MARCH 16, 1918

LENTEN PASTORAL

BY THE MOST REV. EDWARD P. ROCHE, ARCHBISHOP OF ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laity of the Archdiocese of St. John's, Nfid.

HEALTH AND BENEDICTION

Dearly Beloved Brethren,-We are again on the threshold of the Holy Lenten season when the time is opportune for the delivery of a pastoral message of instruction and exhortation to the faithful of the archdiocese. This Holy Season comes to us year after year with its message of the supernatural and the spiritual to aid us in the midst of the material things of life. It serves year after year to awaken us to a sense of our higher and holier duties to the Creator, duties which we are too often disposed to forget in the midst of the engrossing, absorbing occupations of our daily lives in the world This year in the midst of the shadows, sorrows and miseries of war Lent has a special significance for us inasmuch as the spirit of this holy season—the prayerful, peniten-tial, mournful spirit which is char acteristic of Lent-harmonizes with these organizations the spirit of the world at large. The world as well as the Church is symbolically robed in the purple of mourning, sorrow, desolation and distress. The conditions brought distress. about by the great world war would seem to have fulfilled literally the prophetic words of our Lord and Saviour, spoken figuratively of the end of the world: "And there shall end of the world: be upon the earth distress of nations by reason of the confusion of the roaring of the sea and of the waves. Men withering away for fear and expectation of what shall come upon the world."-(St. Luke xxi., 25-26) For there shall be then great tribulation such as hath not been from the beginning of the world until now neither shall be, and unless these days had been shortened no flesh ould be saved, but for the sake of the elect those days shall be short. -St. Matthew xxiv., 21 22) ened. Truly there is distress, sorrow, undisturbance throughout the rest. world. Truly there is need for us to economic uplift of the laboring turn to God in the prayerful and penitential spirit which this Holy Season enjoins. tection in every sense.

FORGETFULNESS OF GOD

Whatever may have been the secondary historical causes that led to the outbreak of the War, the moralist viewing it from the standpoint of religion cannot otherwise regard this world calamity than as the result of forgetfulness of God. The world had been growing in wickedness and Never in the past history of arima the human race, even in its most de generate days, was there anything approaching the corruption and moral degeneracy of modern times. Unbelief in all its various forms was videspread throughout the world. Peoples and nations openly rejected belief in God, the hereafter and the suparnatural. The old doctrines of Christianity were set aside, and the Creator was left out of consideration altogether in human affairs.

nnot identify

inst.

And as forgetfulness of God was the cause of this great world catastrophe so also in return to Him and in the acceptance of His teaching as embodied in the great Christian code of morality lies the only hope for the the only hope of bringing about the peace which we all desire, the only hope of solving satisfactor-ily the problems which will arise after the War. These, problems as the result of the great unrest and disturbance in the social and moral order produced by the War, will be many and complex, and any solution

of morality and enunciated by the Church. This is the great danger which only the moral forces of Christianity can meet by the applica-tion to the problems of the future of the teachings to all the manifold these teachings to all the manifold the teachings to all the manifold these teachings to all the manifold the teachings to all the teachings the teaching the the Church. The Church has always been the friend of true liberty and true democracy, but she has always endeavored by the application of the not be built purely and solely on and our compassion.—Sacred Heart endeavored by the application of the spirit of Christ to restrain the ex-class interest, they must not be inclass interest, they must not be incesses of democracy, and to prevent spired by class hatred. They must from degenerating into The Church whose constinot accentuate the lines of cleavage that naturally run through society into liberty license. tution is founded upon democratic and strain them to the breaking point, but rather point out that there is a larger end in which all principles has always been in close principles has always been in other touch with the people, in sympathy with their ideals and solicitous for their welfare. Her history affords their common. "We all have a

