Cardinal Logue on Feast of St. Patrick.

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The following are some extracts from an important letter from His Eminence Cardinal Logue, which was read at all the Masses throughout the Archdiocese of Armagh on Sun

There are several reasons why celebrate the forthcoming should Feast of St. Patrick with special fer-I know that very little exho tation is needed to stir up in hearts of Irish Catholics feelings o rejoicing in the glories of the Apostle, of confidence in his aid and gratitude for his protection.

name Patrick acts like a spell every true son of Ireland, wherever his lot may be cast. It awakens the achoes of a past not less glorious in its sufferings than in its triumphs, calls up hallowed memories and trad tions, sheds a beam of light on the chequered history of our race, which makes one fact stand forth resplendant even amid the shadows of trials reakness, and defeat, fidelity to the faith which we have received from God through the ministry of Patrick. While this fidelity endures and the value of the priceless gift is duly appreciated, the memory of the great Saint through whom the gift leading place in our affections. No have the children of St. Patrick fail ed to cherish that hallowed memory Wherever they have been scattered over the face of the earth we car trace them in their wanderings, alike through great cities and rising com by the temples they have dedicated to the Patron Saint Ireland.

And we, my brethren, who through God's goodness still find ourselves in the cradle of our race, should ender vor not only to rival, but even to surpass the general devotion to Patron Saint. Above all, the faithful of this his own See, who be said to walk daily in his steps,, who are gathered around the centre from which the light of his strong faith, his ardent zeal, his virtues, and his glow ng of the Holy Trinity shone forth should make a special effort to mould our lives after his example, and to seek, through his intercession, the supernatural strength which will enable us to persevere in the course which he has marked out for us.

I have said that there are severa reasons why we should celebrate the forthcoming feast with special fervor I shall briefly point out some We have material in terests to strive for, spiritual needs to be supplied, and spiritual gers to be guarded against. in striving for the improvement of our material condition we should that, though no human which prudence dictates and Christian principle justifies, should he neglected our efforts will be more secure of success if we have the blessings of God upon them. This bless ing we may hope to obtain through country, especially through the aid and protection of that great Saint who holds the first place as the leader, the model, and the inspirer of that glorious band.

I have once heard a pious ecclesiastic, justly remark that, in our struggles for the material well-being fixing them on the things of eternity, of our country, we are too apt to as if thrift were irreconcilable with forget the Saints of Ireland. And the principles of the Gospel. While another saintly prelate, whose love of these theories found expression only Ireland was second only to his love among a few sore-heads who, for of God, frequently quoted, in this | reasons connection, the words of the Psalmthe name of the Lord our God." rial condition of this country, furnish a reason for seeking, with special high position should have admonish fervor, the aid and protection of our ed him to weigh his words, has serithrough such a crisis at present. Owing to late legislation an economic future fate of our people, for weal change is in progress upon which the to those best qualified to deal with around this vexed question, we should seach of God, through the interces sion of our Patron Saint, that He may graciously vouchsafe to bring about such a settlement of the land as shall be in accordance with the principles of justice and conduce to the best interests of the country.

which would open for them a career in their own country. Men at the present day are fond of speculating on the fearful emigration drain which is drying up the very sources of life in the country. In this exclusion employment and the poverty which it entails, together with unreproductive taxation which is exhausting the resources of the people, they must seek the real origin of the evil, not in the fanciful causes which it is usually attributed. Every reasonable effort has been made remove at least the educational disabilities, but hitherto without suc-Even though human means have, so far, failed us, and reliance on men's promises have proved dela sive, we must still continue struggle, relying on the supernatural aid for which we may hope through

the advocacy of St. Patrick.

worth striving for, partly through

denial of those educational facilities

hatred of their faith and through

Another reason why we should throw ourselves on the special protection of the Saint is to be found in the spiritual dangers which threaten us. This is an age in which the spirit of materialism seeks to exclude the influence of religion. This spirit shows itself especially in the growing tendency to divorce the instruction of youth from all spiritual influence and religious control. The success of this movement can have but one ending-the destruction of all supernatural faith and the removal of the only real sanction of the moral Where the advocates of these principles find it possible they not hesitate to push them to their ultimate conclusions. They are not deterred even in the ruin in which their pericious action must necessar ily involva even civil society Such is the sting of the hatred they bear religion that, in order to grati fy it, they seem prepared even to involve the material interestst of their country in the common wreck. Thank God this spirit has not yet found open expression among us, though there are criticisms and rumors future movement which do not leave us free from anxiety regarding schools. Hence the need of extreme vigilence and promptness in meeting every move which has a suspicious tendency, and in exposing any insidious object which future changes may

