

before the Council in support of this action of the Committee. What London just now most urgently requires is the extension through its limits of the Ontario and Quebec R. R. from Ingersoll to Detroit.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

French arms in China having experienced two bitter humiliations, the people naturally and very justly lost patience with the Ferry government, which has ignominiously fallen. The defeat at Langson was the last straw to break the camel's back. On Monday last, long before the hour appointed for the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, the streets in the neighborhood of the legislative buildings were packed with excited crowds. A strong military force was put on duty to prevent a riot and preserve order in the Chamber. In the galleries was an excited crowd, which showed its irritation over the defeat at Langson by hurling denunciatory epithets at members of the Cabinet and their supporters as they entered. At the opening of the session Premier Ferry presented the government's request for a credit of forty million dollars on account of military operations in China, and furthermore moved the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the credit, demanding that the motion be given priority. This motion was rejected by a crushing majority of 308 to 161. The Premier immediately announced the resignation of the ministry, which has been accepted by President Grevy. The Ferry Cabinet retires amid the execration of all classes of people. It was a weak and unprincipled government, cowardly in its domestic policy, pusillanimous in its foreign relations. The war with China should have, from the very beginning, been carried on with the vigor and determination of a great nation such as France. A fourth-rate power had made a more effectual display of strength than France has shown in China. The despatch of fifty thousand French troops to that country, for the avowed purpose of reducing Peking itself, will bring the Celestials to a just appreciation of French valor and prowess. France cannot now retire from this conflict till the Chinese have been effectually humbled, and the fullest guarantee given by the Celestials either by the cession of territory or otherwise, that they acknowledge French supremacy.

THE LATE DR. CAHILL.

On Monday, the 9th of March, the mortal remains of the patriot priest were consigned to their last resting place on Irish soil. The body of the deceased priest had arrived in Dublin on Sunday evening, the 9th. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock the final ceremonies began in the Church of St. Paul, Arran Quay. The church was filled to overflowing. After solemn high Mass, the casket containing the remains of the illustrious divine was carried to an open hearse and then conveyed to Glasnevin, attended by an immense cortege. The lord mayor, high-sheriff, and other civic officials, as well as the clergy who had taken part in the ceremonies in the church, were all in attendance. A Dublin letter thus speaks of the last sad and impressive scene:

"The casket was taken to the O'Connell circle immediately on reaching Glasnevin, and the funeral service was read by Father Coffey. Father Murphy then read the 'De Profundis,' and finished by reciting three Paters and Aves for the 'Old Country,' and with a call of 'God Save Ireland,' which was fervently responded to by the kneeling multitude. The coffin was then deposited in the grave, and one of the most impressive and significant ceremonies which even the Irish capital has witnessed, since the remains of Terence Bellew McManus were laid at rest in the same Irish earth of Glasnevin, came to an end."

If ever an Irishman loved Ireland, this eminent divine, whose dying wish that his dust should be consigned to Irish earth has just been carried out, loved that dear old land. His powerful pen was ever wielded in the defence of her rights and in the exposure of her enemies with an ardor and a disinterestedness that characterize the true patriot. We join our feeble prayer to that of our countrymen throughout the world that eternal rest may be his and perpetual light ever shine upon him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Rev. Father O'Gorman, a young priest lately from Ireland, now stationed at Prescott, Ont., is rapidly winning favor and confidence in that vicinity by zeal in the holy ministry, and eloquence in the pulpit.

—We extend a cordial greeting to the *Canadian Freeman*, published at Kingston, Ont., by Messrs. Ciolari and Dalry. The *Freeman* gives promise of brilliancy and usefulness. We wish it long life and prosperity.

—We are pleased to learn from the Rochester Morning *Examiner* that in the Orphan's Benefit Concert given in the city hall there on the 17th ult. Miss E. Coppinger, of London, took part. The *Examiner* informs us that the hit of the evening was made by this gifted young

lady who, as a violin soloist, was twice encored. Miss Coppinger, adds the *Examiner* displayed a skilful execution and possesses great talent.