THE CHURCH AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

material interest in the preservation of the social structure; all classes ORGANIZATIONS One of the results of the spread of emocratic principles in modern also have separate interests, but times has been the organization of these are not radically antagonistic labor by means of labor unions which and may be adjusted. No class have become prominent and perman- should exploit the other. Neither ent factors in our industrial and social life. The Church may be exploit the labor class attempt to exploit the others. Labor organizasaid to have been the mother of tions are not means of class warfare not engines of war, not covetous which their prototype in the guilds of the machines, but useful wheels in the Middle Ages which were created and great social organism. This em-maintained under the fostering care bracing social spirit members should and guidance of the Church. When endeavor to infuse into the labor modern conditions again brought about the organization of labor, the organizations. They should en-deavor to give them that larger out-Caurch gave her sanction and appro-bation whilst, at the same time, laylook, that broader perspective, that deeper moral energy which invites ing down the laws and the rules and unifies, which creates a loyalty which, if observed, would prevent The weapon never wavering. class hatred is a two edged sword, it them from going to excess. The Church approves the principle of association and its application to the turns itself against the union, against the organization and enters into it as a powerful wedge. To preach class hatred is a bad policy various departments of social life. The right to associate with his fel-low-men for the betterment of his policy for a movement which itself is based on altruistic dispositions. If the cause of labor, therefore, would condition is the inalienable right of every free man. Laborers, work-men generally of whatever class become a worthy cause and a great have a perfect right to combine to cause, it must be the cause of uni protect their common interests, and so labor organizations are lawful, versal justice and right. It must expunge from its vocabulary all those ugly phrases that drip with expedient and commendable. Church willingly recognises that the poison of class hatred.' labor organization has been one of the strongest levers in the social and THE TEACHING OF CHRIST-HOPE OF

THE FUTURE

classes, in making for the independ conclusion, Dearly Beloved In Brethren, in endeavoring to meet the new and changed conditions in ence and dignity of labor, in promoting its greater security and pro-The Church's human life and endeavor, let us re member that the only hope for the future of society lies in the acceptposition has ever been to emphasize the duties, the mutual and recipro cal duties, alike of employer and emance of the teachings of Christ and ployed. Employers are reminded of their duty to recognize fully and in hearkening to the voice of His Church. In Christ, Our Lord, we have the true Leader on the onward and upward march of humanity. In freely the right of coalition, of organization on the part of employ-ees and to deal with these organiza-His doctrines and in His teachings as made known to us by the Church we have the standards and the ideals tions in a spirit of frankness, fairness and consideration. The open, of true human progress. The path of true advancement for the indihonest recognition of labor organization is not merely a duty but a demand of justice. On the other vidual and for society is along the hand, labor unions are constantly lines of His religion. He is the standard of our actions, the ideal of warned that if they are to enjoy the permanent approval of the Church our endeavors, the hope of our race they must be organized and conduct-ed in a spirit of justice, moderation, the Way, the Truth and the Life." The world has no need for a new morality or a new religion. The ideal morality and the true religion fairness and equity. The Church herself with any exist, they need only to be more actual in the lives of men. They novement that employs unfair, unust, unlawful methods, or that seeks to interfere with the liberty of are founded on the immutable dic its members in the full and free disnarge of their civic and religious the finger of God on the heart of bligations. The purposes of labor man and on the unchangeable doc mions must not be revolutionary or trines of Our Lord, Jesus Christ. estructive of social order, but must the religion of Christ we have the be directed to the welfare and the secret of the perpetual rejuvenation well-being of the community at large and perfection of society. Christi-if they would enjoy the sanction and anity is the conservative force in pprobation of the Church. society today, and the constructive force of the Christian religion is dir-

