

Italy from the material standpoint is yet but a second rate power. Notwithstanding the bragadochio of its ministers it is neither very rich nor very powerful. But taken from the moral standpoint, Italy represents ideas of a truly formidable character.

The Italy of to-day is typical of the right of usurpation substituted for the right of legitimate sovereignty, the right of force substituted for the right of individuals. Italy in Rome personifies justice, majesty, sanctity itself, oppressed by brutal violence and blackest perfidy. The Italy of to-day is revolution crowned, exalted, glorified.

Alliance with Italy augurs no happy result. From the day on which the shells of Orsini frightened the third Bonaparte into an impious and inglorious course, the empire inaugurated under such promising auspices fell from precipice to precipice even unto Sedan. Radical decomposition had entered into the vitals of the empire and the constitution of 1852 ignominiously perished. An alliance with Italy is an alliance with revolution, and revolution never spares its allies. By this manner of alliance Austria and Germany, two powerful empires, bind themselves to maintain in Italy the rule of usurpation and sacrilege. Austria will know those of its subjects characterized by friendliness to Italy, and can justly appreciate the social and moral worth of the pro-Italian agitators that disturb its tranquility. Revolutionary Italy will in the concert of the German powers play the same part acted by the Irredentist party in Trent and Trieste.

Revolutionary supremacy in Italy is, officially at least, recognized and protected by the alliance which all good men must deplore.

This alliance has also assumed the protection of anarchy in Franco. Anarchy or war is now the watch word of the allied powers.

Russia is excluded from the alliance. Submission to nihilism is evidently required as the essential qualification to its admission into the concert of the powers. So long as Russia struggles against disorder, so long as she seeks to preserve her power and authority, so long in fact as she resists the revolutionary tendencies of the age, so long will she be condemned to distrust and isolation. There can be no doubt that alliances such as that concluded between Italy and the German powers must produce within these monarchies a reaction menacing to their very existence. How times have changed since 1815! The great work of that year was an alliance of the monarchies against the aggressiveness of radicalism. Then Austria and Prussia held the House of Bourbon in suspicion as being lukewarm in its conservatism. But times have, we repeat, changed since the Holy Alliance secured for Europe forty years of peace at home and abroad. The work of 1815, salutary for all peoples concerned, for Italy as for France and Russia, for Austria and for Germany; the work destroyed by the ambition of the House of Savoy, aided by Napoleonic complicity, should have been in their own interest taken up again by the powers of Europe. But they prefer an alliance of disorder and ruin. All we can in the presence of actual events say is that unless a salutary reaction sets in against the contaminating influences of such an alliance the monarchical system of Europe is doomed to destruction.

#### SACRED MUSIC.

St. Peter's Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday evening, on the occasion of the first monthly sacred service on behalf of the new Cathedral building fund. The service commenced with a powerful rendering of the "Kyrie" and "Gloria" from "Haydn's Mass, in C No. 2." A brief but feeling address was made by Rev. Father Tiernan, in which he thanked all the strangers for their presence, impressing the fact that the new cathedral was, above all, a house of God, and as such asked every person's mite. Despite the oppressive heat, the whole congregation waited until the conclusion of the service, and the music created a profound impression. The masses were considerably strengthened by the presence of Mr. J. F. Egan, of Hamilton, who sang the "Ecce Deus" perfectly. Our local baritone, Mr. J. T. Dalton, in addition to his well-known abilities as a vocalist, displayed an unknown ability as a skilful conductor. We wish the Rev. Father success in his future sacred evenings towards the funds of the sacred edifice which is to adorn our city. It is expected these pleasant affairs will take place monthly hereafter.

