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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 19, 1890

# CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 19 St. Joseph. TRUESDAY, March 20, St. Cuthbert. FRIDAY, March 21, The Precious Blood. SATURDAY, March 22, St. Cyril of Jer-

usalem. SUNDAY, March 23, Passion Sunday.

MONDAY, March 24, St. Hildelid.

TUESDAY March 25, ANNUNCIATION. Lady Day.

THE Orange Sentinel says as to the division on the Orange Incorporation Bill: - "Seventytwo Conservatives and fourteen Liberals voted for the Bill, while ferty-four Liberals and seventeen Conservatives voted against it. Every Crotestant Conservative present when the vote was taken and one Catholic Conservative wet d for the bill-not a single Conservative Protestant present voted against it." This statement is made with the object of impressing on the minds of the Grangemen that the Conservative party is friendly to Orangelam while the Liberal party is not, and may be accepted as a fair presentation of an undoubted fact. But its formulation in this way is situation. Quite possibly the Emperor will ealouisted to out both ways. If it will have the effect, evidently desired by the Rentinel, of attracting Orangemen to the Conservative party, it must also produce a reverse influence and repel Catholics from that party.

This efforts now being made to advance the

dairying interests and improve the system of dairy preduction are of vastly more importance than all the politics that have been threshed for years. Indeed there is nothing more important than this movement which promises to improve the farming business and develop an industry which is certain to have the very best economical results. If farming, as a general thing, has not paid of late, it was because old methods were no longer in unison with economical conditions. People flocked from the country to the cities with the hope of getting better pay for their work. The movement was not a healthy one, and if it can be shown that farming can be made to pay, the boys will not leave the farm. Dairying more than anything else children, whose radiant faces were a good comhells out this promise, and if the Governthe development of this most important industry.

A "combine" among the proprietors of summer resorts is the latest thing in this sort unfonism. Fortunately the field for new enterprises in the same line is unlimited. But the idea ought to suggest combinations among heads of families who patronise these resorts. There are any number of beautiful and healthy places still vacant on the shores and among the mountains of Canada. If farmers who have desirable locations would of the graceful oratory, splendid diction, histolook late this business and provide proper rical learning, patriotic enthusiasm and reliaccommodation they would make lots of gious ferver which thrilled and embrailed all money. Many farmers in Vermont and other States along our border have done so with excellent practical results. People of moderate means who seek health and recreation in the country air patronise them. These who .eeek fashion and excitement will, of course, go to the resorts where these are to be had. There is a big duccess awaiting the company that will establish a sanitarium in the hills for oity families.

Le spite of the efforts of the politicians in both federal and local legislatures to make things lively, the proceedings in each are only relieved from hamdram by touches of bankum. Efforts to raise burning questions, so far, have signally failed. The public looks on with an amused sort of apathy, such as Tennyson's "Northern Farmer" displayed in regard to his parson's sermons. Parliamentarians must do something, like other in the afternoon and evening will be found people, to show their usefulness, vindicate their existence as such, and make a return for the money expended on them. Popular indifference probably arises from the fact that the country is fairly prosperous and contented. If there are any grievances they have not assumed threatening proportions. Taken altogether, a survey of the various legislative milis now grinding away with enore or less industry, shows our country skundently blessed with representative institutions that are apparently at a fees to find enough to do. Yet there are questions of grave import both federal and local losming up, but, perhaps, they are not quite ripe for discussion and

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S amendments to the eriminal law are calculated to have a profound influence on the social organism. They deal with a class of offences regarding which lesse notions neteriously prevail, and, should they become law, will give the civil power the

than in these of our predecessors. The increase of wealth is too often accompanied by a decay of manners and merals in the community, and where manners are corrupt laws are of no avail. All laws to be effective must be backed by a sound religious public opinion. Perhaps the severity of the propessed amendments will have the effect, after a few examples have been made, of correcting the manners of men, but there is a fear that the powers they confer may be abused by designing ones among those for whose protection they have been framed. Yet, for the general welfare of society, men ought to accept such risks and live so as to defy repreach. This is a subject of the deepest seriousness since the family is the foundation of the nation, all offences against the family are destructive of law, order, and the happiness of all persons composing the nation. From the earliest | England redeemed. times, even among barbarous tribes, laws of this kind were firmly enforced, and when they ceased to be respected the people rapidly year which Irishmen have not felt for many a lost their liberties and fell a prey to foreign long day. They see the long and cruel conflict conquest.

