

**Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.
DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.**

also announced the order of functions for Holy Week. His Lordship exhorted the faithful to sanctify the week and to avail themselves of the presence of so many visiting clergy to prepare for the Easter Communion. The Bishop has been requested to bless the oils also for the diocese of Kingston in the absence of Right Rev. Dr. Cleary. Most of the diocesan priests are expected to take part in the solemn functions of Holy Thursday.

Our Bishop and clergy were all sorry to hear of the accident that happened the beloved bishop of London, but rejoice to learn that it is not of a serious character, and that he will soon be able to return in good health to receive the affectionate greeting of his clergy and people.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

AT CHATHAM.

The Day was honoured here by the celebration of High Mass, at which Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., officiated, after a concert and lecture, at the residence of the Grand Opera House, which was crowded to the doors, every available seat or bench being occupied. It commenced with a grand chorus, "Vive l'Irlandia," Gilsini, by Misses Russell and Smith. Then followed a piano solo, "Misereere" of Gottschalk, by Miss Simmons. Prof. Tinnette of Detroit played on the violin with great sweetness of tone and execution, the 1st strain of the "March of Daniel." He was accompanied with piano arrangement, by his son, a boy of twelve. Miss Smith then sang "When the Flowing Tide Comes in," by Millard, after which followed the lecturer of the evening was announced by Rev. Father William, O. S. F., P. P. The latter stated that the lecturer was already stated to most of these presences at the introduction would be Rev. Father Flannery, St. Thomas, the lecturer, and "Ireland's Poet, Tom Moore," the subject, which he knew in his own hands, and would prove both a pleasant and a profit for all to hear. Rev. Father Flannery spoke for an hour and a half, the character, genius and national bards. St. Thomas Moore, Erin's national bard. He declared that as a lyricist Moore has no peer either in the English or any other language, and showed how Moore in his Irish melodies portrayed the chief characteristics of Irish nationality, which he declared to great respect for purity of life, maidenhood, conjugal fidelity, hospitality, love of religion, patriotism and veneration of the past. Each were abundant and beautiful passages from Moore's Melodies quoted in illustration of each point. A hearty vote of thanks amid loud cheers, was tendered Rev. Father Flannery at the close of the lecture, and the concert continued with instrumental trio, Irish airs, by Miss McDougall, Collier and McClelland, duet, "The Last Rose of Summer," Miss Smith and Pulver, and "Mocking Bird," Xylophone solo, Prof. Tinnette. "Oft in the Silent Night" was also beautifully sung by Cicilian class, twelve young country girls singing in chorus. Then came a drama entitled "My Aunt's Heiress," two acts. It was very well performed by the following: Misses McDougall, Rathbun, Weeks, Bay, and McGaughlin, Sullivan, Pease, and F. McDonnell. Every body admits this to have been the most eminently successful entertainment ever given by amateurs in the city of Chatham.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

AT SARINIA.

Saturday, the 17th of March, a bright, clear day, and Irishmen Catholics generally observed it as the holy Sunday. At 9.30 High Mass was sung in the Church of our Lady Lake Huron by our esteemed pastor Rev. Father Bayard, the choir under the rendering Peter's Mass in D and the hymns appropriate to the day. At the communion the Rev. Father Bayard preached a forcible sermon on the land and St. Patrick. We are unable to give even a synopsis of the sermon; his remarks were very pointed and delivered with telling effect. Bayard's annual concert was deferred till the following day evening. Our Catholic community have always drawn good houses for the excellent programme of this year, the matter having been in hand at an early date, the programme was in advance of that of previous entertainments. Mrs. Murphy, of Hamilton, Miss Belle Donald, of Ingersoll, and Miss Landy, of Woodstock, and Miss Talbot, of Chatham, were the local talent. The local talent consisted of Mr. A. B. Henderson, Clement, and the juvenile classes by Mrs. Captain P. Broderick, of Miss Kate Hughton, of St. Thomas. The concert was opened by the 27th orchestra playing a selection of airs, after which came a chorus of sixty little girls, dressed in green and gold, representing the age of thirteen years. They sang themselves admirably, four of the best coming to the front of the stage dancing "St. Patrick's Day" as fully that they were loudly applauded. Miss Bella McDonald sang for the part Scottish songs and pleased the audience immensely. The song "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Last Rose of Summer" were fine. Many responded to encourage her again. Miss Kate Landy sang the "L'ardita Wiltz" and "The Dance." She was encored and responded. She has a good voice, account of her youth lacks confidence. Her rendering of the "Dance" took well. As expected E. M. Murphy sang the "Sweet and rare quality, soft, sweet and of great power. She sang "Irish Emigrant's Lament" with and expression seldom if ever before. Nothing could be more than her laughing song given by Mr. He was rapturously encored by He responded to the latter. Twelve

