The

Catholiq Aleekly Review.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE JATERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA.

Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris, Cæsari; et quæ sunt Dei, Deo.-Matt. 22: 21.

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CONTENTS.

EVENTS CY THE WESK	205
CONTRIDUTED ARTICLES-	
Bishop Gillis	200
Reventon Antigues.	
Old Lamps and Now	207
A Glanco at the Catholic Literature of Canada	213
Mayor Howland's Activity	210
The Mail on the Supernatural	210
The Relembly of Cornus Christi.	210
Catholic Journalism	210
The Syllabus	211
Catholics and Giyil Allogianco	211
CURRENT CATHOLIC THOUGHT—	
The Mysteries of Religion	212
The Original Reformers	212
Emotionalism in Boligion	
The Soladity B. V. M. and the Pope's Jubiles	
A Coppingation Tour	200
University Examinations	200
OATHOLIO, AND LITERARY NOTES	213
· CATEOLIC NEWS	213
Ровтау	
Sacrod Heart Symbols	200 219

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE Vatican authorities have received \$800,000 with which to celebrate the Pope's Jubilee.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, will shortly go to Rome - to confer with the Papal authorities on a number of matters connected with the administration of his diocese.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck has promised the Pope his moral support in claiming the Leonine City and the stretch of territory to Cirita Vecchia, as a basis for reconciliation with Italy.

The Pope's gift to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee consists of a mosaic reproduction of Raphael's fresco, representing an allegorical figure of poetry. The work was executed in the Vatican. Mgr. Scilla, the Nuncio at Bavaria, will convey the gift to England, and will be accompanied by Fathers Zealesca and Meri, two young priests of [the Ecclesiastical Academy, whom the Pope will, in honour of the occasion, create bishops. The autograph letter from the Pope, which Mgr. Scilla will present to the Queen, after congratulating Her Majesty upon her Jubilee, offers a grateful acknowledgement of the action of the Indian Government toward the Catholic missions and of the protection afforded the Catholic hierarchy in India.

Another important step has been taken by the ecclesiastical authorities of Montreal, in connection with the proposed beatification and canonization of Bishop Laval, first bishop of Quebec. Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, has addressed a pastoral letter to all the cures of his dio-

cese, which was read in the churches last Sunday, requesting parishioners to hand over all documents, whether written by or under the dictation of Bishop Laval. All such letters and documents will be submitted to a consistory, which shall decide whether or not the Bishop should be canonized. It is hoped that sufficient proof will be forwarded to Rome to justify canonization at an early date.

The Government motion of Thursday last requesting that the Crimes Bill be reported on Friday, the 17th inst., without further discussion, was carried, under cloture, and after heated discussion. Mr. Gladstone, opposing it, said that the Conservative Ministry had disregarded all usages and traditions of party in the conduct of the measure they had introduced under the name of the Crimes Bill, and had pursued the false and evil policy of Coercion without the justification that had been pleaded on former occasions. The Pall Mall Gazette urges that every English Liberal and Irish member of Parliament, from Mr. Gladstone down, get themselves suspended rather than acquiesce in so monstrous an encroachment on the liberties of Parliament. Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., says he is not yet authorized to state what course the Irish party will take on Friday night when the urgency motion is put into effect. The probability is, however, that when allowed to struggle no further against the Bill they will refuse to vote, and thus force the Government to suspend them in a body. Mr. Gladstone, however, will close the debate on the Crimes Bill on Friday, with a criticism on Coercion and the general policy of the Government in Ireland. Mr. Smith proposes to stop the debate and to declare the Bill through the committee stage at 10 p.m. on Friday. It is expected that the members of the Opposition will thereupon, without voting, leave the House in a body.

The scheme of Mr. Henry George, Dr. McGlynn and the leaders of the Anti-Poverty Movement to make Mr. William O'Brien an approver of their methods and notions, fell through ignominiously, the enormous Labor parade which was organized last week in New York, coming off without Mr. O'Brien's recognition. The cause of Mr. O'Brien's declination to be present lay in the resolutions which declared for certain measures not in accord with the Home Rule programme, and which were of a nature that, had he countenanced them, the enemies of Ireland would have represented the Irish Parlimentary Party as participators in a general programme of Socialism, Mr. O'Brien's sympathies were wholly with workmen, and he regretted the position he was forced to assume. But the difficulties surrounding the Irish cause at the moment, and the fact that every word and act of the Nationalist was being watched by their enemies for the purpose of turning them into weapons against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone, all convinced him that any other course would have operated to the destruction of the Irish movement. Mr. O'Brien's prudence cannot be too highly commended. The resolutions he repudiated sought to identify the movement in Ireland with the Nationalization movement in America, and characterized the policy of Mr. Gladstone as one to abolish private property in land. The Irish leaders on the contrary have kept constantly before them the establishing of a peasant proprietorship in land.