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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY, 761 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE

WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been recelving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Mr. John Cass, 565 Sussex Street, Ottawa, has been appointed our Agent for that city. He is authorized to solleit and collect subscript the habit of doing, and that will be a benefit. tions and advertisments for the EVENING POST and True WITNESS.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as our agents; in their respective districts - John McIlmoyle, Apsley, Ont.; Robt. the list. And then the Act is made retro-Conway, Mount Irvine, Ont., and Messrs. Young & McCarthy, Ennismere, Ont.

To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling had reaped themselves. agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon "them in the interests of the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a -cordial reception at the hands of our generous Patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping LEVENING. POST, at \$3 a year, is one of the attack the whites. What is to be done now him to swell our subscription list. The cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the True Wingers, at \$1.50 per annum, gives amore reading matter for the price than any Catholic paper on this continent. tf

it is the go-betweens, the gentlemen who live on the Indians, and who think it is no harm in the world to cheat the so-called red men out of the gifts which the Government grant.

The Memircal "EVENING POST" is one of, the Cheepest Dailies on this Continent, and those who desire the Latest Mews, Market Re ports and Current Events daily should subscribe for it. Only \$3.00 per annum; 1.50 for 6 1 months; 75 cents for 3 months. Specimen corry, one menth, 25 cents. Postage in all cas as prepaid by the Publishers. Specimen cop. les free on application.

The Boat Race.

At lother victory for Hanlan. His first appear, sace in Lingland is a triumph, and he now stanols face to face with the champion of England, if not of the aquatic world. No de nubt the result was expected. No one on this side of the water appeared to entertain the shadow of a doubt about it. And even in England the betting indicated that Hanlar was by a long way the favorite, and the result has justified the expectation. We think it; might be now in order for the Government to pay Hanlan for the advertisements the is giving Canada. Englishmen who know nothing of Canada beyond the idea that it was "caveld" may be induced to look at the map, and the Dominion will then be dragged from its hiding place.

The Mayor of Ottawa.

Because he is a Conservative the Reform papers are treating the Mayor of Ottawa very unfairly. They harp and cavil at everything he does. Even when he offers to give \$1,000 to the poor, on certain conditions, he is attacked by anonymous writers in the Reform press. They will not admit that Mayor Macintosh has any virtues—he is all evil. Now, the fact is that Mayor Macintosh is a courteous gentleman, and he is proving kimself an able as well as a generous and an unpartizan Mayor, and the attacks which are directed against him are simply the outcome of party spite, and nothing more. As the editor of the Citizen we can fall out with him; as the Mayor of Ottawa, he appears to us to be an excellent man.

The Fire.

The people of St. Jean Baptiste Village have been a penuy wise and a pound foolish They would not pay for water and they have been burned out. There was no use invoking the gods, and the "water, water" which our story books tell us can "quench fire" was not at hand. So \$125,000 worth of property has. been destroyed because the village authorities would not incur the expense of laying down water pipes and paying the water rates. Well, it is their own business. As a rule men and communities are the best judges of their own affairs, and what may appear inexplicable to nutsiders may be philosophical to those who see the wheels within the wheels. There is so much after wisdom in th. world that we can all lock the stable wh in the horse is gone. It is the easiest thin, in the world to be wise—when there is no ne cessity for it. All Montreal will to-day call the people of St. Jeun Raptiste Village hard names; but if the people of St. Jean Baptiste Village preferred to run the risk of being burned out, it is their own business. It may appear odd, but, so long as Viey like it we cannot object.

The Commissariat.

The Commissariat of the British troops in Afghan has broken down! Such is the news. It is the old story, and one to which we have frequently drawn attention. It is harder to feed an army than command one, and above all branches of military organization, the Commissariat is the first to go to pieces. But if such things happen to British, French and German troops, what would become of a serious strain on the resources of the Canadian Commissariat? The staft might be equal to all the emergencies which men with their resources could command, but the fact is that the resources are very small, and that the Commissariat would fall to pieces if strained by the trials of war. Indeed, we may say that we have no Commissariat in Canada; and as the Commissariat is the kernel of military life, we have nothing, but the shell | other little boys.

Fiction.

