

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.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A cablegram yesterday states that the Duke of Norfolk brings back with him to England expressions of personal gratitude from the Pope to the Queen and her advisers, but nothing in the way of suggestions that the Vatican will interfere in the Irish question. The Duke's visit to Rome was much shorter than was anticipated. As the *Brooklyn Review* says: "The Duke is doubtless a good man in his way, and an influential man, but neither he nor any other man outside of the Sovereign Pontiff can hope to run the Holy See. Where a man of Prince Bismarck's calibre signally failed, it was presumptuous in a Duke of Norfolk or a Salisbury to dream of succeeding."

The Peter's pence collected at the jubilee mass amounted to £80,000.

The Pope gives the jubilee gift money to St. Peter's treasury, to be expended in propagandism. The artistic articles will be placed in the museum of the Vatican and the objects of worship in the vestry of St. Peter's. All the rest will be given to the hospitals.

President Cleveland's jubilee gift to the Pope is a copy of the constitution of the United States. The President, desiring to forward to Rome, as all the rulers of nations were doing, a testimony of his respect for the visible head of the Catholic Church, wrote to Cardinal Gibbons asking him to suggest an acceptable offering. His Eminence, who knew with what interest the Holy Father studied the constitution and watched the institutions of the American states, suggested that a copy of the constitution would be a suitable and welcome present. The suggestion was accepted and the President had the constitution engrossed on vellum, bound in white and gold, the Papal colours,

and had the coat-of-arms of the United States and the Holy Father stamped in gold on the covers. The inscription on the volume is in President Cleveland's own handwriting. The gift has given great satisfaction to American Catholics, and the Sovereign Pontiff, whose interest in the New World is most marked, will in due season, it is believed, show his appreciation of the President's present.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Florence, and been the recipient of great demonstrations. He will return to London in time for the re-opening of Parliament. Now that he is on the Continent the Grand Old Man must be careful not to catch the cholera.

Mr. Parnell arrived in Dublin on Tuesday. Criticisms on his absence from public life for some months past, are met by the statement that he will return to Parliament at the opening of the session, and lead his party as usual, but there are grave doubts whether his health will permit this being carried out.

On Tuesday the Pope addressed the Italian pilgrims in the presence of the whole court. After expressing joy at the evidence of the cohesion of Catholics, the Pope said:—"You have not given faith to those who with the voice of calumny try to persuade you that the Pope is the enemy of Italy. The Popes have always been the greatest friends and benefactors of Italy. You, like ourselves, are convinced that the Church by her holy mission ought to be independent of whatsoever terrestrial authority—(cries of "Yes, yes,")—that the Church is a divine institution, and that to try to reduce its interests to a question of the laws of Italy can only be the result of most deplorable blindness." The address was greeted with enthusiastic applause, which continued several minutes. At the conclusion all present filed past the Pope and received his blessing.

The Pope the same day granted an interview to M. Eugene Veuillot, the distinguished French writer, and his son. After speaking in high praise of their efforts in the Catholic cause, his Holiness expressed regret at the present sad position of France, but said he was confident that she would rise again to her place in Christendom and exercise unbounded influence in the world. The Pope then referred to the state of Europe. He lamented the revolutionary spirit fermenting in many States, and said he was preparing two encyclicals dealing with Socialism, the license of the press and the great power of universal suffrage, which he considered terribly menacing. He also intended, he said, to define certain points upon which good Catholics have confused and dangerous ideas. The Land and Irish questions are believed to be the subjects to which he alluded.