An eminent ecclesiastic, and oughtful student of social and ected to the reformation of Christian economic questions addresses the individuals. The great which may be found must rest on the application to the naw conditions of their duties and the dangers into racy will not save material hich they are liable to fall prosperity will not save men, intel "A religious leaven, a Christian lectual progress will not save society tone is indispensable to labor organ-izations if they are not to degeneronly the effort to fulfil and uphold the moral law will save society, and ate. Religion inspires self-restraint, moderation and toleration, virtues without religion there can be no moral law. If we would seek, therewithout which no organization can fore, the solution of future problems Without this element trade exist. if we would seek to promote the wel-fare of society and our own salvation unions cannot overcome the contagion of socialism. It acts like the salt which preserves from disinteour watchwords must be the words of Christ Our Leader: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His gration. Socialism is the enemy of unionism. The leaven of socialism injects a disturbing ingredient into Justice, and all these things will be added unto you." (Matthew vi. 33.) the union; it does not make for peace and moderation. It leads to "You, therefore, Brethren, know ing these things before, take heed lest being led aside by the error of the unwise you fall from your own unjust and excessive demands, thus precipitating a clash of classes. By allowing the irreligious spirit to steadfastness, but grow in grace and in the knowledge of Our Lord and spread within it ranks, the unions undermine their own foundation Saviour Jesus Christ, to Him be for religion is the best .safeguard glory both now and unto the day of eternity. Amen." (2 Epistle, St. against excesses. "The fuller sanction of the Church Peter III. 17.18.) can be given only to a movement which is neither anti-social nor E. P. ROCHE, Archbishop of St. John's. violent in its deeper inspirations and Given at St. John's, this Quinquaits hidden undercurrents. The Christian law demands subordinagesima Sunday, 10th February, 1918. tion of the individual interests to those of the larger society. Above all the interests of individuals and classes thrones the common good to which everything else must be duly subordinated. Labor organizations LIVING CRUCIFIXES How august and tremendous becomes the dignity of the suffering soul who seeing Christ within her, desires to unite her gain with His or, quest. must not forget that their class is not commensurate with society, that their interests are not the only ones. in fact, that there are interests rather, to offer her pain as the instrument of His atonement, since Christ alone can bear the sin of the world higher, more important, broader than their own. Self-interest is a potent and legitimate motive as long says Monsignor Benson. These liv-ing crucifixes stand clear altogether as it is not exclusive of or antagon. istic to the higher interests of the of that wrangling world of controversy in which we ourselves dispute. whole social organism. Beyond the limits of the individual sphere of "And we, too, looking upon them interests lies the embracing horfz on and seeing in them not merely separof the weal of all. Now the indi- ate human souls that twist in agony the tyranny of democracy. This vidual interests have a fatal ten-danger can only be averted by the application of the principles of Christ portionately. Hence the appeal to embodied in the great Christian code them must be guarded and careful. the last, perhaps, to be learned of These festivities were most elaborate

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Review.

THE LIFE OF SAINT PATRICK

By Rev. James Donahoe, Redwood City, Cal. In the designs of Providence, St. Patrick was the one who was to bring into the true fold, the people of Ireland. Previous to his time, other evangelists had attempted that

arduous task, but because of the stility of the natives, and perhaps because of their own lack of equip nent, they failed. In the person of st. Patrick, God in his own wonderful way, raised up one, who by nature, by bitter experience, and by grace, was especially adapted for this par-

class

we are certain of is that while he as yet a mere youth, he was taken flocks and herds night and day, in three in one. the sweltering heat of the summer sun, and the biting cold of the winter. But St. Patrick had in his early youth been reared in a true guished. Christian home, by good Christian arents and now that he was suffer ng, these very pains he was endur ing, drew him near to God. The beautiful and consoling doctrine of the Saviour was his hope and consolation

This captivity had a two-fold effect on our saint; it developed in him the true Christian character, inured him to hardships and acquainted

him with the language, customs and characteristics of the people whom unknown to himself. God had chosen to bring to the knowledge of the true faith. Naturally, Patrick was not satisfied with his lowly condition and like a true Christian, he prayed to God to deliver him from it. He onged for the home of his childhood, his parents, his friends, his liberty. After seven years of a stern novitiate an opportunity presented itself and Patrick escaped. We can imagine his joy in obtaining his long sought for desire, but it was to be short lived. God had ordained otherwise waking and sleeping he was haunted by a vision ; he saw the little chil dren of Erin, reaching out their hands to him, beseeching him, imploring him to return to them, to e'and walk amongst them and set them free. St. Patrick recognized the call

"Follow me," and although it meant the sacrifice of everything dear to aim, he did not hesitate, he did not falter, but immediately set out to prepare for the great mission to which God had called him. Bitter In was the separation from those he dearly loved, but sweet was the conolation to know that he was doing it for God, and because God wished it. He betook himself to one of those great seats of learning in southern Europe, and for twenty long years he fasted and prayed ong years he and studied to thoroughly equip himself for the greatest of all mis-At length he was ordained sions.

cessful. On these occasions an edict was issued by the King that all fires throughout the kingdom should be extinguished until the signal fire was kindled at the royal mansion. On the eve of the same day St. Patrick arrived at the hill opposite,

and in full view of Tara, the eve of the first Easter Sunday in Ireland, St. Patrick according to the custom of the church lit the paschal fire, and its tiny blaze caused consternation at Tara. The Druid priests assem bled around the king, told him that this dre lit in defiance to the royal edict. would blaze forever, if not extinguished that very night. A dis-patch was sent to execute the offender, but Patrick was saved by divine intervention.