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The Day was honoured here by the celebration of High Mass, at which Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., officiated, and a concert and lecture in the evening in the Grand Opera House, which was crowded to the doors, every available seat or bench being occupied. It commenced with a grand chorus, "Hibernia," by Misses Smith, Russell and Smith. This was followed by a piano solo, "The Flowers," by Gottschalk, by Miss Simmons. Prof. Tinnette of Detroit played on the violin with great sweetness of tone and easy execution, the list varied, of Ch. Daniela. He was accompanied with piano arrangement, by his son, a boy of twelve. Miss Smith then sang "When the Flowing Tide Comes in," by Millard, and a piano solo, the lecturer of the evening was announced by Rev. Father William, O. S. F. The latter stated that this lecturer was already known to most of those present the introduction would be brief. He would merely announce Rev. Father Flannery, St. Thomas, the lecturer, and "Ireland's Poet, Tom Moore," the subject, which he knew in his own hands, and would prove both a pleasure and a profit for all to have. Rev. Father Flannery spoke an hour and a half. He was a true genius and excellence. Thomas Moore, Erin's national bard. He declared that as a lyric Moore he was no peer either in the English or any other language, and showed how Moore in his Irish melodies portrayed the chief characteristics of Irish nationality, which he declared to be great respect for purity, womanly maidenhood, conjugal fidelity, hospitality, love of religion, patriotism and love of the soil. Proof of each were abundantly given and beautiful passages from Moore's Melodies quoted in illustration of each point. A hearty vote of thanks amid loud cheers, was tendered Rev. Father Flannery at the close of the lecture, and the concert continued with instrumental trio, Irish airs, by Miss McDougall, Collier and by the vocal duet, "The Last Days of Summer," by Misses Smith and Pulver, and "Mocking Bird," Xylophone solo, Prof. Tinnette. "Oft in the Still Night" was also beautifully sung by Cicilian class, twelve young country girls singing in chorus. Then came a drama entitled "My Aunt's Heiress," two acts. It was very well performed by the following *dramatis personae*: Misses Strauberg, Rathen, Weeks, Beahm, Heston, and F. McDonnell. Every body admits this to have been the most eminently successful entertainment ever given by amateurs in the city of Chatham.

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on a See-Saw representing the school ground and singing a school song was really good. Mr. B. Henderson never appeared to better advantage. His voice was excellent, his selections appropriate and style entertaining. The audience was quite enthusiastic over his singing and demanded his reappearance after each number. In a duet he was easily abated by Dr. Clement. The "Lime Kiln Ban" was a grand success, a real show stopper. It was formed of sixteen little boys in costume. The real song composed for the occasion provoked a great deal of merriment, but laughter became perfectly irresistible at the comical manner in which Oscar Bohannon, a boy of seven years, delivered his solo. The Band was twice recalled and on its reappearance was enthusiastically greeted. The children of the Band, See Saw, and the boys all sang on our Separate Schools. Mrs. Capt. Broderick, who had them in training for some time, is a month, is certainly deserving of the highest praise for the success which crowned her efforts to present a splendid feature to the best concert ever given in Sarnia.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.
AT THE TRIAL

AT ST. THOMAS.

The day was celebrated here with low mass at 7.30 a. m., at which many children and grand children of St. Patrick attended and received Holy Communion. High Mass commenced at 10, Rev. J. Cooke officiating. The school children with organ accompaniment by Miss Mary Keuley, sang "All Hail to St. Patrick," and other appropriate hymns. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Michael Cummings of Fletcher from the text "Blessed is the rich man that is found without gold, who is he cannot be praised him? for he hath done wonderful things in his life." (Ecc. xxxi., 8, 9) At the conclusion of the sacred services, Rev. Father Flannery, P. P., announced that as he had been for Chatham to deliver a lecture, that evening, he would, for other reasons, be unable to attend St. Patrick's concert would be held until Monday evening.