rowing in favor with a certain class is to ascribe the misery of our people to the faith which they profess and the virtues which it inculcates. are told that our young people, being deprived of relaxation and amuse ment at home, fly to seek them in th slavery of American mines and workshops, in the slums of American cities, in the grinding drudgery of American domestic service. We are told that we draw the bonds of morality just a little too tight, hence the decrease in our population. No doubt if these bords were cast loose might tend to increase the population in the workhouses, throwing on the overpressed ratepayers the burthen of supporting an additional number of deserted children. Then we are accused of destroying thrift among the people by weaning minds from the things of earth best known to themselves, seek every pretext to assail religion, Some trust in chariots and and her ministers, we could afford to despise them. But when a gentleman whose abilities should have saved him from following the senseless drivil great Apostle. And we are passing ously taken up these theories—as I infer from a letter in yesterday's pa pers he has-it is time to look for an antidote against the poison.

Another theory which seems to be

We could find no better antidote than to call up before our minds the majestic figure of St. Patrick; 10 re new our allegiance to the faith which he has inculcated by word and example. That faith is the most precious inheritance which has come down to us through the ages; those virtues constitute the rhief glonies of our race. In early days the faith Then we feel deeply the exclusion of Irish Catholics from every position they dignified and sanctified the suf-

not, therefore, likely to abandon inheritance which has been so jeal ly guarded and maintained by many sacrifices in obedience to

St. Patrick in combating the evi-which has long been the blot on the air fame of our country-the evil of drink. I have lately said so bout this vice that there is no need to dwell on it at present. I merely refer to it for the purpose of remind ng the clergy and people that, as for the past two years, whenever a nove a is held in preparation for Feast of St. Patrick, the chief intention should be to obtain from mighty God, through the intercession of our Patron Saint, the cradication of this vice from our midst.

There is another and very special

reason why the coming feast should fill our heants with joy and gratitude. In a few months hence hope to conseciate to God, under the invocation of St. Patrick, the most beautiful temple which has ever been raised in Ireland to the honor our National Apostle. It was meet that it should arise in this old Primatial city wherein St. Patrick tablished the chief seat of his authority, and from which, as from a cen over half a century since the stone was laid by Dr. Crolly. He and his successors labored perseveringly in the face of many trials and difficulties, till the Church stood on the glorious site, said to have been marked out for it by St. Patnick himself, in all the chaste beauty of its graceful outlines and harmonious proportions. Nothing was want ing externally to make it fit to be the Cathedral Church of St. rick's See; but the interior still fell far short of the majesty of the ex-Feeling that the task terior. completing the Church was bequeathed, as a sacred trust, to me and the clergy and people of the present genegation. I ventured, over three years ago, to appeal for funds to carry out this work. The response to that appeal from the children of St. Patrick at home and abroad was generous beyond our most sanguine expects tions. Since then the worls has been in progress. Everything which best professional advice, artistic skill and the choicest materials could d to make it perfect was availed of, as far as the bounds of reasonable economy would permit. Now, thank God, it is fast approaching completion; and I feel confident that the result will justify the highest expects tions of all who are interested in its

Bourke Cockran On Future of Erin

From the Ottawa Citizen, which a we take the following report of the eloquent address delivered by Hon. Bourke Cockran on St. Patrick's Day in Ottawa, under the auspices of St Patrick's Society. The report says: Hon. Mr. Cockran prefaced his re-

narks with an expression of his plea sure at meeting an audience in Ottava, and then passed on to "the day we celebrate." He said St. Pat rick's Day was the oldest national festival in Christendom, and the only one connecting the civilization, the age, with the conditions of the historic past. He traced in its historical features and significance the blood less mission of St. Patrick to Ireland and the fruits that had followed from that labor of love and Christian period, the tottering of empires and Governments, the mission of St. Patrick still shone forth. of the world had changed, old things were swept away, not even the ruins of some kingdoms remained, but the Gospel expounded by St. Patrick stood and the people to whom he had taught the religion of Christ were a dominant force in the world's