It is all Fiction. The loss of British Columbia would be a blessing to the Confederation. If she wants to go, let her. Canada should not impoverish itself for the sake of British Columbia and its ten thousand British speaking inhabitants. We are to build a railway across a dark continent, incur a debt that will keep our descendents down for ages, make fools of ourselves-and all for what? To keep British Columbia in our ranks. She is not worth it. The price is benefited, British Columbia will be enriched, too much, and if she can do better without and the rest of the Confederation will suffer us, we can do better without her, with the Pacific Railway as our share of the dowry. No doubt, if British Columbia goes, and if the Coteau Bridge is built, too steps will be made towards annexation, and that is the most objectionable feature of the programme. But it is our fate, whether remote or close at hand, but the remoter it is the better.

"Our Cousins and our Aunts."

The new Insolvent law will put an end to the chances of property passing into the hands of "our cousins and our aunts" when men are made insolvent. The bankrupt cannot use his relatives so easily as he was in Again, the assignees—those vultures of our commercial world-are knocked on the head; and here, again, another benefit occurs. The "guardians" who are to be appointed will get a mere pittance as their share of the spoil, and thus another advantage is added to money of the province on a display which spective, and is to date from April 1st-a suggestive but an unbecoming index for the law. It is a remarkable fact that some men who were themselves bankrupt under the old law voted against the new law—a very grateful act on their part. They wanted others to reap as many advantages as they

The Indians. We are authoritatively assured that the Northwest Indians may give trouble any day. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, it is said that the Indians are disposed to settle down, but this side of the Range they show some sympbecomes the question? Treat the Indians kindly, should be the answer. Take warning from the United States. Look well after the "agencies," and see that the Indians get all that they are entitled to. It is not what the Government does directly, or what it is likely to do, that The "TRUE WITNESS" Weekly Edition will bring about either good or bad results; months. Especimen copies free on application. These are the men who make the mischief, and if they are well watched, all will be well.

Exit Gas.

in a few weeks. It is to be hoped that the promise will be fulfilled, and that the gas companies will be brought to their senses. Were it not for the small boys, and the small girls, gas would have been dispensed with long ago. It is the danger which lurks in an oil lamp that prevents their adoption. If the public could get rid of the little ones, there would have been an end to gas companies long ago. But the electric light will meet the difficulty, and housekeepers and parents may rejoice. Gas is deomed just as sure as there is a bill on a crow, and we would give a good deal to see the faces of the directors of gas companies when the fact is made so evident that it will be useless to deny it, any longer. Gas companies have no friends to be saved from, no souls to be damned, no bodies to be kicked, and they will leave behind them nothing but the recollection of bad light, high prices and unreliable meters.

Quebec Politics.

The Reformers are looking up in provincial affairs. The unseating of Mr. Martel, the Conservative M.P. for Chambly, gives the Reformers a chance of winning another seat. As for our part we do not much care how it goes. Neither the Reformers nor the Conservatives promise the Trish Catholics a repre sentive in the Local Government, and until they do, we do not see any special reason for getting up our enthusiasm. If either Mr. Chapleau or Mr. Joly would promise us a representative, he would, we believe, get whatever support the majority of our people could give. Nor do we think that such a promise would do eather of them any harm. To be sure we are not numerous, but we are quite numerous enough to turn an election if we stand together. Parties are too evenly belanced just now in Quebec; and although a Eeform Government is somewhat of an anomaly, yet we opine that the Irish Catholics would befriend those who would befriend them. Mr. Chapleau would do well to think over it, too. He would not lose a vote by it on the one hand, and he would be strengthened on the other. It would, too, satisfy the Irish Catholics, and we fail to see how it would injure any other section of the community.

The Volunteer Militia. Mr. M. P. Ryan hit the nail on the head last night, when he said that the proper place to commence training the youth of this country to the use of arms, is in the schools; and the Hon, Mr. Bowell was right too when he stood by the Volunteer Militia, and pushed the estimate for the expenses of the 24th through the House. The review will cost the Government \$4,000, and of course there were grim grundles who thought that will let us dip our fingers in the box and the review should cost nothing, in fact, we help ourselves. If we read the Reform press suppose, that the Government should make money by it. Men labor and strive to bring the Volunteer service up to a reasonable | Catholic representation. Then let us take standard of outward efficiency, and they are rewarded by petty opposition to the least trifling outlay for the force. Canada spends \$700,000 on its Militia. Out of this \$175,000 | Catholics, kith and kin, during secula seculois annually put aside to pay the men, and be- rum. It is a great pity that such questions cause an extra \$4,000 is granted for an inter- should be forced into public life, but there priests and nuns are sacrificing them-

