"Christian Art in Our Age."

.... An Appreciation by "Crux".....

Maria," at Notre Dame, Indiana, published a work entitled "Christian Art in Our Age," from the pen of the late Eliza Allen Starr. was with no ordinary pleasure that I then read that charming and highly instructive production of a most brilliant pen. Recently I noticed that the introductory remarks of the work have been reproduced in some of the American Catholic weeklies. At this I am not surprised, for I have ever considered that preface one of the most beautiful as well as judicious tributes to the influence of Ohristianity upon art that was ever written. I may incidentally remark that I have invariably found charm in Miss Starr's writings, and especially in such of her unnumbered contributions to literature that treat of art and religion. Some few years ago I had the privilege of exhanging letters several times with Miss Starr. She was then contributing some of her brightest effusions to the columns of the "Ave Maria. and other leading Catholic periodicals. She occupied her home, St. Joseph's cottage, in Chicago, that shrine of learning, of culture and of art, and there delivered her weekly lectures before select audiences composed of the most refined, learned, and appreciative citizens of the Western metropolis. Her letters, in all seven, each of ten pages, are now before me, and I can say, without the shadow of exaggeration, that they are so many literary gems. A Ruskin might have written them; yet the author of "The Stories of

Venice." with all his perfection of diction and lucidity of appreciation, could never have touched with such feminine delicateness the minor chords of religious sentiment. It seems to me, on account of those letters, that I had been a personal acquaintance of that venerable and many-gifted lover of the beautiful. I am going to take the liberty of re producing that introduction to "Christian Art in Our Age," merely dividing it into paragraphs, in orde that its distinctive parts may be the more readily distinguished and appreciated.

ETERNAL BEAUTY.—" Eternal beauty of the Eternal God-head! ever ancient yet ever new; marvel-ously stirring in the mind of Deity, while our world, a shapeless mass alloat in infinite space, held in itself the elements of the wondrous beauty of earth, of air, and of sea, which we see around us to-day; working mote marvelously still when a germ of the uncreated beauty, like that of the uncreated justice, truth, goodness, was planted by the Creator Himself in the soul of man, to be transmitted to every child of Adam and of Eve to the end of time; which ne barbarism should utterly destroy, and which, although turned so often to the service of the material and the perishing, is gifted with a sense which roots itself from age to age in the divine perfections, and lays held of the infinite beauty of God as its end. Eternal beauty of our song and theme of our praises!!"

THE SOURCE OF BEAUTY.—
"Only by tracing the sense of beauty back to its uncreated source, and regarding it as the inheritance of meankind from the beginning, can we account for the universality of its pessession by all races and peoples, and in all ages, without a break, from the primeval to the present. Whatever may have been the feeblemans of tenure of the hereditary possession, however imperfect its results, it has existed; and every age has left, either in the ruins of its monuments, or the sculptures on the native face of its rocks everlooking island see or rolling river, its proof of the existence of an art which had its source in the sense of beauty and the desire to reproduce what had excited its admiration. This fact puts as end to all theories limiting the progress of art or its achievements in ages to come. The arm which created is not shortened, nor has the leve which prompted creation grown celd. Every age possesses in itself, like our world while still without ferm, the elements of the most glorious periods of production; and revival and decline are to be noted, as we note the seasons of the year, by the budding, unfolding, and full of the leaves of the forest and grove, while certain conditions or circumstances may be counted upon as sure to favor the noblest types for the season of efflorescence." THE SOURCE OF BEAUTY.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.-"The

************ nature, and made them the embodiments of the noblest human ideals of goodness, power and wisdom, such as men might be drawn to worship. But art, whether Greek or Roman, whether at the hands of native or foreign genius, shared the same fate when belief was succeeded by a mere formal rendering of homage to the will of the state. The imagination, no longer stimulated by coming in contact with the popular belief, languished, and the last days of paganism gave an art in the "sear and yellow leaf" of its existence. In one sense, and so far as production went, that sleep of winter had set in, when seeds, already sown, are preparing in the depths of the soil to send forth their shoots with the first airs of spring. The art of the Catacombs, cherished in their subterranean gloom, might well be regarded as the richly endowed germ of a forthcoming period of unparalleled significance and grandeur, since the ideals of even Greek art are necessarily transient, while those of the Christian are eternal." In 1891 the office of the "Ave nature, and made the

cossarily transient, while those of the Christian are eternal."