The chief feature of the entertainment on that evening was the grand, eloquent and instructive lecture, given by Venerable Rev. Chas O. Reilly, D. D., treasurer of the National League of America. After over an hour and a quarter did he, with eminent tact and discourse in clear, lively and flowing periods on the mission, character and destiny of the two great races, Celt and Saxon, and of the ultimate and inevitable triumph of the former over the latter. Dr. C. O. Reilly's lecture is a theme of universal practical and should his reverend audience at St. Thomas's church, of which all are hopeful, have no hope or church in the future, a considerable number of the crowds that would assemble to hear him. Mr. J. H. Coyne, solicitor, late candidate for parliamentary honors, in a very neat speech and highly eloquent terms proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Mr. J. P. Coyne of the Molson Bank, seconded the motion. The program was put from the stage by Rev. Father Flannery, and carried with tumultuous applause.

The other features of the entertainment were instrumental pieces by P. Aggie Bryce and Florence Egan. The Aggie Bryce song by Miss Letitia Gleeson of London, who was well received and enjoyed each time. She was accompanied by Miss E. Clarke, organist. T. Moriarty sang, "Oh Dinny Boy from County Clare," an Irishman toast, "I wish brought down the boys from the Emerald Isle." Stephen Walsh sang in character "Mr. Murphy's boy Dennis," and "The prettiest little song of all," in each which he acquitted himself to perfection. "Rock a bye Baby," by twenty very girls with dolls, and "St. Patrick's parade," by thirty girls a little older, green sashes and white dresses, was carefully executed; all the choruses were accompanied by Miss E. Clarke, organist. Little boys in green, representing the Emerald Isle, in the regiment of little boys in green, in the "Hibernians," and "The Wearing of the Green," brought to a happy close the most successful entertainment ever got up in St. Thomas in connection with the annual celebration of "St. Patrick's Day" in the evening.

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On the eve of St. Patrick's Day in 1801, when the Union with Ireland was proclaimed, the great orator, Mr. M. F. O'Donoghue, who was well-known as a lecturer and a gentleman of literary attainments, delivered a stirring address on "The Rise and Fall of the Irish Parliament." The following is an extract from the *Peterborough Review* concerning the history of the Parliament of Ireland, the vicissitudes of which were traced down to the last sitting of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom, the first English Parliament at London, which took place under Henry II., more interesting even than the Parliament of Edward I. He said: "The Parliament of Dublin passed a long series of reforms, and the English regarded it as a great atrocity. At the time this assembly was held at Kilkenny, the Anglo-Irish party and a protestant to the King, Edward IV., refused to confer with the Irish, and the coalition was broken up. At all times the masses of Irish people objected to the passing of laws which they regarded as unjust. He rapidly reviewed the events which marked the time of Limerick, the descent of the throne, which the English foolishly took up, as they afterwards foolishly did with the pusillanimous James II. In 1495 it was ordained that Irish bills had to be first submitted to the King, and Ireland staggered under the incubus until Gratian and other English lords relieved her of it in 1542. The English lords gave the Irish a vote, and they gave up their land to the King, who set it back by royal patents. The clergy were deprived of the vote. A strange medley met as a result of the Union with England, and in 1491 and the royalty of Ireland was formally conferred on the king, Pope Adrian had formerly been crowned with Henry II., but never had been considered as a king. However, he was considered some chief, and from this, as he treated with the chiefs were given English titles, and were given houses at Dublin which were filled with castle officers, the very of factories or otherwise, the building which heard the solemn

Flood and Grattan heard the jingle of money, that did not bear the impress of the harp and shamrock. By the Brehon laws, the land was held jointly; the chief was a captain, but still only one man and his consent did not bind others. The nobles and peers occupied the land under the feudal system, and the change was held it under the crown. The change was well received by the chiefs, but the people murmured and in some cases resorted to arms. Mary underwent a separate coronation and received a formal dispensation from the Pope. Under Elizabeth the oppression took a religious turn. The Parliament was loosely elected, returning officers were cases returning the boroughs in which was much to be said to the recent King's County which caused so much dissension. Treaties with the Irish were violation, which had a disastrous effect upon the intercourse between the people. The hopes of the Irish ran high on the accession of James I, but they were soon disappointed. Charles I took advantage of a flaw in the title to the land given by the crown to the people, and laid claim to the crown lands, and the title considering the crown. The law title seized the Harp, and in the duplicity of the

