JUNE 5, 1889.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# C. Y. M. S. Annual Celebration of the Tom Moore Anniversary.

The Catholic Young Men's society held their appual celebration of the 110th anniversary of Ireland's national bard, Tom Moore, on Tues day evening, May 28th, in the Victoria Rifles' armory, which was completely crowded. Between the first and second parts of the evening's programme, the president of the society, Mr. J. P. Smith, introduced the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, who commenced his lecture on "Tom Moore" by congratulating the audience who, though not mentioned in the programme, played an important part in testifying by their played an important part in testifying by their presence the deep and practical interest which they had in the welfare of the young men of the society. There are persons, he said, who pose as the triends of temperance, morality, educa-tion, patriotism, religion. Boubtless they chal-lenge your admiration. By patronizing the youth of this city you have enlisted in a cause embracing all these objects and reflecting the greasest credit upon yourselves. Our young men may justifiably nurse the most brilliant hopes and entertain the loftiest aspirations. Their mission in life is subline and all inspiring. You are contributing in different ways to its fulfilmission in life 18 sublime and all inspiring. You are contributing in different ways to its fulfil-ment. This day you would not allow to pass by unnoticed. You have deemed it a duty to cele-brate it in a special manner, and for this pur-pose you have assembled in this hall. You have come to honor a name which is emblazoned on the pages of history, to ravise a memory which the pages of history, to revive a memory which is embalmed in the affections of the whole Irish Celtic race, and to contemplate during a few momentations features of one whose pen has illuatrated the noblest and boliest subjects, whose genius has considerably enhanced the glory of genus has considerativy channels the giving of the Emeral Isle and promoted the interests of humanity, whose influence has been felt and acknowledg d by all that is morally great and intellectually cultured. Need I say whom I mean ? You have not misunderstood me; it

### TOM MOORE.

Dublin was his birth place. He was born in the year 1779, and we are solemnizing the 110th anniversary of his birth. It is not surprising that a career of unusual brilliancy should await him. Did he not claim descent from Sarsfield, him. Did he not claim descent from Sarsfield, the personification of principle, honor, bravery and self devotion? Might he not pride in the noble, rich and generous blood which coursed through his veins i Was not this blood furnish-ed by Kerry and Wexford—two counties large-ly represented in our population, and distin-guished alike for the most unreserving fidelity to creat and country.

to creed and country. His parents knew their duty and did nob de-viate from the line which is traced. They saw viace from the line which is traced. I ney saw in their son a child of extraordinary promise and hastened to place him beneath the most favorable influences. They began by sending him to a school where he could mix in due pro-portion the agreeable with she useful. This school was kept by a certain Malone, who, though possessed of many sterling qualities, was nevertheless a real oddity and a rare specimen. His chief resort was the tavern, where he spont the greatest part of the night quaffing intoxi-cauts and discussing the the topics of the day. The pupils felt sure he was arriving when they caught a glimpse of the cocked hathe wore, and commenced snuddering from head to foot. Al-ready they anticipated what he was in the babit ready back anticipated what he was in the back and of giving them. He stepped into their mid-to towards noon and generally opened the pro ceedings by flogging them for disturbing his slumbers. Little Moore was an exception. He had won his good graces and escaped this illadvised and untimely correction. When he was old enough he was entrusted to Samuel Whyte, who superintended a very flourishing academy, and had been for thirty years enjoy-ing an almost unparelieled reputation for the ing an nimoau unparentened reputation for the skill he displayed in the magisterial art. This professor only trught him English and elecution. Donoran, who was deeply versed in the classics, instructed him in Latiu and Greek. He studied French under Lafosse and became acquainted with the Italian language, thanks to the lessons which he received from Fasher Ennis, a friar of Great Stephen street. Young Thomas did not fail to profit by his golden opportunities. He made rapid strides in learning, and held the of this kind; "he can't be less than eleven or twelve years of age." "Then, madam," said a twelve years of age." "Then, madam," said a gentleman who had been listening to the remark. if that's the case, he must have been four years old before be was born." Young Moore passed from Mr. Whyt's academy to Trinity College where he cultivated the friendship of Robert Emmet and excelled in to the land of his birth. Having been promoted to the baccalaurence he reparted to London and entered the Middle Temple. Before taking his departure for the British metropolis he was given a touching pledge of maternal tenderness and solicitude. In the waistband of his pantaloons his mother had sowed a few guiness which she had saved and a scapular which she prized exceedingly. What an excellent mother ! She know right well how cerviceable he would find this little sum of money, and how greatly the would need the protection of heaven amid the dangers to which he would be exposed. He was unquestionably a worth y son. Filial love grow with his years and manifested itself in a multiplicity of forms. He remembered his mother whether his pathway was smooth or rugged-whether the sky was bright or dark. In his forty-second year he wrote: "This heart, my own dear mothor, bends With love's true instinct back to thee." She was his confident. He entrusted her with all his fears and hopes-with all his joys and She was his guiding star. "Be assorrows. Sho was his guiding star. "Be as-sured" he writes, "that I will do nothing without the total concurrence of your feelings as well as of your judgment." She spared he pains in order to develop the seeds of religion which were deposited in his breast on the day he was baptized. Her success was not what might be legitimately expected. He must be held responsible for several things which as a Catholic she could have never counselled, tolerated or sanctioned. All that Moore has in verse, and all that he did, is not by any means edifying or commendable. However, he always admitted the claims of God upon man, and for no consideration whatever would be sympathize with anything that savored of infidelity. His 'Sacred Songa" proclaim in tones of the most ravishing eloquence the praises of the Most High, whilst bearing testimony to the genuine-ness and intensity of the religious sentiments which pervaded his coul. Often did the spec-taele of nature lead him to the throne of the Divine Majesty and prompt him to tender a tribute of mingled adoration, love and gratitude. He vehemently denounced all who deny the existence of God, and affirmed this dogma in lan-guage distated by conviction and vested with indisputable channe. He had just visited the Niagara Falls, and thus relates how he was influenced by what he saw: "I felt as if ap-proaching the very residence of the Deity; the cears started into my eyes; and I remained for moments after we had loss sight of the scene, in that delicious absorption which pious enthusiasm car alone produce. My whole heart and soul as ended towards the Divinity in a swell of de-yout admiration which I never before experienced. Oh | bring the atheist here, and he cannot return an atheist. He firmly believed in God and in the Church which He established through His Incarnate Son. He was a Catholic and nothing else from the opening till the closing scene of his life. Never was he guilty of anything either in what he was a catholic and believe in each start. he wrote or uttered which may be construed , health are the doctors.