ART IN CATACOMBS. —"To one just making acquaintance with the art of the Catacombs, great is the astonishment to find the subjects familiar to us to-day treated on those torch-lighted walls with a vivacity which goes far to make up for technical skill; since these catacomb compositions never fail to tell their story, and their symbolism is direct while at the same time poetical, and always steeped in the loftiest theology. But an equal surprise awaits the student when this art, no longer confined within subterranean chambers, finds itself in the full light of day. No greater change was ever seen in the plant grown within prison walls on coming to air and sunshine. Not only are forms perfected, but color appears in all the splendor of, pure tints and the charms of delicate gradation. One hundred years from Constantine's entrance into Rome, saw works in mosaic which utterly eclipse anything attempted in this manner by any artists of pagan antiquit. In fact, Christianity is allowed to have developed this-imperishable form of pictorial art in a way unheard of, unthought of; and the year 440 in Santa Maria Maggiore, and 462 in San Papola fuori le Mura, saw arches of triumph in mosaic which stand as landmarks in the onward march of Christian art; while Ravenna kept pace with Rome under that noble Empress Galla Placidia, encouraged and inspired by Leo the Great. Through the fifth, sixth, into the seventh century these magnificent compositions, in all but imperishable mosaic, continued, and frescoes, as testified on the new subterranean walls of San Clemente, took on the same characteristics of nobility of form and splendor of color."

BYZANTINE ART.—"We need only turn to our histories of the succeeding ages to understand the causes of what has been named the Byzantine period, which was the great conservator of Christian traditions even in its decline; deserving well at the hands of the art historian, like the pit to which the priests of God entrusted the fire from the altar when the nation was carried into Persia, and which Nehemiah rescued after many years when he came with the children of promise to their own land. (The reader is requested to turn to II. Maccabees, i. 18-36, for an account of the presevation of the sacred fire.) The revival of these Christian traditions in all their loveliness, with the morning dew and sunshine upon them, in the twelfth century, is one of the most marvelous in the story of art from the time of its recognition among the nations. This revival, beginning literally at the tomb of St. Francis of Assisi, had its full efflorescence in Michael Angelo, Raphael, Coreggio." BYZANTINE ART .- "We need only

LEO X. AND LUTHER.—"Had the influences which surrounded that efflorescence continued, it is impossible to say what might have been the result; but when we remember that the same Leo X. who knelt beside Raphael on his bier and shed tears over his early death, was the same Leo who saw Martin Luther lay violent hands upon the seamless robe of Catholic dogma, carrying with him, like another Lucifer, a third part of the kingdoms heretofore in allegiance to the Church, need we be surprised at the sudden decline, not so much of the technique of art as its spirit, changing its motives, robbing it of its celestial ideas, anathematizing plous customs out of which had sprung, as from a fruitful root, some of the most charming conceptions which have blessed the earth? The heresy of Luther passed like a cyclone over the homes of art, smote its foundations, snapped its budding branches, and, worst of all, took from the souls of the artists themselves the one essential element of an atmosphere in which Christian art can breathe—that of belief, absolute faith."

VERY GOD; VERY MAN.—But there was another result of this absence of the country o the Incarnate One, of the Redeemer; so that when we come to the Ceme-tery of Saint Domitilla, we find lanscapes and animals painted ac-cording to their natural similitude, but bearing a supernatural signifi-cance. This is altogether the spirit of the catacomb art."