THE ORILLIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

It has often been charged against our Catholic schools that they are inefficient. That they are in some cases lacking in efficiency is very true. But we do maintain that where the Catholic Separate Schools of Ontario are properly supported by the people, and where the generous support of the people is supplemented by the vigilance and care of the pastor, our schools are second to none in efficiency. One of the very best Catholic schools of the Province is that of Orillia, a fact upon which we may justly compliment Father Campbell, the teachers and people of that busy and enterprising town. The Orillia *Newsletter*, reviewing the results of the last High School Entrance Examination, said:

"From the returns below it will be seen that Miss Overend, with one assistant, has half as many passed pupils from the Separate School into the High School as have passed in from the Public School with its staff of eight teachers. The school census just taken gives the number of children attending the Public School for 1884, 617, and the number of children attending the Separate School 107. The Public School has therefore over six times as many pupils as the Separate School and half as many passed pupils into the High School. The Separate School has 23 passed pupils per teacher, the Public School 11 per teacher, notwithstanding its long standing. The number of passed pupils in the Separate School is nearly five per cent. of the year's attendance; in the Public School it is one and a third per cent."

The same journal, in another place, speaking of the local public schools, pays the following tribute to the Catholic Separate School of that town:

"With a staff of eight teachers there is not that progress among the children we might expect. In fact there are a number of children in town whose education is nil and there are others going to the Separate School where they are encouraged and well taught, the teachers there evidently being animated with a praiseworthy ambition to excel in their work."

THE NORTH-WEST COMMISSION.

We cannot but congratulate the government on its choice of the three commissioners to investigate the half-breed claims. Mr. W. P. R. Street, C. C., of this city, who has been appointed chairman of the commission, is one of the ablest and most highly esteemed members of the profession in this Province. He brings to the discharge of his duty not only rare legal attainments, but an honesty and firmness of purpose that will prove invaluable in the fulfilment of that duty. The second Commissioner is Amedee Forget, Esq., of Regina, secretary of the North-West Council. Mr. Forget has now been many years a resident of the North-West and is, no doubt, fully acquainted with the questions that will come before the Commissioners for adjudication. The third Commissioner is the Hon. Maxime Goulet, of St. Boniface, Man. Mr. Goulet was born at St. Boniface in 1855, and educated at St. Boniface College. He was five years in the service of the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Co. He was for some years a member of the House of Assembly of Manitoba, and at one time a member of the executive council with the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture. It will be a source of genuine satisfaction to the country at large to know that the Commission is at once to begin its labors. Their report will be awaited with much anxiety and interest.

It is to be hoped that late as it is in the day to appoint this Commission its labors will be crowned with success. Too late as it is to have prevented bloodshed, it is never too late to remove grievances of the character of those complained of by the Metis of the North-West.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

On Tuesday, the 10th of March, assembled in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, the Canons and Parish Priests of the Diocese of Dublin to select the names of the ecclesiastics they deemed best fitted to fill the Archbishop's throne left vacant by the death of the late Cardinal MacCabe. The proceedings were exceedingly solemn, opening with the Mass of the Holy Ghost. Each voter before casting his ballot made oath that he was influenced by no other motive than the interests of God and His Church. The result of the voting was the placing of the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, Vicar Capitular of the diocese, at the head of the list by an overwhelming majority. The next on the list was the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, assistant Bishop to the late Cardinal. Dr. Tynan holds the third and Dr. Woodcock the fourth place. The actual number of votes given is as follows: Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, dignissimus, 46; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, dignior, 12; Dr. Tynan, dignus, 10; Most Rev. Dr. Woodcock, 2.

In a very able article on this important ecclesiastical event, the *Freeman's Journal* says that the vote takes no one

by surprise, that for many years Dr. Walsh has been in the hope and prayers of the clergy of the country at large, specially of the priests of his native diocese, Dublin, who are all legitimately proud of his eminence as a scholar and his prudence and foresight as an administrator. The *Freeman* points out that besides his professional erudition and his marvellous power of work, his close and confidential relation with all the bishops of Ireland and his exalted, as well as responsible position as head of the great College of Maynooth, have naturally marked out Dr. Walsh for the highest ecclesiastical station, where knowledge and power of work and tact in managing men and questions of the day are imperatively needed. The *Freeman* draws its comments to a close, remarking:

"As laymen, we cannot withhold the expression of our liveliest gratification that in this appointment—the first and most important in the Irish Church—the laity of all grades and shades of politics are united heart and soul with the clergy. In olden times the Church used to ask in the selection of her chief pastors for an opinion from the laity as well as from her priests. In the present instance even this help is not wanting for a safe decision. The same voice is from the country Press as from the city, and even from beyond the Channel. In politics Catholics of this country differ notably from their English brethren, but on the question of the succession to the See of Dublin they and we present the good and pleasing sight of united brethren."

