

# The Catholic Weekly Review.

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

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

Vol. IV

Toronto, Saturday, Mar. 1, 1890.

No. 3

## CONTENTS.

NOTES.....	37
THE DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHN LONGWORTHY.....M. F. Egan	38
THE HONOR OF THE TRUZZ MAN.....	39
LENTEN PASTORALS.....	40
A TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH.....	41
GOLDEN JUBILEE OF ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.....	42
EDITORIAL—	
The Slander upon Father Damlon.....	44
The Orange Bill.....	44
Mr. Gladstone and Confession.....	45
The Dual Language Debate.....	45
Mr. Parnell and the <i>Times</i> .....	46
The Toronto Charitable Trust Fund.....	46
POETRY—Unrest.....Edgar L. Wakeman	41
General Catholic News.....	43

## Notes.

The payment of \$25,000 to Mr. Parnell by the *London Times* in settlement of his action for libel against it, completes the vindication of the Irish leader. So complete indeed has been the exposure of the conspiracy against Mr. Parnell that the Tory leader, Mr. Smith, on the reassembling of the Imperial Parliament a few days ago, was forced, on the first debate of the session, to declare both his own and the governments, entire admission that the *Times* letters had been proved to be forgeries. While the friends of Ireland will everywhere rejoice at the satisfactory result of the investigation, if they have any regret at all at the withdrawal of Mr. Parnell's action it will be because they counted upon it to establish the precise connection of the Tory Government with a conspiracy, the most shocking perhaps ever concocted to blacken the reputation of a political leader.

It may be doubted if since the *Times* forgeries were first sprung upon the public anything more unworthy has been witnessed than the course of the Tory Ministry upon the motion introduced by Sir Wm. Harcourt to the effect, namely, that the publication in the *Times* of the letters falsely alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell, and the comments thereon were a false and scandalous libel, and, published, as it is apparent they were, for the purpose of influencing a division, a breach of the privileges of the House. The motion was opposed by the Government and an offensive amendment suggested. No wonder that Mr. Parnell declared, "I should be sorry, as I said in the House when the Special Commission was sitting—leader of a party, as I am, which is in a minority, and which, as an Irish party, must always be in a minority here

I should be sorry to treat my most powerful opponent with the depth of incredible meanness and cowardice with which I have been treated."

The *Montreal Gazette* says of Mr. McCarthy's Bill that it is the result of an Ontario man's desire to regulate not only his own province, but the affairs of all the others. Mr. McCarthy has of course a legal right to make such a proposition, but if he uses it without judgment he is likely to produce evil; and so far it adds, he has produced evil.

The excuse, for much of what has been said and done in this connection is the desire to make Canada a united nation. "This" says the *Gazette* "is a great object to have in view; but if it would really be accomplished the process should be reversed. Leave Quebec alone. The French-Canadian is not radically different in his nature and conduct from the English Canadian, except, perhaps, that statistics show he does not get into jail quite so often as his captious critics. That he can strike back when he is struck has been made evident by the talk in Parliament the past week. That he can use vigorous English as well as French is also on the record. If his critics would have him talk more English, let them leave him alone."

The fact is that business, political, and social conditions unite to compel people on this continent to speak the English tongue, and this is nowhere better recognized than in the Lower Province. English is taught in the schools of the province, and taught well, in the city of Montreal, which contains the largest French speaking community in America, a traveller can go anywhere and do business without having to know any language but English, and to a large extent this is true of the whole Province. The City council of Montreal, with a majority of French speaking members, does as much of its work in English as in French, and in Parliament there has been shown a continuous and growing disposition by Quebec members to use only the English language in the debates. In fact on every side are to be found evidences of the readiness of the French-Canadians to learn the English tongue.

Mr. Laurier himself on his speech in the Bill, laid great stress upon the importance to the French Canadian of a knowledge of English. It was, he claimed, a necessary part of their mental equipment, without which on this continent, they entered upon the hard struggle of life with a handicap. "I have great pleasure in telling the hon. gentleman," we find him saying, "that in my judgment the English language is to day, and must be for several generations, perhaps for several centuries, the commanding language of the world."

At the end of the seventeenth century the French language was undoubtedly the dominating language of civilization, as it is still the language of diplomacy, but it is no longer the language of the many. That position now belongs to the English language. That revolution has been accomplished by the wonderful development of the Anglo-Saxon race at the close of the eighteenth and in the nineteenth centuries. That race have carried their language with them in their emigration around the world, and now it is the language of more than 100,000,000 of people. Sir, the very fact that the English language is to-day the dominating language of this continent makes it imperative on French-Canadians, although they will retain their language, to learn and speak English."