatios of the male persuasion, did all the canvassing. Merchants were affraid to open their lips on the merits or de-merits of the Scott Act people were hold. Act, while the Scott Act people were hold-ing ward meetings and mass meetings, and ing ward meetings and mass meetings, and bringing able lecturers from the States and all parts of Canada. The men opposed to the Act, whose dearest temporal interests were involved, never did anything openly or practically, either by a public meeting or by a proper diffusion of well-written pamphlets on the subject.

After the state of the polls was made brown on Thursday avening, and victory

known on Thursday evening, and victory had perched on the banners of the Scott Act battalions, a general move was made to the first Methodist church for the purpose of celebrating the victory with prayer, speech and song. There, several Methodist preachers, with Judge Hughes, and Mr. Miller, principal of the Collegiate Institute, and Mr. T. W. Crothers, barrister, offered up united thanks to the God of battles and pledged themselves to see that the provisions of the Act were strictly enforced Rey Mr. Ball Act were strictly enforced. Rev. Mr. Ball, from Guelph, declared that they should all act as spies and detectives on the rest of the population.

St. Thomas will be in a fine muddle,

when one half the population is suspicious and hateful of the other half—when every Methodist preacher, and every fan-atic of both genders, will be acting as spies and detectives on the rest of their fellow-citizens. Is this Christianity? Is this civ-ilization? Are we henceforth to live in a Free Canada, or in worse than Egyptian bondage?

AN ANTI-SCOTT-MAN.

## OBITUARY.

At St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, on the 20th inst. Catherine O'Brien, known in religion as Sister M. Angela, of the Institute of St. Joseph, departed this life in the forty-fourth year of her age and the twenty-ninth of her religious life, others, what nation in our own day has had a more eloquent champion of Holy Church and surrounded by her devotedly Church, or a more earnest advocate of his

### CEREMONY AT MOUNT HOPE.

On St. Joseph's day took place at Mount Hope the reception of Miss Mary McQuade, of Forest, to the Sisterhood of St. Joseph. Miss McQuade took the name of Sister Mary Francis Borgia in religion. His Lordship the Bishop presided at the ceremony, assisted at the throne by Rev. Fathers Coffey and Kennedy. High Mass was sung by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, assisted by Rev. Fathers Walsh and Dunphy, as deacon and sub-deacon. After Mass His Lordship preached a very touching sermon on the feast of the day. He dwelt very impressively on the love of prayer, the humility and fidelity to duty of St. Joseph. He urged all present to imitate the virtues of that great saint, whom the universal Church had chosen for its patron and protector. for its patron and protector.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

The members of this excellent Catholic Society approached Holy Communion in a body, on Sunday last, in St. Peter's Cathedral. They marched with badges from their hall to the church, the large number turning out presenting a fine appearance. Rev. Father Tiernan addressed the young men a few earnest appearance. Rev. Father Herman ad-dressed the young men a few earnest words of advice, commendation and en-couragement. We desire to compliment the society on its thorough Catholic spirit, of which it offered on Sunday last strik-ing proof and edifying manifestation.

### FROM BROCKVILLE.

A concert took place at the church of A concert took place at the charten of St. Francis Xavier, Brockville, on Tues-day 17th, and was a great success. The spacious building, which accommodates over fifteen hundred, was crowded to its utmost capacity by persons of all creeds and classes. The music was most excel-lent, and the solos well rendered, while Father McCarthy gave a most admirable lecture on the life and religious work of the great Irish Apostle. We congratulate the worthy clergyman on the eminent success of his charitable appeal to

ENTERPRISE.—We are pleased to notice that our esteemed friend, Mr. J. D. LeBel, of this city, has engaged in a new enterprise. Last week he shipped twenty-two car loads of maple blocks to Liverpool. We hope every success will attend his efforts in this new departure.

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VOL 7.

# CLERICA

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136 DUNDAS ST. PATRICK'S

Continued from fifth Patrick these were years of prayer and fasting, of toil, la ger and suffering, but encourage blessed fruits he saw on all sides. of Baal were shattered to the the cross, the sign of man's re-reared in their stead. A fierce infidel people bowed to his Div ing. Such a wholesome convunparalleled and almost miracu

well may the poet say:
"There is not a saint in the brigh heaven.

More faithful than he to the late choice;
Oh, well may the nation to whom given

In the feast of their saint and a their saint and a saint saint and a saint saint and a saint sa

St. Patrick preached the doctr cross in every county in Ire travelled barefoot, visiting the k palace, the peasant in his outer garments were a white emblem of his purity; rejecting from kings and princes and st himself to every privation that be worthy of the name of Apos Church of Christ, whose holy g chose to preach to the benighte Every student of history, he c must notice the readiness with Irish people received the true tenacity with which they have h the zeal with which they have prit. When the fierce barbarian North overran the southern course baroarian North overran the southern course Europe, demolishing their sche seminaries of learning and for paralyzing the Church of Christ countries, Ireland alone withst attacks; the Faith of St. Paramahad the schools were throw actuals, the Fath of St. Fature umphed; her schools were throw the world and her sacred halls of were flooded by ecclesiastics nations of Europe. Thus it was darkness overshadowed the rest of the state of the stat the little Green Isle of the sea sl blazing star, the fountain of all light and the source of all learnin

"Ireland! wert thou all that I wist Great, glorious and free, First flower of the earth And first gem of the sea." We are unable to give but synopsis of the learned lecturer's Suffice it to say that it has not fortune for a long time to hear of such high literary excellence were a few of our separated present who freely pronounce Father McKeon one of the first in Western Ontario.

in Western Ontario. in Western Ontario.
On Thursday night, the 19th, b
of Father Vanlauwe, Father McI
tured in the Catholic Church
Huron on "The Errors of In
Every seat in the church was ta many went away unable to fi appeared in the pulpit a feeling appeared in the purpus receiving prointment crept over many put they expected an aged and veteran priest to attack the renowned an ican-famous Bob Ingersoll, but they also not be a figure of the control of the contro moments healed their disappo when the Rev. Father struck the infidelity, completely shattering of fidel argument of Bob and his kir

### Correspondence of the Catholic AT ALMONTE.

Thos. Offey, Esq., Catholic Record DEAF SIR:—The Irishmen of have for the last thirteen years of the anniversary of their patron the attriversary of their passon, the holding a grand concert in the The one tendered to the audience was m exception to the rule, being up to, if not surpassing,

viousl given.

The irish element here have even son to be proud of an association once in the year, helps to keep the memory of us all the many and coally self-the limits. and good qualities of the Irishraac
The socaty I refer to is the
Matthew Temperance Association,
by Rev. P. Yaure, now of Buf
once parish priest. Although it
years since he established the soc
great and good results which have
from this association are such as
the warmest and most heartful a the warmest and most heartfelt w the warmest and most neartiers we continued success. Any entert they manage has always been a suc their concert, as the following pre will show, was in every particula

This report is taken from the

"In common with their country over the world, the Irishmen of celebrated St. Patrick's Day on last. The usual services were held arry's R. C. church, and wall maded. In the evening the F. held in usual gathering in the held in the evening the F. Hall and clarge crowd responded inviation. By eight o'clock near creeds. The audie'x all nationality and the control of the contr one of the most patient Toved its as, ding to the late arrivative a the peakers of the evening had tajed, and the managers though ny to open proceedings before all. At about ten minutes ae the Rev. Father Foley opportunities of the companies of the second second