

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.

The Pope has intrusted all arrangements in connection with his jubilee celebration to a commission of four cardinals. The Empress of Austria's commemorative gift is a magnificent tiara, valued at 70,000 francs. A pilgrimage of French workmen, to the number of 1,200, will shortly set out for Rome for the purpose of offering homage to the Pope.

The failure of the Government in Ireland in its encounter with the Lord Mayor of Dublin is to be considered at a meeting of Liberal Unionists, to be held in London on Monday next. A Cabinet meeting is also to be held later on in the week. A cablegram of Wednesday announces that the consensus of opinion is, that before the end of the month a crisis will arrive that will force a modification of the Cabinet; while one of Thursday is to the effect that the Government, conscious of the dangers of its position, will apply itself with renewed energy to the work of coercion, and, within a fortnight, totally suppress the National League. The Nationalists are prepared, it is believed, for such an emergency.

The graceful offer of the Dominion Government to Cardinal Taschereau of the use of the vice regal quarters in the citadel of Quebec, until his own residence, which was lately destroyed by fire, should be rebuilt, was a kindly and thoughtful act of courtesy. His Eminence has been forced to decline the offer, however, the apartments provided for him temporarily in the Seminary, although not so commodious as those proffered, being nearer the ecclesiastical archives, and more convenient for the management of his diocese.

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, who returned from Toronto on Tuesday, passed a busy time in Montreal on Wednesday. In the morning the Cardinal celebrated

Mass in the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke street, and was subsequently presented with an address by the students, to which he briefly replied. He afterwards visited the Montreal College, where he received an enthusiastic reception. He also visited several of the Roman Catholic schools, and afterwards dined with the Notre Dame clergy and a few invited guests at the Seminary. The Cardinal left in the afternoon for St. Thérèse, and will return to preside at a grand banquet to be given at the Archbishop's Palace in honour of Archbishop Fabre's anniversary. A large number of bishops, including the Archbishop of Toronto, are expected to be present.

The complete collapse of the Tory Government's prosecution of Lord Mayor Sullivan, for the publication of the proceedings of proclaimed branches of the National League, has seriously damaged the prestige of the Government, whose own organs now perceive the proceedings of the Crown throughout to have been a ridiculous blunder. The magistrate dismissed the case against the Lord Mayor on the ground that proof was wanting that the reports published were those of suppressed branches of the League, and, the opinions of Crown lawyers in England supporting this judgment, it is doubtful if the Government will proceed with its appeal against the decision. In any event, the position is an awkward one for the Coercionists. If the judgment holds good, press prosecutions will be futile, as the Government will first have to face the difficulty and delay of proving that meetings of suppressed branches of the League were illegal. Meanwhile Lord Mayor Sullivan's paper, the *Nation*, continues to publish the reports of suppressed branches, and mentions, as an indication of the support on which it can count in defence of the liberty of the press, that several influential English and Scotch newspaper proprietors have offered the use of their premises, machinery and staffs if the Government undertake to close the *Nation* office in Dublin.

Mr. Gladstone contributes to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* a caustic criticism of Dr. Ingram's "History of the Legislative Union," which he characterizes as no history at all. There are two difficulties, he points out, in the way of any history being produced on the subject, the first that the records of the Irish Government for thirty years before the Union are preserved secret in the Home office and all access to them refused; the second, that there has been something approaching destruction of papers throwing light on the subject by individuals concerned in the union or acquainted confidentially with its history. The inference, Mr. Gladstone truly says, is almost inevitable that the history of the union has been so exceptionally black that it must be hidden from the eyes of men. All accusations of foul play against the methods and agencies which brought about the union "are painfully sustained by the evidence before us of excessive destruction of documents and papers by persons principally concerned, and by the means adopted by the British government to prevent, at the cost of the State, compromising publications."