

The Catholic Weekly Review.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Reddite qua sunt Caesaris, Caesaris; et qua sunt Dei, Deo.—Matt 22: 21.

Vol. III

Toronto, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1889.

No. 30

CONTENTS.

NOTES.....	465
THE ROMANCE OF A JESUIT.....	466
AFTER THE STORM.....	J. J. 467
BLESSED VIRGIN IN SONG.....	F. J. Helm 469
IN THE ETERNAL CITY.....	470
WILLIAM-HURLBERT ARBITRATION.....	475
EDITORIAL—	
Cardinal Manning and the London Strikers.....	472
His Eminence's Activity and Influence.....	472
Cardinal Newman.....	472
The Decision of the Law Lords.....	472
The Effect of the Decision.....	473
Divorce in Canada.....	473
The Church's Attitude.....	473
Judicial Divorce Courts.....	474
Mr. Curran, M. P., in the Maritime Provinces.....	474
Educate the Young Men.....	475
Christianity Indefectible.....	Rev. A. F. Hewit 468
Men and Things.....	465
Catholic and Literary Notes.....	477
Canadian Church News.....	477
POETRY—At the Jesuit Novitiate.....	Joseph K. Foran 471

Notes.

A special issue of the *Canada Gazette* on Monday last contained the following announcement:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA:—

The Secretary of State of Canada has been instructed by His Excellency the Governor-General to cause to be published for general information the following two reports made by the Attorney General and Solicitor-General of England on the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, intitled an Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates:—

LAW OFFICERS TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, July 9th, 1889.

We have taken the matter into our consideration, and in obedience to your Lordship's commands have the honour to report that in our opinion the decision arrived at by the Governor-General not to interfere with the operation of the Provincial Act in question was right and constitutional. We have, etc.,

RICHARD E. WEBSTER,
EDWARD CLARKE.

Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD.

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN TO LORD KNUTSFORD.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, 31st July, 1889.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands we have the honour to report that we are of opinion that the Act was clearly within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, and that there is no ground for a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We have, etc.,

RICHARD E. WEBSTER,
EDWARD CLARKE.

Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD.

Among the thousands of congratulations which poured in upon Mr. Gladstone on the anniversary of his golden wedding was a beautifully worded letter from Cardinal Manning, in which he spoke of "our long climb up those eighty steps" and expressed his warm sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy and of Mrs. Gladstone's great zeal in all works of charity.

An "Onlooker" writes to the *Montreal Witness* to ask why it is that such important positions as Minister of Justice, Minister of Militia and Defence, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Inland Revenue, are held by Roman Catho-

lics? The *Gazette* ventures the answer that it is perhaps because the electors send to Parliament such important men as Sir John Thompson, Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Chapleau, and Mr. Costigan.

The *Standard* of Philadelphia in an editorial reference to the anti-French agitation in this country, states that there has been a great deal of useless talk and foolish apprehension about the growing preponderance of the French population of Canada, and their adherence to the French language. There is nothing in our condition, it thinks, to cause alarm, nor any danger to be anticipated to Canadian interests or political institutions. For a hundred years or more, it says, the Creoles of Louisiana have kept up their language and their peculiar institutions; and so, too, have the Germans of Pennsylvania. Yet in neither instance has any harm resulted.

What really chagrins the English Canadians, it believes, is that the French Canadians not only increase numerically more rapidly than do the English, but are also by their thrift, energy and intellectuality, coming to the front in both the learned professions and business pursuits in our country. The literature of Canada, it truly says, is chiefly French, the scholars of Canada are largely French-Canadians. In fact to an outsider it would seem that the French-Canadians are doing more than the English to build up the country and develop its resources; and we are bound to confess that there is something in our contemporary's contention. It goes so far as to say that the English are falling behind, and that this is the real reason of the row about French domination.

The *Free Press* of Winnipeg is the leading journal of Manitoba and, it is fair to suppose, mirrors the serious and prevailing public opinion of that province. Dealing in a late issue with the present agitation for the abolition of the Separate Schools and the use of the French language in the courts of the Province, it says of the latter proposition that it is not open to serious objection, for the reason that the French language has fallen into disuse, and that its employment in the courts may be discontinued as a needless expense. But on the question of the Separate Schools it is boldly outspoken against the bigots. It says:—

"We do not know that it is proposed to abolish Separate Schools; we know that it cannot be done by a simple Act of the Manitoba Legislature, and that it cannot be done at all without a prolonged, violent, and hurtful agitation. The *Free Press* will oppose any such movement with all its might. It will oppose it on the grounds of honour, justice and fair play. It will oppose it because to abolish Separate Schools will be a wrong to our Catholic fellow citizens. It will oppose it because we protest against Manitoba being made the battle-ground of Ontario fanatics, who dare not propose the abolition of Separate Schools in their own Province. It will oppose it because, however desirable in itself we would regard one common system, we cannot recognize in the system established any evils as great as would be the agitation to abolish it, with its attendant results."