

St. Patrick's Day Pittingly Celebrated.

(Continued from Page 1.)

God to be the Apostle of the Irish people. "So high a call entails profound preparation. He loses no time thinking of the magnitude of his mission. It suffices for him to have had his eyes opened to the saddest of all sights—his ears to the pleadings of charity, and his heart to the needs of a nation. He places himself under the care and tutelage of three of the greatest saints of Holy Church. St. Martin of Tours, from whom he received that great and burning zeal for the salvation of souls—St. Germain, from whom he acquired the great Science of the Saints, and St. Vincent Lerins, who taught him that deep and true love of God which influenced all his actions of life and were the source of his zeal and the reason of his great success. These eight and thirty years of preparation were not mispent.

"Towards the end of the year 431 he wended his way to the glorious centre of Christendom. He obtained an audience with Pope Celestine I., to whom he explained the object of his visit. Clearly did the Pope discern that this was a man of God, and that nothing was wanting to fit the young Levite for the glorious mission of evangelizing the pagan nation whose virtues and needs he described in all truth and sincerity. No wonder the Pontiff commanded him to be consecrated a bishop. Then lovingly bestowing upon Patrick his paternal blessing, he bade him in God's name to enter at once upon his great mission, the conversion of the Irish race. 'How beautiful are the feet of those who preach goodness and peace.' He touches his foot upon this pagan land, not as a mere slave, not in tatters and rags, not as a shepherd with a wooden crook in his hand, but as a prince of the true Church, an ambassador of Christ, a bishop in garments of purple and gold, with a golden crosier in his hand, betokening a true shepherd of souls, a leader to conquer and subject an entire nation to the sweet yoke of Jesus Christ. What a powerful leader, what an incomparable feat to perform—the peaceful and perfect submission of a people to Christianity within a very short period of time.

A BLOODLESS CONQUEST. "Upon his arrival the holy bishop finds Ireland a pagan nation and at his death he leaves her Christian and Catholic. Where will we find an equal to the peerless and beloved Apostle St. Patrick, conquering a nation without the shedding of a drop of blood.

"The work of the Apostle ends not with the mere conversion of Ireland. He attracts to himself young men to be his disciples, he ordains priests and consecrates bishops; convents and monasteries are reared to the skies as if by magic, and soon cover the land. Not long did it take for the fame of these new schools and scholars to spread. Thousands of the youth of all parts of Europe flocked to Erin's shores to drink from the pure fountains of knowledge. Would that it had continued to be what its first apostle and his co-laborers rendered it—the centre of learning, the nursery of piety within the limits of their own green isle. Filled with zeal and love of souls the disciples of St. Patrick made a tearful farewell to their own loved land and spread the Gospel not only to neighboring England and Scotland, but in every country on the continent. History tells us of Irish scholars teaching, Irish apostles converting the barbarian, Irish martyrs fertilizing the garden of the church with their blood. How beneficial to society and to the world at large had Ireland been permitted to prosecute her work of instructing and uplifting humanity. Alas! this was not to be! Too profound was her peace, too unalloyed her happiness, too great her fame, too bright her faith.

"In 797, spurred on by the promises of rich spoils, the barbarous Danes began to invade the land. These cruel attacks meant widespread devastation and desolation from which Ireland never fully recovered. Her churches and cloisters were burned to the ground; her libraries with their priceless treasures of science and art buried in ashes; thousands and thousands of captives of every age and of both sexes were taken and sold as slaves in foreign lands. The famous monastery of Bangor which one time could boast of 3000 monks, was burned to the ground; the rich shrine and sacred relics of its founder, St. Congall, were scattered to the wind; its venerable abbot, with 300 monks put to the sword in one day. This one tale we glean from

an unbroken narrative of murder, plunder and devastation till that famed Good Friday of 1014 when Brian Boru, with sword in one hand and the cross in the other, at the head of his noble band, courageously faced the hordes of sacrilegious invaders, fought and conquered, leaving 18,000 Northmen in cold death on the field. True heroic efforts were put forth by these poor crushed people to rebuild their churches and institutions of learning, but much of the glory and splendor of Irish civilization had departed, perhaps never to return, at least, not until Ireland is independent of any foreign domination.

In the year 1169, on a morning of May, invaders under a powerful, usurping English King, surprised and stormed the City of Wexford—Might conquers Right; the Green Isle is made a dependency of Britain. From this unfortunate day dates seven centuries of woe and strife in Church and State for the 'Island of Saints and Scholars.'

