edith's programme to deprive Catholics

of the few amendments which were in-

troduced into the Separate School Act

to make the working of the Separate

schools of Oatario more efficient, and in

covert words they express the hope

that the final result of Mr. Meredith's

being put into execution.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL

comer in a school district to give, in

writing, a notice to the clerk of the

municipality that he or she is a Cath-

the population is of a transient or

flusting character this necessity amounts to a real grievance.

In cities or towns, upheld principally by

railroad or manufacturing industries, the population changes almost every year.

In these centres of population the trus-

tees of the Catholic Separate schools

must be constantly on the watch for new

settlers. These people come generally

from the United States or some other

country where no such law exists. It is

not to be expected that they will know

anything about the necessity of sending to the city clerk the required notice.

Their children, if they are Catholics, will

while their taxes may for years be

appropriated to the Common school

live several years in a town or city be

told that nothing of the kind

so that for the last five or six years

we have been thanking the Mowat

Government for favors which they never

meant to bestow on us, and which very

probably would still be looked upon and

accepted as favors were it not for the cry

raised by the Meredith faction that saw

in such an excuse reason for open attacks

on the Reform Government. Of course

any concession made to Catholics in

Ontario must needs be styled "a truck-

ling to Rome," and the Mowat Govern-

ment this time betrays weakness in

a lowing itself to be scared by the

tireats of fanatics into undoing

their own work and repealing amend-

serviceable to Catholics in the mainten-

ance of their schools. Henceforth it would

seem to us that trustees of Separate

Ryerson. It read as follows:

ever meant or intended,

people of this description

It often happens that

may

ACT.

should be shaped must be a Obristian mould and education must be Christian. He then went on to speak of the perpetuity

of the Irish faith, and showed that while many churches, founded by the apostles, protected by the Emperors of Christian

protected by the Emperors of Carlanan Rome, and governed for centuries by pious and learned pontiffs, have long since fallen to decay, the Irish fatts, planted by the spostle Patrick, is abright to-day as ever and has never suffered

IN LONDON.

The feast of St. Patrick was observed

in Lendon in a most appropriate manner. Solemn High Mass was sung in St. Peter's Catnedral at ten o'clock, Rav.

Father Noonan being celebrant, Raw. M. J. Tiernan and Rev. J. P. Molphy P. P.

of Ingersoil acting as descon and sub-descon respectively. Rev. M. J. Tiernan,

that prayer, and in vision manifested to Patrick that their faith would fail not,

but they would have to undergo hardships

the truthfulness of that vision, for verily

green in the Irish heart as on the day

when the great apostle went to receive his reward in heaven. We should then

thank our blessed Lord for having given

and this faith we should make it our

In the evening at the Grand Opera

House as large a number as ever attended was present to witness the

presentation of the Irich drama "Kath

aid of Misses Brophy. Miss Valetta Tay

or executed the sword dance in capita

style. The gentlemen who took part

one and all acted in a manner deserving the highest praise. Special mention must be made of Messrs. J. K. McDonald,

M. Morkin, J. and L. Palladino, John Kearney, McKenna, and Burton for their

artistic song and dance performance, while little Master Morkin gives promise

of becoming one of the star dancers of the country. Mr. J. M. Williams sang a

couple of songs in a style denoting a

voice at once sweet, powerful and highly

Before the performance Rev. Father

Tiernan stepped on the stage in

tended his hearty thanks to the immense audience for their kindness in

esponding to his invitation. He also

tion with the celebration of the day

and trusted that before many other lik

events would transpire Ireland's parlia

ment would once more be held in Col-

lege Green Ireland's cause is a holy

cause, and all the nefarious schemes of the

party in power will fail to injure or kill that holy aspiration in the hearts of

On the whole, St. Patrick's Day in

London was celebrated this year in an enthusiastic manner, and the great suc

cess attending it is only the just reward due Rev. M. J. Tiernan for his arduous

IN TOROSTO.