We are safe in saying that there has never in the history of the Irish Church occurred a vacancy in any of its episcopal sees in which the Irish race everywhere take such a deep interest as in this of Dublin. It is the earnest prayer of every child of Erin that the choice of the Holy Father may fall upon some one whose administration will show tact in the managing of the men and questions of the day, and all believe that his choice will so fall.

PEACE OR WAR.

It now seems that Russia will be forced to accept the terms of the British ultimatum. On Monday last, the Marquis of Hartington was enabled to announce in the House of Commons that the latest advice the government had received from St. Petersburg were to the effect that a peaceful solution of the Russo-Afghan question was more prominent than at any time since the difficulty had first arisen. The vigorous policy of the British Government has narrowed the issue. The Russians were told that they had to withdraw from the positions they occupy in the Ameer's territory or England would take up arms in defence of her ally. Until the issuance of this ultimatum, there were several courses open to the Czar. He might voluntarily withdraw his troops from the territory in dispute, consenting to abide by the arbitration of the Commission on which Sir Peter Lumsden represented England, or he might decide that they should remain where they were without encroaching further on the forbidden ground; or, in the third place, he might strive to kill time by tedious exchanges of communications till a favorable moment arose for a dash on Herat. The bold course adopted by Britain has evidently, for the moment at least, arrested Russian progress towards India. It is almost impossible, however, to believe that Russia will peacefully consent to fall back at the dictates of England. As the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* has it:

"Russia cannot fall back at the command of England and acknowledge herself beaten, without loss of prestige, and prestige is to her in Central Asia what it is to England in India. The Turcoman tribes occupying the extensive tract south-east of the Caspian Sea are held in subjection only by such experiences as the slaughter of Geok Tepe, and their belief that their conquerors are invincible. Should that idea be overthrown by any display of weakness on Russia's part, the latter would be obliged to repeat the bloody work of the last ten years at a sacrifice of men and treasure scarcely less than was with England would involve."

It may turn out, notwithstanding Baron De Giers' promise that the Russian representative would meet Sir Peter Lumsden in April, that this promise has been given to secure the Russians time to make adequate preparations for a contest which at best is but postponed for a brief period.

PERSONAL.

We are pleased to learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto has returned to his episcopal residence much improved in health.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston has been suffering for some weeks from an acute affection of the eyes. We hope to hear of His Lordship's early and complete convalescence.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, the blessing of the palms was, on Sunday last, performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Carberry, and the palms distributed to a very large congregation.

From the *Hamilton Times* we learn that an influential meeting of the parishioners of St. Patrick's, Hamilton, was held after Vespers on last Sunday evening "to make the necessary arrangements for presenting Very Rev. Father Keough with a testi-

monial expressive of the feelings of respect entertained for him by the congregation and the community in general, on the occasion of his severing his connection with St. Patrick's to take charge of the Parish of Dundas. The committee's report was encouraging and satisfactory, a good sum being realized. The ladies of the Sodality have also taken an active part and are prepared to furnish his parlor with a good substantial set. The presentation will be made in St. Patrick's school-house, on Tuesday evening April 7th."

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The latest despatches from the North-West clearly and unmistakably indicate that Canada is face to face with a gigantic Indian outbreak. With reason indeed did His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, when asked the other day as to the commission just appointed by the government, exclaim, "Too late—too late." After earnest and repeated warnings in 1869, which, if acted upon would have prevented the troubles of that and the following year, the Canadian authorities persisted in a course which drove the Metis into rebellion. Archbishop Tache was recalled from Rome to assist in quelling the disturbance. He did his duty nobly, as became a priest and citizen, but faith was broken with him.

The country will not suffer any further continuance in a policy of weakness and error. The Indians have taken Battleford, and killed agent Nichols, of the File Hill Reserve, and nothing short of the most vigorous measures will restore peace throughout the territories. To restore it blood must now be shed. But we feel confident that the government will not appeal in vain to the spirit and manhood of Canadians, to stamp out this rising. In every Canadian breast the sentiments of Mr. Blake as to the arming of our citizen soldiery will find ready echo. "No matter," said he, "what the condition of things may be, no matter what it may cost, no matter what express trains you may have to use to get them there, no matter through what territory they may have to go, I hold it would be nothing short of murder to send them up with arms inferior to any."