#### THE PAPAL CIRCULAR.

We have at length what are said to be the exact words of the Papal circular to the Irish bishops on the subject of the Parnell Testimonial Fund. We commend the document to the earnest perusal of our readers. It is couched in the following terms:

"Whatever may be the case as regards Mr. Parnell himself and his objects, it is, at all events, proved that many of his followers have on many occasions adapted the rules of conduct in open contradiction to the rules laid down by the Supreme Pontiff in his letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and contained in the instructions sent to the Irish bishops by the Sacred Congregation, and unanimously accepted by them at their recent meeting in Dublin. It is true that, according to these instructions, it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances and to strive for their rights; but always at the same time, observing the divine maxim to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice; and remembering also that it is wicked to further any cause no matter how just, by illegal means.

"It is therefore the duty of all the clergy, and especially of the bishops, to curb the excited feelings of the multitude, and to take every opportunity with timely exhortations to recall them to the justice and moderation which are necessary in all things, that so they may not be led away by greed of gain to mistake evil for good or to place their hopes of public prosperity in the shame of criminal acts. Hence it follows that it is not permitted to any of the clergy to depart from these rules themselves, or to take part in or in any way promote, movements inconsistent with prudence and with the duty of calming men's minds. It is certainly not forbidden to collect for the relief of distress in Ireland; but at the same time the apostolic mandates absolutely condemn such collections as are raised in order to inflame popular passions and to be used as the means for leading men into rebellion against the laws. Above all things, they, the clergy, must hold themselves aloof from such subscriptions when it is plain that hatred and dissensions are aroused by them, that distinguished persons are loaded with insults, that never in any way censures pronounced against the crimes and misdemeanors, and especially when it is asserted that the motive of true patriotism is in proportion to the amount of money given or refused—as to bring the people under the pressure of intimidation.

"In these circumstances, it must be evident to your Lordship that the collection called the 'Parnell Testimonial Fund' cannot be approved by this Sacred Congregation; and consequently it cannot be tolerated that any ecclesiastic, much less a bishop, should take any part whatever in recommending or promoting it. Meanwhile we pray God long to preserve your Lordship."

This document, as will be perceived at a glance, is framed with utmost care and caution, and is addressed solely to the bishops and clergy. The circular, by declaring that it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances and to strive for their rights within just limits, clearly proves that it was conceived in no spirit of hostility to the Irish struggle for national autonomy. It condemns not the national movement in any of its legitimate phases, but simply indicates a line of conduct to the clergy which, in their present divided state of opinion as to the merits and demerits of Mr. Parnell, is no one can deny, by far the safest, and certainly the most prudent that could be followed by them.

In fact, upon careful consideration of recent events, some of them of a very painful character in Irish political and ecclesiastical history, we must say that the line of conduct indicated for the clergy in the Papal circular is the only safe one for them to pursue. Let them heal their divisions, let them banish discord and dissensions from their ranks before enlisting themselves under one or other of the political standards raised in Ireland. A clergy exposing its divisions to the people inflicts on the cause of national freedom more real evil than ever a policy of clerical abstention from politics could bring about. Among so large and so intelligent a body of clergy as the priesthood of Ireland there will always be differences of opinion on the best mode of promoting Ireland's national aspirations, but the difference now prevailing amongst them on the present movement for the vindication of Irish rights is so very deep and wide-spread that nothing but the utmost prudence on the part of all of them, no matter what their views, can save the clerical order in Ireland from an irreparable loss of influence over the people. While expressing these views we still adhere to the opinion we have already expressed that the duty of the Irish nationalist party is to place its case fully before the Holy Father with the purpose of removing any misrepresentation of which it complains. This done, no man, however ardent his Irish patriotic sentiments, can complain of any action that may be taken by the Holy See in regard of Irish affairs. The Supreme Pontiff is the father of all the faithful. Amongst the faithful none are dearer to him than the Irish, his most devoted children. No man then can pretend that any representation or protestation of theirs, or of any portion of them, will not receive at his hands the most careful consideration, and that acting upon his knowledge of their condition and circumstances, he will not advise them to that which is best. That staunch patriotic journal, the North Western Chronicle, has assumed a position on this question so sound and so correct that we gladly place its views before our readers:

"The Pope's letter is addressed only to the Irish clergy, for their own guidance as Bishops and priests. It contains no allusion to the Irish people, except to say that it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances and to strive for their rights, while at the same time seeking God's justice, and remembering the wickedness of illegal means in furthering even a just cause. We have here words most emphatic, recognizing the existence of serious grievances in Ireland, telling the Irish people that their cause is a just one, and bidding them to strive manfully for their rights. Will Irishmen censure the Pope because he does not approve wicked and illegal means, Phoenix Park murders and dynamite explosions? If they permit him to refrain from giving his approval to such modes of warfare, they will allow that he could not have spoken more forcibly in favor of Ireland than he has done.

"Of course, the Pope desired that Bishops and priests would refrain to a greater extent than some have hitherto done from the public and often angry discussion of political affairs in Ireland. Is it not his right to do so? Is not the Pope the head of the ecclesiastical regimen of the Church the world over, and is he not the judge of what befits or not the sacred ministry? If the Irish Bishops find reason to complain, it is their business to send their respectful protest to their chief pastor; the Irish laymen are in no manner concerned. Politics in any country are not the proper fields for the exercise of ecclesiastical zeal. Priests, the sanctuary; to laymen the forum. When the Irish layman refuses to stand alone in the forum, and persists in dragging thither with him the priest, he confesses his own impotence, his own nullity. If he has been long a misfortune with the Irish people, that is not his fault, but with being left to themselves to conduct their political affairs, they assume control over the clergy, whom they would compel to be their political henchmen.

The Chronicle then proceeds, with the same soundness of view, to say:

"We have to bear in mind that whatever our own convictions are regarding the present affairs of Ireland all Catholics in Ireland are not of one accord on these questions. The Chronicle has been and is the staunch supporter of the actions of the Land League; it has never lost faith in the wisdom and the sterling patriotism of Charles Stewart Parnell. But at the same time the Chronicle knows that many Irish Catholics in Ireland have other ideas and on this account, whatever Irish laymen may say or do under the influence of approval in favor of the agitation, it is obliged in all candor to confess that it sees no propriety in a priest occupying the time of the sermon on Sunday, as some priests are reported to have done, in denouncing the opponents of the League, nor a few of whom had come to the church to hear mass and to listen to the Gospel of Christ. Important and valued as the Irish Land League is, religion is above it within God's temple and in the performance of the ministerial duties of priests and Bishops."

Our contemporary thus tersely concludes its reflections on this important topic.

"To Caesar the things that are Caesar's; to God the things that are God's. We are willing that Irishmen fight out the interests of Ireland; but we are also willing that the Church be left to take care of the interests of souls. Irish politicians, Irish orators and Irish journalists will do well to entrust the Church to the keeping of the successor of Peter. If they manage Ireland, as well as he manages the Church, all will be satisfactory to themselves and to those who hope and pray that Ireland's grievances be soon redressed, the rights of Irishmen guaranteed to them, and English oppression in Ireland be soon brought to an end forever and ever."

These opinions of our contemporary have a clear North Western ring that commend them to favor. Ireland's first duty is to keep itself right with Rome. That duty fulfilled, neither British brute force at home, nor British cunning; nor misrepresentation abroad, can prevent the old land attaining that freedom to which it is unquestionably entitled and for which its sons will never cease battling.

#### MONTREAL NOTES.

**FETE DIEU.** All night Saturday, May 29th, there was a heavy downpour of rain. The streets were consequently so muddy that the solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament, which usually leaves Notre Dame Church at 9.30 a. m. on the Sunday after the feast of Corpus Christi, had to be postponed until 4 p. m.