Toronto Empire, March 17. Yesterday was the eve of St Patrick's

lay. The members of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union and the Celtic League.

munion. The parade was four hundred

great work for the homeless boys of th

confound the wise, and the weak things

of this world hath God chosen that he

apostle here says in relation to the

The members of the Irish Catholic

abors of the past few weeks.

happy remarks in connec-

his reward in heaven.

ipon them.

trained.

front

Irishmen.

the dimness of an hour.

proposed legislation will be the total The latter clause of this section i abolition of Separate schools in the abrogated, so that henceforth, after Dominion. Mc. Meredith's proposals the first day of January, 1892, if they recognize to be a step in this directhis becomes law, all our teachtion. Catholics also recognize this. Mr. ers, Christian Brothers, Sisters of Meredith's aim is to deprive Catholics of

persons qualified by law as teachers either in the Province of Ontario or a

St. Joseph, Ladies of the Sacred Heart freedom of education. We could not and others who are now considered expect that the Orange Grand Lodge qualified teachers must present themwould do anything else than bolster him selves for examination before the Collegup in this, but we are convinced that iate Institute or Normal School examinthe love of fair play which is inherent in ers. It is possible that before the the majority of the people of the Dominyear 1892 Mr. Mowat's Government may ion will effectually prevent Mr. Mere-dith's and the Grand Lodges design from be replaced by the Equal Righters, or by the Meredith faction of politicians, and that men of the James L. Hughes or Dr. Wild stamp, Bishop Carman and others, by their hatred of Popish nuns THE NEW AMENDMENTS OF and Caristian Brothers, will make it utterly impossible for any Christian Brother or cloistered nun to The Mowat Government, from whom submit to insolence, and the indignity we had reason to expect some amelioration to the already imperfect Separate of undergoing examination at Boards of Examiners provided by such fanatics School Act, has introduced one amendment in the session now being held This would be crippling our schools with in Toronto. We cannot consider it in the light of a favor granted, but

a vengeance. Why not appoint a Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction in Ontario, and give Catholics rather as a backing down on the part the same opportunities for having suitable of the Reform party and a trackling to teachers as are afforded for the Protesthe bigotry fomented by the Equal Rights tant minority in Quebec ? In that Pro Association and formulated in the province twelve men are appointed by the gramme laid down in the London speech of Mr. W. R. Meredith. This amend. Government to form a Protestant Comment is merely a re-opening of the mittee. These twelve men choose five others, and one member is elected by the old clause that compelled every new

Report of Rev. E Rexford) Again it olic and a supporter of the Catholic s said in the same report that : Separate school. It supposes that every This committee is empowered to make regulations for Protestant schools, conratepayer is a supporter of the Public cerning Normal schools, boards of examiners, school-inspectors, tax books, school until such notice has been duly aminers, school-inspectors, tax books, and also concerning the organization, government and discipline of Protestant given and entered on the books of the city or township clerk. In wellestablished and settled communities of schools, and classification of schools an teachers. The McGill Normal School long standing no difficulty is met with in the observance of such a rule, but where

Provincial Association of Protestant

Teachers of the Province of Quebec.

trains, under the regulations of this com mittee, teachers for the non Roman Catholic section of the Province. The Protestant Central Board of Examiners, acting under the regulation of the Committee, has alone the power to grant diplomas valid for teaching in Protestant schools." (Report of Rev. Mr. Rexford)