Let the rising be put down and put down effectually and completely. The honor of the country, the interest of the people, the safety of our isolated settlements in the North-West, demand that this be done. Thousands of our brethren and kinsmen are scattered through that immense region, exposed to all the horrors of Indian savagery. Many a heart throughout the Dominion, and especially Ontario, beats with anxiety as to the fate of dear ones far off on the prairies, where, for aught we know, the lonely winds of the west are now singing their requiem, and the snow-clad earth reddened with their blood. Let the rebellion once suppressed, the majesty of the law asserted, and the lives of murdered citizens avenged, justice must be done the people of every race and origin in the North-West. The people of Canada will be satisfied with nothing less than the removal of every grievance that the red-man and the half-breed complain of, and the extension of every constitutional privilege enjoyed by the older Provinces to the people of the Territories. And they will also demand with the firmness of righteous indignation that the men who, by incompetency and the pursuit of selfishness, have led the government into this crisis, be dismissed the public service they have too long disgraced.

WHAT AN "OUTSIDER" SAYS.

Not only from our Catholic patrons but often from our many Protestant readers do we receive testimonials of approval and confidence. We submit to our readers one of these testimonials:

Idleton, March 21st, 1885.
Thomas Coffey, Esq., Catholic Record, London, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I feel at a loss in not getting your paper since I stopped paying for it. I felt as an outsider from your church—that in subscribing for it your paper was worth so much more than the best paper in the city. If I were a member of your church I would be more emphatic in my approval. As it is, you will find enclosed my subscription for one year to your valuable paper. WM. PATRICK.

Our non-Catholic friends well understand that in fighting the battle of Catholicism we preach no gospel of hatred, but one of peace and good-will; that it is not with our fellow-men we do battle, but with the errors of the day that delude so many.

CONCERT AT INGERSOLL.

We are pleased to learn that there will be given at Ingersoll on Easter Monday, a grand concert in aid of the church funds. Among those to take part in the programme are: Master George Fox, the phenomenal violinist, of Walkerton, Ont., now under the tuition of Prof. Bowman, Hamilton, who will appear with his pupil; the Misses Hughton, of St. Thomas; Miss Reidy, Stratford; and Miss Cameron, Strathroy, together with Dr. Sippi, and Messrs. Drougole and Skinner, of London. The concert promises to be a brilliant success.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

liberty the more we will love Canada, whose just and fair laws commend themselves to every Irish heart. I have no sympathy with grumblers, be they English, Irish or Scotch. I remember well the words of D'Arcy McGee where he says:

"Our race—the Celtic race—remains limbs of a life once so glorious. Prescribed upon their native plains, Far-parted by the deep Atlantic, But heaven for us has stars and suns, And earth a creed, a need, a mission, Then let us hush our wearied complaints And mend like men our own condition."

Our duty, then, as Irishmen in Canada is plain. It is to bring to the achievement of success the conditions of success. It is to cultivate those virtues that for centuries have won for Ireland the admiration of the world. Let us adorn our homes with intelligence and temperance. Let us treat with respect the sympathies—may, more, I might say, the prejudices, of those who may differ from us in national feeling. Let us show to the world that our most devoted love for Ireland is compatible with the highest form of Canadian patriotism and Canadian citizenship; that the more fondly we are attached to our mother the more dearly and truly we are wedded to the bride of our heart; that where the maple leaf waves above Irish homes of comfort there are hearts that beat for beloved Erin—there are bosoms that swell with pride at the praise of her name—there are souls that dream of the restored sceptre of her greatness.

"I dreamt a dream—'twas Ireland seen In distant years beyond, Enthron'd and crown'd a beauteous gem, And nations pass'd before her And courtiers graced her halls, And the sound of mirth and freedom Proved her battlement and walls."

Pembroke Observer, March 21.

The Irishmen of Pembroke on Tuesday last celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint in the usual quiet but appropriate manner. There was no procession or street display of any kind. Service was held in the Roman Catholic church in the forenoon, when an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Cairns, of Montreal. In the evening, however, which the society turned out to attend the St. Patrick's Society concert in the Town Hall, for which unusual preparations had been made. Long before the hour set for opening the proceedings, the Hall was literally packed from end to end, every seat being occupied, and all the standing room as well. In fact a great many had to turn away from the doors for want of even the latter.