**THE ARCHES.** Was headed by a squad of City Police, followed by the Crucifix and a number of Acolytes. The different French Canadian societies and congregations came next and were followed by the Priests of St. Sulpice who immediately preceded the canopy. His Lordship Bishop Lorrain of Montreal bore the Ostensorium and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Sentenne and Beaudet. The 65th Battalion formed a guard of honor to the Blessed Sacrament. In rear of the canopy came the judges, members of the bar and prominent citizens immediately followed by the Catholic young men's society and the other Irish societies.

About thirty societies besides the congregations of the different churches took part in the procession and it is estimated that fully 15,000 persons were in line. The whole line of march was profusely decorated.

At the corner of Lagache and St. Jean streets was a quadruple arch having in its centre an altar before which two boys swung censers.

At the corner of Lagache and Visitation streets a beautiful Repository was erected. Here on arrival of the Canopy there was a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After benediction the procession moved down Visitation st. and along St. Mary's st. to the church of Notre Dame where a final benediction was held and the procession broke up.

**THE MOTTOES** on the various arches were nearly all in Latin and were very appropriate. Some

of them were: *Ecce Panis Angelorum, O Sacerdos Hostia, Jesus en Passant, Benis te Enfants, Ecce Agnus Dei, etc.*

One can scarcely realize the grandeur and solemnity of the occasion unless he has actually assisted at the ceremony.

#### COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

A meeting of the Committee of seven appointed by the Alumni of the College of Ottawa, on the 25th inst., to arrange preliminaries for the first annual meeting of the former students of the College on the 19th of June next, and draft a constitution and by-laws for the good government of the alumni association then proposed to be organized, was held in the college on Monday, the 25th inst. Rev. Father Whelan was called to the chair and Messrs. J. L. Olivier and F. R. Latchford appointed secretaries.

On the motion of Rev. Father Coffey, seconded by Mr. J. A. Pinard, it was resolved that the following circular be addressed to all the alumni of the College of Ottawa, and that in view of the shortness of the time to elapse before the day was fixed for the proposed annual meeting and the difficulty of otherwise reaching many of them, and acquainting them with the steps already taken and the object had in view by the meeting of the alumni on the 25th of May inst., the Catholic press be requested to give it publication.

Ottawa, May 28, 1893.

The undersigned have the heartfelt pleasure, to convey you information that at a large alumni of the college of Ottawa, held in this city on the 25th inst., J. H. Curran Esq., Q. C., M. P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the formation of an alumni association in connection with that institution is desirable and that steps should be immediately taken to give effect to this desire.

In furtherance of this resolution there was struck a committee of seven, consisting of His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa, Dr. P. St. Jean, the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P. St. Patrick's, Ottawa, the Rev. Father Coffey, of the Catholic Record, London, G. J. O'Doherty, Esq., Barrister, Ottawa, and Messrs. J. A. Pinard, J. L. Olivier and F. R. Latchford, with instructions to arrange the preliminaries for a general meeting of the Alumni of the College of Ottawa, to be held in the College Hall on the 19th of June next at four o'clock p. m. and to adopt a constitution and by-laws for the good government of the proposed alumni association which shall be submitted for the consideration of that meeting.

The Committee therefore urgently and respectfully request your attendance at the meeting on the day and at the hour named. Your cordial co-operation is here invited in the promotion of the views and in the realization of the earnest hopes and unanimous desires of the meeting held on the 25th inst., to place on a solid foundation an association that will redound to the honor of our Alma Mater by enlarging its influence, furthering the cause of Catholic education, promoting the interests of good citizenship, diffusing a spirit of fellowship and fraternity amongst the Alumni themselves, and finally proving a veritable monument to the zeal and gratitude of the students of the College of Ottawa.

You are requested to inform us at your earliest convenience, but not later than the 8th of June next, as to your opinion on the project of forming the association, with any suggestions you may think fit to offer in regard thereof. On receipt of your reply there will be forwarded you the heads of the proposed constitution as designed by the committee, with a programme of the proceedings to take place at the meeting to be held on the 19th of June.