The following day clad in his Episcopal vestments with mitre and crozier, holding aloft a copy of the Bible, he was ushered into the presence of the king and his court. The Druids and magicians put forth their strongest endeavors on this day to maintain their sway over the people, and they spread over the hill a cloud ticular work. St. Patrick was born towards the of more than Egyptain darkness.

close of the fourth contury, and was of noble extraction, just where he was born is of little importance, sometimes he calls himself a Roman and sometimes a Briton Oge thing scene. St. Patrick then informed the and sometimes a Briton. One thing nature of the religion he brought them. On this occasion, he plucked captive and brought to Ireland and the little shamrock from the green sward under his feet, to help him in whilst there, he underwant great sward under his feet, to help him in hardships and sufferings tending his his instruction on the Blessed Trinity, three in one. Thus was the prediction of the Druids fulfilled. Chris Chris tianity triumphed and the fire lit by the saint was never more to be extin-

Thousands were converted, and with these the saint left a few of his devoted followers and set out for the west coast. On his way thither, he encountered a vast multitude wor-shipping the chief idol which was a huge stone pillar covered with slabs of gold and bronze, and a circle of minor idols around it. St. Patrick smote it with his crozier and it in-stantly crumbled to dust.

On one occasion in the west near Killala, he converted a chieftain, his six sons and twelve thousand people This would give some idea of the extent of his conversions. Here he remained seven years forming dioceses, instructing and ordaining priests and bishops, and from thence he set out for the North. During the following year the light of faith was spread by St. Patrick throughout the North. At Armagh he built his cathe-When marking out the site he came upon a deer with its young. His followers would have killed it for food but St. Patrick would not allow them. He took the fawn on his shoulders, followed by its mother, and set it down on the neighboring hill and announced that there, in future ages, great glory would be given to the Most High. On that same spot to day stands the new Armagh cathedral which is one of the

most beautiful temples erected to God in the entire world. Once more he revisited Tara and

the surrounding country and then proceeded to the South of the Island, where he was received with great enthusiasm and welcome. The fame of his miracles and sanctity had gone before him and made conquest Here he spent many years easy. teaching, preaching and establishing the Church. Before leaving the South he imparted to it a special blessing. He blessed even its hills and valleys, its lakes and rivers.

Great indeed were the labors of our Saint. He went up and down the land preaching teaching and doing good, imitating the example of his Divine Master. Coming he found the Island in darkness and the shadow of death ; through his instrumentality it became the light of Europe, the home of sanctity and learning. When we remember that he consecrated no When same price. form some idea of the number he received into the true fold. The particular points in the doctrine of St. Patrick were fidelity to the Holy See, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the poor souls and the mutual con fidence and love of the clergy and the

tioned. The ineffable grace of maiden modesty which clings to the very mothers of Ireland is the brightest reflection of Mary which lingers on earth.

The great bond of union which exists between the priests and the people of Ireland was established in a special way by St. Patrick. This internal union is more remarkable in Ireland than in any country in the world. There, as nowhere else, do they fully realize the high office the priest holds as the minister of Christ, and the dispenser of holy things. There, as nowhere else, do they distinguish the two fold character, the man and the priest. If emphasis on these four points is the distinguishing feature of Irish faith throughout the world, it was due primarily to the preaching of St. Patrick and providential on the part

of God, for these were so deeply rooted in the affections of the people that when the new religion ca attack was principally on these, the most beloved of the Church's doctrine, hence they became the shield and protection of Irish faith, in the

This contains on an or other starting the set of the s spread over Ireland to save its people from the temptations and horror of the anti-Christ. That he, Patrick, would himself be the judge of the Irish people on the last day. St. Patrick on his death bed saw in a vision the whole of Ireland lit up by he bright rays of divine faith, con-

tinuing for centuries, when a cloud gathered over his devoted island and, little by little, the glory faded, until in the course of centuries it was only in remote valleys that some glimmer of it remained. The saint prayed that it would never be ex-tinguished. An angel came to him and said, "Fear not your apostolate

shall never cease." As he prayed, the glimmer grew in brightness un-As he prayed, til once more the hills and valleys were lit up in their pristine splen. dor. We shall see how his vision was fulfilled.