If equal rights are to be granted to all minorities in the Dominion we call upon our present Government to appoint a corresponding Catholic Committee of Public Instruction in Toronto. The material is all there. Such committee might be composed of His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Father Teefy, Dr. Sallivan, the Messre, Foy, Dr. Cassidy, and others equally com petent to form a Board of Examiners for the Catholic Separate schools of Ontario. Until some such measures of protection be sent to the nearest Catholic school to our teachers be provided the Catholics of this Province must be looked upon and consider themselves as inferior to the Pro testants of Quebec in intelligence. We will go further and maintain that unless some such committee be appointed it will fore it comes to the knowledge of the be in order for Hon. Honore Mercler to trustees that such people are Catholics, take into serious consideration the advis and, when discovered, they are not inability of doing away with the Protestant clined to sign papers which they were Committee of Pablic Instruction in never accustomed to have presented to Quebec and sending Rev. Mr. Rexford, them in their former places of abode with his large salary, to the task of preach. Fancying that signing a notice to the ing to his congregation instead of acting city clerk may bind them down to make as a Government officer in the managepayments and leave themselves at the ment of the Public schools of that Promercy of School Boards, it is often a diffivince. It is very certain that a large numcult matter to induce them to comply ber of our teachers, who are doing good with the law. It was considered that the law which bound assessors to make work and sending up every year more than Separate school did away legiate Institutes, will never submit to be is grievance. Now we are note of all Catholics as supporters of the their proportion of caudidates to the Colwith this grievance. Now we are

AN OLD TALE REHASHED.

government,

A fishy story is going the round of some papers to the effect that one Peter Don nelly, of Monaghan, Ireland, having broken his arm, was obliged to go to the infirmary, where he found "an old copy of the Bible, of which he read portions through curiosity." The story is an old one, being told of many individuals, many of whom are prominent in the history of Protestantism. Martin Luther is among those of whom the story is related, as if he had never seen a copy of the Bible until he came across it by accident, the result being that he became a shining light. It was the same with Peter Monaghan. meats to the School Act which were very After much debating with himself he at last decided to leave the Catholic Church and become a Presbyterian, of which form of Protestantism he is new a zealous misschools in cities and railroad centres sionary. His reason for selecting Presby shall see the necessity of employing a terlanism from among all forms of Provisitor of families or an overseer whose testantism, as the B.blical religion, is not business it will be to look out for stranggiven, nor is it apparent to the thoughtful ers, ascertain their religious belief, and reader, for while on the one hand it is have them initiated into the ways of our acknowledged that Presbyterianism has school law, so that there may be no no better claim to acceptance than any trouble about their names being sent in other sect in the much-divided Protestant to the city clerk before the 1st of March. world, it is perfectly recognized now that The other amendment to the Separate the distinctive features of Presbyterlantem School Act is introduced by the Opposiare unscriptural and absurd, inasmuch as tion, and consists in the repealing of secthey are to be revised out of the Westtion 62 of the Separate Schools Act, minster Confession, and its doctrines to be which stood as follows, and which made more consonant with Scripture and was considered a favor granted even common sense, in order to make its with the consent of the late Dr. E. theology more acceptable. It is acknowl-"The teachers of any Separate school shall be subject to the same examina-

The whole tale is founded on the oft-

ET. PATRICK'S DAY

IN RIDDULPA.

On Monday last St. Patrick's Day was observed in a most becoming manner in the parish of Biddulph. High Mass was sung at the usual hour by the venerated pastor, Rev. John Connolly A very large congregation was present, as might be expected, for the stirling Irish people of that section will never allow love for the old land to become extinct, or even grow less warm than of old. The sermon grow less warm than of old. The sermon was preached by Rav. Joseph Kennedy, of the Cathedral, Lundon. We regret we can give but a synopsis of the rev. gentleman's discourse. It was a well arranged, touching and sppropriate sermon, and was appreciated most highly by the congregation. Father Kennedy took for his text:

"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith; do manfully and be strengthened. Let all things be done in charity." (1 Cor. xvi. 13 14)