J. L. OLIVIER,  
F. R. LATCHFORD,  
Joint Secretaries.

Needless to remark that the Secretaries will be happy to hear from any of the former students of the college who may not see the above circular till after the 8th of June, and who may nevertheless desire to attend the annual meeting or be enrolled as members of the proposed alumni association.

In accordance with the request of the committee we heartily publish its circular and ask of our friends of the Catholic press, both in Canada and the United States, to do likewise. The alumni of the College of Ottawa are scattered through every Province of the Canadian Dominion, and every state of the American Union, and many of them holding positions of the highest trust and gravest responsibility, all of them honored citizens of whatever commonwealth in which their lot is cast. Their organization therefore into an active and efficient association working for the high interests proposed, is a matter of congratulation to every friend of Catholic education, and must prove of the greatest benefit to that noble cause.

#### FROM PERTH.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary will visit Perth for the purpose of giving confirmation at the close of the present month. By the proceeds of a Bazaar held in January last, the ever zealous and indefatigable pastor of Perth, the Rev. John S. O'Connor, was enabled to wipe off a church debt of 14 years' standing and complete the magnificent new spire of his church 172 feet in height, and certainly one of Perth's chief architectural ornaments.

Father O'Connor is an active member of the Perth Board of Education and is besides entitled to a seat on the Board of County Examiners of Lanark.

The separate school is in a flourishing condition, thanks to the efficient management and scholarly attainments of the teachers, Mr. Michael James and Miss Maggie Dowdall.

There is evidently a bright future in store for Perth. The location thereof, the C. P. railway shops, has already brought about a material increase in its population and added greatly to the business activity of the town. But the completion of the Tay Canal and of the Ontario and Quebec Railway now in course of rapid construction will, it is with good reason believed, make Perth, which has always been justly noted as one of the prettiest towns in Canada, one of its most active commercial centres.

#### CORPUS CHRISTI.

##### An Imposing Celebration of the Fete Dieu.

Sunday, the 27th, was Procession Sunday, being in reality the celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi, which is properly the first Thursday after Whit Sunday, and which was instituted in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar. Not being a festival of obligation it was not solemnized on the Thursday, but on the following day, the 27th, and to participate in the proceedings, its observance this year till the Sunday following. The heavy rain of Saturday night rendered it highly probable that no outside observation of the day would take place, as the streets were deep with mud yesterday morning. However, as the day was bright and drying it was determined to postpone the procession from the morning till the afternoon.

**ACTIVE PREPARATIONS** were made for the event during the day, and the preparations in the streets through which the procession was to pass were put in place with singular rapidity. The school of the Christian Brothers on Sussex street was with flags, and the greater portion of St. Andrew street was also handsomely decorated. King street did not afford much chance for a display of bunting, but it was well lined with evergreens. Murray street was also well decorated. There were but two depositories on the route, one in front of the residence of Mr. Regis Roy on St. Andrew street, and the other in front of the Church of the Congregation des Hommes de Murray street. The latter was particularly handsomely got up, and the services there were of the most impressive character.

**PONTIFICAL MASS** was celebrated in the Basilica at 9 o'clock in the morning by Bishop Duhamel, Vicar-General Routhier, Fathers Bouillon and Campeau, and others assisting. No sermon was delivered on the occasion. Mr. Dionne presided at the organ, and the usual Basilica choir was present under the leadership of Mr. Stanislaus Drapeau. The music used was the ordinary Gregorian chant. The announcement was made by Father Bouillon that

**THE PROCESSION** would take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon after Vespers. By that time all the streets about the Basilica were thronged with spectators, and troupe after troupe of the societies to take part in it marched out on the ground. The marshals had no easy task to reduce the chaotic mass to an orderly line of march, but under the energetic direction of Father Bouillon succeeded in doing so. The procession was probably the largest which has been seen in Ottawa of its kind for a good while past as fully four thousand persons must have been present in it. Among the

**SPECIAL FEATURES** of the day was the presence of the children, boys and girls of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and the St. Joseph's Orphanage, whose tidy, comfortable appearance attracted general notice. The large gathering of the members of the society of the "Immaculate Conception" in their black dresses, white vests and blue scarfs was another noticeable event. The members of the St. Joseph's Union and the Society of St. Peter made a good turn out.