IMPERIALISM and universal suffrage are two political forces that will not pull to gether in harness. The only instance on record of their having done so was Napoleon III's plebisoite. But, perhaps, if he had not fixed the ballot beforehand there would have year in Europe. A comprehensive account of this remarkable work, together with the estimates placed upon it by the best European may be there can be no doubt of the extreme gravity of the situation at Berlin. The milli. an admirable portrait of him, and a reproduc-tion of the music of one of the gems of the score constitute the leading attraction of "The Tranmay be sure, to preserve order outwardly, satiantic of March 15. Almost equally remarkbut what is to keep down the secret propaganda with the popular tide running strongly | which the in favor of the Socialists? If the young country brought forward so prominently. Emperor were as popular as his father or Life," the continuation of the serial "On the prandfather things would not be so bad. Bluster and loud talk is not calculated to win the respect and confidence of a nation so in France complete an attractive table of consolidly sensible and practical as the Germans. Yet one can see at a glance that the Imperial form of government is the only system possible for Germany in view of the European adopt some, at least, of the Socialistic ideas Day, 1890. A Paper on History. Les Fleurs and seek to guide the Radical movement Standard I Day. which it is clear he cannot suppress. Imperialism, or the national system of government, is not incompatible with Socialism as ment, is not incompatible with Socialism as the Frish Rane. Glim, it is taught in Germany. In fact, Bismarck The Maid of Molokis. has already gene a long way in the direction of Socialism in legislation regarding the werkingmen's life insurance and compensation for injuries. The trouble would probably be with this policy that the masses would not be satisfied with what the Emperor is willing to grant, in which case concessions would be dangerous. Thus there appears to be dark days ahead for both Emperor and people.

### St. Patrick's Day Colebration.

This festival, so dear to the hearts and memo ries of Irishmen all over the world, was celebrated at Montreal with more than ordinary enthusiasm this year. From early morning the streets were crowded with men, women and plement to the green immortal shamrock that ment is wise it will do all in its power to aid | graced their hair, bonnets and bosoms. The utmost good order prevailed throughout the day, and good humor, sobriety and respectability were everywhere observable.

At High Mass in St. Patrick's Church there was an immense congregation, the great building being packed to its utmost capacity. Father Martin Callaghan preached the sermon, of which a full report will be found in this issue. It was a most eloquent and masterly treatment of a subject ever new, always interesting, and in xhaustible in themes of religion and patriotism. To say the reverend father did justice to his great subject would convey but a poor idea who heard him. It is to be published in pamphlet form, and every one should plessed a copy as a souvenir of St. Patrick's Day in 1890.

The procession was in some respects better than in former years, the various temperance organizations being particularly well represented. This part of the day's proceedings was under the direction of marshals whose skill and capacity were shown by the ease and regularity with which so vast a concourse was got into line and directed throughout the march. Where all did so well it might be thought invidious to particularize, but it is only just to give a well deserved word of praise to Father James Callaghan for the admirable appearance of the Catholic Young Men's Society, which has attained a truly enviable distinction in public estimation and increasing membership under his wise and careful direction. The Leo Club in their handsome uniforms were also much admired and well deserved the compliments bestowed upon them. Reports of the various entertainments elsewhere in this issue. All were crowded. All were highly successful, and taken as a whole the festival of Ireland's patron saint was observed in a manner for which the Irishmen of Montreal may well feel proud and gratified.

## A Year's Advance.

Since last St. Patrick's day the cause of Irish liberation has made a great advance. The gigantic conspiracy of the Tories, the landlords and The Times newspaper-that most infernally atrocious concoction of political rascality ever conceived by the most abandoned of partizons -met with disastrous collapse since last we celebrated the national anniversary.

The effect upon the newspaper and the government which backed up its neferious proceedings has been what might have been expected. The one has fallen into the greater contempt among all right-thinking men in Eugland, while the other is tottering under a succession of the Berlin labor conference, which promised to reverses such as no former British ministry ever be most amicable. The affair has already suffered acd yet retained a despairing clutch on means for dealing with the worst evil of the seals of office. But its doom is an certain as

some time or other with regard to their social popular execuation and remain forever gibbeted TTT IT disorders, but not in recent times, though in history as the last, the worst, the most these latter days need them more, perhaps, cruel, stupid and unprincipled of Coercion Governments.