into the alightest meer at the Catholic Oburchat its ministers, dockrises or occemonies. He loved his Church from his inmost heart, and mothing could induce him to beiray it. Once he was urged to abandon the old faith and adopt the opinious of a modern sect. "I was," he said, "born and bred in the faith of my fathers, and in "born and bred in the faith of my fathers, and in that faith I meand to die." He published in the Ediuburgh Review an article on the Obris-tian fathers which stamps him as a theologian of uncommon ability. In a book entitled "The Travels of an Irish Gentleman," etc., he shows himself a contraminitie of superior type and a

Travels of an Irish Gentleman," etc., he shows himself a controversialist of superior type and a champion of Catholicity such as can be only sel-dom seen in the ranks of the laity. This book is replete with eradition, logic and humor. At its appearance it was welcomed on all sides. It was read by prisets from pulpits and alters. It won for its author a special sulogium from Bishop Doyle, who was the foremost prelate in the link hierarchy. It may be justly con-sidered a public profession and a lasting me-morial of his belief in Catholicism. He writes the following in his journal: "All that I have said, in that book, of the superiority of the Roman Catholic religico over the Protestant in point of antiquity, authority and consistency, I most firmly and conscientiously believe, being convinced that the latter faith is but a departure convinced that the latter faith is but a departure and schism, widening more and more every day, from the system of Christianity professed by those who ought to know most about the matter, namely, the earliest Christians."

Postry is the inheritance of the privileged Footry is the inheritance of the privileged few. Its direct object is to communicate plea-hare, but this communication requires a com-bination of ingredients. It demands an exact appreciation of things, a keen susceptibility and a proper adaptation of style. Moore was a poet of whom any nation or century might be proud. You are familiar with the productions of his Mure and harpe I had not appeigr them. of his Muse, and hence I need not specify them. They impress us with the idea that he was endowed with the richest and rareat gifts of mind dowed with the richest and rarest gives or mind and qualities of heart. They impose upon the literary world a debt which is will never liqui-date and entitle him everlastingly to a niche of distinction in the Temple of Fame. He sucwhich engaged his attention. As a lyric he stands unsurpassed and in certain respect unequalled. His predilection was for the lyre, which he fingered with masterly skill, and from which, under his magic touch, sprang and flowed streams of the most delicious and enrapto mousdering into dust, he bounds from the goods he probably thinks they are indebted to tomb and moves amongst the living, if his bim to the extent of 20 per cent. of their wages, memory is enshrined in the hearts of all those which he proceeds to take notene volume who reverence genius and acknowledge tran-scendent merit, the fundamental reason is that accontent merit, the fundamental readon is that he has enriched all nations, and especially his own, with the Irish Melodies. They serve in-finitely better than ailver or gold, marble or bronze as a pedestal upon which his statue should be reared for the admiring gaze of all succeeding generations. In modern times many have written songs. Of this number only two may be compared with our poet: Burns and Beranger-the former a Scotchman and the latter a native of France. You cannot the of the Irish Melodies. The better you know them the better you relish them. They are like so many pearle in a casket, but pearls whose value you cannot exaggerate. What good have they not accomplianed ! What moments of unalloyed blus and ineffable delight have they not procured ! What sublime thoughts, noble sentiments.generous resolves and laudable actions have they not inspired ! What bless ings have they not diffused over the planet which we inhabit ? These were best understood by the greatest Irishmen. Sheil's orations were begammed with quotations which they supplied;