It is forever to the glory of the Irish people how they kept and pre-served the faith for three hundred years after the death of our Saint Churches and monasteries arose on all sides. Everywhere the virtues of the Saint were imitated and emul-Great schools of learning were opened and students came from all over Europe. They evangelized and civilized England. In Italy we They evangelized find nine Irish missionaries honored annually on the altar; in France ten ; in Garmany one hundred and We find their footprints as fifty. far north as Norway and Sweden. Great indeed was the number of

aints and martyrs, virgins and confessors Ireland sent to swell the ranks of those who sing Hosannas before the great white throne, and so it continued up to the Reforma-tion, just as St. Patrick saw it, lit up by the rays of divine faith. In the hirteenth century we find one of reland's greatest kings addressing his army drawn up for battle, calling upon them to fight for their faith as omething dearer to them than life. But the cloud arose as our Saint saw it, slowly, little by little, the centuries of persecution and famine which were to almost blot out the

great fruits of St. Patrick's labors. The Irish people were called upon to give up their faith. They were told to substitute Henry VIII. and Eliza beth for the Vicar of Christ. Their own darling Virgin was to be put away, despised, insulted and ridi culed. Their devotion to their holy dead was made mockery of. Their priests were banished and a price was placed on their heads, a priest's head and a wolf's commanding the

STANDARD LIBRARY

60c. Each Postpaid lyte, The The story of a Catholic College Boy ad aud Free. By Jean Connor. A new story by a author who knows how to write a splendidly

s Rider's Daughter, The. By F von Brackel, s Rider's Daughter, The. By F von Brackel,

Circus Rider's Daughter, The. By P von Brackel, A high-class novel—a love story that every reader will feel better for having read. Connor D Arc's Struggies. By W. M. Bertholde, A novel that depicts to us in vivid colors the battles of life watch a noble family had to escounter, being reduced to peasury through morvident speculations on the part of the father. Double Knot, a; and Other Stories, by Mary T. Waggama and others. The stories are excellent and contau much pathos and humor. Pabola. By Cardinal Wiseman. This edition of Caidnal Wiseman's tale of early Christian times is such more modern and docidedly more attrac-tive tean the old editions. Fiscally Little House, and a sequent to "Fabiola." Fiscally Little House, and a sequent to "Fabiola." Fiscally Little House, and a sequent to "Fabiola." Maron Ames Taggart and Other Stories, by Maron Ames Taggart and Other Stories, by what stores of thriting interest b. A library of sout stores of thriting interest b. Ribrary of store the characters are patural, their conver-sion is spicifity successful story. The plot is mare the characters are natural, their conver-sion is spicifity and unhampered, and there are bursts of genuine converdy to lighten the traget darater shaces. By Rosa Mulbolland The plot

s. e. By Rosa Mulholland. The plot y is faid with a skill and grasp of ways found in novels of the day, while and bears witness at every page to a istery of the subject, joined to grace discuss. ce of diction. . By M. E. Francis. A captivating tale of e redolent of genu ne Celtic wit, love and , and charming in the true Catholic spirit

severy sage. , The, By Raoul de Navery. An nance of the time of King Philip IV.

Thus selection of brief tales by the foremost ach Catholic writers. Of The Great Vase, The By Frances Cooke. Stary is one of high ideals and strong charac-trans and the select " is a very close one, and the fer will not solve it until near the end of the

we of Eversleigh. By Jane Lansdowne. It weird tale, blending not a little of the super-ural with various stirring and exciting

75c. Each, Postpaid

Dion An! The Sibyls. By Miles Keon. A classic novel, far richer in sentiment and sounder in thought than "Ben Hur." Forgive and Forget. By Ernst Lingen. A sweet and woiscome love story, showing the power of nob lity of soul and unfaltering devotion. Tempest Of The Heast. The. By Mary Agatha Gray. A story of deep feeling that centers around a young mock grauscian.

Gray. A story of deep feeling that centers around a young mock cusician. I'm Of The Tide, The. By Mary Agatha Gray There is a complexity in the weaving of this story, that wil keep the reader in suspense till the very and

end. Crusse, by Rev. W. H. Anderdon, M. A. Catholic Crusse, by Rev. W. H. Anderdon, M. A. The adventuges of Uwen Erans. Esc. Surgeons Mate, set ashore with companions on a desolate bland in the Garriosan Sea. Jouisa Kirkbridge, by Rev. A. J. Thebaud, S. J. A dramatic tale of New York City after the Cirul War, full of exciting narratives infused with a strong religious moral rone. Rosemary, by J. Vincent Huutington. This novel, though writen many years ago holds its place among the best stories we have to-day.