Not as a warrior clad in armor religion, did St. Patrick effect the remained as pure as when St. Patwhich was based the civilization to which the liberties of to-day were largely attributable. The story of the Christ and Him crucified had the Christ and Him crucified had been told with an eloquence characteristic of the Irish race and by the devotion of its missionaries and to the effects of their influence, to the effects of their influence, to the control of the religious institution and progress upon all the residue to the religious institution.

love of God-back to that could be traced the source of constitutional government and the bulwarks of ci-vilization. Continuing, Hon. Mr. Cockran said he didn't think it wise or prudent there to recall the long story of Ireland's sufferings. He rather preferred to point out two the Trish race was indestructible and that the faith that St. Patrick planted in Irish bosoms was inextinguishable.

When one looked back into past, considered the changes of race volutions, it was seen that the Irish rick expounded to them the doctrine of the cross. Every means that ingenuity could employ, the speaker said, had been used to wash them off the face of the earth, when wholesale slaughter by the soldier stopped the hangman came into ac there were burning fields and wasted industry, but under the ashes the embers still smouldered, and no sooner were the forces away than ing to the world the indestructibility of the race. The remarkable thing about the Irish, denied a voice in the control of Government, was the tenacity with which they had clung to an ideal as embodied in the Catholic

The speaker alluded to the imitations in religious beliefs in Europe, how the faith often changed with suc cessive monarchs, but Ireland through all stood by its religious belief. Though churches were seized priests exiled or forbidden to exercise their religious office, they crouched in garrets or in the mountain glens, there offering up the holy sacrifice of worship to God with a fervor known only to Irish hearts. The day persecution had passed. The churches were gone but new ones had sprung up in their places, that fidelity and fervor that adversity hadn't interfered with was not to be changed in this day of prosperity.

The speaker then drew some eco omic deductions from St. Patrick's mission. He said the religion Christ taught democracy, the divine injunction of loving one's neighbor as one's self, setting forth the ideal of spiritual equality which carried out further meant political equality. The militant commercialism and material progress of the day the advanced civilization, the conquering of elements by man, were the emancipating fruits of Christianity How to fix the share which free labor was entitled was the problem of the age with which mankind must grapple. To say that it was impossible of solution would be admitting that mankind was moving in a vicious circle. As the doctrine of the spiritual brotherhood of man resulted in the establishment of po litical equality it would, he believed, go still further and establish partnership of man in industry and when this was done the problem would be solved. When the employe no longer regarded his employer as an enemy, and when by increasing the product and widening the scope of industry capital became more profitable and labor more prosperous as the result of harmonious partnership, then there would disappear many of the troubles and evils of the present. The solution of this problem, the speaker declared, opened up a new field. for Christian civilization in which the Irish could play an important part.

Present conditions in the old land were then spoken of Mr. Cockran said that Ireland to-day was without industrial development but in the scope of the twentieth century he believed there would be discovered those conditions essential to her prosperity. With the encouraging settlement, of the land question, the people would get possession of their own soft and wherever he got a fair show the Irishman made the best of it. He didn't look forward so much to farming as to an industrial revival. the development of her commercialanxious to solve the problem of trangreat natural harbors on the west oast of Erin as terminal points, in the world's commerce. Ha looked forward to the day when the Straits of Dover would be tunnelled by railways, and when Ireland would be the great continental port,, regain-ing her monopoly of transportation, and prosperity. Cities would spring up and the country's industrial and the country's industrial re-naissance be assured. He believed the time had come for an indestruct-ible race to assume the primacy of civilization, and for Ireland to he-come the theatre of a mighty revival

St. Patrick's Day at the Collegeof St. Laurent

17th of March at the College of St. Laurent is a day of days which the different nationalities side their party-colored emblems, to fly the green and gold of Erin, un furled by the breath of patriotism and mutual sympathies.

Long before the sound of music wa mingled with the cheers of Ineland's faithful sons, as they lined the streets of Montreal, the College band had roused the students from slumbers by a masterly rendering of ed by the soft, refreshing strains of 'Come Back to Erin.' As the mem bers of St. Patrick's Society listened to Ineland's call, their hearts back at once to Erin winged that appealing melody. They under stood that this was a day of prayer and thanksgiving; that every true Irishman and adherent to the Faith brought to Ireland by St. Patrick should, while celebrating the glories of Patrick's name, return ferven thanks to his Creator for the protection He has extended to martyr exiles of Erin, and humbly eseech Him to allay the sufferings of those who are yearning for the turn of dear ones forced to seek livelihood in foreign lands.