O'Connell know pheir effect and embellished his massive eloquence with the sentiments which they conveyed The last of these melodies— —"Dear Harp of my Country"—may be read with Sir Walter Scott's "Harp of the North. Farewell," concluding the "Lady of the Lake." One of these melodies vividly recalls the emblem of Irlah music, while the other lets us hear the pibroch bresounding. The Irish melodies have heen translated into various European languages. For Archbishop MacH sle was reserved the privilage of translabing them into Irish, and in prefacing this translation he says: "The genius of Moore must ever command our admiration, its devo-tion to the vindication of the ardent faith of Ireland and the character of its injured people must inspire over Iriahmen with still more estimable feelings. Seated amidst the tuneful first place in his class. He always figured at the public exhibitions and contributed by his success to sustain the character of his academy. On such occasions he exhibited a superiority of followers of Apollo, he essayed the instrument On such occasions he exhibited a superiority of source of poetical feeling he turns to the Kast talent which alicited general applause and pro-voked no small jealousy on the part of some mammas. "Oh, he's an old little crab," ex claimed one of these Cornelins, on an occasion which alicited is and the part of some child in the part of some seizes the harp of Sion and Erin, at once, the emblen of 'Piety and Patriotism, and gives its emblen of Piety and Patriotism, and gives ite boldest and most solemn chords to boldest and most solemn chords to his own impassioned inspirations of country and of patrio ism." Besides being a post of the first magnitude, Moore was a public, and a more true hearted patriot never breathed. He of patrio ism." loved the dear old land with an intelligent. earnest, fervid and undying affection. He love: academy to Trinity College where he cultivated the friendship of Robert Emmet and excelled in all the mathema to which he applied himself. valleys, iss rivers and loughs, its fields This institution should reckon him among its principal glories, and yet it has persistently re-fused to pay him any homsga whatever. In its eyes he stood accessed and convicted of a twofold to the land of his birth. Having been promoted to the land of his birth. Having been promoted gerald are equality so many peremptory proofs. Did he not compose the Irish melodies and do they not ascert his love for sweet Innisfail most unequivocally and unmission away fill no manner whatever was he indifferent to his native land. He cherished its interest and availed himself of all the means at his disposal to promote it. He corgratulated in due terms the Duke of Wellington upon the victory which he achieved on the field of Waterloo. He then reminded which gave him birth and entreated him to converge towards its aggrandizment the dezzling prestige and marvelous ascendancy which he

# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# As Discussed by our Contemporaries.

#### The Maytian Expedition,

We have no faith in the rumored expedition to Hayti. The surplus, large as it is, is not big enough to be squandered on such excursions for the profit and recreation of Presidential blographare and other pets of the personaliy conducted Administration.-N. Y. Sunday Democrat.

#### Its Real Motives,

The Mail is still wrestling stremuously and at great length with the constitutional question. It admits that its present agitation cannot suc-ceed without a violation of our constitution, which it desires to see revolutionized, but ap parently does not consider the present moment propisious. Its object now is confessedly to educate the people into the adoption of its views as to the constitution of Canada. It is well that the result of the movement is so plainly stated, so that every Canadian may for himself count the cast.—Toronto Empire.

#### Satisfied with His Conduct.

Mr. Harrison says ; "Thank God, I have satisfied myself. It is the only satisfaction that a man can be certain of." Mr. Harrison has done mare than satisfy himself. He has satisfied all his relatives.—Chicago Herald.

#### A Mauly Innovation.

The King of Siam recently made an alarming innovation upon the ancient customs of the country by issuing an edict for the abolition of crouching, crawling and prostration at his court. The courtiers were a good deal alarmed when they were told to get off the floor and brace up. but they were disgusted when they were for-bidden to allow their inferiors to crawl before them. This is guite natural. The man who likes to crawl likes to be crawled to. -- Toronto Globe.

#### The Reigning Plutocrat.

Carnegie & Co., of Pittsburg, have notified their employes of a reduction of wages of 20 per cent. The head of this firm is the gentleman who took James G. Blaine through England on bis coach and did so much for the cause of prosection and the election of Harrison. He was afraid that a reduction of the tariff would be flowed streams of the most delicious and wears afraid that a reduction of the Parili would be turing harmony. If our national bard wears bud for the poor workingman, and having dove upon his brow the wreath of immortality, if at so much to save them from the evils of cheap to much to save them from the evils of cheap

#### The Source of the Agitation.

The Protestant section of the Council of Pub-lic Instruction of Quebec have voted down a resolution refusing to accept their share of the sum voted for educational purposes in settlement of the Jesuits' estates question. In view of this, is it worth Ontario's while to get excited over the matter ?- London Advertiser.

