

The

Catholic Weekly Review.

JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

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

Vol. II.

Toronto, Saturday, Mar. 17, 1888

No. 5.

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NOTES.

lede," in the "Ephemerides" column of the *Mon-*
ette, says of the controversy between "Bishop"
 of Buffalo, and Mgr. Chatard, of Indiana, on that
 rnal saying imputed to the Jesuits, "The end jus-
 means:"—"Of course the old chestnut of old Bu-
 is again set forth: *Fimus determinat probitatum*
 which whoso translateth into the saw aforesaid,
 that he doth not understand the meaning of Latin
 The great Daniel Webster was less squeamish and
 earned when he graved upon his seal the last two
 the distich: *Exitus acta probat.*" The President of
 College in Buffalo drew the attention of the Rev.
 Case, when that gentleman began to calumniate the
 order, to the standing offer of the Faculty of the
 of one or two thousand dollars to anyone bringing
 support of such monstrous doctrine, a line from the writ-
 ings of any of the Jesuit theologians. "Bishop" Cox
 ward with the sentence above quoted. Evidently
 is defective in honesty or in learning. In either case
 choice is not flattering.

ate English papers to hand contain the full text of the
 address delivered by Mr. John Morley, at the Ox-
 Union debate, on the 29th ultimo. The debate was
 the previous week, it will be remembered, by Lord
 Ralph Churchill, who opposed the motion "That to
 the just aspirations of the Irish people it is neces-
 that a statutory Parliament be established in Dublin."
 illogical nature of the position Lord Randolph
 hill had taken in the debate did not take Mr. Morley
 long to expose. Lord Randolph had defined the
 question as arising from the fact that there could not
 be obtained from Ireland the same reverence for the law, the
 material prosperity, nor the same contentment and
 ability there was obtained in England and Scotland, and
 Morley accepted this at once as a fair statement of
 question. What did Lord Churchill suggest in the
 of improving so, in every way, unsatisfactory a con-
 ? Since on his own admission only so discredit-
 deplorable a result has been the reward of their pre-
 relations, did it not occur to them, Mr. Morley
 that a statesman who made such an admission

should say, "Since the result has been such we must
 change the system which has produced that result?"
 That would have been a fair way of answering the ques-
 tion as the noble lord had defined it. But did he so
 answer it? On the contrary, what he said was, "Since
 the result has been so discreditable, so deplorable, and so
 unsatisfactory, therefore I urge you, gentlemen of the
 Oxford Union, to maintain every jot and tittle of that
 system exactly as it now stands." "I do not know," said
 Mr. Morley, "how the school of logic goes in Oxford since
 my day, but I think if theoretic logic had been dealt with
 on the same principle as the noble lord does with ques-
 tions of practical logic he would have come away from
 the schools without a *testamur.*"

What was the goal of the cheerful policy Churchill had
 out as the right one to follow towards Ireland, the alterna-
 tive of the policy set out in the resolution before them?
 The odious process of driving discontent under the surface,
 of showing the majority of the people of Ireland that they
 have nothing to hope for from the equity and common
 sense of Great Britain, of shattering their belief in the
 efficacy of parliamentary methods, and of reviving the old
 party of violence, conspiracy and treason, a prospect and
 policy that must fill all well-considering men with repug-
 nance and horror. It was important that they should try
 and realize what coercion meant in actual practice. Mr.
 Morley went into, in detail, two or three cases, showing
 the manner in which law was administered in Ireland.
 Having dealt with the case of Mr. Blunt, he cited the cir-
 cumstances of the conviction of an Irish member, Mr.
 Sheehy. Mr. Sheehy was brought up for words spoken at
 a meeting, and it was vitally important to know what were
 the words spoken for which he was to receive severe pun-
 ishment. Mr. Morley read a passage from the cross ex-
 amination of the government reporter, an ignorant con-
 stable: "Did you ever study shorthand?" "I did
 not. (Laughter.) There was no constable in Trench
 Park on the day of the meeting who knew shorthand.
 The meeting lasted from 3 o'clock to 5, and Mr.
 Sheehy was speaking most of the time. (Laughter.)
 When Mr. Sheehy spoke a sentence or a sentence and a
 half, I took down all I could remember at the time,
 (Laughter.) I took no note of what he would be saying
 while I was taking down the two sentences I remembered
 at the time." (More Laughter.) "How many sentences would
 he get ahead of you?" "Well, he might get two or three."
 "Then would you skip over and catch him again?" "Yes
 I would try and remember what he would say in the
 meantime." "What do you mean?" "I mean that when
 I heard a sentence or two I would take that down; and
 pay no attention to what he would say in the meantime."
 (Laughter.) Mr. Sheehy was convicted. "When you hear
 such evidence as that, do you not think," said Mr. Morley,
 "that you are listening to the proceeding of a court in a
 comic opera." The case was brought up in the House of
 Commons and no answer attempted by the Government.
 The case of the printer of the *Cork Examiner*, who was sen-
 tenced to two months imprisonment, was even more
 scandalous, and this Mr. Morley also went into. "Imagine,"
 he said, how the existence of such a state of things might
 affect you who are Englishmen. What wonder that with
 such circumstances, Irishmen don't respect the law and do
 not revere the tribunals where law is administered?"