place on the 24th, petty objections should be made, and petty rivalries should be advanced. This \$4,000 is to be spent in paying a portion, not all, the expenses of corps from Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, and while the discussion proved that the spirit of Parliament is favorable to the Volunteer Militis, yet it looked as if some men opposed the ltem just for talk's sake. It is, too, not to be forgotten that while there is a reduction of \$14,800 in the expenses of the staff, there is an increase of \$20,000 for drilling purposes. This leaves \$5,200 over last year, and the \$4,000 that the 24th will cost will make the extra expense \$9,800. Montreal alone will benefit ten times this much by the display on the 24th; much eclat will be given to the service, and the grim grundies will, no doubt, be as much pleased to see the show as any

British Columbia.

British Columbia will not annex the United States; it has decided to remain in the Confederation. We regret to hear it. It appears that the Pacific Railway is to be pushed forward, and this has satisfied the British Colum-bians. But it looks as if they were playing a game of fast and loose all the time. When I say "let go," hold fast; and when I say "hold fast," let go. So it now turns out that they must "hold fast." And what will be the consequence? A few contractors will be benefited, British Columbia will be enriched. for it. Our friends on the Pacific slope will dance while we pay the piper. Of all the blunders that a presumably sensible people were ever guilty of, this Pacific Railway beats them all. It is the hugest folly of the age, and it will stand as a lasting monument to the absurdity of a people who seriously overtaxed themselves for an enterprise that will not be wanted for many a decade to come. If the people of Canada were satisfied it would be all right, but we believe if the country was canvassed to-morrow, that the great majority of the people would pronounce in favor of spending the public money throughout the country, and let the railway through the desert alone.

Quebec. We must keep harping at our Quebec friends. We cannot understand what right money of the province on a display which Quebec city, and Quebec alone, should bear. And yet we are authoritatively told that the Local Government have promised to assist Quebec in entertaining His Excellency the Governor-General on the occasion of his coming visit to the Rock City. Out of what fund does the Government promise to do this? It cannot be that the treasury to which the whole province contributes is to be used for such a purpose. The Government can illuminate the buildings within its own care, and on its own behalf lend a helping hand to make the display a becoming one, but to assist the city by throwing Government money into the city funds appears to us to be unfair. Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and other towns in the Province have just as much claim on the local treasury as Quebec, and it looks to us like a misappropriation of the funds, when the money of all is used for a part without the sanction of Parliament.

Shame!

Some our French Canadian Conservative contemporaries ought to be ashamed of themselves. Le Canadien, like some others, should hang its head and waste its blushes on the desert air. It heaps insult after insult on a men who may be wrong, but who should, at least, be respected. It speaks of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise as "our guests at Rideau Hell," quoting the words by way of ridicule. Then it speaks of "having no interest in the country" and so on. Now, Edison has promised us the electric light | it occurs to us that this is going too far. By all means let us have fair discussion and tear one another's public acts to pieces. Let us not spare the Governor-General when he does what we consider wrong. Let the lash be applied to everybody, and everybody will be better for the flagellation. But when a public journal writes of the highest representative of authority in this country as "having no interest," it simply writes offensively, and commits itself to a tirade of silly nonsense. But let Le Canadian tell us what it thinks of the gentleman who advised the Governor-General to act as he has done? What of the gentleman who is primarily responsible? Come, Le Canadian tell us what of Sir John A Macdorald? Now, friend, speak out.

They Will Not See It.

There is no use in trying to knock fair play into the cracked heads of party journals. They are as mad as March hares, and as blind as bats. Here is another illustration. The Mail keeps harping at the "Salary Grab" in Ontario. It reminds its readers that "the indomnity in Sandfield's time was \$450,"-now it is \$800. It then advocates reduction Certainly, so say we all of us. Reduce, reduce, everybody and everything. Let the Eeformers be paid less; let the indemnity be made \$4 in Ontario; let the salaries of the Reform Ministers be reduced; we are happy and repeat—all right. Now, we hope the Mail is satisfied. Off with the heads of the Reformers. Off with them. But what about the Conservatives? What about Ottawa? Who will support Mr. Bechard's bill? Surely the Mail, this fierce advocate of retrenchment in Reform Ontario, cannot hesitate to call for retrenchment in Conservative Ottawa! To us it appears one of the oddest things in the world that party journals should go stark, staring mad; that outside their party there should appear to be no good; that their side of the house is always right, and that it is a proper and a just thing to proclaim-" Party is my God: what God have you?"

