

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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EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish Land Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Saturday. There was general cheering when the Bill was read.

His Holiness, the Pope, was never in the enjoyment of more robust health, nor able to engage in more universal literary and mental labour than at present, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cardinal Lavigerie, of Brussels, states that a seminary for women will be established at Maestricht, where they will be trained to preach the Catholic Gospel in the French-African possession. The Cardinal is convinced that women will be able to civilize and Christianize the African youth with a greater success than men.

Sir George Trevelyan's reception on taking his seat in the House of Commons, as a member for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, was a stirring scene. The Irish, who used to shout him down, now cheered him. So did the Gladstonians, while his opponents on the Treasury bench shook hands with him. The cheering lasted till the Speaker had to intervene.

A protest against the Irish Crimes Act has been issued over the signature of the Earl of Granville and twenty-eight Liberal peers, including the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Kimberly and Earl Spencer. The protest denounces the Act as a source of lasting irritation, of hatred and mistrust of the law, and declares that the measure deprives Irishmen of individual rights and creates and stimulates the growth of secret societies.

The English Ministry are reported still at sixes and sevens about proclaiming the National League. No decision has been taken. Meantime they are collecting official reports relating to the operations of the league, and intended to justify proclamation if it comes. Mr. Balfour is understood to favour action. Lord Salisbury, whose energy expends itself sometimes in the manufacture of

vigorous phrases, cannot make up his mind. He is reported to prefer postponing proclamation till supply is out of the way. Should he throw down the gage to the Irish members before the money votes have been passed, they could easily keep Parliament sitting through September.

Mr. W. H. Smith continues his non committal style of answering questions about the business of the House of Commons. Nobody knows exactly what will be done, but the belief among members is that most of the measures the Government are trying to pass will be dropped. What is called supply—that is, the business of passing money votes—was never so backward. Whatever else is left undone, money must be had. The House is thinning and will thin still faster next week, but the Irish, who view with indifference the approach of the 12th August, remain in force. Not a man of that party will leave till it is known whether the Government mean to proclaim the National League or not. The duration of the session perhaps depends as much on that as on anything.

A magnificent religious ceremonial took place in Limerick on Sunday last, in honour of the Pope's jubilee. Deputations were present from all parts of Ireland. Several bishops, hundreds of priests and 20,000 men walked in the procession, carrying 500 religious banners. The five miles of streets through which the procession passed were spanned with triumphal arches from which depended mottoes, such as, "God Bless Leo XIII.," and many others of a similar character. The houses were hung with evergreens. Religious banners and the Papal colours met the eye everywhere, and altars were erected in the streets. Arrived at the cathedral, the Bishop of Limerick addressed the multitude in the open air. Forty thousand persons witnessed the procession. As a purely religious demonstration it excelled anything ever seen in Ireland before.

In the course of an interview on the probable effect of the Crimes Act, Archbishop Walsh said he does not regard it as a political question, but as one purely social and economic, one that concerns the domestic welfare and happiness of every household of the land. It is quite certain that the literal execution of the Act would break up the root and branch of the National League and absolutely stifle any open demonstration of sympathy with Home Rule. It is probably quite as much on account of its harsh features as for any other reason that the Irish Nationalists look upon it as a measure that England would only fully adopt as an extreme resort. The Archbishop, attaching only secondary importance to this Act and to king upon the amended Land bill as removing a large portion of the injustices of which the former complain, augurs happy prospects for the future. He thinks that in a year or two more an Irish Parliament will again sit in the Parliament House in Dublin. In the matter of evictions, which the Archbishop asks to be stopped, the fact seems appalling that for the three months ended on July 2nd, 2,140 persons have been evicted. The Archbishop said he never went to Dublin castle, which is the abode of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, except on public business, but he seemed to think it was probable, in view of the expected improved order of things, that he would in the future visit there socially.