#### Describing Newfoundland.

Eleven thousand people have left Newfoundland during the past three years to seek homes in Canada or the United States. This is a serious loss to a colony of but two hundred thousand inhabitants. While the population has been falling off the dobt and the expenditure have, unfortunately, been increasing. The expenditure was \$1,376,185 in 1885 and \$1,830,-541 in 1888, while the debt, which stood at \$2,140,549 in the former year, is \$3,713,499 now. We in Canada deplore the condition of New-foundland. But is not our case somewhat similar ?-Toronto Mail.

#### A \*\* Diplomatic" Career.

The New York Nation is urging that the practice of removing diplomatic and consular officers with every change of Government should This question is not to be confused with 0-311.9.0. that of the general abolision of the spoils system, The argument is that the diplomatic service is not in the same position as the ordinary civil service, but is rather skin to the naval and mili-tary service, and that the rule that an officer of the army or navy cannot be removed without cause should be applied to Ministers and Consuis. In this way there would be a diplomatic career as well as a naval and military career.---Toronto Globe.

# LITERARY REVIEW.

without a superfluous page. The several depart-ments form a small compandium of history in themselves. Subscription price, \$500 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York.

light of solence-not the bat of ignorance and The June number of The North American prejudice, allke hostile to the interest of our Review contains an interesting and varied table of contants. The opening article by Andrew Carnegie, on "Wealth," is sure to attract mar-hot attantion. Air. Cornegie's geospel of wealth country and the Society of Jeaus. The whole life of Father Thiry in this city for forty-one years is a sufficient aparter to these culumniators,' is that rich men should distribute their posses-sions during their life-time and thus make sure that their wishes will be carried into effect. Erastus Wiman discusses the Destiny of

THE WHOLE OREW LOST.

# Friday's Storm in Ontario Resulted i Much Damage aud Loss of Life,

Erastus Wiman discusses the Destiny of Cadada, considering the reasons for and against annexation, and arguing in favor of commercial union between the United States and the great-er half of the continent. Andrew Lang writes most entertainingly of "Unhappy marriages in Fistion." Congressman Nelson Dingley, of Maine, points out the remedy for the decline of American abinomic in the foreign trade. In KINGSTON, Ont., May 29.-From informa-tion received from different lake points, it is shown that the terrific storm of yesterday did Mane, points out the remedy for the decline of American shipping in the foreign trade. In "The Inevitable Surrender of Orthcdoxy," the Rev. Minot J. Savage, of Boston, puts in a way the position of the liberal in religion. A particularly timely article is that by the Hon. Carcoll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. on "How a Census is Taken." The future of the steam-engine and of other forms of heat-engine is arthoustively considered by vastdamage. The number of lives lost will not fall short of fifteen, and may reach twenty, while the destruction to shipping will reach an aggregate of over \$200,000. The first intimation of disaster came yesterday, when it was reported that three barges of the Calvin fleet had been wrecked off Long Point, thirty miles from here, and that all the crew on of hast engine is exhaustively considered by Prof. R. H. Thursion, Director of Sibley College, Cornell University, who concludes that the successor of the steam engine has not hoard had perished. The lost crew are a Berry, Alexander, King, Eilas, Bolleau, Arthur, Marshall, Captain, Campau, Felix, yet been brought to light. Dr. William A. Hammond makes an earnest plea sgainst icemate, Owene, Wm. Hartman, Bella, cook, Snell, John. it is almost certain that the water drinking, contending that in some cases co-water is as dangerous as prussic acid. Gen. crew of the Bavaria have been drowned. The tug Calvin, with the barges Valentia, Bavaice-water is as dangerous as prossic acid. Gen. William Booth, Commander-in-Chiel of the Salvation Army, writes of the "Religious Value of Enthusiasm." In "Sir Arthur Sullivan and Piracy," Alexauder P. Browne, Esq. tells of the struggtes of the authors of "Finafore" and "The Mikado" to secure their rights in this country. The conclading article, signed only with initials, is a thought-ful setting forth of a Quaker's reasons for pre-ferring the Quaker Faith. In the department of Notes and Comments there are a number of ris and Norway, left St. Ignace two weeks age. Six o'clock yesterday morning, when the gale, the heaviest known for years, was in the height of its fury, the towline between the Valentia and Bayaris parted. The Valentha is waterlogged and lost one of her crew, The Norway was gutted. Two of her craw are lost. The Bavaria was found ashore on the north side of the Gallops.

of Notes and Comments there are a number of interesting papers, including an inclusive one on "Illustrious Seconds" by Gertrude F. Ather-ton and an argument in favor of Iconoclasm as The lightnouse keeper at Point Peter reports that he sighted three miles cut in the iske an overturned ship's boat, with four men clinging to the bottom of it. They drifted about for fully an hour, one after one dropp. ing off, un:11 there was only one left.