"Any wonder, then that the strings of the Irish harp are attuned to notes of sadness—any wonder, then, that the former joyful rhymes of her bards now only tell of the exile's last fond farewell to home and all most dear. Oh, show me one who reads her history and declares that he is untouched and unmoved at the recital of dear Ireland's sorrows, and I will show you a creature into whose body the Creator has placed a soul devoid of sympathy and a heart devoid of pity.

"The world may say many things against our kinsmen across the sea, but they can never say that they were traitors to their consciences and their faith. True it is that they have not now the same grand churches or the same stately altars as of yore, but they have in their hearts the very same spiritual edifices of faith; the very same sacrifice is offered as of yore; the very same prayers to God rise from their lips; and the very same hopes of heaven which St. Patrick brought to them, are still enshrined in their hearts. The faith of Ireland is the one beacon light whose sheen gleams over her past and her present; it is the one ray of sunshine illuminating the future.

IRELAND'S FAITHFULNESS.

"Sacrifice is the test of conviction. Fidelity to the faith in persecutions, sufferings and death, show forth the presence of Divine grace, as well as the Divinity of the true Church of God. Look at Ireland's sacrifice and suffering during the two centuries of conflict with the savage Northmen. All was well nigh lost save her precious faith preached to her by her Holy Apostle, planted so deep by Patrick that it could not be rooted out. The sword, the gibbet, the halter, could not compel the Irish people to give up their glorious faith. Ireland saw her beautiful temples of God confiscated; her monasteries plundered and burned to the ground; her holy Bishops and priests exiled or hung; those who escaped sought refuge in bog or mountain; here schools and chapels were destroyed. She saw her monks and nuns, her dauntless youths and aged fathers, her helpless mothers and tender maidens cast into prison, led to the scaffold, thrown to the flame, and put to the sword. What could have been the terrible crime that deserved such terrible punishment? The crime of daring to cherish and profess before the world the precious faith once taught to our fathers by saintly lips, the faith of the catacombs, the faith of Saints Peter and Paul, the faith delivered to the Apostles by Jesus Christ. As a consequence of this crime where in all Ireland will you find a single cave, a lonely hillside, but has been reddened by Catholic blood? May this not explain, my dear Christians, why the shamrock grows so beautiful and so green. Irish blood flowed freely over the soil, and blood, they tell us, is excellent nourishment for the earth. Yea; the heavenly aroma of the glorious Catholic faith still hangs over the land of our ancestors, and every newly-born Irish babe breathes it in with the life-giving air of the country. Posterity, my dear brethren, need never write for the Irish race either a motto or an epitaph; both have been composed long, long ago by the great Apostle St. Paul, when he declared: 'I have kept the faith.' Holy Scripture tells us that inscrutable are the ways of Divine Providence; we have never doubted this, but may we not find a fresh confirmation of this truth in the history of poor Ireland? The Lord loves those whom He chastises, says Holy Writ. How dearly, then, He must love Ireland and her children. God does love Ireland and her children; it must be, too, that the good God has some noble destiny in store for her whom He has tried so long

in the Divine crucible of affliction, and whom He has permitted to be detained so long in political bondage. That this destiny may be hastened in our own day is our prayer, and the prayer and fond hope of her millions of children now scattered to the four quarters of the earth. Gratitude is a virtue deeply implanted in the Irish heart. Today there are millions of Irish hearts full of gratitude to God for the glorious faith which the great St. Patrick brought to them. Is it any wonder that the children of the dear old God and their sons and daughters make merry to-day in Ireland and gather round their sacred altars to bespeak their gratitude to God and their glorious Apostle? Nor are the absent ones unmindful this morning of their loved mother's festive happiness; for, separated as they are, by many leagues of land and sea, every exile of Erin is certain to revisit this day, between dawn and dusk, the home of his youth and the scenes of his childhood.

"On this feast of St. Patrick, let us all, exiles and children of exiles, unite in prayer with those in the green home for the dawn of a brighter and better day for Ireland, the day of true freedom! "May her children at home and abroad keep sacred each recurring 17th of March as a truly memorial day of their dear country's past sorrows, present struggles and future aspirations.

"And now, dear Irish fathers and mothers, tell your children and your children's children ever to be proud of the shamrock and the land of their sires; tell them never to blush for the 'wearing of the green.' Tell them of the great hardships which their forefathers suffered for their faith. Teach them to imitate the precious virtues of the Apostle of Ireland. Tell them of his obedience to God, of his purity of soul, of his patience in suffering, of his love for prayer. Tell them, too, of his love for Ireland, the bride of his soul. Forget not to teach them that St. Patrick was beloved of God and men, and that together with his memory that of dear old Ireland must ever be kept in benediction."

How the Day Was Spent in Other Places.

IN QUEBEC.