13 14)
He said that grace, that supernatural He said that grace, that supernatural aid without which no one can take a step in the narrow road to eternal life, descends upon characters of great natural diversity. Just as it finds men very different one from the other, so it whose factival we calebrate to day

eaves in them the outlines and genera stamp of their former selves. It heightens, it builds up, perfects and renders consistant the individual life into which it enters. A man under the ballowing influence of grace becomes "a new man," for in him old things are past away, "all things are become new." Man has in him an element of the good, as chaos may be said to have continued the elements after is highly honored. than went on to recount the life and labors of Ireland's apostle and termin ated his remarks by directing their wards brought out into harmony and beauty. Thus he is marked out among his fellow men by greater impetuosity attention especially to one of his last apostolic acts—his fervent prayer that the faith of his dear people of Ireland should never fail. The Lord answered of temper or a strong, determined will.
When acting under the motions of God's grace he retains the distinctive chargrace he retains the definitive char-acter of his former self, with the addition of that grace that will re-ine, elevate and convert it all to the good. St. Patrick was even such an instance of a man turned into a better and persecution such as no other nation would be found to endure. The history of Ireland, to the present day, verifies self on the same lines which marked his former character. He possessed a strong, determined will, a most useful the truthtuness of that vision, his very the Irish nation has had to endure the greatest persocution and oppression that ever visited a people Its faith, not withstanding, is to day as fresh and as attribute, if rightly directed; for how many a man has come short of sanctity, how many a man has failed of salvation for want of this attribute! The weakminded man fears the scorn of others, surrenders himself to a stronger character and thus he surrenders his own soul and the known will of God in own soul and the known will of God in his regard, while all this time the king dom of Heaven suffereth violence and the violent bear it away. This is a most holy violence quite in accord with Caristian meekness and charity, because it is exercised against oneself and not Wherefore when our against others. Wherefore when our neighbor stands in the way of our rela-tions with God and will divert us from the right path, we are obliged to ssy, stand aside. Gentle at first, and then with increasing urgency and, if need be, we must push him aside and walk past him This is the union of firmness with gentleness and Christian charity to which the apostle here exhorts us, Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, do man fully and be strengthened, let all things be done in charity." The fea tures of the character of the great Irish Apostle are here strongly traced. He did watch, he did stand fast in the faith, he did manfully and was strengthened, and then charity, the love of God and of and the charity, the love of God and of the charity of th man for God's sake, and that in a heroic degree, expanded within his breast, till he enkindled the fire of divine faith in the Irish heart, that was never after wards extinguished. Soldierly and firm, self devoted, this he had been

whose characters he was destined to mould. He then sketched briefly St. Patrick's exile, his vocation to the ministry, his correspondence with the call, and his return to Ireland as an apostle On his arrival he bewailed the gross errors of paganism in which he found the nation of paganism in which he found the nation steeped. All honor due to God! His sorrow was soon changed into joy, for he found Ireland essentially pagan and idel atrous, and left it essentially Christian or Catholic. The Rev. Father then fully recounted the wonderful works per-formed by this great saint. He founded seven hundred religious houses, con-secrated a large number of bishops and ordained well nigh three thousand

in him and made him what he became, first for his own salvation and perfection

and secondly for that of tho

priests. No wonder, then, this country should be styled by the great apostle the 'Island of Saints." The Rev. lecturer here asked the question: "Did the Irish faith die out with the death of its founder?" No!
Patrick prayed that her faith might
never fail, and his prayer was heard. He
went on to demonstrate that, notwith standing all the persecution to which the Irish people were subject, they still clung tenaciously and fondly to the fath planted in Irish soil by Patrick. The people were despoiled of worldly pos-sessions—their lands were confiscated they were made poor indeed as far as the loss of the world's goods could make them poor, but all the Draconian laws of the foreigner could never separate from the Irish heart the divine and priceless faith, firmly planted therein by the God-sent apostle of Ireland. Father Kennedy dwelt at length on the great influence Irish missionaries and scholars exerted all over Europe and in recent times throughout America and Australia, showing that to these missionaries and to edged that in its present form Presbyter-the Church at large is greatly due the lanism is losing the ground it would

tions, and receive their certificates of acquire by even natural increase were it science and arts, and what is of still greater triumphs the Irish people commomorate. Following his subject, he spoke of the durability of the Irish faith and gave importance, the flurishing condition of the divine faith of the Crucified. True some interesting figures, showing the increase in various countries of Cataolics civilization does not consist solely in the cultivation of arts and sciences. Greek and Roman culture did not eave these nations from distruction. True civiliza-tion consisted in good morals based upon an exact knowledge of Jesus Christ, and a faithful compliance with our religious dattes. The mould in which character

and Catholic clergymen.