Stuart King, and to the loss of the Irish in the death of Owen O'Neill. Upon the restoration of Charles II. the Irish again had hopes, but they were rudely disappointed. The commerce of Ireland was suppressed by the prohibition of the import of Irish cattle, which bore heavily on the people. James II. called together with him at his castle as Tyrconnell's first lieutenant, which was the first step towards the restoration of his spirit of liberty, and James was an Englishman at heart. He repealed the poynings' law was defeated through his influence. He referred to the treaty of Limerick, which he said was broken. Under William III. the Catholics were kept out of the Parliament by the form of the oath which members had to take, and in 1692 the Parliament was exclusively Protestant and was so far as the king William III. was personally tolerant in matters of religion, and the severity practised in Ireland was not inspired by him, though additions were made to the penal laws. He referred to the writings of Molyneux, which were burned. Molyneux claimed that the English and the Irish Protestants were co-equal, and that was what they now wanted to establish as far as possible on a firm basis. He referred to the Irish House of Commons was so far as its power. He referred to the writings of Burke and the tactics of Walpole. The Irish were deprived of votes, the Protestant dissenters did not fair much better, and both emigrated in large numbers. Lord Chesterfield's Administration was received, and he left with the blessing of the people. When the English sent an Administration disposed to do justice they were always rejected, and this was shown by the destruction of the 'volunteers' in 1793. Lord Aberdeen and MacMorley were in Ireland. He recited a poem descriptive of the part the Irish regiment took on the side of the French at the battle of Fontenoy, and the French George's reported words, 'Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects.' He then referred to the efforts of Malton and other leaders, and to Grattan's Flood, and the repeal of the poynings' law. Ireland had no responsible Government.

AT BRANTFORD.

AT BRANTFORD

Flood from getting control of the government, although it had a majority in the House. That is one reason why the Parliament was dissolved. Another reason was because the majority of the people were Catholic, but the minority controlled the House, and military force was required to suppress the rebellion. I saw it would be impossible for this to continue and said that a union would nullify the Catholic influence, and it was arranged. At first the union was beaten by a majority of one, but bribery succeeded in the Act of Union was carried. The legal authorities, however, said the Parliament had not the power to do this. The people, however, had not power to bind posterity, and the efforts were directed to restoring the Parliament. Concluding Mr. O'Connell said: Thus ended the Irish Parliament for the first time. It is for other men and times to restore it to its country. In my time, I think is not far distant. The movement for the repeal of the Union was commenced by Daniel O'Connell and followed on other lines by Butt and brought to a climax in 1841 in our day by Charles Stewart Parnell. Now that it has been sanctioned by the greatest English statesman of this age, William Ewart Gladstone, endorsed by the English Democratic element amongst us may well hope to see the old House of Commons restored to its legitimate use, the wisdom of the eyes of the Niagara, and the sun of freedom and liberty shining with undimmed lustre, a decentralised, a rejuvenated, and because a contented Ireland.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

AT GALT,

The anniversary of Ireland's saint was celebrated in St. Peter's church, Galt, on Sunday evening last, and the Rev. Longueville Murphy, who was announced for the occasion, presided over the programme the church was to have. The audience consisting of, not only members of the congregation, but of every religious denomination in the town. Rev. J. J. Murphy, of H. who was to deliver the lecture, was prevented by illness from fulfilling his engagement, but Rev. J. Lennons was equal to the occasion, and having very little time for preparation, he delivered a lecture on the telegraph announcing Father Murphy's inability to attend was late on Saturday evening, and read an eloquent and stirring address suitable to the occasion. After apologizing for Murphy's absence he proceeded with his discourse. He said as it was a sacred one it was quite appropriate that the lecture should be given in the name of the Holy Trinity. He explained the difference between the honor paid to God given to the saints—described the condition of Ireland before the introduction of Christianity, related the story of Patrick's captivity in Ireland, and how he was providentially prepared for his great work, and returned to his ordination to the priesthood by commission from Pope Celestine.

