

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. I.

Toronto, Saturday, June 25, 1887.

No. 19.

CONTENTS.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.....	217
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
Catholic Historic Notes.....	218
Catholics and Canadian Literature. I..... <i>M. W. Casey.</i>	219
England and Ireland; Their Constitutional Relations.....	223
SELECTED ARTICLE—	
Old Lamps and Now..... <i>W. S. Lilly</i>	220
EDITORIAL NOTES—	
A Merited Honour.....	223
Church Music.....	223
The Body of Evictions.....	223
Italy, Germany and the Holy See.....	223
ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE CLOSING.....	224
ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.....	224
CATHOLIC AND LITERARY NOTES.....	225
BOOK REVIEWS.....	225
CURRENT CATHOLIC THOUGHT.....	225
POETRY—	
Falling Waters..... <i>K. B. C.</i>	226

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

IN the Italian communal elections on Monday the Clerical party cast 30,000 more votes than they ever gave at any previous election.

The Right Hon. Henry Matthews and other Catholic officials attended the jubilee services in Westminster Abbey.

The Pope has sent Cardinal Persico as member of the Congregation for special ecclesiastical affairs, and Mgr. Giraldi, secretary for Irish affairs, to Ireland on a special mission to the Irish Bishops.

In connection with the Queen's Jubilee ceremonies Cardinal Manning, in a letter to the clergy, says no sovereign in our long annals has been more beloved, or has so won the love of the people as has her Majesty, Queen Victoria. She has shown the heart not only of a Queen, but also of a mother of those who mourn. Her home and her court are bright and spotless examples for all who reign, and a pattern for all her people.

The ceremony of dedicating the new chapel in the College of Ottawa took place Wednesday morning, Archbishop Duhamel officiating. Amongst the visiting clergy present were his Grace Archbishop Taché, of Winnipeg, and Bishop Cleary, of Kingston. At ten o'clock Grand High Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Duhamel, and dedicatory sermons preached by Rev. Fathers Kelly and Suave, the former in English and the latter in French. Both gentlemen were formerly students in the college.

Mr. William O'Brien arrived in Dublin on Sunday, and was received with the greatest ovation witnessed in many years. He was met at the railway station by the Lord

Mayor and corporation and by Messrs. Davitt, Kenny and others. Mr. O'Brien entered the Lord Mayor's carriage, which was then dragged along by a crowd of citizens, the horses having been detached. A procession followed, composed of thousands of citizens, with bands, banners, etc. The route of the procession, extending two miles, was densely packed with people, and all the windows were filled with human faces.

In a further letter the Cardinal intimated "That any Catholic holding an office which requires his attendance on the Queen, might fulfil his duty. The exception to the obligation to Catholics to worship only in the unity of the Church does not extend to others not holding such office. In every Catholic church throughout London a solemn mass of thanksgiving will be offered with fervent prayers for the welfare and happiness of the Queen. I am unaware that any tickets to the service in Westminster Abbey have been returned, but can attest that if any Catholics have done so they are loyal and loving subjects of the Queen."

The mass referred to by the Cardinal, to which all the Catholic Peers had been invited, was attended by Mgr. Scilla, the Papal Alegate to England.

When the debate was resumed on the Crimes Bill, on Friday evening, Mr. Fowler, Liberal, moved an amendment requiring that before the enforcing of clause 6 (which deals with the proclaiming of dangerous associations), the consent of both Houses of Parliament be obtained. This, he said, was the most dangerous clause of the bill, and ought to be resisted to the uttermost. If there was a national danger demanding such exceptional powers, Parliament might be trusted to confer the necessary authority. Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment. Mr. Gladstone said the section of the House most responsible as guardians of Irish liberties were the Irish members. Was it henceforth to be understood that the desires of the Irish members on such subjects would be sufficient to make it the duty of the Government to provide opportunities for discussion? Mr. Dillon declared that the belief was universal in Ireland that the bill was mainly directed against the National League. The powers which the clause put into the hands of the Viceroy would be used for the suppression of the League, which would result in a greater crop of misery and hatred in Ireland. Mr. Fowler's amendment was rejected by a vote of 233 to 171. Several more amendments having been disposed of, the Chairman put the question whether the clause should stand part of the bill. Sir Chas. Russell entreated the House to consider the gravely objectionable character of the clause, and while he was speaking the hour of ten arrived. The Ministerial benches rapidly filled, the members pouring in from the lobbies. The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the House, the chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats. Amid great confusion a division was ordered, and the clause was adopted, 332 to 163. The Gladstonians who went out returned after the voting, but, the division having been declared, they immediately arose in a body and withdrew from the House. The remaining clauses were then put and carried without comment, and the bill passed the committee stage. The report stage of the bill is fixed for June 27.