"Catholic Representation,"

The press of Ontario are discussing the question of Catholic representation. They admit that it has at last assumed the importance of a great question. Here we are in Catholic Quebec sending Joly, Holton, Huntington and the rest to power, and there, in Protestant Ontario, outside the Lieutenant-Governorship, the Catholics are ousted everywhere. Reformers and Conservatives treat the Catholics pretty much the same; and the difficulty is how to ascertain which is which While the Catholics are supposed to sneeze when they both take snuff, neither of them we are seriously assured that the Reformers have, are, and ever will be the champions of up a Conservative paper and, there we see in black and white protestations of the most undying friendship for the

ever is the cause, Catholics are not properly represented in the House of Commons, and we rejoice to see that the duestion has now pleased in either case, but we have a right to expect our fair share of representation and a generous support from liberal Protestants of every denomination. If this is done we will all understand each other better and be better friends too.

Divorce.

There is at least one advantage in living in Quebec:—we are never likely to be cursed by having a law of divorce. A member from Ontario made an effort last night to introduce a law of divorce for the sister Province, but it was reasonably alleged that it was too late in the session to bring such an important measure before the House. Of course it would be defeated in any case. Canadians are not yet "civilized" enough to sanction such a law. When we become more Americanized a law of divorce may some day be passed for Ontario, and then it will be so much the worse for Ontario. But it would be a mistake to suppose that such a law would confine its influence to the sister Province. It would spread over the Dominion. Any who wanted to get a divorce could go to Ontario and thus the question becomes one of importance to the Dominion at large. Such a law would be an evil to society, would sap the foundation of social intercourse, and would be an unmixed curse to the people at large. Divorce but multiplies evil; adds misery to misery, and creates a net work of wrong-doing; weakens friendship and throws temptation in the way of almost all people. Every country that has adopted a law of Divorce has restricted the facilities by which Divorce can be obtained, and there are indications in England that the law of Divorce will yet be repealed. Better avoid it here.

The Socialists.

The Socialists mean mischief; of that they have given proof. In Russia the remedy for Nihilism is plain. The people want Constitutional Government, and the Czar will be obliged to give it some day. In Germany the snare. people want the disbandment of the greater part of the army, and that Germany cannot do. In France some of the people want to establish a Commune and that cannot be allowed. In Italy the masses of the people want a Republic, and that they will succeed in obtaining. Russian and Italian institutions will suffer first, and the success of the Communists or the Internationalists will depend on the moderation with which the Italian Republic and the Parliament of Russia behave. And who are those Socialists? Who, but the irreligious elements of Europe and America? They are non-Christians, every one of them. From infidelity to Socialism there is but a short stride, and the two elements of disorder have now become identical all over the world. Look at England! Who are the Socialists there?-who but the Bradlaughs and the Reynolds-the men who believe "Christianity to be a worn out fable?" Socialism is but a new phase of an old struggle; and, if the friends of Order are true to themselves, Socialism should be beaten down in this age, as infidelity has been so often beaten down in the past.

Mr. Ryan, M. P.

We are glad Mr. M. P. Ryan has been heard from. It is time for him to brush up. Last night he made a point over the Geological Museum. Our friends in Ottawa want to get the Geological Museum transferred to the Capital. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Coursol objected, and they carried their point. It is perhaps quite right of the people of Ottawa to do all in their power to make their city attractive. But, why not take our Town Hall and Post Office, make the rapids navigable for ocean teamers, and then make Ottawa the head of navigation? All it requires to do this is money, and that should not count for much. Again, Mr. M. P. Ryan was heard from when he attacked the alleged carelessness in the in the manner in which goods had been taken from the Custom House in Montreal. That is all right, but for goodness sake keep Party out of it. We all rejoice in sceing a wrong attacked, but when it is attacked in order to make political capital, that is where the evil comes in. One more point and we are done with Mr. Ryan. Last night he is reported to have said :-

"He was glad to be able to state that the present Minister of Customs intended putting these so-called temporary employees in the Montreal Custom House on the civil list at reduced salaries."

We rejoice to see Mr. Ryan the advocate of economy. After such an announcement, he must vote for cutting down the indemnity to the M.P.'s? That ought to be certain.