Dr. Küroy preached in this city on November 10, 1867, when the present Arobbishop was consecrated. In the course of his address he told the congregation that he was taught his catechism by the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States, Ray. Stephen Theo

At St. Paul's Church, Power street, there was in the evening grand musical Vespers. The sermon on the labors of St. Patrick was preached by Rev. Father Walsh, nephew of the Archbishop.

IN INGERSOLL.

In this town St. Patrick's day was cele-brated in a quiet and unobtrusive way in the church only, yet in a manner calcu-lated to make a deep and lasting im-

High Mass was sung in honor of St. Patrick by Rev. George R Northgraves. editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, and the choir, under the able leadership of the organist, Miss Allen, was more than usually effective. After the Gospel Rev. Father North

After the Gospel Rev. Fatuer North-graves preached from the text "The just shall be in everlasting remembrance." (Ps cxi., ii) He sketched briefly the life and labors of the great saint whose anniversary was celebrated, and de-scribed the wonderful readiness of the Light to receive the truth from him when rector of the Cathedral, preached the sermon of the day, taking for his text the words: "Let us now praise men of renown and our fathers in their generation. Let the people show forth their wiedom and the church declare their praise." (Eccl xliv, 1 15)

The rev. father alluded to the words Irish to receive the truth from him when he went among them thus, evincing at the same time the zeal of the Apostie of his text and said that God required that the men of renown should be praised and that the Church should deof Ireland and the docility of the Irish when the word of truth was pre-sented to them. The efficacy of St. Patrick's work was shown by its durability, for the faith of Ireland has remained unshaken after nearly eight hundred years of suffering. During the saint whose festival we celebrate to day first period this suffering arose from the dominancy of an alien race which had -St. Patrick, apostle of Ireland. It is but right that we who are the descendimposed its yoke upon the necks of the people. But from the time of Henry VIII. when England changed her religion, those whom the great St Patrick converted to the faith, should bestow special honor to his memory, the sufferings were more intense, because and hence on this day, throughout the persecution for religion's sake whole world, wherever an Irishman has dded to the other causes which pro taken up his abode, the name of Patrick The rev. gentleman

duced the unhappiness of the country.

He showed the fortitude with which the Irish had endured the severest penal code under which a nation ever persecuted for conscience' sake, and sketched the missionary work which had been accomplished by the Irish people, who, driven from their own land by the tortures they endured there, had stablished a flourishing Catholic church in every land where they had settled.

He exhorted the congregation to fellow in the footsteps of their fathers, persevering in the faith planted in Ireland by St Patrick. The text speaks of the everlast-ing memory in which the just shall be held, and the memory of St. Patrick, which is still fresh and green in the heart of every true Irishman, is an instance of how he memory of the just is cherished. So also you charish the memory of your fathers who suffered untold torture for the faith. Imitate them, and your memory and the memory of your constancy wi us in such abundance this gift of faith, purpose to bequeath to our children in all its purity and beauty—the most priceless inheritance we could bestow

lik-wise endure.

He showed that under wise and just laws Irishmen had prospered in Australia, in South America, in the United States and Uanada. They are still oppressed in Ireland, and the country is therefore still poor. But good legislation is promised by the noble leader of a grand party in Great Britain, and from all appearance presentation of the Ireh drama "Kath-leen Mavourneen," which was very well rendered by an amateur dramatic com-pany, under the management of Mr. J. K. McDonald. Mrs. Chadwick, as "Kathleen," performed her part in a creditable manner, and the same may be said of Missas Brouby. Miss Valetta Tay. that leader will soon have an opportun to obtain for Ireland self-government ortunity Home Rule. Thus the country, legislat-ing for itself, will, we may reasonably hope, soon be free, prosperous and happy.

Daily Journal, March 17.