preach the doctrines of Christ. On his return to Ireland in 432, as an apostle, how he found the high king, princes, bards and minstrels assembled within the walls of Imperial Tara, discussing national affairs, for Ireland, though pagan, was a great nation, her children intelligent and brave, and how this holy man, by his travelling thro' all parts of the Island, founding churches and monasteries and consecrating bishops, successfully accomplished his mission. He fixed his metropolitan See at Armagh, where he also established a monastery—the happy success of his labors costing him many persecutions: He not only converted the whole island by his preaching but cultivated this vineyard of truth till it blossomed in the Isle of the Most flourishing men in the Church of God. For centuries after this the religion of Ireland was the glory of the world, she excelled the rest of the Christian world in learning and sanctity, her scholars and saints becoming the teachers and evangelizers of Western Europe. The coming of the Danes and their glorious defeat at Clontarf was briefly told, how her dark days began when Henry II. the great son of Thomas the first, came to her shores under the guise of religious zeal. In the reign of Henry VIII. when the Protestant Reformation broke out in England, Ireland suffered great misery and persecution, for her children remained faithful to the pure teaching of their noble Apostle. The Irish had nothing to be ashamed of on the contrary they should be proud of their country. An Irishman was ashamed of his country, it was doubtless true, but with the rev. lecturer then in the forum and eloquent language described the state of Ireland at the present time, what her people needed to make them happy and contented. They were merely asking for the same privileges we possess in Canada, the power of making her own laws, not separation from England, as her opponents liked to represent it, but to gain by peaceful means what she has so long and patiently struggled for, and in which she has the sympathy of all nations who are true lovers of freedom. The time will come must come when all friends of Ireland will rejoice with her in the possession of the rights of which they have been so long deprived the right of self-government. The address was highly appreciated and pronounced one of the best ever given in Galt. The choir of the church was full of voice, and assisted by Miss John and Mr. Geo. Fleming of Brantford rendered part of the "Gloria" from Mozart's 12th mass; a "Tantum Ergo" by Lambiotte, and "Lauda Sion," La biolotte, in good style, the deep basses the men telling with fine effect. The duet, "O Salutaris" by Miss Johnson and Mr. Fleming, was very much admired. The solo sung by Mr. John displayed her voice to great advantage. Mrs. J. Cunningham, of Galt, sang "The Maria's," Millard, in her usual effective manner. "Pro Pecatus" was sung by Mr. Fleming. There were sung. Miss Cox, organist of the church played the accompaniments.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

TO THE CATHOLIC
BY THE REV. FATHER

AT BRANTFORD.

The feast of St. Patrick was observed in Brantford in a befitting manner in the year of grace. On the morning of the 17th, a good sized congregation attended mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Lennon, and many of the children who had come to a choir of children sang a number of simple hymns, among them "Hail Mary's Patron Saint, All Hall," and as people finished their devotions they parted amid the well loved strains of Patrick's Day." Rev. Father Lennon preached in Toronto to the people of Mary's parish in the morning and in the evening. The morning Niagara Falls for the celebration of the Feast of St. Patrick.

On the evening of the 19th our entertainment was given, and its success is a source of pride and gratification to the people. The fame of Rev. Dr. Burdett Hamilton, called out a diverse audience and the attendance was so great that before eight o'clock every seat in the lower part of the Opera House was occupied, and it taxed the call boxes to accommodate the overflowing throng. The first of the following next musical program was presented to the audience:

Song—"The Bugler"..... Mr. Geo. Fleming,
Solo—"Bells of the Hill Under the Young Charns"..... Miss McCornace,
Song—"Meeting of the Waters"..... Dr. Sippel,
Solo—"Terence's Farewell"..... Lady D.
Song—"O Erin, my Country"..... Mr. K.

Every number on the brief program was highly appreciated and the vocal singers were recalled and rewarded graciously. Dr. Sippel seemed to favorite with the greater number but the manner in which the Brantford singers performed their parts was so convincing him that he was in good company on that programme.

When the curtain rose for the third time were seated on the platform a number of prominent clerical and lay members of the city. The mayor, Mr. Heyd, occupied the chair, and next were Rev. Father Lennon, Rev. C. McCreane, (Zion Presbyterian) Rev. G. W. Carey, M. A. (First Church) Rev. J. F. Lennon, Mayor Henry, Sheriff Scarfe, H. Wilson, Q. C., and the lecturers for the evening. In introducing the Brantford mayor expressed his hearty sympathy with the struggling for a better government in Ireland and his belief that their efforts would be successful in the near future.

Rev. Dr. Burns was received with warmest of enthusiasm and had some time for the applause to him could be heard. Before he had taken the heart of the great, and as he proceeded he continued their favor in a greater degree word was lost of what he said in the of the lecture, and after a few hours the people seemed sorry to take him. The lecture was the delivered in St. Catharines, of which a pretty full appeared in last week's RECORD. It will not be necessary to attempt of it. The words of the Rev. pressed his hearers as nothing as here on the Irish question had. His thorough knowledge of the

his country showed that his conclusions were not arrived at hastily, and the broad generous nature of the great hearted man showed itself in his advice to his countrymen to put aside every form of intolerance in regard to the future of Ireland, and to bear with each other's peculiarities and prejudices, and to join hands for the common good of their country.

In moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, ex-Mayor Henry said he was becoming more strongly convinced every day that there was nothing but Home Rule that would bring happiness and prosperity to the people of Ireland, and he judged from indications that the change would not be long in coming.

Dr. Burns, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, asked every Irishman who heard his voice, if he would not lay aside all sectional feeling towards such of his countrymen as did not agree with him. If he could make his countrymen in Brantford united he would never be sorry for having come among them.

After Mr. Wilson had been called to the chair Rev. Dr. Cochrane moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his conduct in the chair, and said that because the people of Ireland were Catholics was no reason in his opinion for denying them the right of self-government. As a Scotchman he knew that his own countrymen had suffered in the clearance on the estates of the Dukes of Sutherland and Argyll. After a few humorous hits he sat down amid a wild wave of applause.

Rev. Mr. Carey seconded the motion and expressed his good will to Ireland and her cause in a few kind, serious words.

Rev. Dr. Burns was the guest of Rev. Dr. Cochrane in the city.

Among the clergy present, besides those mentioned, were Rev. Fathers O'Reilly, of Macton; O'Connell, of Paris; Cogan, of Elora; Toomey, of St. Basil's; and Rev. Dr. Beattie, of First Presbyterian Church, and Dr. MacIntyre, of Brantford Ladies' College.

AT WINGHAM.

appreciative audience, sympathetic, unreservedly enthusiastic, and a full and well rendered programme made Monday evening last one to be looked back upon with gratification by the C. M. B. of Wingham. As the delightful audience again and again manifested its approval by hearty bursts of applause, it is reasonable to suppose that the promoters of the entertainment had their gratification later on. To say that the concert was a pronounced success is putting the fact mildly. Mr. B. Flanagan greatly presided. His opening speech was neat, appropriate and effective. He clearly pointed out the prominent national characteristic of the Irish people as extreme devotion to their country in prosperity and adversity, earlier and later times. The proverb, "Irish wit was also referred to. The Irishman, intelligent and intelli- gence, reviewed the present unhappy condition of the Emerald Isle and the effect of being made by "England's greater statesman," "the Grand Old Man of the 'People's Willam," to do her judgment and effect a union of heart and hand with England. Ireland's right to a measure self-government was asserted fairly and clearly. He expressed the wish that a dark cloud might soon pass over, England, Ireland and Scotland being more closely bound together by a union of interests and sentiments. A pre- overture by the band was an enjoy- opening to the musical part. The pro- at were—Messrs. Kincaid, Dean, Mc- and Sebastian. In an instrument, National Soloist, Mr. M. Brennan. Nona Dinsley manipulated the piano the amazement and great delight of audience; and at a later stage captivated their hearers in their splendid renditions the A. B. C. duet. Their coolness, accompaniment and proficiency at so early an age was a promising future and careful and pro- training, "Pretty little Primrose" ploosely and effectively. The soloists, B. Flanagan, W. C. T. and the choir in the Zion Church, Ham- sang the "Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle" with all the vigor and pathos of a patron of the Green Isle. At a later with his fine clear voice, full of cool and disciplined power, he most effectively rendered, "The Isle that's Crowned with Shamrocks," and that noble and undying selection, "The of the World." Mr. B. Flanagan's splendid expression, energy and voice, gave "Barney O'Hen," and equal emphasis and acceptance, la- "The Barney." Stirring in sen- and captivating in air, "The Pilot" was rendered in fine voice and with feeling, by Messrs. Geo. W. par- China. With genuine perfection the sentiment of the song was the ability, cleanness and appropriate of Mr. McKeenle rected "Shamrock of Miss Lilla O'Connor, of Brussels, in past Kissing Time," and "Rock Baby," did herself justice and realized the expectations of her admirers, as a singer. The beautiful and melody, "The Harp that once Tara's Hall" and "The Irish" was tenderly given by Miss Duffy, and sung in true Irish style and of an inimitable way, Mr. F. W. of Blyth, rendered several fine character selections. Mr. L. Flanagan's "Miss Fogarty's Christmas Carols" more especially in "Where the Grows Green," did credit to self and greatly pleased the audience. The performance of "Makin' of a Man" in Irish, in- imately pleased the young, and gratified those who so per- formed in palmier days by Miss Gilding," was beautifully rendered by Misses Haulford, Billington, Patterson. Uproarious laughter induced by Mr. W. Shane's remark, "I haven't for a Long time been in the 'Polish Boy' Miss Jen- tronic talent—fine articulation and new, emotional expression and

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