Dr. Bergin, M.P.

We do not love Dr. Bergin, M.P. Of that we suppose it may be said that we have given However, we are just as free to praise good act on the part of the member for Cornwall as we are to condemn a bad one. He made an exhibition of himself when he was in Montreal, and we did not hesitate to tell him so. Now, however, he has done something commendable, so we can frankly admit it. According to the telegram we published on Saturday evening Dr. Bergin is looking after the young ones. He thinks if there had never been a soul, the roaming that children of certain ages should be put to work in factories. not With this, we believe, the country will agree. The English Factory Law is very stringent in this respect, and we see no reason why public opinion in this country should not take the same view of the proposed bill of Dr. Bergin as the people of England do of the Factory Law. France, Germany, the United Sates and Great Britain are ahead of us in this respect, and it becomes more than ever necessary, now that our manufacturers are likely to occupy so many more hands, to guard against the employment of children of tender ages in works which make them prematurely old, and at the same time deprive them of the chance of picking up a little education. Thanks, Doctor, that is a point for you.

Inspection of Catholic Establishments Let us put the question plainly. The Witness admits that it is satisfactory to see the confidence Catholics have in their institutions, but it thinks that, in order to give Protestants confidence as well, it would be better for Catholics to have their scholastic and other establishments inspected by Government officials. According to our view of the case this is asking too much. The Catholics build their own schools, pay their own teachers, and have the most unbounded confidence in the nuns and priests who teach their children and look after their sick and afflicted. The Catholics know the priests and the nuns. They see them, speak to them, understand them, and know, mark you, know that these national demonstration, such as will take they are and there they must be faced. What selves for the interest of the community at

large. Catholics would almost as soon believe that our Lord was an impostor as believe that priests and nuns are . not all they we rejoice to see that the question has become a burning one. To'us it matters not become a burning one. To'us it matters not appear to be. And how can use numerical appear to be numerical appear most reliable authority. But Catholics see, hear and understand the sacred character and the pure lives which their priests and nuns lead, and Catholics with unanimous voice say -We know them, and we are satisfied. To doubt these people is an outrage upon us, and we fail to see how it concerns you. It would be better taste for each side to mind their wn business.

Another Trick Exposed. Montreal, like other cities, boasts of a Government hack. No matter what the Government does, good, bad, or indifferent, the hack echoes "hear, hear." It is paid to do so and it faithfully discharges its duty. It may write treason, but it cannot write against its party. It is a mere creature without opinions of its own, and its flights of wisdom soar no higher than the height desirable for party ends. Party is its Alpha and its Omega; its beginning and its end; its bread and its butter. When party does wrong, the hack will prove as clear as noon-day that wrong is right, and if you don't believe it then you are a fool, an "adventurer," "no interest," and you should pack up your traps and find a local habitation and a name in a pocket borough in Ontario. As a matter of course this back will defend anybody and everybody on its side of the House, and in its issue of this morning it explains that Mr. M. P. Ryan was chairman of committee and that he could not have taken part in the debate-This makes the matter worse. It is now evident that there has been collusion. Politicians know how these things are managed. "Make me chairman, and my mouth is closed; do you understand?" It was clever, no doubt, but it will fail. It Mr. M. P. Ryan had a manly interest in the question he would have refused the position of chairman, and he would have been heard from. This "chairman" business is an old trick, and it has for

CORRESPONDENCE.

Father Graham at Vaukleek Hill.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and FOST. DEAR SIR, - It is but a few short months since this portion of the diocese of Ottawa was established as a parish by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel. Whilst existing as a mission it was attended from L'Orignal. About a year ago a large and handsome stone church was crected by Rev. J. O. Routhier, P.P. of L'Orignal. The good people have already given many proofs of their good will and generosity in assisting their Reverend Pastor by subscriptions and a bazaar to meet the expense incurred by so great an undertaking. The presbytery, long used as a church, has been lately finished, and we now have a resident priest, Rev. Father Foley.

On the evening of the 1st of May, a lecture, in aid of the Church fund, was given by Rev. Father Graham, of Montreal, on the "Triumph of the Catholic Church. There was quite a large audience present, amongst whom I noticed several of other denominations, and many who came from a long distance. The Reverend lecturer spoke for nearly two hours, and in the choicest language pictured the great triumphs of the Church from her infancy

to the present day.
In conclusion, I must say that the rich treat afforded us on that occasion will long

be treasured up in our midst.