The return of the anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick, Ireland's patron saint, was celebrated in St. Thomas today in the usual quiet and becoming day in the usual quiet and becoming manner. High Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Angels. The school children occupied seats in the gallery, and during the service sang the nymns, "Hibernia's Champion Saint, all Hail," and Father Forbes, "All praise to St Patrick" in a manner which reflected credit on their instructor and rellected credit on their instructor and trainer, Miss Hughson. Rev. Father Fiannery preached an eloquent and interesting discourse suitable to the occasion, from the words: "Well done, thou good and faithful ser thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many. During the course of his remarks Rev Father related the parable of the talents, and showed what a sin people were guilty of who buried their talents were guilty of who buried their talents under a bushel. To those whose talent had secured a profitable return the Master said "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." There was no saint whose name was embiszoned in history like that of St. Patrick. After the apostles he deserved more to have these words addressed to him than anyon else. He received the talent of an early training in purity and science from his father Calpernius, a Roman knight, and and from Conchessa, his mother, a sis ter of St Martin, Archbishop of Tours Severed from his parents at the age of twelve years, he was led as a slave to Ireland, where he dwelt in bondage seven long years, during which he be-sought God to make him the instrument of converting the nation from paganism. I C B. U, paraded in regalia to St. Michael's Cathedral at 9 o'clock, when His prayers were heard, means of escape Vicar-General Laurent celebrated Mass.
The society men received Holy Com and he returned to his native country (France), and after having studied for nine years under the direction of his uncle St. Martin and St. Jermaine, Bishop of Auxerre, he In the evening, at St. Michael's Cathe went to Rome, where he was or-dained a priest and consecrated a Bishop. From Pope Celestine he dral, Very Rav E B. Kilroy, D D., P.P., Stratford, delivered a sermon in aid of Bishop. From Pope Celestine he received a mission to go to Ireland and establish the Christian faith in that countries in the countries of the St. Michael's Institute, Lombard street, a very deserving charity, which is doing city. Dr. Kilroy took for his text the following words, addressed by Paul to the Corinthians: "Tae foolish things of this world bath God chosen, that he may

try. He first appeared in the presence of King Loughare at a council of chieftans at Tara. To them he preached the mysteries of the Coristian religion, and proved the possibility of the mystery of the Trinity by picking up a shamrock, may confound the strong" What the which has since remained the national emblem of Ireland. Several princes and chieftains were converted; arriving home our Saviour first sent forth to send His name and salvation throughout the Roman empire applies very strikingly to the great saint whose labors and coming of the Apostle St. Patrick, and the German Cameroons.

his mission fulfilled. Before St. Patrick died the whole country, which was buried in darkness and the shadow of death at his coming, blossomed in all the fruits of per fect Christianity. Churches and schools were established everywhere. One of his disciples, Columbia, was sent to Scotland. This saint established the far famed shrine

DELLA DISMONDIA MALLE

It was an amateur performance of that beautiful operatta "The Chimes of Normandy," under the presidency of Mr. J.
H. Jones, organist of Trinity Church.
Mr. W. P. Reynolds, of the Molson's Bank, sang and acted to perfection in the char-neter of Gaspard the Miser. Messrs. Burne, Simpson and Hyde did admirably in the tenor and have accompaniments of the very sweet duets and of the grand choruses of filty voices with which the play was interspersed. Miss Lilly Mitchell was nearly perfect in her impersonation of Serpolette. But the bright star of the evening was Miss Celia McNulty, as "Germaine," uniting a quet, modest demeanor with lovely appearance and faultless singing she was vociferously faultless singing she was vociferously applauded. In all her songs her sweet ness of voice and facile of compass, even to the very highest pitch, was very the vast audience for coming there that one just now terminating in su