85c. Each, Postpaid

Ambition's Contest, By Father Faber, The story of a young man who starts out m life to be a statesman, loses all his religiton, but finally, through the praves of others, recoives the grace of God and is called to the priesthood. Billy Glenn of the Broken Shutters. By Anthory Yorke. Illustrated. A story of boy life in the adventures of Billy Glenn and his companions of the broken Shutters, a boys' club of their neigh-borhood. The book is full of adventures, including a thrilling rescue of a child from a burning building by Billy and an exciting trip on a sailing vessel to the Work. Indices. "It is a ratitling good boys' book,"--Pilot

book,"--Pilot Boys' Own Book. A complete encyclopedia of sports, containing instructions on the camera, fencing, baseball, football, gymnastics, rowing, sailing, swimming, skaring, running, bicycling, etc., and how to play over fifty other games. Surden of Honor, The, By Christine Faber, A story of mystery and entanglements so intervoven as to create new difficulties in rapid succession, As in all Christine Faber's books, the action is drama-tic sudden and severe. tic sudden and severe. arrol O'Donoghue, By Christine Faber. A story of penal servitude in Australia.

Chiva rous Deed, A. By Christine Faber, "Kind-ness Begets Kindness and Love Begets Love," is the keynote of this tale, interwoven with delight-ful delineations of child life and child character,

ful defineations of child life and child cheracter, Con O'Regan. By Mrs. James Sadlier, Narrating the experiences of Con O'Regan and his sister winnie in an intresting and wholesome manner, Elimor Preston. By Mrs. James Sadlier, A novel, following a young giil through her sorrows and ioys Fatal Resemblance, A. By Christine Faber. This is an entertaining romance of two young girls, and shows how uncertain are the smiles of lortune, Gordon Lodge, By Agnes M. White. A fascinating Catholic novel relating the adventures of an orphan left in the care of a relative.

THREE

of the principles of the Gospel of Christ, of those great fundamental moval principles of right and wrong which are the basis of all instice and

At the present time there is social, moral and industrial chaos in the world. There is general dis-turbance, dislocation, turmoil, disorder. New theories are being ad. vanced every day, new problems are springing up, new ideas are spreading, bearing upon all the manifold relations of life.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY

One of the outstanding features of the War has been the spread of what is called democracy, or the rule of the people. The War has come to be regarded as a democratic War, as a struggle for the supremacy of dem. ocratic ideals, and there can be little doubt that the conclusion of the War will usher in the era of what may be called the new democracy. The war creed of one great group of belliger ents is summarized in a phrase which is destined to live, namely, "to make the world safe for democracy. is no doubt a high and a noble ideal that appeals with special force to those who like ourselves have en-joyed the liberty of free and unfettered institutions of Government; but whilst this is so it must not be forgotten that in the spread and growth of this democratic spirit lies of the greatest dangers of the future. An eminent divine commenting on the War situation, its present problems and its future dangers, recently used a phrase serves with the one above mentioned to become historic, when he said that the great problem of the future would be "to make democracy safe for the world." This is only another way for saying that the peril of the future lies in the excesses and

priest by St. Germanus. He then submitted his plans to Pope Celestine, who approved and blessed his mission. He was consecrated bishop, and appointed by the Vicar of Christ on earth to go and bring forth fruit in a far distant land.

Setting out for the scene of his future labors, accompanied by a chosen band of holy men, he arrived on the coast of Ireland about the sand clerics with priesthood, we can year 432. Patrick finally selected that part of the country which he knew best as his first landing place, and from that time on, in season and out of season, he preached the doctrine of Christ crucified to all

The time was ripe for his coming. people The time was ripe for his coming, people. the nation was ready. The form of religious worship practiced by the Irish known as Druidism, was the most refined of all pagan forms of worship. The Irish people of that time, were, it would seem, from the relics and traditions that have come embracing all, considering all, with-

down to us, the most enlightened of pagan nations. They were pro-ficient in war, in agriculture, in Holy See, which is a principle in other navigation, in architecture, in music and song. Because of these peculiar land. So well has it lived and surnavigation, in archite circumstances and because of the vived that even after fifteen centuries great natural and acquired ability we find hundreds of young Irishmen, of St. Patrick, and the many astound. at the peril of their lives, crossing ing miracles which surrounded his preaching, they became an easy con-

We will review a few of the most

remarkable incidents which led to the total destruction of paganism and the establishment of Christianity for all time in Ireland. The first occurred on the hill of Tara. It came about in this way. This hill, the most beautiful of the green hills The next characteristic instilled by of Erin, is located in the center of the Island. On it, the high king lived, and as was the custom, once a year, he invited all the Irish princes and people and Druid priests to take part in the services which were held annually at his palace.

strength. other lands. bister enemies. This characteristic

of the Irish nation has always been a test of the Catholicity of a nation, of a people or an indvidual.