SUBSCRIBER.

Materialism. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,-Permit me to call your attention to certain blunders of MATERIALISM, which the TRUE WITNESS of last week brings to my mind by mentioning instances of lower animal sagacity. For instance, materialists would argue that the bullock mentioned by your paper reasons as a human patient reasons and that, therefore, bullocks are endowed with souls. Now, in the first place, universal reasoning is an animal rule. All animals, man inclusive, are furnished with organs of sense, and a mere principle of justice demands that we and they reason on all economies suggested by the knowledge given us by our senses. The bullock found a damaged eye improved by treatment and, instinctively knowing that history repeats itself, he submits to that treatment. A human patient does precisely the same. We know no other way than instinctively, that history repeats itself. I, like the bullock, have faith in medical treatment, solely because I have experienced medicine's results. It is the doctor, and not the patient, who reasons creatively; and if bullocks know anything of medicine, why, their knowledge is undisputably an in-

stinct and not reason. For my part, I don't deny reasoning to the brutes. Animal knowledge is accorded them; and animal reasoning is an indispensable ne cessity of animal knowledge. Animal reasoning is a rule. Every animal learns through his own individual senses; and every animal, to whom has been intrusted the power of roaming at large, reasons for himself. Why, animal is either badly used, or made a

reasoner of all animal economies. It is creative reasoning that testifies to the soul's existence; and no materialist will claim creative reasoning for the brutes. If we be invested with the power of reasoning creatively, then we stand separated by Almighty Power from all else in animal life. We stand distinct, and alone of all on earth. entitled to it by his answering; but no Ca-We are the animals who stand furnished with constantly progressive resources, to counterpose constantly progressive wants of animal existence. Mere animal existence has a distinct right to provide for life as long as life lasts. But the animal has no right to creative reasoning; creative reasoning is a concession. not a right.

Now, creative reasoning is an exception, and is not a rule. The human family flourishes on this earth more than 51 thousand years before any descendant of Adam reasons on the natural law which causes falls. It is now only 213 years since the date of creative reasoning on this the most important natural law known, and even to this instant an acquaintance with that law is only the privilege of the better educated minority. Creative reasoning, in the hands of a minority, will accomplish its object. Creative reasoning is endowed with vaster power by a division of feat of the civil war of 1641, penal law, inintellectual, artistic, manual labor, &c. Creative reasoning is an exception—animal rea-

soning a rule. If we continue the argument, Sir, we shall knock materialism into the nothingness of a pair of footless stockings devoid of leg exten-

Your obedient philomath,

PHIL. O'MATE. 29th April, 1879.

THE MOORE CENTENARY

Towards the close of the third year after the Declaration of American Independence. just as the British forces attacked the city of Charleston and the fleet of Paul Jones was sweeping British waters, Thomas Moore, the national poet of Ireland, was born in a little grocery store, 12 Aungier street, Dublin, May The poet's father, John Moore, was born in Kerry, the county that gave birth to O'Connell, the sept of the O'Moore's being originally from Leix, an ancient district marked by

