

The Catholic Weekly Review.

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

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

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a Liberal meeting at Dunoon, Scotland, says shocking and painful discord is being created in the name of the Union, as at one time the worst crimes were committed in the name of liberty. The state of Ireland has grown sadly worse under the present Government.

A fresh batch of warrants are out for the arrest of Messrs. T. M. Healy, M.P., John Dillon, M.P., T. P. Gill, M.P., the latter of whom has been in charge of *United Ireland* since Mr. O'Brien's imprisonment. Four additional summonses have been served on Mr. T. Harrington for publishing reports of suppressed branches of the National League.

Archbishop McGettigan, of Armagh, who died last week, was venerated and respected alike by Protestant and Catholic. As a tribute of respect to his memory the Armagh Harriers suspended their meeting for the week, and at the funeral Protestants mingled with Catholics, one of the mourners being Archbishop Knox, the Protestant Primate.

The Jubilee collection for the Pope last Sunday week, which was made a test in view of a recent tirade against the Government of the Church by "Italians and foreigners," was the largest in the history of the New York archdiocese. The receipts will reach \$35,000 against \$20,000 in other years. The Cathedral contributed \$2,945, Paulist Church, \$1,350, St. Stephen's, which last year gave only \$360, contributed \$1,034.7.

An address, to be signed by many English Catholics, will be presented to Mgr. Persico, who was charged by the Pope to make a personal investigation of affairs in Ireland, assuring him of their devotion to the Holy See, and expressing the hope that his mission will result in inducing the Pope to assist in obtaining for Ireland the fulfilment of the national aspirations. The address will repudiate the action of those English Catholics who have adopted a course of bitter and uncompromising hostility towards Ireland. The address has already been signed by the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Ashburnham, Lord Oxford, and other prominent gentlemen, and is now being circulated for signature among the Catholics of England. The *Dublin Express*, a Tory journal, says the Duke of Norfolk and Sir George Errington have declined to sign the address on the ground of its favouring the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. That is probable. Cardinal Manning, Bishop Bagshawe, of Nottingham, and other English Bishops it is likely will.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour on Tuesday, by the Eighty Club, Lord Granville contended that the reception given to Lord Harrington and Mr. Goschen in Dublin, was no test of public opinion. The desertions had not destroyed the Liberal party, which was endowed with enduring vitality, carrying aloft the banner of progress. The Liberals did not wish to declare that the dissidents were beyond the pale of the party. On the contrary, they wished to bring about a reunion. But it was impossible to achieve reunion by the suspension of the Irish question. Not all the power of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone united could do that. (Hear, hear.) If the Government undertook to settle the Irish question upon a reasonable basis of self-government they would have the hearty support of the Liberals. It would be better for the Government to try and settle the Irish question than to follow their present course, which tended to take from the Irish all respect for law.

The extreme Protestants of every denomination are much agitated, it is announced, over the despatch of the Duke of Norfolk to Rome as a special envoy from the Queen. The Duke is the bearer of a civil message from the Queen in reply to the Pope's jubilee gift, but there is believed to be more than this in his mission, and that his presence in Rome is to be utilized to pave the way towards a renewal of formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Government by Coercion in Ireland is understood not to have commended itself much to Mgr. Persico, sent by the Holy Father on an official mission to Ireland, and it is probable that he may pronounce, in his report, in favour of Home Rule in Ireland, so endorsing the views of a great part of the Irish bishops and clergy. The mission of the Duke of Norfolk is heralded as a great *coup d'état* on the part of Lord Salisbury, designed to counteract Mgr. Persico's influence. The success of the movement remains to be seen. Lord Salisbury's proposition is supposed to provide for the despatch of a special envoy to St. James, while the Duke of Norfolk will for a time consent to remain as English Ambassador to the Vatican.