To begin this day of joy and pray er in a becoming manner, the members of St. Patrick's Literary Asso ciationr received Holy Communion in a body. As the words of that beautiful hymn, "O Lord I am not Worthy," sung in a charming way Mr. John Dineen, mingled with the "Corpus Domini" of the celebrant, the hearts of St. Patrick's loyal sons were filled with a glow that was manifest during the whole day. Mr. McGarry, in a powerful, pleasing voice, appealed to the patron of the "Hibernia's Champion Saint." day, The other soloists were Messrs. Fitzgerald, Filion and Gelineau.

At 8.30 solemn High Mass was ung in the College Chapel. The decorations showed much taste skill. The shamrock brightened the large niche where a life-size sta tue of St. Patrick, draped in green and gold, rested. The Reverend Dr M. A. McGarry officiated, with Rev. Fathers Tessier and Fitzhenry deacon and sub-deacon. In the Sanc tuary were Rev. Fathers Meehan Crevier, Barry, Chauvin and Laurin The sermon was preached by W. H. Condon. His text was 'Blessed is the nation whose s the Lord; the people whom hath chosen for His inheritance.

The Holy Rosary Mass, by Father Sorin, uncer the direction of Rev. Father Clement, was rendered in a very creditable manner. The soloists were Messrs. A. McGarry, John Dineen, Joseph Kennedy, John Maxwell, Charles Sullivan and Horace Gelineau. To praise one is to praise all; the gentlemen acquitted selves equally well.

After the Mass the members of St Patrick's Society ratired to the College gymnasium, where with song and story telling they spent the noon hours.

At 2 o'clock p.m. the Association held its annual banquet. Amongst year, perhaps never to return, I can Dr. McGarry, Reverend Fathers Meahan, Condon, Tessier. toasts were : "Irish Heroes. Francis Hinchey, President of Society; "Our Society," Mr. Frank Sullivan; "Our Alma Mater," Joseph Kennedy; "Our Can Members," Horace Gelineau; Future of St. Patrick's Society," Mr. James McCarthy; "The Land Across the Sea," Mr. Timothy McCarthy; "Our Sister Societies," Mr. Micha Doherty; "Rhetoric Class," Maxwell; "The Day we Celebrate,"
John L. Cooney; "Our American

Mr. E. Trudeau, representing Jean Baptiste Society, assured nembers of St. Patrick's Society members of St. Patrick's Society that he took the honor and pleasure of being in their midst, not for him-self, but for the society he represent-ed. Mr. Lagace, President of the Musical Society, extended the good Musical Society, extended the good wishes of his fellow members for the success of the confraternity whose hearty guest he was pleased to call himself. Mr. Hinchey, after expressing regret at his inability to do justice to his toast, gave a glowing eulogy on "Ireland's Herces." Mr. Joseph Kennedy, toasting "Our Alma Mater," reminded his fellow-students

that on this day of thanksgiving who, forging the iron of their youth into the steel of manhood, should be remembered in their prayers and rejoicings. As a tribute to "Our Canadian Members," Horace Galineau endeavored to show good work accomplished and the high standing reached by these gentlemen He spoke of the mutual sympathies always exist between the Canadian and American members, expressing the hope that the Society would always foster such sentiments, "The Future of St. Patrick's Socie aging by Mr. James McCarthy, who the promising talents budding among the younger members; he deserves much credit for his thorough treatment of the subject. The true patriotism which burns in the hearts of Ireland's exiled sons was most feel ingly illustrated in Mr. Timothy Mc-Carthy's toast "The Land Across the Sea." Mr. Dorothy, the Society's ex-president and most member, after pleasantly introducing his toast, gave a most creditable account of himself in his acknowledgments to the "Sister Societies." better choice than that of Mr. John Maxwell could have been made for the toast "Members of the Rhetoric Class of 1904"; the pleasant way part is to his highest credit; from what he had read he saw a most. honorable calling for each and every one in the class. As Mr. John Cooney nose to the toast "The Day We Celebrate." his cool, clear cut de livery told his fellow members how and why they should rejoice on St. Patrick's day, and congratulated the Committee on the successful turn of the celebration. Mr. John Dineen, replying to the toast "Our American Members," received well merited applause. He spoke of a chain linking Canada and the United States as mother can; that chain, said Mr. Di need, is formed of sons of Erin who during that woeful famine, were force beg the aid of their Canadian and American brothers. The last speaker, but by no means the least, was Mr. Francis Fullam. As toastmaster this young man received applause equalled only by that which followed as he toasted "Our Sociepraise than that of upholding his long-established reputation as a ready