the present Queen's County, adjoining Kildare,

in Leinster, from which, no doubt, the poet's ancestors were transplanted, just as the O'Connells had been from Limerick and Clare, in Thomond, or North Munster. The O'Moores, princes of Leix, were a gallant clan that for centuries kept the Palesmen in terror, one of their last chiefs having been Rory, or Roger, O'Moore, the able and intrepid patriot who planned the insurrection and civil war of 1641, whose name is still honoured in the refrain of the national hope in "God and our Lady and Rory O'Moore." Roger O'Moore's daughter was mother of Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, the heroic defender of Limerick. But though Moore sprang from a brave sept, his father and family were extremely humble, so that Moore knew nothing of them until he attained some distinction, when not a few of his Kerry rela-tions claimed kindred with him. John Moore was born about 1741 in Kerry, and proceeded early in life to Dublin, where his industry so prospered that he became owner of a spirit store in Johnson Court. Having married Anastasia Codd-daughter of Thomas Codd, of Corn Market, in the town of Wexford, who united the craft of a hand-loom weaver to a small provision trade,—with whom he obtained some marriage portion,-John Moore, then thirty-eight years of age, removed his es. tablishment from Johnson Court to Aungier street, and extended his business. To lessen their rent the thrifty couple let the apartments over their store to a convivial gentleman, whose rooms were the resort of some ci man" business is an old trick, and it has for ages been known as the best means of getting a friend out of a difficulty. It is another trick-of-the-loop exposed as a delusion and a was in full fling of midnight enjoyment when the servant entered the banqueting-room, and informed the gleesome revellers that, as Mrs. Moore had just given birth to a son, the noisy proceedings were unsuited to such an occasion and would, it was hoped, be closed without delay. The gallant host at once acceded, and proposed that the guests should adjourn to a tavern in the vicinity, the famous Jerry Kelter seconding the proposition with the exclamation: "It is right we should adjourn pro renata." The infant was Thomas Moore. His parents being Catholics, he was bar tized, and his mother bestowed great attention on his religious instruction as he grew up. In due course he was sent to school, first in Aungier street, to a teacher named Malone, and afterwards to the famous academy of Samuel Whyte, Johnson Court, where several of the leading men of the period in Dublin had been instructed, amongst others Richard Britsley Sheridan; who had been a pupil there in 1735, and was pronounced by Mr. Whyte "an incorrigible dunce." Whyte himself taught English only, but he was a gifted, graceful, and accomplished elocutionist, took part in the private theatricals in the houses of the nobility and gentry who at the time resided in large numbers in Dublin and the vicinity, and carly imparted to Moore, or rather developed in him, that love of music, poetry, and the drama which formed so prominent a feature in his character. Donovan, the class sical usher in the school, taught Moore Latin. and also Irish history and rebellion-two snijects not concluded in the academic pregramme of Mr. Whyte, a Protestant school master. Father Ennis, an old friar from Great Stephen street, an intimate friend of the frmily, taught Moore Italian, while La Fosse, an emigre, instructed him in French-acquisitions, both learned at home, to which Moore was deeply indebted in his subsequent career. His taste for music baing retarded in its development by the antiquity of the harpsichord -a pledge left with his father by a default ing customer- a new piano was purchased for his instruction and that of his eldest sister. Ellen; and a Mr. Warren, a gifted master, nephew to the illustrious Dr. James Warren Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was employed to give him instruction in music. Besides the active part which Moore took in private theatricals, he was encouraged by his mother to give small family entertainments in the little drawing-room over the grocery store. He read papers at night in a domestic debating society, his audience, as he relates, being his father's two clerks, Ennis and Delany, who enlivened their plaudits by the stimulus of a little stiff whiskey punch after the duties of the day. The passing of the Relief Ac! of 1793, ad-

mitting Catholics to the civil and military service, to the franchise, to the professions and to degrees in the University of Dublin seemed to open to Moore the career which his family and himself had long desirednamely, admission to the bar. With this view Moore entered Trinity College late in 1794 under Rev. Robert Burrowes, as tutor, who obtained fellowship in 1782, and, after subsequent ecclesiastical and scholastic promo tions, became Dean of Cork in 1819, and died in 1841. Dean Burrowes is chiefly rememsong. "The Night before Larry was Stretched." Moore passed a new York and the stretched." Moore passed a creditable entrance examination, and obtained a few inferior prizes, one for on English poem. To gratify his family and prove his intellectual prowess he presented himself for examination for scholarship—an exhibition which would admit him to corporate membership of the University free chambers and commons, and a small salary, for about five years-and was declared tholic was then, nor until the year 1873, eli-gible for such distinction in the Dublin University, unless he conformed to Anglican Protestantism by receiving the sacrament in the college chapel. Moore joined the Debating Society, and later the College Historical Society, Robert Emmet and other leading patroits taking the same side as Moore in the exciting discussions in both, and in 1799 Moore took his degree as B. A. when twenty of age, and left the University of Dublin. One leading incident in his undergraduate life we shall consider presently.

It would be almost impossible, even by the closest and fullest research, and endowed with the highest impartiality, for any one of the present day to realize the social and political condition of Ireland, especially of Catho lics in Ireland, a century ago. The defeat in the Williamite war following quickly the decreasing in savage barbarity, until the code had reached the climax of fiendish atrocity about 1741, when Moore's father was born. It may be stated with literal truth that history affords no other example of any Christian nation in the condition of the Uatholics of Ireland at this period. In 1727, fourteen years before the birth of Moore's father, the Catholics, four-fifths of the population, were deprived of the Parliamentary and also the