The Chair was occupied by Mayor Foster, and he was supported on the platform by Rev. Father Marion, of Douglas, and Rev. W. D. Ballantyne, and ex-Mayor Beatty and Mr. W. R. White. The concert opened by a few appropriate words from the Chairman, followed by an overture from the Silver Cornet Band, after which the somewhat lengthy and in many respects excellent programme was proceeded with. Songs were sung by Miss Annie Clark, Miss Blais, Miss Minnie O'Meara, Mrs. McKay and others, a song and minuet by Miss Mary Louise and Master Howe, a duet by Misses Dufour and a quartette by the Separate School children, all of whom rendered their pieces very pleasantly, and even brilliantly. Mr. W. R. White gave a reading, accompanied by a short address, and Mr. O'Hagan, B. A., and Mr. Thomas Tucker gave recitations. Short but stirring addresses were also delivered by the Police Magistrate, S. E. Mitchell, Esq., and by Mr. O'Hagan. The firemen contributed no less than three choruses in stentorian style, the solos being given by Mr. W. J. Douglas and Mr. Jas. E. Gorman. As there were about twenty of the boys in these choruses it is needless to say they caught the ear of the house, particularly in their rendition of "The Bold McIntyre."

A short farce, "Bounce," by the "Snow-flakes," a local amateur dramatic company of a good deal of experience and ability, was put on the boards in good style. The programme was brought to a close about 11 o'clock by the singing of "God Save the Queen." Miss Emma Fortin presided at the piano in her usual brilliant and efficient style.

The proceeds were upwards of \$141, a very large amount considering the low price of admission. It is estimated that there were over six hundred people present. The members of the St. Patrick's Society are to be congratulated on the success attending their entertainment, a success which was fully deserved, as they seem to have spared neither time nor pains in their effort to provide a pleasant evening. The arrangements were excellent in every respect, everything passed off smoothly and well, and we venture to say none went away dissatisfied.

Sarnia Sun, March 21st, 1885.

AT SARINIA.

In Sarnia, on the 17th, Rev. Father McKee, of Bothwell, delivered a very eloquent panegyric on St. Patrick after High Mass. The church was crowded in every part.

The concert in the Town Hall in the evening was one of the most successful that has ever been given in Sarnia. The hall was filled to overflowing, and probably over a hundred people were turned away—unable to get in. Every seat was occupied and a hundred chairs brought into requisition, and still men, ladies, and boys by the score had to stand up at the back and in the aisles throughout the whole time. How they gathered enough strength to do it, through the push and warmth, is hard to tell. The concert itself was good, commencing by "A Salute to Erin" by a full orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Trainor, and it was well given. "Mozart's Twelfth Mass" was next rendered by a grand chorus, which included Misses Milligan, Wenino, E. and J. Sullivan, M. and M. McElhannon, Broderick, McMahon, Boucher, Mahony, Griffin and Reddan as sopranos; Mrs. D. Laforge, and Miss K. Phelan as altos; Messrs. Goodrich, Trainor and Fitzgibbon as tenors, and Messrs. Laforge, Skellington and Buckley as basses. This chorus was under the special supervision of Mr. Skellington, and he is worthy of considerable credit for the successful manner in which it was rendered. Miss K. Hughton next gave "Pretty Fond Lillies" and did it so well that an encore was demanded. She then rendered "A Boy's Best Friend" in his

Mother." Joseph Trainor followed with a violin solo "De Beriot's 5th Arie Variet," and was promptly mentioned as one of the best violinists Sarnia has ever had the pleasure of seeing. A quartette from Fitzgibbon and Laforge came next. Master Chas. Butler, of St. Thomas, was down for the next song but it appears that when at the depot ready to start for home he was taken sick and could not come. "Ireland's Golden Age," a tableau, was given and Mr. P. J. Trainor and a full chorus rendered the "Cruskeen Lullaby." This was well given, and Mr. Laforge gave "O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove." The crown of the whole entertainment was the "St. Patrick's Day Parade" by ten juvenile Hibernians dressed up in soldiers uniforms and caps and by Bob McDonald, who carried a big, big sword. The uniforms were of green and white. The boys drilled like old regulars and completely captured the audience. They marched about the stage, going through all kinds of manoeuvres with a precision that did not imagine that the audience, who did not imagine that youths of that age could be taught to drill so well. Who drilled them? I became the question, and when it became known that El. Fitzgibbon was responsible for this spoke in the concert wheel he was highly complimented. The boys didn't forget to give *The Sun* a blast. The names of the boys who took part in it were McDonald, McDonald, McCart, Sullivan, Sullivan, Ward, Sterling, Sterling, Phelan and Lynch.

