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## Notes.

The New York Sun published on Wednesday an appeal to the people of America from the American committee for the relief of famine sufferers in Ireland. The most trustworthy information is that the complete failure of the potato crop makes another great famine in Ireland practically inevitable. The committee appeals for immediate contributions of money, provisions and clothing. The committee has for its chairman, General James Grant Wilson; honourary chairmen, Ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland; and for treasurer, The New York Sun.

The New York Retail Liquor Dealers' Association has appointed a "Grand Committee" of forty-four. The N. Y. Catholic Review says concerning it that "Catholics have been charged again and again with their prominence as dealers and consumers in the liquor trade. It is unnecessary to discuss the correctness of the charge at this moment. If we wished to do so, what could we say in the face of this shameful fact, that the committee appointed by the liquor dealers has a majority of Catholics." The Milwaukee Citizen cuttingly remarks that, so far as it can percieve, this is the only way in which New York is celebrating the 100th anniversary of Father Mathew.

Mr. John Morley, who was a witness of the proceedings attending the prosecution of the recently arrested Irish members at Tipperary, has returned to England, and has given to the public his account of the conduct of the police and the resident magistrates. The whole affair he describes as a blunder, and the batoning of the people by the police as a lawless and cowardly outrage. He regards the present Irish administration as responsible for these scenes. The Chief Secretary, for now three and a half years, has defended every act of the executive through thick and thin, whether right or wrong. From the odious slaughter at Mitchellstown, down, Mr. Balfour has always refused to institute an effective public inquiry. He had always denied the truth of charges made against the police, and had always refused to believe the word of an Irish member of Parliament and thus the Irish people, had been left wholly at the mercy of the authorities, without any supervision, without help, and without hope. No wonder, Mr. Morley thinks, that the Irish people do not respect

the law, and that they hate the government which inspired such an abuse of executive force.

A pastoran letter from 'Archbishop Walsh was read in all churches of the archdiocese on Sunday last, in which his Grace urges parents to encourage and cultivate the spiritual vocation in those of their children who may desire to enter the priesthood. The Archbishop dwelt, among other things, on the advantages of a native clergy. "It can be truly affirmed" he says, "that the church will never be firmly established in this country until it possesses a native priesthood—until it is interlaced with the feelings, affection and national habits and traditions of the people—until, in fine, it is made "racy of the soil," like some giant oak that has grown gradually up in our forests, spreading its roots abroad, and driving them deep into the soil and deriving therefrom its sap and nourishment, until it has acquired the sturdy strength and magnificent proportions that bid defiance to the fiercest storms."

The Weekly Register, speaking of the death of Canon Liddon, who was greatly looked up to in the Anglican communion, and of his burial in St. Paul's, says of that edifice that it may be called the only Cathedral of Protestantism in England; and that even so, there is a good deal of Rome in its derivations. To Rome and to St. Peter's, Sir Christopher Wren had an eye when he took up his designing pencil. The period of the building was that in which the Anglican leaders had a momentary dream of re-union with Christendom; and the chapel on the left was specially pushed torward by the Duke of York—a convert to the Catholic faith. To-day, on the altars he erected are seen Catholic emblems—placed there, once again, by "Romanizers" in the Establishment as they are called, for St. Paul's is in the hands of men who adhere to the modern phase of the Church of England as Cardinal Newman "founded" it.

To St. Paul's Dr. Liddon was attached, and perhaps no man, says the Register, united in himself more completely than he, the borrower from the Catholic Church and the repudiator of the indebtedness. "He would compass sea and land to save—as he would have said one proselytes' being made by that Church whose Bible he used, and not her Bible only but almost her Breviary. A picture of the Mother and Child had the place of honour in his library; and, had he any whim that way, he had not hesitated to wear our Lady's livery—the brown scapular, or to say the beads. Any Catholic book of devotion he felt open to him, and there is no literary piracy to compare with the piracy committed in English waters by the bucaneers of Anglicanism who board the barque of St. Peter." This is all very well, says the Register, and Catholics make no objection, provided only that the flag of St. Peter is not hauled down. The burial of Canon Liddon shows how, more and more, our Anglican brethren are adapting to themselves Catholic customs. For example, there was an inscription on Dr. Liddon's coffin which evoked not a single protest—the letters R.I.P. There was a time when Auglicanism would not allow a Catholic to be buried, if it could help it, with those letters upon his tombstone, much less one of its own members.