in neat pamphlet form "The will of God" trans-lated from the French, to which is added a third revised edition of "Catholic Worship," or Permission having been received from the American Government the steamer Arments left this evening to rescue the schooner Baan easy method of attending Holy Mass with profit both of which are excellent publications. The price of the former is only 10 and 20 cents and of the latter 15 and 25 cents, according to varia, ashore on Gallop Island in American waters.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 20 .- Last evening the yawl boat of the unfortunate Bavaria drifted on to the southern side of Horse Shoe Island. Is has authored little injury, anye a by James P. Taylor, of Renfrew, Ont, is the title of a publication which commends itself to the public generally. It is in the form of a series of letters which first appeared in the Catholic Based and a series of letters which first appeared in the Catholic Record and which have since been re-vised by the author. It is an interesting story Marshall scems to have had a premonition of his fate, for in a recent letter he referred to of the causes and reasons which led Mr. Taylor the uncertainty of life and requested his wife to abjure Protestantism as well as an able treaand children to pray for his a fe arrival in Kingston. If the Bavaria is pulled off as easily as expected the Calvin company's loss will not exceed \$2,000. The promptness of the United States government in this connection in granting permission for a Canadian wrecker to work in Amorican waters is highly commendable.

# THE CELTIC RACE.

### Imperishable and Immortal.

Saya the Catholic Union and Times : Latest returns from the Irish Registrar General's office place the powulation at 4,777.545. In 1841 it was S,295,061. Well might John Mitchell exclaim, when with dying eyes he again beheld the land he so passionately loved, "Where are the people? Whither are my people gono ?"

the Jesuit first that he may more easily en-And what has become of those four millions? slave the rest of the Church afterwards. From the days of Choiseal to Biamarck this Alus ! it is a sad story. Robbed of their substance to satisfy landlord greed, they has been the programmu of the enemies of the have withered into the callulese graves of Church. But an American who lives in a famine ; their Island home has been terror free republic like this should love these men ized by the ruthless prison and bayenet and for the enemies they have made. Noarly fifty years before Massachusetts had enacted builet of the alten foe that holds her in bondage; they have been transported to penal colonies in savage wilds for the offense of punled Lord Biltimore to Maryland and loving the land of their birth ; in poverty and wrotchedness, they have been driven in exile planted there the standard of religions freedom for the first time in our colonies. The over all the seas; their bones have blenched trus American will not fail to contrast this under many a wave; they have fallen in HOLY MARRIAGE.

The boly Sacrament of Matrimony is closely inservained with the interest of society. When love notions are entertained by a people in re-gard to the sanctity of the marriage tie, will

gard to the sanctity of the marriage tie, crills very souversive of order, discipline, and good government invariably follow. Our Blessed Lord, according to St. Oynil, was present in Cana of Galice, in order to sanctify the principle of man's generation, "to drive away the old sadness of child-bearing." Ohrist, all wise, knew the influence exercised by this sacred bond upon society. He surround-ed it with such safeguards as no man can de-spise without peril to his eternal salvation. Our Saviour elevated the natural contract of Manin-atiunted the natural contract; Jesus Chrissinsti-tuted the Sacraments. tuted the Sacrament. Were the Church's position in regard to this

Were the Church's position in regard to this holy Sacrament only appreciated and followed by the world, what a change in the affairs of mon would be seen! The Scriptural proof, taken from St Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, which is generally cited to sustain the Church's doct-rine on the Sacrament of Matrimony, contains much food for thought. Were these inspired words only studied aright, diverse and other much food for thought. Were these inspired words only studied aright, divorce, and other crimes against this holy union of man and wo-man, would be unheard of. How grand she sentiments here conveyed ! "Let women be subject to their husbands as to the Lord; for the husband is the head of the wife, as Obras is the head of the Church. Therefore as the Church is subject to Christ so let wives be to their husbands in all things. Husbands love your wives as Christ also loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it, that He might ranctily it, cleansing it by the layer of water in the word of life; that He might present is to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish. So also onght men to love their wives as they love their own ho-dies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. For no mare ever hated his own flesh, but nour-ushe't it, as also Christ doth the Church.—For we are members of His body.—For this cause

she h it, as also Christ doth the Church.—For we are members of His body.—For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall a dhere to his wife and they shall be two in one fl-sh. This is a great Sacraraent, but I speak in Christ and in the Church."

The marriage of Christians, then, is boly, is a great Sacrament, and as the Church is em-powered to judge whether those who approach powered to proge whether intore who approach other Sacraments, be duly disposed, so the same right must exteed to the Sacrament of Matri-mony. Hence the words of Leo XIII, are self-explanatory. "It is impossible for the Church explanatory. "It is impossible for the Church to sanction any withdrawal of the management and direction of Sacramental marriage from her ecclesisstical jurisdiction, since Christ has placed Sacraments under her exclusive care and direction.