The weather on Saturday favored the St. Patrick's day procession, and as the decorations of the streets were very general, the procession had a gala time of it. It was very long and imposing, and among those who participated in it were Premier Gouin and some of his colleagues, Mayor Garneau and several members of the City Council, and a large number of members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

Mr. M. J. Ahern, president of the Irish National League, presented the address to Archbishop Begin; Alderman Mulrooney that to the Mayor; John J. O'Flaherty, president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, that to the Lieutenant-Governor; and Mr. R. Timmons, president of the C.M.B.A., that to the Fathers of St. Patrick's Church. The ceremony at St. Patrick's Church was very imposing. The Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Begin, while Rev. Father Donohue, of the Redemptorist order, Roxbury, Mass., preached the sermon. The other celebrations of the day were the performances at Tara Hall, and at the Auditorium, in the afternoon and evening respectively.

IN OTTAWA.

The Irishmen of the Capital celebrated St. Patrick's Day with the usual enthusiasm.

On Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a children's concert was held in St. Patrick's Hall, and in the evening there was a grand national concert, at which an address was delivered by Rev. Father Fallon, of Buffalo, formerly of Ottawa. On Sunday a successful church parade was held to St. Patrick's Church. The day was fine, and there was a large turn out of the various Irish Catholic societies.

Mr. M. Fagan was the grand marshal of the procession. The Governor-General's Foot Guards' Band headed the procession. The celebration was participated in by delegations from all the leading towns in the Ottawa Valley.

IN RICHMOND.

The St. Patrick's Society of Richmond, Que., held a memorable demonstration on Saturday. The procession, headed by Richmond band, assisted by a band from Sherbrooke, was held at 10.30. First in line were the Brothers' Schools, followed by St. Jean Baptiste Society. St. Patrick's Society, in regalia, bring-

Reduced Fares. Until April 7. Second Class Colonist Fare from Montreal to SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND PORTLAND \$48.50

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof as far as the Pacific Coast terminal charge is made for berths which may be reserved in advance.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHEAP RATES. FROM MONTREAL. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Seattle, WASH. Tacoma, ORE. Portland, ORE. \$48.90

Tourist Sleeping Cars For Chicago, the North West & Pacific Coast

NOGICE. SHERBROOKE, ST. JOHN, MALFAZ PASSENGERS. Dining car service between Montreal and Sherbrooke on trains leaving Windsor Station daily except Saturday, at 7.25 p.m., and on Saturday only at 4.30 p.m., and returning arriving at 8.45 a.m., daily except Mondays, has been discontinued.

J. J. M. Landy 416 QUEEN ST., W. Chalices, Ciboria, Ostensoria Gold and Silver Plating and Engraving of all Altar Vessels at very reasonable prices. Write for quotations.

MISSIONS supplied with Religious goods. Write for catalogue and quotations Long distance phone M. 2766.

J. J. M. Landy, 416 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO

ing up the rear. High Mass was celebrated at the parish church by Rev. Father McGee.

In the evening an appreciative audience crowded "The Hall" to enjoy the well rendered selections by local people and talent from Montreal and Sherbrooke. The annual address given by Mr. John Hall Kelly, M.P.P., for Bonaventure, and the remarks by Dr. Hayes, president of the Society, were well received.

IN HALIFAX.

St. Patrick's Day dawned beautifully fine and clear in Halifax, and continued so throughout the day. There was no parade, nor was there the usual banquet of the Irish Society, which has been postponed a month on account of the death of Archbishop O'Brien.

IN KINGSTON.

The only event in Kingston in connection with St. Patrick's Day was a solemn Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral, at 9 o'clock, to which the Irishmen of the city thronged. Rev. Father Klauder, C.S.S.R., of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., was the preacher.

IN LONDON.

An Irish service was held in London at the Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. The congregation numbered 7000. The whole service, including the sermon, was in Gaelic. The preacher was Canon McFadden, from Donegal.

Dublin Kept St. Patrick's Day.

In an Irish exchange it was noted that the Dublin Gaelic League were making efforts to have St. Patrick's day strictly observed, that is, that all saloons were to be closed and that where a fair or market day was to have been held on that day, that it was either to be postponed or else held the previous day. According to a cable despatch dated March 17th, the League was successful.

VESTMENTS Chalices Ciborium Statures, Altar Furniture, DIRECT IMPORTERS WE BLAKE 133 Church St Toronto, Can.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906. THE STORE is full of interest these early days of Spring. Not a day passes but there is some new thing to claim your attention. It is the most interesting time of the year to the observant shopper—the first appearance of new styles—new fashions, forecasts that the ensuing months will prove correct.