> During this momentous period we have also to rejoice in a further and powerful evolution of the Nationalist organization As the National Lesgue succeeded the Land Lesgue, the Tenants' Défence League has arisen to meet the changed conditions of the malignant enemies of Irish autonomy, and already it is proving a power within the law with which the ocercionists cannot contend successfully. Never was the truth of the lines by Moore.

#### "On our side is virtue and Erin, On theirs is the Saxon and guilt,"

more splendidly demonstrated, and the shadows of retribution are darkening down heavily on the heads of the enemies of Ireland. Confusion and dismay are in their ranks, for they are blinded by the sunburst of hope which grows brighter every day and must soon shine with serene effolgence over Ireland regenerated and

Thoughts like these gave a spirit of enthusiasm to the celebration of St. Patrick's day this is drawing to an end. The Oppressor is dying hard, but he is dying !

### LITERARY REVIEW.

The production of Ernest Reyer's new opers. "Salammbo," at Brussels, is the most important musical event that has thus far happened this critics, a bright personal sketch of the composer, able is a review in the sa of the Somalist party in game issue recent elections in that Mountain," a new criticism of Zola by the great Russian reviewer, Michailoveky, and an account of the discovery of a new Rembrands tents.- | 828 Washington st., Boston, Price \$2.00 a year.

DONAHUE'S MONTHLYY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL is full of interesting matter. The following are the principal articles: Shall We Educate Our Sons in Protestant Institutions? Orangeism in Stephen J. Parry, Jesuit and Astronomer, B gotry in Our Times. Pine Grove Retreat. The Late William Collins. Death of Joseph G. Biggar. An American Bishop on the Faith of Glimpses of Irish Industries, The Lesson of Failure. Human Bullies. Analysis of the Pope's Recent Allocution. The Labor Question and Trouble Arising from it. Penobscot Catholic Indians. Ocening of Schools in Pittsburg, Pa., together with a great variety of other matters too numer-ous to mention. The Young Folk's Depart ous to mention. The Young Fulk's Department is varied and interesting. Two dollars a year, one dollar for six months. Address DONAROE'S MAGAZINE, Boston, Mass.

### OBITUARY.

THE LATE MES. M. C. MULLARKY,

The funeral of the late Mrs. M. C. Mullarky took place last Wednesday morning to St. Patrick's church, and thence to Cote des Neines was profusely draped in mourning for the occas-A solemn requiem mass for the dead was celebrated by Rev. Father Dowd, assisted by Rev. Father Toupin and Rev. Father Callegh-The service was a most impressive one. an. The service was a most improved.

The choir, under Prof. Fowler, rendered some beautifully solemn music, with Mr. J. Dupuis as soloise during the Mass.

Mrs. Mullarky was one of the oldest, as she was one of the most energetic workers, in the interest of the St. Patrick's Orphan asslum and the St. Bridget's refuge. Both these institutions, with which she was associated for thirty years, owe much to her efforts, and will miss her counsel and assistance. Mr. Mullarky has the deceased lady, among others Sir John Macdonald telegraphing his condolences over the loss of one whom he regarded and the same of Catholicism? How the loss of one whom he regarded the cause of Catholicism? friend.

## THE LATE MRS. O'REGAM.

The death of Mr. P. H. O'Regau, of Quebec, took place at the Hotel Dieu hospital, of that city, on the 8th inst. Mrs O'Regan, who was a daughter of the late Mr. Charles O'Hara collector of customs, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, had been an invalid for some months, though she was still in the prime of life and her natural vigor for a while gave hopes of her recovery. Some time ago she received a shock from the death, after a brief illness, of her daughter, wife of Mr. E. J. Duggan, of the Hansard staff, to whom she was fondly attached, and from that time she became gradually worse. The funeral of the deceased lady took place on Tuesday morning from the ladies' private boarding depar ment of the hospital to St. Patrick's cemetery The church was filled wish lady friends of th eceased to assist at the holy sacrifice of the Mass and Libers, which was offered up by the Rev. Father Walsh, C. SS. R. The church was draped in mourning and the service very affecting. A full choir was also present. Mrs. E. sley, at the offertory, sang the solo of hubert's beautiful hymn, "Adieu," with Schubert's beautiful hymn, "Adieu," with great feeling. At the elevation, Mr. Horan rendered "Miseremus" with sweet pathos. Mrs. Power, organist of the church, presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the service in the sacred edifice, all that was mortal of the remains of the deceared lady was conveyed to St. Patrick's cometery. Mrs. O'Regan was highly esteemed and leaves a large circle of friends who deeply deplore her loss.