> At the Cathedral in Baltimore last Sunleaten sermons. It was a presentation and refutation of the popular objections against eacramental confession. To the first objection, that sacramental confession. is a human invention and not a divine ordinance, the Cardinal stated that it is an institution dating from apostolic times. It was impossible for the practice of confession to have had its origin between apostolic times and the fourth century, for the teachings of our Divine Saviour and His Aposiles had made too vivid an impression on the minds of the primitive Carlatians to be easily effaced. second of jection, that it is a blasphemy for a man to presume to forgive sin Cardinal interposed that it is not a blas-phemy, since the priest acts in the name of and by virtue of the authority of Carist. The Cardinal then said that there is another objection—which it is difficult to kill, which has been refuted over and over again, and which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. If driven out of the city by the the torch of truth, it will hide itself for a while and make its rounds again. This was the charge that a pricet is paid for hearing confessions and giving absolution. After an experience of thirty years, the Cardinal said he had yet to hear years, the Cardinal said no and yet to near of any clergyman ever receiving the slightest compensation for absolving the position in the tribunal of penance, and the priest who would put a price upon such sacred duties would hold himself such sacred duties would hold himself self liable to very severe penalties. The Cardinal closed his sermon by saying that he regarded the practice of confession as one of the most merciful agencies ever established by Almighty God to lift up souls from the mire of siu.

It is now definitely stated that the Pope has formed a hierarchy for Japan.

This saint established the far I since surface and monastry of Iona, from whence missionaries went to all parts of Scotland, and introduced letters, civilization and Christianity amongst the inhabitants. They were called Picts, but afterwards They were called Piets, but alrevatus were called Scots from the number of missionaries who came in those days, from Ireland known as Scotia Major. The Reverend Father counselled his bearers to study and practice the lesson St Patrick's history taught. A very well-packed and enthusiastic andlence greeted the concert which was held in the evening at the Opera House. to the very highest pitch, was very
much admired, while in her duete,
"Tweas but an Impulse," "Tis Sae!
a Happy Fate," and "My Lord, My
Lord," she was encored each time and
honored with a profusion of boquete.
During an interval between the parts
Rev. Father Flannery arose and thanked
the yest sudjence for coming there that evening to honor him and St. Patrick. He was sure not half of those present were members of his church, but he was satisfied there were very few present who had not some little drop of Irish blood in their veins. There was never in the history of Great Britain and Ireland a time when the Irish and English were so closely allied and rapidly approaching an entente cordiale as the present moment. There were Englishmen to-day of the highest nobility and men to-day of the highest nobility and merit and eloquence who if they visited Ireland would receive from grateful hearts ovations that the most popular sovereigns might envy. After some further happy and eloquent remarks his reverence called upon Mr. C. McDougal, Q. C., who addressed the audience for some time referring to the opportunities siforded by Father Flannery of meeting together on such involve occasions and together on such joyous occasions and blending in social harmony the various creeds and nationalities which must be united here to build a great and glorious Dominion. Mr. J H Coyne, County Registrar, and Mr. D. J. Donohue, County Court Attorney, also delivered short speeches full of wit and point, both expressing the hope that we should live to enjoy many such happy and beneficial celebrations of St. Patrick's day as the modious good feeling and pleasure for all. IN WOODSTOCK. On Monday services were held in St. Mary's Church. As opening chorus, 'St. Paulck's Day," was rendered by a choir of boys with good effect, after which Farmer's Mass was sung by the choir of the church. During the Mass Mr. J. MacNeil Chaimers sang "Ounder the Lifes" ta good style. Mr. Chaimers, sang in the good style. Mr. Chalmers, sang in the came charch last night, a tenor solo, "Ashamed of Jesus" The Ray. P. J. Ocroran of La Salette, formerly of Parkhill, preached on "St. Patrick, his life and work" The sermon was an eloquent exposition of the life and labors of the exposition of the life and labore of the great patron saint, together with a warm tribute to the z sai and faith of those who still hold his name eacrod. A repetition of the chorus, "St. Patrick's Day" brought the services to a close. Most of the congregation were a bunch of shamrocks or a bit of green ribbon. CARDINAL GIBBONS ON THE CON-High Mass the second of his series of