After hearing the last speaker, all returned to the tastefully decorated gymnasium, where a pleasant arternoon was spent. In the evening the College band gave a concert; programme was made up principally of Irish and American airs, and contributed much towards heightening the eclat of the celebration.

The committee on arrangements was composed of Mr. Hinchey, chairssrs. Francis Fullam, Charles Rohr, John Maxwell, George Kane, James Dolan, Henry Cunningham. These gentlemen deserve much credit for their tasty menu, and for their attention to the preparation of an unsurpassed and perhaps unequalled celebration of Ireland's festal day.

If I may speak for the students, and if I voice the sentiments of those who leave St. Laurent College say from the bottom of my heart the souvenirs of St. Patrick's day, 1904, at St. Laurent, the impressive sermon, the interchange of mutual sympathy, the patriotic afterdinner speeches, the smile of happiness that reigned on every counterance, will ever brighten the gloom which other days may bring; my one fond hope is that when on each recurring St. Patrick's Day, a son of St. Laurent comes back to nestle at "Alma Mater's knee," he may find this time-honored celebration keeping the pace set by the students of 1904.

The officers of St. Patrick's Literary Association for the year 1904 are:

President-J. Francis Hinchey.

Vice-President-Joseph L. Kennedy

Rec. Sec .- Francis Fullam

Treasurer-Horace A. Gelincau.

Corresponding Sec .- Jas. McCarthy

Librarian-Timothy McCarthy.

THE SESSION is on nas so far accomplished b would seem as if they marking time until the E yould be over. The Ho ourn on Wednesday of ne til the Tuesday after Eas only four bills have been and one of them, the Mili occupied most of this wee ditor-General's report rought down on Tuesda until that is considered a get speech is delivered, no an be done with the esti however, that seems to the programme of the sess ned up in the estima Grand Trunk Pacific am the contract and bill of ! At best these cannot occ than two months-proba less. The members are to get their \$1500 of sess nity, and to clear off wit exuense as possible. Sti look forward to a pretty when it comes to the Gra Pacific Bill. There is so to tell about the session i reason that so very little done, that the parliamen pondent has but poor m work upon. A LECTURE-For this will have to turn to ano and one that cannot fail many of the readers of Witness." I refer to the ven before the d'Youvi Circle, at the Rideau S vent, on Monday last, by Francis Waters, M.A., o esting and historic subject Mary the First." Need that a very large and sel listened to what, in my nion, was a wonderfully

delightfully literary lect

out any further comment

tempt to give a brief s the address — and it wi

structive for many Cathe

At the very outset Mr.

formed his audience that

intention of approaching

from the standpoint of re

troversy, nor did he des

upon the perpetual strug the claims of the Anglica the Catholic Churches, in the period in which Mary ed. He simply wished t fearful calumny-that am crime—of calling Mas "Bloody Mary," and of to her deeds and charact most opposite of the tru vided the life of Queen Ma distinct but very une from her birth until her ant Queen; and from tha six years later when she holy and exemplary deat! those first thirty-seven was a child of happin and general worship on t a period of exceeding pea-loveable child, girl and man. During the last si was the victim of enviro circumstances, of jealous, religious hatred, cruel de she was racked from wi tures that amounted to and from without by the rid combination of adver that, in all the annals victim. Treachery, decei disertion, a father's cruel career of crime; a murde an illigitimate sister's ha neglect and cruelty of a l constant plotting of isters, combined to make rein a perfect life in the countless commit

Father Young's On Plain

name, when half the time

A representative of the Sun had an interview wither Young, who has c of that city, in regard Encyclical Letter of Pius X. on the subject o sic. Father Young said 'I am only awaiting Farley's decision before