Were the proper deference, therefore, paid to the Church's rights in this matter, there would he no clashing between civil and ecclesiastical law.

The Church guards well all the exactments The Unurch guards well all the coactmenss delivered to her by her Divine Founder, and abe well remembers that His inspired word de-clares, "What God hath joined begether let no man put asunder" Hence, with stentorian voice, she has taught and still teaches, the unity and indissolubility of the holy bond of marri-

age. Many thirgs pertaining to this most importand subject occur to our minds just now, but it is impossible to treat all of them in a short article like this. Nevertheless, if all but hear the Church, their actions shall conform in every particular with the holy will of God, who has commanded us to hear His Spouse. Whilst this is evidently true, we wish to em-

phasize one point in an especial manner. This is the conjugat love that should burn in the breasts of hu-band and wife. When this love exists strongly and purely, there is little danger of oad results following the footsteps of the dded couple.

"With three things," says Ecclesissions, "my spirit is pleased, which are approved before God and men-the concord of brethren, the love of neighbors, and man and wife that spree well together." And St. Paul, already quoted, declarse that "He that loveth his wife loveth himself," and the same Shint says, "Husbands, love your wives as Christ also loved the Courch, and deivered Himself up for it."

Hence, as mar ingo represents the union and the love of Jeans Christ and the Church, there whould be a union of hearth expressed by acta between husband and wife. The husband should love his wife with a love that is pure and

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"Yet still the last crown of thy tolls is remaining, The grandest, the purest, even thou hast yet known, Though p ond was thy task, other nations unclassing, Far prouder to heat the deep wounds of thy own. At the foot of that throne for whose weat thou hast stood

enjoyed.

stood Go plead for the land that first cradied thy fame, And bright o'er the flood of her tears and her blood Let the rainbow of hope be her Wellin (ton's name."

Dear old Ireland was always fresh in the memory of Tom Moore. He longed for its legislative independence. He ardently wished to see it untrammeled in providing for its welfare and perfectly free to enact, promulgate and en-force its own laws. For his country's sake he did not bleed upon a battle field, debate in Farliament or hold forth on the hustings, linger in prison or die upon a scaffold. Nevertheless emphasized its rights in a singular manner and largely contributed to secure for the Irish people the sympathy of the world. His example is deserving of study and imitation. Already re-markable headway has been made towards the goal of ambition which all Ireland's sons and daughters should propose to themselves.

O Erin! Erin! Thy winter is past, And the hope that lived through it Has blossomed at last.

Do all that you can so that this blossom may bo all onat you can so that this based has soon ripen into perfect maturity and the fulless development. Love properly the land of your ancestors. Let this love be always founded upon faith, honor and conscience. Hasten, by all the means in your power, the noon-hour of the sun that is dawning upon the horizon. Con-binut and here any power, the noon-hour of the sun that is dawning upon the horizon. One tribute by all your resources to usher in that day which our national poet frequently autioipated and ardently longed to prevail forever, when Ireland would be

### "Great, glorious and free, First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

Those who took partin the musical programme were Misses Theress McKay, Agnes Matthews, Agnes Belisle, E. Royden, and Alice Perkins, Madame St Pierre and Masara H. C. St. Pierre. W. J. M. Sherry, J. D. Altimus, E. O'Shea, W. J. M. Sherry, J. D. Altimus, F. W. Hol-land, and J. Patterson, and the Messre O'Shea. Mr. St. Pierre was given a warm reception. Prof. A. P. McGuirk ably presided at the plano.

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The only persons who really sojoy bad

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadel phia. Pa ) gives for the month of June a striker g frontispiece, from a photograph of Gagliardi's painting "The Heart of Jesus Pleading," in the Roman sancturry of the lengue of the Sacred Heart. The illustrated article "A Highland of Faith has several engravings of pictureeque corners in the Bavarian Alps, by recent German arbists ; some very noteworthy remarkare made on the influence of Corpus Christi and other exterior devotions to the Blossed Sacrament among a secluded Catholic population. "Pilate Fresh from College "-one of Padre Coloma's fresheat stories—is begup, illustrated with realistic Spanish designs. Agnes Hampton account of "The Legend of the Tree of the so popular in the Middle Ages. The Orcas,' biographical sketch, a specialty of the Messenger tells the life and story of "An American Pio-neer"—the Reverend Elisha J. Durbin, who was for sixty-five years a priest in Kontucky. A winning portrait, taken in his old age intro duces the sketch.

duces the sketch. The postry of the number is "The Way of Interior Peace," by Eleanor O. Donnelly, and an illuminated description, touching in its sim plicity, of "The School of Life" Among the "The Church and Her Seers." in which the Editor describes the use made by the Church of private revelations in her popular devotions; and "The Reader," in which is a veracious ac-count-perhaps the first published in America ---of circumstances of religious interest attend-ing the tragic death of the Crown Prince of Austria. An explanation is also given of the movement for "The General Consecration of Families to the Sacred Heart," begun by the different Messengers as an offset to this year's elebration of the French Revolution.