Old Catholics Must Keep Separate. WIENNA. March 15.-The Government bas granted the demand of the Bishop for the exclusion of old Catholics from the Roman Catholic Chusch. The decree obliges the old Catholics to constitute a separate religious society.

## Catholic Hierarchy in Japan.

Rove, March 15 .- The Pope has announced the formation of a hierarchy in Japan, with see at Tokio, Kiota, Nagasaki and Sinaday An apostolic prefecture has been formed in the German-Cameroons.

#### France Opposed to the Labor Conference.

London, March 13 .- It is feared that the arrest of the Frenchman taken into custody by the German military authorities as he was crossing the frontier at Belfort yesterday will seriously strain the relations of France toward created great excitement in Paris and is being used with a strong effect by the Parisian journals, which have from the outset been opposed whatever flag floads above their hands, live in and had to submit to well merited encores, asserted a magin sway over the sanctuary of the France taking any part in the conference. the sweetest harmony with other nationalitie. Mr. T. Farrary played two flute soles with their thoughts. Their compositions assumed olties. All civilized nations have legislated anything can be. It will go down in a storm of to France taking any part in the conference.

### Gelebration in Montreal.

[Continued from first page.]

REV. M. CALLAGHAN'S GREAT SERMON

Hallam tells us that Ireland " both drew students from the continents and sent forth men of comparative eminence into its schools and The biographer of Charlemagne says colleges. that the colleges of Paris and Pavia were founded by Irish ecolesiastics; and Scalgier, a German author, states that for two hundred years " nearly all the after the reign of Charlemagne learned men of Europe" hailed from the land of saints and ages. Irish monks established 15 monasteries in Rhetia, Helvetia and Allemania, 16 in Bavaria, 12 in Armorica, 10 in Alsace seven in Lorraine, seven in France, six in Italy, 12 in England and 13 in Schland. How beautifully the Irish intellect developed, and how brilliantly it shown beneath the influence of Christianity! Like a star of the first magnitude it loomed in the firmament of Europe. The fame of Ireland for acholarship dimmed during a succession of centuries. Its lustre is reasserting itself, and bids fair to eclip e the splendor of the past. With what distinction did not the Irish prelates figure at the last coumenical assembly held in Rome. "In the great council of the Vatican," says Cardinal Manning, "when the Catholic Church met together by representatives, there was no one saint or spestle, save only those saints or apostles who had laid the Ohurch in the beginning, who had in that august council, that synod of the intellect of the Church, so many mitred sons as to Apostle of Ireland." What significance and suggestiveness in the celebrations which took place a few months ago under the presidency of Cardinal Gibbons! How happy the understanding between the lay and clerical element! What a demonstration of faith, piety, natural talent, cultured intelligence and uncommon ability.

The American hierarchy may glory in the cen tenary of its existence, the laity of the United States in its Congress, and the Catholic world in the Washington University. In this century of ours the Irish people have proved most excellent missionaries. Intense is their desire to see religion flourish, to see the rights of God practically acknowledged, the claims of