Professors Wood and Boardman rendered a violin duet, "De Beriot's Op. 83, File Du Regiment" in excellent style and Miss Hughton gave "The Emigrants' Farewell." Miss S. Gleeson and Mr. Vint were next in a violin duet, and El. Fitzgibbon waltzed on to the stage to the air of "Major Gilfather," which he sang and acted with such artistic touches that he had to give an encore. For this he made the hall ring to the melodious tunes of "Mrs. Brady's Piano-Forte." A full chorus then rendered "Come Back to Erin" in a splendid manner.

Miss M. Donnelly was the accompanist, which position she filled admirably. Taken all around the concert was an immensely successful in every way, and will net the church in the neighborhood of \$300.00. It was so satisfactory that the probabilities are it will become an annual affair, and the slight defects which may have crept into this one will be obliterated in the ones to come.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

The morning of the 17th opened with a bright clear sky and by 9 o'clock many were the sons of St. Patrick, with their colors flaunting in the air, that might be seen wending their way to the church of Our Lady of Lake Huron, where solemn high mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Father Bayard, pastor. Long before the hour arrived the large and beautiful church, which was neatly and appropriately decorated for the occasion, was filled to its utmost capacity. After the first gospel the learned and eloquent Father McKee, of Bothwell, ascended the pulpit and preached a most eloquent sermon appropriate to the feast of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland. The Rev. lecturer took for his text: "To teach ye all nations," etc.—Matt. 19:23-21 verses.

The Rev. Father first discoursed on the commission of Jesus Christ to his apostles, which was fulfilled according to Divine command, the Catholic Church preaching the gospel of Christ in every age since, and in every land. The 17th of March, he said, was especially dear to every Irish heart, for the mere mention of the name Patrick called up glorious reminiscences in connection with the life of the apostle who redeemed that "Emerald Green Isle" from the bonds of slavery and the superstitions of idolatry. There were days in every family for rejoicing, but the 17th of March was no ordinary day to the true sons of Erin; it was a day for exultation, a day when every true Irish heart burned with a glow to bow down and honor the man who had done so much for them and the progress of the Church of Christ, the one, holy, and apostolic. The speaker then reverted to the life and labors of St. Patrick in Ireland. He was, he said, born in Banagher, Tabernary, in the latter part of the fourth century, his mother being a niece of St. Martin of Tours. When in his sixteenth year a marauding band of barbarians seized and took into captivity young Patrick, whom they sold as a slave to an Irish pagan lord. While engaged in the capacity of a shepherd he took advantage of every means to learn the language, habits and peculiarities of the Irish race. After some time he made his escape to France, where he began to carry out the feelings of divine inspiration which animated his young and tender soul. To Rome he went, where he was raised to the sublime dignity of the priesthood and subsequently was consecrated bishop and sent on a mission to his beloved country, Ireland. As Patrick's bark drew near the shores of Erin the kings and nobles were holding a feast at Tara, which was in all its splendor and grandeur at that time. It was usual on such occasions for the pagan kings and priests to light a bonfire, while no other fire throughout the kingdom was allowed to burn under the penalty of death to the offender. St. Patrick, either ignorant of the law or not caring about it, lit a blazing fire in front of his tent, which was plainly seen from the hills of Tara. The monarch became very indignant and vowed to punish the daring offender. Accompanied by a large retinue he hastened, in his wrath, to where the saint was and when Patrick saw them approach he chanted the hymn:

"Come trust in chariots and some in horses, But we will invoke the name of the Lord." Patrick boldly proclaimed the truths of Christianity before the king and made such an impression on him and his followers that he was invited to preach his religion before the assembled nobles at Tara. Here took place the controversy of the true God, which St. Patrick illustrated by the shamrock, the pagan priests and nobles bowing down and accepting the true faith of Christ committed to them from the lips of the illustrious saint. During a mission of twenty-two years in Ireland St. Patrick founded fifty parishes, seven hundred churches, and raised four thousand ecclesiastics to the priesthood; erected a great many monasteries, filling them with holy men and women, schools and institutions of learning, besides the grand College at Armagh, which contained at that period 7,000 students. To St.

Continued on first page.