The June Magazine of American History, wish which its twenty-first volume is completed, furnishes in its table of contents a vigorous illustration of its unmistakable wealth of resource, and its cometakable weath of re-source, and its scope which is as broad as the country itself. The number opens with a charm-ing sketch of "The Historic Capital of Iowa." now the seat of the State University, written by Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Iowa City and nothing more readable can be found in the ma-thermal interative of the mathe gazine literature of the month. The second contribution is an exhaustive and intensely interesting account of "The Accient and Honor-able Artillery Company of Massachusetts," by O. E. S. Rasay, M. A., the remantic story be-ginning wibb the first settlers of New England, and closing with the recent interchange of ci vilities between the Ancient and Honorable London and American Artillery companies, the two oldest military organizations in the world. Following these delightful papers, Georgia di-vides the honors of the number with Iowa and Massachusetts in an able article by T. K. Oglesby, on "Georgia and the Constitution," which no intelligent reader can afford to miss "The no intelligent reader can afford to miss "The Last Twelve Days of Major John André," by Hon. J. O. Dykmau, unfolds a suggestive field of study, and is to be continued through two of study, and is to be continued through two future issues of the magazine. "A Boston Writing School before the Revolution," by William O. Bates, gives a picturesque picture of men and scenes in that early period. No feature of the June number however will be likely to attract more attention than the "Evolution of the Gardinnian War C. Usan Baylor with the Constitution," by C. Oscar Beasley, which bie Constitution," by C. Oscar Beasley, which contains a volume of information in its few brief pages. 'The Study of the Mental Life of Nations," by Franklin A. Beecher ; a hymn, "The Washington Cantennial," by J. R. Barnes ; "A Hundred Years to Come," by an Inknown author ; and three letters of Hon. Roger Griswold to his wife, contributed by Mrs. J. Osborne Moss, are among the choice bids of reading which make this particular number a reading which make this particular number a welcome visitor. It is strong and substantial or and the native bigot. The bird that sym.

at of the Maryland Jeauita with New England Puritana. The first Archbichop of Baltimore, the patriotic John Carrol, was a member of the Society, and Charles Independence ?

a necessary factor in the world's progress.

cover desired.

tise on Catholicity.

Benziger Brothers, New York have published

"How A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC"

(Continued from first page )

THE TRUE JESUIT.

It is natural for every enemy of Christianity

to nate the Jeanite, in fact every despot who

wishes to enalave the Church always begins

his work by attacking them. They are the

most formidable antagoniate of civil despot-

ist ; the trained champions of orthodox fairb. Perscention, like lightning, strikes the

most prominent object in the landscape. The

infidel or the despot knows that his plot will beat once detected by the Jusuit ; that soph-

isms cannot mislead his bright intellect, his

trained mind. He tries therefore to get rid of

penal laws against thom, Jesuits had accom-

IT GAN BE EASILY PROVEN

that there is no body of men in the land who more thoroughly realize the ideal American citizenship than the Jeoults. Take up their books of theology and you will find them always on the side of liberty. They defended the freedom of human will and the n tural good man against Lather and Calvin and the school of "Total Dipravity." They defended the rights of nature and the rights of man againet Jansoniete. The systems known in theology as "Molinism," "Congruism," the logy as "Molinism," "Congruism," "Probabilism," with which the Jesuits have become to a great extent identified, are all on the side of human nature as against even the appearance of exaggerated supernaturalism, on the side of liberty against law. Wherevor a Jesuit can strike a blow for poor buman nature he is ready to do it. In politics their

writers are unanimensiy against the divine right of kings. Fourteen of their grantest theologians, chiefly Spaulards, are accused of defending the doctrine that it is justifiable in in certain cases to kill a tyrant. Among their great writers on law there is not one courtier, not one Gallican. The bittorest enemies of the Jesuits in the church have been the aulici writers who excggorated the power of the king and permitted his Interiorence in spirituals. If this wors the time or the place it could be proven that our own Declaration of Independence is indentical with the teachings of the Jesuit the logians. Its assertion of individual and natural rights In person and property as against the state or community; our constitutional system of obscks and balances, which prevent the centralization of government-all this is in absolute agreement with the teaching of the Jesuit schools and theologians.