**THE STE. ANNE'S BAND** took part in the proceedings, and along the line of march played several excellent selections in good style. The corps looked well, played well, and marched well.

**THE COLLEGE CADETS**, now consisting of two companies, presented a good appearance. They were under the command of Captain McGovern, and No. 2 company appeared in public for the first time in their new uniforms, neat and serviceable. The two companies numbered eighty all told, and after the service returned to the college, preceded by the Ste. Anne's band. In the procession they acted as guard of honor to

**THE BLESSED SACRAMENT**, which was carried by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel under a rich canopy, supported by six bearers and accompanied by a large body of his clergy in their richest robes of office. We have already given the order and route of the procession.—Ottawa Citizen, May 24th.

#### BRANTFORD LETTER.

**SODALISTS' RECEPTION.** On Sunday afternoon nine young ladies were received as members of the sodality of the Blessed Virgin. They were Misses Beckie Humphrey, Minnie Kew, Mary Ann Shanahan, Jennie Cahill, Jessie Donovan, Jessie Dalton, Maggie Kew, Emma Cahill and Maggie Donovan. The impressive reception ceremony was witnessed by quite a number of the congregation, who manifested great interest, as the confraternity has a member nearly every family in its roll. After the singing of the *Pater Noster* by all the members the candidates went forward to the railing; the secretary asked them if they wished to cherish a special devotion to the Blessed Virgin and their patron saint; if they were resolved to observe the rules and regulations; if they would always endeavor to promote the glory of God and devotion to His blessed Mother, to each of which they answered that they most earnestly wished it. The Spiritual Director, Rev. J. F. Lennon, then addressed them in reference to their duties as sodalists, and each candidate recited the formula of admission, and received the medal and ribbon of the sodality. Rev. P. Lennon afterwards addressed them to some length. He said the public act of consecration they had just performed would not be disregarded by a God who clothed the lily, who fed the sparrow, and without whose knowledge even a hair could not fall from our heads. A great purpose of the sodality and kindred societies was to counteract the evil influences of those who were united to hinder the work of God. Where men and women are banded together for the purpose of circulating books defaming the church, the members of the sodality should be ready to uphold it by word and example. Their first duty was to practise and promote the love of God, and there was no better means of doing this than by showing their devotion to His Holy Mother, who was given

to us on Mount Calvary to be a mother to us all. And she should be taken as a model by sodalists, for in her love for her divine Son she found consolation in all her great sorrows and strength to pass through the most bitter trials. So would we if we but fully appreciated his favors: we would come often to be in his company, and in his love find strength and happiness. At the conclusion of Father Lennon's instruction the *Te Deum* was said by the sodality, followed by their office, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the impressive ceremony. The officers of the sodality are: Rev. J. F. Lennon, director; Miss Jane McDermott, prefect; Misses Minnie Harrington and Kate Lannon assistants; Miss Maggie Harrington, secretary; Miss Mary Savage, treasurer. The members do not limit themselves entirely to spiritual work, for it was through their efforts the beautiful new carpet for the sanctuary was procured, which has been so much admired since the opening of the church.

The Expositor of May 25th said: "Mrs. R. A. Porell, late of Stratford, has been in the city for the past few weeks visiting friends previous to starting for Lincoln, Nebraska, where her husband has lately accepted a position in the land office of the B. & M. Railway. Since coming here her youngest child, a boy of four or five months, was taken sick, and died on Tuesday last. Much sympathy is felt for the young couple."