### TRUTH, JUSTICE AND CHABITY RESPECTED. They identify themselves with the Church.

They consider sacred the objects which she proposes to berself, and endorse whatever methods she deems proper to employ. They stand at her side in her days of trial and will not abandon her in the hour of danger. Toey follow her step by step in all the battles which she wages. and werm y congratulate her on all the laurels of victory which she wins. They delight in be-holding the number of her children multiplying, and nothing do they hold in greater abomina-tion than the crime of heresy or the scandal of apostacy. What attachment they have for her ministers, what veneration for her sacraments and worship, what submiss on to her dogmatic and moral precepts! Their missionary zeal is superior to every test and deserving of all praise. It is unparalleled and supremely officacious. It you analyze it you will leoro what its predominating ingredients are, and if you notice how they manifest themselves you will arrive at the conclusion that of all the nations upon earth there is none so Catholic as the nation to which we belong : none laboring with such discreet activity for the giory of the Chris tian name; none so heroically devoted in all contingencies and in all circumstances to the interests of the Universal Church. never sets upon the Irish race. The Irish are to be met on all the points of our globe, and wherreturned from Paris a month ago, where the had gone to bring her daughter home from a convent. The pall bearers were Meers M. P. Ryan, Edward Irwin, Bernard Tanasa Omeo McGarvey, F. H. McKenns and James Shering their unswerving allegiance to the See of member for Montreal Centre. He opened his idan. The chief mourners were Messrs. M. C. Mullarky and two cons. James O'Brien, John Blessed Virgin, by the honor they pay the saints nell, and proceeded to say in answer to those McEntyre, W. H. Clark and M. J. F. Quinn, and the prayers they offer for the dead, by son in-law of the deceased. St. Patrick's church assisting at the Sacrifice of the Mass. by frequenting the tribunal of Penance and par-taking of the Eucharistic banquet, by sauction ing the practices of religion and complying with the ecclesiastical laws. The generosity of the rish is proverbial. We read in the Acts: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." They is more blessed to give than to receive." understand these divinely inspired words and illustrate them in themselver. They share the peculiar blessedness of which the Holy Ghost speaks in this Scriptural text. They are always giving to God, and most cheerfully do they give, Faith tells them how to invest their silver and gold. Hence they run no risks in their investments, and may flitter themselves with the prospect of the most lucrative return. received many messages of sympathy from what an extent do they not by their donations spiritual wants? What schools, colleges and convents, what churches and cathedrals have they not built and do they not maintain wherever they have fixed their abode? The Irish nation is a nation of Apostles. What a world of good it has accomplished! What a torrent of vice it has checked, and what a tarrier it has opposed to all kinds of error ! The ranks of the Irish clergy are far from thinning. Numerous are the vocations and the caudidates are admir-

ably qualified. The Irish priests are universally noted for their solid learning, sterling virtues, disinterested zeal and rare skill in advancing the welfare of all committed to their charge. In manifold ways the laity co operate to the efficiency of their ap stleship. What is unquestionably most serviceable to religion is the angelical virtue which the children of St. Patrick prize so highly and cultivate to an extraordinary negree. Among all the virtues," says Cambrensis. "which distinguished Ireland. that of chasticy holds the first rank." This British writer might repeat in the nineteenth century what he said the Irish in the twelfth. Listen to the words of Montalembert : "This Green Erin still maintains, under the formidable power of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, an extinguishable centre of is the where survives, together with the com-pletest orthodoxy, that admirable purity of morals which no adversasy has been sole to dis-pute. to equal or to diminish." "Even to the present day," adds Mgr. Dupanloup, "one breathes an indescribable perfume of virtue among this people which is not to be found else-

Upon this day, Dearest Brethren, thank God for having given you such an Apostle in the Bleesed Patrick, and resolve not to contradich upon any occasion, or in any manner, the sentients which his memory should inspire. There is nothing in your annals of which you need be ashamed. Do not suffer the spirit of the past to perish, but endeavor to perpetuate it. Proudly may you point to your long line of Christian ancestors. They cling to the legacy of your loving and venerable Apostle and transmitted it from generation to generation. You have inherited the blood of St. Peter, which coursed in their veins, and pledged yourselves never to dishonor the noblest of titles with which you are decorated For centuries your fore-fathers have undergone a martyrdem, but though cruelly oppressed, socially degraded, starving and agonzing, nothing could rob them of the loveliest and rarest—the most precious and enviable form of independence and aristocracy—the independence and aristocracy of virtue. Every Irishman is governed by the dictates of his conscience and unaffected by the alarming evils of the day. He lends a deaf ear to the wild ravings of infidelity, socialism and anarchy,

cumstances they may be placed. Let the sons and daughters of St. Patrick, whether they breath the air of dear Innisfail or tread foreign shore, not forget that Erin has placed her destiny in their hands and that they should not desist from their duty till she has encompassed it. Let them bear in mind that their highest title to praise and their principal claim to distinction will always consist in cherialing tears, and may be, by the efficacy of his inter-cession, prepare crowns of in fiable happiness and thrones of unfading splendor for all the all the de cendants of those whom he brought into the Fold of Christ. Amen.