NATURALISTIC ART. — "But what do we see in that naturalistic school which took the place of all this when the revolt came which spread such desolation over the realm of imagination as well as of dogma? We have no longer the Blessed Virgin Mary saluted by an angel on bended knec, making reverence due-to her who is to be the mother of God; but a geotle girl, who lays her hands crossed on her blue mantle, standing in awe before an angel high above her in the air—in fact, the Superior Being! This is our Annunciation, our Lady-Day picture!"

no glowing words to tell its tender story. It is just one flower from the

garland of a beautiful life which I dare to take with most reverent

It was an evening in May, one of the last of our Heavenly Queen's lovely month, when Father James after a long day of toil in His mas-

ter's vineyard, passed from the noise and glare of the dusty streets into the quiet solitude of the "Hotel Dieu" Chapel. The evening shadows had already crept in before him. nestled into the dusky corners, but

nestled into the dusky corners, but
the never-failing ruby lamp beckoned him on, and with his breviary
under his arm and his long swinging
foctsteps so familiar to us all, he
approached and knelt at the foot of
the altar. He had been but a _few
moments in prayer when the sound
of a sob attracted his attention,
and a plaintive child's voice broke
upon the holy stillness.

"Oh, good Lady, hear my prayer!
Oh good, good Lady, cure my little
sister."
Turning around he beheld just a

hands to lay upon his tomb

Memoriam."

A Pathetic Incident in the Life of the Late Father James Callaghan WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. There are miracles of grace in the of a child. He hesitated for a

daily life of a holy priest, that the world never dreams of. The _following little incident which occurred in the ministry of the late lamented Rev. Father James Callaghan needs

of a child. He hesitated for a moment until the storm of grief which shook her little frame had subsided, and then his voice was very tender as he said: "Your are in great trouble, my poor little one."

Startled, she arose to her feet immediately, and looking at the priest.

... And a Lesson.

A TRUE STORY,

THE CENTRAL THOUGHT—"In each and every instance we find the human circumstances coming between us and the Divine Personage, who is the central thought, and to whom the eye should be directed as such. Yet all this time the eye, so quick to take in beauty of form, so succeptible to the charms of color, and the hand so skilled to reproduce them, have wrought so wondrously that men have admired without realizing that God had been left out of His own world. Only the humanity of the God-Man was thought of, and therefore only His humanity has been presented to our eyes. Might we not sigh forth, like Jeremiah in his lamentations, 'How is the gold become dim, the finest color is changed, the stones of the sanctuary are scattered in the top of every street? The gates of Zion are sunk into the ground; her kings and her princes are among the Gentiles; the law is no more, and her prophets have found no vision from the Lord?'"

what do we see in that naturalistic school which took the place of all this when the revolt came which spread such dosolation over the spread such dosolation of this magnificent analysis of the rise and decline of Christian art, and of the causes and effects in connection therewith. I would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the sum of the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the sum of the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the sum of the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the sum of the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate in the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate and elicate and the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate and elicate and the would so much like to comment up-one and elicate and elicate and elicate a

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and then his voice was very tender as he said: "Your are in great trouble, my poor little one."

Startled, she arose to her feet immediately, and looking at the priest with vague astonishment in her moist eyes, she shrank back timidly from him.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "I thought I was alone. I did not know there was any one near me. I came late purposely, because — because—I do not belong to your church."

"Do not fear, my child, I do not wish to disturb you." he said, "this is not my church, but. God's church, and all are welcome, particularly those who come to lay their sorrows at His feet. But you are very young to have such a great big trouble." he continued with a kindly smile. "Come, perhaps I might be able to help you if you care to tell me about it." And taking her hand, which now she placed in his with childlike confidence, he led her out into the garden. There, standing among the fallen apple blossoms, in the red greey twilight, she told him all. There were many tears, and sobs, and broken sentences in her story. "My little sister is dying, she is just six years old four years younger than I am. There, were three doctors to see her this morning, and they said she would die tonight, and if she dies, mother will die, and Father, and ob! I cannot live without her. I went to a convent school for a little while, there I heard them speak of the Good Lady Mary, they said that she never refused to listen to our prayers, and she can obtain whatever she wishes from her Son, because she is the Mother of God, so I did not tell smybody, butjust started out to this charch to ask her to save our little Miret. "Do you think she will dise not prayers and a she can obtain whatever she wishes from her Son, because she is the Mother of God, so I did not tell smybody, butjust started out to this charch to ask her to save our little Miret, our prayers, and she can obtain whatever she wishes from her Son, because she is the Mother of God, so I did not tell smybody, butjust started out to this charch to ask her to save our lit

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