St. Patrick was devotion to Mary. She was known in the native tongue as their darling Virgin, Mary Mother insinuating the mystery of the Incarnation. The great love of the Irish people for Mary is attested by the innumerable churches throughout the land erected in her honor. In the land erected in her honor. In every family in the land the oldest daughter's name was Mary. The daughters of Erin either emulated daughter and virginal innocence or daughter and virginal innocence or her purity and virginal innocence or Scholars."-The Monitor.

Then it was that the faith of Ireland was confined. It shone only in nooks and corners and hidden places. Then it was those poor people rea-lized how dear their priests were to them and often did they shield them at the peril of their lives. How dearly now they loved their Mother

Mary, how fervently they prayed to her! Prayers such as these could not be left unheard. The prosecu tion was long and bitter, but in our time the rays of faith are gaining strength. The vision of Patrick is being fulfilled. He never ceased to intercede for his people. His spirit, like that of a great sunbeam, hovers over the land. Thousands of churches and convents are to-day under his patronage. Millio his children, holy men and women, have left and will continue to leave the nursery of the faith established by him in the little Green Isle far way to carry the light of faith to

To day from his high place in Heaven, St. Patrick contemplates the myriads of souls around the throne of God saved through his instrumen-tality and looking down on earth, he beholds twenty-five million sons and daughters, with pure Irish blood coursing through their veins. Over all these he is exercising a special protection, praying and yearning for the day when his vision will be ful filled; when the cloud now rising from the beloved Isle will have en-

is a capital score well toda, it contains just enough sensition to make the reading a pleasure learned to the sensition of the sensition of the sensition of the sensition of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the sender of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the sender of the sensitivity of the sensitity of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the

Cashel. Or, the Sign of the Cross. A Catholic printed from The Messenger of The Sacred

Heart. The Story of a First Comsuminon. By Mary T, Waggaman. A story of grant interest, stong faith and earnest simplicity. Iargant Roper: A very interesting historical novel by Agnes M. Stewart. Ioondyne Joe. By John Boyle O'Reilly. A thrill-ing story of heroism, and adventure in which most of the action takes place in the Penal Prisons in Australia to which Moondyne Joe has been con-deomed for political activity, and from which he forces his escape through a series of dare-devil adventures.

rentures. er sacrifece. A. By Christine Faber. A Catho-story of the trials of a widow whose only son is story of the trials of a widow whose only son is occently accurated of murdering an enemy of her nily. When all seems lost, the real murderer d with removes, confesses his crime. Fights. A very interesting tale by Mrs. James Mer.

Sadier, 'Mahony, The Chief of the Comeraghs. A tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, by D. P. Can-yngham, L. L. D. dia and New, Or, Taste Versus Fashion. A novel written in a fascinating manner. By Mrs. James Sadier.

written in a fascinating manner. By Mis. James Sadiler. Sadiler. Red Circle, The. By Gerard A. Reynold, A drama tic story of the Boxer Uprising in China, narrating the exciting experiences by a group of Europeans who bani together for self-protection. There is a captivating charm in the way this tale is told, and it is done with a force that gives the dramatic parts so pronounced a realism that the reader feels him-self a pair of the life of this far-off country, siding with the unpretected Christian, a real participant and have more than the second second second second ending Fires, by Alice Dhier property. Alice Desse, favorably for life in our hists Alice Desse, favorably for life the life and fortunes of two French families, the Maxwellans and the De Berlis. The plot is work well thought out, the story is remarkably well hold, and is sure to hold the statemion of the reader from the first page to the last.

yed from the Fold. By M naie Mary Lee, A lendid Catholic story with a very strong moral, wers of St. Nicholas, The. By Mary Agatha Gray. A story of the persecution of Catholics during the reign of Queen Elizabeth,

ouring the reign of Queen Elizabeth, "inity of Friendships, The, By Gilbert Guest, A new star has entered the galaxy of-story writers in the person of Gilbert Guest. In their search and inquiries for Gilbert Guest, let them not forget that this gifted writer knows as much about girle as Father Finn knows about boys.

ithin and Without the Fold. By Minnie Mary

Ask for Quantity Discount

The Catholic Record