A large number of prominent Irish citizens were in attendance at the service, among them being reveral aldermen. Mayor Grenier was also present, and occup ed a seat immediately

After the service the procession re formed and proceeded from Victoria square along Craig, Blaury, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, Notre l'ame, Place d'Armes, aud down St. James to McGill, where it dispersed. At St. Patrick's Hall the usual orations were made from the balcony, but as a keen wind was blowing directby upon it, they were remarkably abort and delightfully inaudible to the assembled concourse below, who cheered whenever the words "Home Rule," "Ireland," "College Green," "O'Concell," and others happened to reach bbeir eers. Mr. H J. C.oran, President of the St. Patrick's Society, in accounting for the enbusiasm with which Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's Day, remarked that it was the one day in the year in which Irishmen concentrated the joys and hopes of Ireland; all the rest of the year recalled her sorrows. He said that the cause of Ireland had progressed satisfactorily since last at Patrick's Day. The most unholy conspiracy which had ever existed against Ire land's cause had been exposed and the demo-cracies of England and Scotland concentrated with that of Ireland.

Short speeches were also made by Alderman Robert, Acting Mayor, Mr. J. J. Curran, M P., Ald. Cunningham and Mr. Carroll Ryan, after which the great assembly dispersed to their

# Ments.

The St. Patrick's Seciety.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience present in the Queen's hall, the occasion being the grand concert of the St. Patrick's Society. The stage was decorated with Irish, Dominion and American flags, and pictures of Parnell, Gladstone and O'Connell. The entry of the president and guests was greeted by the in-spiring strains of "St. Patrick's Day" and other Irish airs, coupled with rounds of applause from the audience. Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of the society, presided, and was supported on his the society, presided, and was supported on his right by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Mr. P. H. Roy, of St. Jean Baptiste society; Hon. Edward Murphy, Mr. John S. Hall, M.P.P., and on his left by Mr. C. P. Sciater, St. George's society; Mr. W. A. Caldwell, St. Andrew's society; Mr. W. H. Arnton, Irish Protestant Benevolent society. Among others present were Ald, P. Kennedy, St. Anu's T.A. and B. society; Mr. Jusepa Phelan, St. Gabriand B. society: Mr. T. J. Finn, C M.B A.; Mr. A. Jones, Icish Catholic Bea-fit rociety; Mr. M. McAfee, Hackmen's union; Dr. Dev-lin, president St. Anthony's society, and others.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by short address, in course of which he stated the objects of the society, and extended a hearty welcome to those present and the warm greetings of the society to the representatives of the sister societies.

At the conclusion of the first part of the

musical programme, the chairman in a brief address inproduced the or tor of the evening, Mr. J. J. Curran, who on coming forward was

greeted with true Irish warmith. Want of space will not permit us to do justice to what Hon. Senator Murphy truly stated was perhaps the most able, briliant and pathenic peach ever d-livered by the elequent who claim that they should forget Ireland and that Irichme second to none in their devotion to Canada's 1 It ceased to flourish and its fortunes began to progress and prosperity. He spike of Dr. Tracy and Lewis T. Drummond, and excited the greatest enthusiasm in speaking of D'Arcy McGee and Archbishop Connelly and of their advocacy of Canadian confederation. He sp ke in high terms of Hon. Elwast Blake and said another of Ireland's children, Sir John Thompson, was among the gifts of Ireland to Canada, a man whose clear intellect grappled every question and made it se clear as a problem in Euclid. He said as a dutiful son loved his mother with increasing tend-rness as she advanced in years and enci cles her with his man ly arms and gazed upon her with fond devotion. to the Irish exiles and their children gazed upon the old land on St. Patrick's day and sent heavenward their warmest prayers for the day of her constitutional freedom. He gave a vivid description of ancient Ireland, of the exodus of the early scholars and the subsequent exodus of the military chieftains who had shed their blood on every battle field for France, Spain and Austria, and pictured the people left with none but the Soggath Aroon to comfort them in the midnight of their despair. He spoke of the achievments of Irishmen in English literature and quoted a beautiful stanza from John Boyle O'Rielly on a "Nation's Test." He said they knew the past; they lived in the present; what would be the future? He quoted from Canning's great speech in the English House of Commons to show the condition of Oatholics in 1760. In 1771 the first move was made for Catholic emancipation. It took just fifty nine years to carry that measure with all the power of English Catholics and the superhuman efforts of Daniel O'Connell in the latest years of the movement. It was just twenty years since Issac Butt, in 1870, first set the home rule movement on foot, and to day England's greatest statesman, Gladstone, was working hand in hand with Parnell for the Irish cause. He stated that some people claimed that nome rule meant separation. Did home rule in Canada mean separation? Were not the English, Scotch and French in Canada loyal? And he would ask was there a more loyal body of men in this Dominion than the Irish Cathoiics? He wished to ask , that question of the eminently Irish Catholic audience he was ad-

impassioned question. His peroration was really magnificent and elicted deafening applause. Mr. Curran was awarded a vote of thanks for his great effort in speeches by the representatives of St. George, St. Andrew's and of the Irish Protestant Benevolent societies, as well as by Sensior Murphy, and Hon. James McShane from the body of the hall.

