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CONTENTS.

Notes	571
FATHER MATHEW: HIS LIFE AND LESSONS	572
CEREMONIES IN MONTREAL	573
CEREMONIES IN MONTHEAD	575
THE SECOND MASONIC OATH	•.•
EDITORIAI	
The Scurriffles of Grip	576
The Cardinalitial Diguity	970
In Ireland	577
The Lakes of Killarney	577
The Prince of the Lakes	578
The Prince of the Lakes	200
Ireland and Rome	210
The Church and the Irish People	579
The Church and the Colonies	579
Crimeless Ireland	580
C. M. B. A. News	575
Men and Things	580
MEN AND THINGS	ELY
GENERAL CATHOLIC NEWS	350
Poetry-	
Love's DawnJno. Hay	575
The Well of Springwater	581

Notes.

GEN. BOULANGER is about to give his enemies the fullest satisfaction,; that is to say, he is about to write a book. This will be more fatal than any number of French duels.

The Montreal Gazette points out that the Father Mathew centenary has revived the advocacy of voluntary as distinguished from coercive temperance effort, which latter, even its advocates admit, has been far from a success. The former gave temperance its start, and has won for it its only real growth. It may be, our contemporary remarks, that a return to first principles would justify the wisdom of the fathers of the movement.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun writes that there is reason to believe that the government has decided, under certain conditions, to liberate a number of the unfortunate men now serving life sentences in British prisons for complicity in the earlier dynamite outrages or attempted outrages. Recent investigations have proved beyond doubt that many of these men, probably the majority, were the victims of agents procurateures. The discovery, coupled with the fact that no blood was shed by the prisoners and that they have already undergone heavy punishment in convict prisons, has induced the government to recommend to the crown to give merciful reconsideration to their cases.

The popularity of the McKinley Bill is not likely to be greatly enhanced by the news which Mr. Harold Frederick, the London correspondent of the New York Times sends in his last letter to that journal. Though directed mainly against the trade of Canada, it now turns out that it deals, by a cruel irony of fate, the unfortunate peasantry of Donegal a double blow. Not

only are their potatoes and other crops destroyed, but by the adoption of this prohibitory bill, the major part of the cottage industries are wiped out which have been established there during the past decade. In the simple parish of Kilcar, Mr. Frederick writes, where only three weeks of potatoes remain, over four hundred families have been kept on Indian meal during the summer by the labour of their women in springing linen for the Belfast makers. The passage of the McKinley measure has put an abrupt stop to this industry, plunging the country, the correspondent says, and as can readily be believed, into acute despair.

The month's mind for Cardinal Newman, we learn from the Weekly Register, has been duly celebrated in the Oratory Church. What may be called another form of month's mind, and one at which a greater public assists, is to be found in the new issue of the monthly magazines. Mr. Wilfrid Ward, the son of the famous editor of the Dublin Review, treats in the Nineteenth Century some "Aspects of Newman's Influence." The story of "Cardinal Newman and the Studios" is told in the Art Journal; and in the Month the initials of Father Coleridge appear at the end of a tribute to the Cardinal as "A Father of Souls." In the Ecclesiastical Record Father Lockhart adds another to the magazine memorials to the leader of the Oxford Movement. Besides these there are the articles of Mr. Meynell, Mr. Lilly, and Mr. Kegan Paul in the Contemporary Fortnightly, and New Reviews. The body of Mr. Meynell's article appeared in our last number, and it is The Review's intention to reprint the remaining ones week by week, for the benefit of its readers. These articles have been carefully prepared, and written with grace and scholarship, and by all who cherish the memory of the great Cardinal will be carefully read and kept for after reference.

THE Register, closing an editorial article on "Temple Building," expresses a wish that has occured to many minds—that a Church should be built at Birmingham in memory of the Oratorian Cardinal. "We have no claim" it says "to speak for the Fathers of the Oratory, who probably have a natural hesitation to make changes in a place, consecrated, as it now stands, by sacred human memories. But Cardinal Newman himself had hoped to see a church built which would displace the temporary erection of four bare brick walls. Moreover, he went so far as to have plans for such a church prepared by one of the greatest architects of the time, M. Viollet le Duc, who came from France to Birmingham for the purpose. The Achilli trial brought with it expenses which the public met; and this made Cardinal Newman feel unwilling to accept help again for the church he had built in air, a modified miniature of St. Mark's, Venice-his favourite building in all the world. But the plans are there; and now is the time to translate them into marble and wood and stone.'