THE IDEAL AMERICAN CITIZEN

is he that is best educated, and most moral. The foes of our liberties are ignorance and irreligion. Now the Jesuite is a most enlight. ened scholar whose whole life is spent in trying to dispel ignorance. He is a Christian gentleman whose life is spent in doing good, in protecting the right of property and the purity of the family through the pulpit and the confessional. No man therefore is better fitted for the enjoyment of our liberties than he. The morals of bigotry may question bis loyality and make balse charges, but he challenges the investigation of all fair minded man. The stale and stup d charge that the Jesuit has two doctrines, an esoteric and an exoteric one. is the invention of hate and calumny. There is only one word to characterize those prejudiced fan ation, who persists in attributing to the Society the dootrins of that is mous forger, the "Monsia Secreta"; it is a strong word but it is oriptual, "they are liars and the truth is not in them." True American officenship is symbolized in the stars of our flag. They in-dicate light, liberty and truth. Whe so well fitted to live under it, therefore, as those men whose lives are devoted to the spreading of knowledge, Christian liberty and the truths of the Gospel ? The stripes on our flag are not for such as these, but for the foreign oppress-

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countless thousands in the plaque stricken fover ship, when in sight of new lands that teemed with pleaty and welcome.

But the blood of those scattered and fallen Carroll, of Carrolton, was their pupil. Will millions has not perished. It courses rich any doubt their love of libersy and American | and red hot to day through the brains of twenty millions of freemen. From the ashes of the famlas graves there have deen strengthsustaining food for patriot thought and action. The memories of the fever ship have begotten burning thirst, not indeed for reverge, but to root out forever from the social and pelitiosl condition of Iteland the cursed cause of such misory. While the progerihod old fuith. which has so glorified the safferings of the murdered and exiled children of Ireland, has been planted by their prayers and zeal in other lands, where its flowers to-day are as fresh and sweet as when the blessed Patrick first preached it smid the blooms of Tara,

sixteen hundred years ago. In those dread day when the Irish people were being thus exterminated amid the sympathy of the civilized world, it was loft for that noble journal the London Timer, to ex-claim with delight. "The Celts are gonegone with a vangeauce. God ha praised,'

But the mills of the gods have been slowly grinding out retributive justice all these weary years. Despite all the develleh efforts of the Times and the power booind it to destroy the Celt from the very face of the earth, he still lives, more powerful, more parsiouste, more defiant than ever. He lives, too, to witness the almost complete converion of England to the cause of justice to Ireland ; to behold the dawning of the day when the fast declining Tory fos shall be driven from the power he disgraces like the chaff before the wind of popular indignation ; aye, to see that same London Times, once the mightiest journal in the world, which made and unmade British ministers at will, fall, even as Bubylon fell, from the planacle of power and glory ; to be spit npon and scorned as a flar, a slanderer, a forger, an assassin, left alone in the askes of its humilation, and none so poor as to do it reverence

Verily, there is still a God in Israel, who with the might of His arm, can exalt the humble and scatter the proud in the concelt of their heart.

## To Subscribers.

We have mailed to all those who are in strears for subscription to THE TRUE WIT-N285 a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. We need scarcely state that the subscription rates to THE TRUE WITNESS are lower than these of any paper of a like nature on this continent, and the profits derived by | do that." the proprietors on them are very small indeed. We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers, to further activity in the good cause of Faith, as well as helping us on our journey, onward, so that we may be more useful in our mission ; and we especia at hous our recalcitrant subscrib . will take this hint to pay up.

perfect, as Christ loves the Church, and the with should love her husband as the Church ioves Christ.

The following paragraph, taken from Rev. Father Donohor's little work lately issued, which treat: this and other subjects most learnedly, and to which we are in other parts of this article indebted, will appear most appro priate and interesting. He says :-- " Man and woman, being one flesh, in a certain sense, one moral person, as the husband loves himself and neeks his own happiness, so should be love his wife and reck her happiness; and the wife should act similary towards her husband. The Fathers say that this love was indicated by God the Creator, in formi g woman from a rib taken from Adam's side, in close proximity to the heart. The Fathers also observe that woman was not rest. The Fathers also observe that woman was not usken from the feet, lest her inferiority might seem to be denoted; nor from the head, lest it might be an occasion of pride to ber; nor troin the loins, lest conjugal love might be too carnal ; nor from the eyes, lest it might depend on beauty ; but from the rib beneath man's arm, to show that the wife should love her husband, and that the husband should love and protect his wife.

Yes, truly were this love a living, glowing factor in every Christian home, quarrells would be unknown, estrangements unsten, and di-vorces, which bring in their train so many evils, would never blight the beauty and barmony of wedded hfe.

Let those therefore, destined for the married life, weigh well the important step which they are about to take. With pure hearts and right intentions, let them ask God's holy grace, and the blessing of parents, and their union will certainly be a happy one.-Pillsbury Catholic.

### Idleness.

Many young people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one ; but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short periods of rest and recreation so much they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for it implies a relief from precious labor; and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wear isome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle can no nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupation to escape the miseries of mdolence.

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was " remarked Merritt at the art gallery. "Yes," assented Cors. " It is said of him he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke." "Why," spoke up little Johnnie in disgust, "My school teacher can