dressing. Loud cheers greeted the orator's

The music, as usual, was of a high order. The programme opened with an overture well rendered by the orchestra. The next item was a chorus by several gentlemen from the opera of Lily of Killarney. This, together with the other choruses performed duting the evening, was sung with great vigor, and caused a great deal tenjoyment to the audlence. The Harmony Quartetto pleased in their selections, as they atways do. Mr. H. D. Smith's base voice was heard to great advantage in the "Stormfiend." ask, can die? Must it not survive? Vill is Mr. William Sullivan displayed great execution not bid open defiance to every obstacle conques of the violin, and was deservedly encored in Vienxtemps' St. Patrick's Day, and again pleased greatly in his duet with Mr. R. J. pleased greatly in his ones with the bids. They were entrusted with withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to become one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come one of the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come on the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come on the leading by gone days, and carried them withersoever fair to be come on the leading by gone days, and carried them with the leading by gone days, and carried them with the leading by gone days, and carried them with the leading by gone days, and carried them with the leading by gone days, and carried them with the leading by gone days, and carried them with the leading by gone days, and carried them with the leading by gone days, and carried them with the players on the violin in town, continues to improve as he has lately done When Miss Ross Braniff made her first appearance at the Queen's Hall last year her merit was at once recognized. Her sweet voice has, if and always will you find him arrayed on the side Physhing, improved, and last night she was of trush, law and order. Let Irishmen respect replurously received in all her selections

and lovally stand by each other in whatever cir- artistic skill. Mr. T. Foley sang his bass solo well. Other songs were sung by Measra Smith, Venables, Stewart, Doquette and Upton. Prof. A. P. McGuirk conducted.

Element and the ball of

The Catholic Young Men.

The Catholic Young Men's Society succeeded in crowding the Windsor Hall to its nameat limits last night. The literary and musical en-tertainment provided was of great variety, and to quatinosion will always consist in cherishing for the hill crowded city of the Popes the love which was enkindled in the Irish heart by the hand of Patrick, and which the vicinstrudes of 1400 years could not impair. May cur glorious Apostle continue to protect the Irish race. May be lead us through all our trials in this valley of dramatic effect. Several comic songs were the issu named touted and comic songs were dramatic effect. Several comic songs were given by Mr. All. Doherty, who was received with immente applause. The cration of the cession, prepare crowns of in flable happiness with immence applause. The cration of the and thrones of unfading splendor for all the evening was rendered by Rev. Martin Callaghan, members of this congregation, for all the indiand the subject, "The Musical Gems of viduals and families composing this parish, for I reland," was treated in a most eloquent manner. The reverend gentleman spoke as follows:--

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -Allow me to con

gratulate you upon the spirit which gathers you in this hall and greets me on appearing to address you. The spirit is deserving of universal admiration. It reveals on your part the highest order of appreciation, and the most explical susceptibilities. It elequently bespeaks the leading characteristics of the race to which you and I belong. This race-shall I say it?-yes, and to its greatest glory let me say it, knows nothing of the chameleon power of variation. Never was it swayed by this power in the past, and never shall it in the future. Civilization emants from and tends to foster the twofold principle which lies at the foundation of all individual, social and national happiness. This twofold principle you will recognize without any difficulty in loyalty to Christ's earthly spouse and in loyalty to fatherland. The Irish race has proved loyal to the Church that Christtanized it and faithful to the dear little isle tranquilly reposing on the blue Atlantic wave which this Church blessed with all the sacred tenderness of the purest maternal love. You have vowed, and everlastingly, allegiance to Rome and Ireland. They are ever in your thoughts, ever in your affections, ever on your lips and in every pulse of life that throbs within your breasts. You have met—and I rejoice to be in your midst-to recall and celebrate a memory which is consecrated by the aposticable and embalmed in the hearts of a people as conat the feet of St. Patrick the homage of gratitude and veneration which he justly claims at your hands, and which is the very keynote of the loftiest natures. Annually you solemnize the 17th of March. This day always awakens a THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINthousand associations. It chiefly reminds you of the Christian inheritance which youenjoy and owe to generations now resting in their modest graves, but once heroically devoted to