**DEATHS.** Mr. John Doherty, formerly of Dundas, died on Thursday of last week, after more than fulfilling the three score and ten allotted to man. He has lived with his son here for several years, and has of late been in very feeble health. He was taken to Dundas for burial.

On Sunday, Mr. Michael Cahill, of Stratford, brought a child to Brantford, to be buried.

#### FROM CHATHAM.

**ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.** Last Friday evening, St. Joseph's school authorities gave a grand musical and literary entertainment in the new exhibition hall of the school. Mr. O'Neil, the chairman of the Separate School Board occupied the chair. The spacious hall recently fitted up is well adapted for school entertainments and it could not have been more auspiciously opened than by the choice programme, literary and musical, which delighted the large audience assembled there on Friday evening. The Catholics of Chatham had well fed fond of possessing so handsome a school exhibition hall, while the talents and energy displayed by the head-master, Mr. O'Hagan, by whose able hands the programme was largely planned and sustained, are worthy of high praise. Mr. O'Hagan came to Chatham highly recommended as a teacher, and since his advent amongst us has proved himself far superior to the reputation and highest hopes entertained of him by his many friends.

The recitations and choruses of the children were of a quality that would have reflected credit on the pupils of any school in the Province. And yet how could it be otherwise. To teach mathematics successfully you must be a good mathematician. To teach classics successfully you must be a good classical scholar. Does it not hold equally that to teach reading and recitation well you must be a good reader? So carefully has Mr. O'Hagan trained the pupils in the art of reading correctly that not a word of recitation from even the youngest and most child-like voice was lost to the audience. And here let us particularly emphasize the fact that marked the evening's proceedings. The conduct, deportment, and manner of the pupils were highly commendable. The programme consisted of three choruses by some sixty girls, ranging from the ages of seven to sixteen, whose voices sweetly blending delighted the audience, especially in the Polish madrigal song, which was rapturously enjoyed. Among the recitations, Longfellow's "Old clock on the Stairs," a concert recitation, was given by twelve of the senior with excellent effect; the "Song of the Forge," a concert and solo recitation, was produced also admirably by eight boys and eight little girls appearing in a beautiful recitation entitled "Choosing." The latter was the work of the evening. The talents of Mr. O'Hagan, A. A., the popular head-master sparkled throughout the whole programme. He sang in fine voice "A Warrior Bold" and won a triumph in his recitation of Longfellow's beautiful poem "Sandalphon" and in response to a hearty encore gave in fine form "The Launch of the Ship." We regret that we cannot do justice to the able address on "Self-Culture," a theme which at his hands was treated in a scholarly and eloquent manner. Rev. Father Innocent, O. S. F., presided at the organ during the evening's entertainment with excellent effect.—Planet.

#### WEDDING BELLS.

The Canadian Capital was the scene of a happy event on the 2nd inst. in the marriage of Mr. Alexander McTavish Watt, of Montreal, and Miss Kate Emily Ryan, one of Ottawa's fairest Catholic daughters. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P. St. Patrick's, in the presence of many of the friends of both bride and bridegroom, amongst whom were Dr. Kelly, Brantford, Dr. Hill, Ottawa, Hon. John O'Connor, Q. C., Mr. Frank Newby and Major Mudge, Montreal, Jas. Goodwin, T. P. Foran, besides many lady friends. After a sumptuous *dejeuner* at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple left for New York. We extend them our best wishes and heartiest congratulations.

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CELEBRATION.**—Thursday, the 24th of May, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Guelph, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the society. Grand High Mass was sung at eight o'clock in the morning by the chaplain of the society, the Rev. Father Lorry, S. J. The Rev. Plants, S. J., acting as deacon and Mr. Aylward as subdeacon. Our Lady's choir furnished the music, which was of a superior class. After the gospel the Rev. Father Fleck preached an eloquent and earnest sermon which made a deep impression upon all present. A collection was taken up after the sermon for the benefit of the poor under the charge of the society in Guelph.