35 MILES OF NEW SILKS SELLING AT COST PRICES! Such is the brief description of Carasley's Great Annual Silk Sale. Record crowds attend to-day. 30c Japanese Silks, 23c 24 in. wide, heavy quality, soft bright finish. 37c Chinese Silks, 29c Bright soft finish, direct importation; sold everywhere at 37c. 50c Fancy Louisines, 37c 20 in. wide, small neat designs, new shades. 55c P. au de Sole, 40c Good width, newest spring shades 65c Taffeta Silks 49c Chiffon effect, bright surface, new colors.

Latest News of Dress Weaves To-night's word is of some Novelties from Paris—Silk and Wool Bouillanes. After their quality and bewitching daintiness, the most striking thing about these latest importations is their price moderation.

8500 yards Silk and Wool Bouillanes, 42 in. wide; 15 leading shades. A regular 90c quality. Special value at 69c Silk and Wool Bouillanes, 44 in. wide, satin finish, transparent effect in newest evening shade. Also navy, brown, green, gray, royal purple, etc. Special at \$1.00 25 pieces of new Silk and Wool Bouillanes, 44 in. wide, light spring shades; champagne, golden brown, gray, cream, black, etc. Small, neat polka dot designs. Yard 74c

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St. - Montreal

and has gained added importance as an occasion, officially and legally recognized by a general cessation of business, coupled with patriotic meetings and popular rejoicings. "All the banks and Government buildings, and thousands of shops and saloons will be closed. The effort to prevent over-drinking on St. Patrick's Day has spread throughout the country, and is expected to reflect great credit on its promoters tomorrow."

"England of the Future will Give to Ireland all that She Could Reasonably Demand."

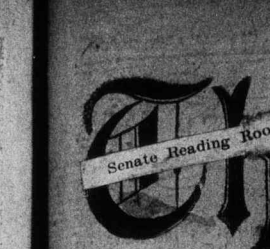
John Redmond, addressing a St. Patrick's demonstration at Manchester, made the most hopeful speech yet heard from an Irish leader. He said he believed that Ireland had turned the corner, that the record of the last elections would never be reversed, and that the England of the future would give to Ireland all that she could reasonably expect or demand. The Government would be given time to fulfil the pledges contained in the King's speech with confidence, and the Nationalists would not contemplate the possibility of a rising in which they would be forced to turn their "weapons upon the Government as they had turned them upon previous governments.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inefficient it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become hard and constipated. The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pain between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Very sincerely yours, JOHN DAVANAGH, O.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame.



Vol. LV., No. 38

EDUCATION

Pastoral

Catholic Schools, Catho

The Lenten Pastoral Let Archbishop of Westminster

The present Ministry of it is their earnest desire to a definite, permanent and element of the difficulties hampered and retarded national progress of the country so many years, and to remove all grievances therewith. It is a noble praiseworthy object, and welcome these declarations shales have, in proportion numbers and resources, n sacrifices than any other order to provide adequate education of our children. most earnest desire, as it duty, to facilitate by ever our power a permanent attainment of this much-discussed, and we shall approach proposals of the Ministry tious or distrustful spirit, prepared to consider the slonately, with no thought party politics, with no party advantages or disadvantages. As we said two years ago we have repeated more recently, and notably in with the general election-catholic Church has no ally outside them all. From she incessantly demands ment and justice, and lib her divine work. In return to them all, without her fullest and heartiest co in all those things which to the moral advancement social well-being of the of mankind." We are further in every way a le tlement of the education d so far as we can do so c with those sacred princ we can never surrender, b belong to God, and are to give. It is those princ we must again declare to claim that, because they in all things to their fellow men, as ratepayers, as cit subjects of the same Sov sharing all the privileges dens of the same nation catholic parents possess the justice "to have their child in the Elementary S the country in conformity conscientious religious co Primary education is by pulatory, and free from co parent. It must not in pulation, or by the threat ing its freedom of cost, conscience of any. We are there are many English y large majority, it is alleg nation, who are well con what is called "simple B ing," imparted during a school hours, as part of curriculum, without referer actual belief of the teache veys it. Some there are think it necessary that th should be supplemented by finite instruction on the at some other convenient side the school curriculum however, would be satisfie teaching given in the sch would regard it as con connection with the secu sjects taught, an education formity with their conscien tious convictions. On count, because such teac garded as satisfying th Englishman, we understa is now suggested that it imposed by statute on all Elementary Schools in th in other words, that it permanently established. In the eyes of Catho would be the establishment dment of Protestantis simplest form, and would an education not in confor but in direct antagonism conscientious religious c Such an arrangement, if stand alone, will certainly a permanent settlement otion at issue. We have a hitherto with the right to have such a system of