### TRUTH, VIRTUE AND HONOR.

It presents to your imagination a land which in physical beauty finds no rival on either hemis-phere of our globe, and which implicitly relies fir the realization of its hopes upon the sympathy of whatever is most noble-minded and generous-hearted in all the nations of the earth. There are many subjects which might be treated upon this occasion, both advantageously and appropriately. I thought that perhaps I could not do anything better than to speak on Irish music, especially in the presence of His Grace the Archbishop, who knows how to harmonize so beautifully his life with his principles, who represents a people second to none other on this continent for musical taste, ability and TA. Church that has always been the most enlightened friend and powerful patron of musi-cians. I shall not dwell upon the ancient glories of Irish music, with which you are pre-sumably acquainted. I shall develop its decline and rise in modern times. Music is a universal language. This language is speken and understood in every clime and under every eky. In claims a divine mission, and should, like everything else, minister to our eternal welfare. It holds an indisputable empire over the human heart. Its influence brooks no re-istance, and is charms off rd an end'ess variety. music has its distinguishing f-atures. They conspire to render it nothing less than a paragon of loveliness and a type of peerless Once it had its moon day of splendor. In then glowed with the flush of prosperity and seemed unapprehensive of any c eck whatever. But heavens grew dark and menacing. clouds of adversity burst with merciless havec over the length and breadth of the Emerald Isle Nothing was left uninjured, and every-thing stared in the general desolation.

## THE MUSICAL ART WAS NOT SPARED.

vary. It is painful though not wholly uninteresting to describe its condition during the sevenbrenth century. This century witnessed its decline, and history assigns the various causes to which this decline may be attributed. They were three in number. Civil strife, injustice and Puritanism were leagued for a common interest. The ancient Irish nobles appreciated as it deserved the music of their country. It was their idol. At its shrine they bent in the most express worthin. They admixed absorbe most carnest worship. They admired, cherished and venerated is. The minstrel was no stranger under their rocf. He was a most welcome and honored guest. He was privileged to partake of all the luxuries which the kindless hospitality could devise or bestow. His herp never wearied. Its accents were always fresh, engaging and enrapturing. Alas the tocsin of civil war rang loud and shrill on all sides and bushed almost into the silence of the somb the thrilling notes of the Celtic bard. Fate pursued the nobles with unrelenting fury. They fell victims to their foes or fled for safety to the continent. Ireland nurtured upon her sail sons whose whose ambition sought to preserve the fame of their ancestors and bequath it unsuillied to the remotest posserity. They inherited the patronage of music and proved not unworthy of this gift. They encouraged the musical art at an expenditure which tallied with their immense resources. Sinister times supervened. Only a few remained of the boredicary patrons of music, and little could they accomplish to its advantage. Once they had known what wealth was, and what a dargerous thing it is unless it is made subservient to a proper purpose. They employed it to further one of the grandest objects, and this of ject was music. Now they were compar abively poor. It was owing to the confications which took place under Cromwell. Charles the Second and William.

## TRISH MURIC

auffered considerably at the hands of Puritan-iem, Cromwell's soldiers adhered to this sect and succeeded only in contaminating the an-nate of humanity with their inveterate prejudices, unbridled passions and infamons malefactions. They disposessed the rightful owners of their estates and secured them for themselves by a legal recognition which they had no difficulty in obtaining. They are reputed to bave "despised every art but thore of killing, canting and by poorisy." They could not relieb any thing that savored of the soil which they neurped. They bated the Irish and they hated their music. This twofold hatred was impired by the religion which they professed and parpetuated unfortunately as an heirloom. Is it surprising that Irish music should decline? No. Could we wonder if its doom was sealed and irravocably? By no means. But what hap pened? Did it perish? No, no. It was impossible to extinguish in the Irish breast the spirit of generosity and devotion by which it was inflamed. There were still noble hearts beating on the green isle of the West, and so long as such hearts do beat, what great cause, every enemy and wrath its brow with unfading laurels of victory? Irish music gave birth to new race. It was the race of itinerant minstrels, musicians lavished encomiums upon the genius of Erin. They discovered its tressures of raclody and hastened to enrich themselves. Its inspirations filled them with enthraism, pen-atrated the immost recesses of their soul, and