

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.

Vol. III

Toronto, Saturday, July 20, 1889.

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Notes.

The dangerous speech of Mr. Dalton McCarthy to the Orangemen at Stayner, furnishes the only incident worthy of notice in connection with the late Twelfth of July celebration. Mr. McCarthy's sincerity is, we frankly admit, above question; and we readily believe what he said in beginning his speech, namely, that he should be sorry if his presence at such a place and on such an occasion were construed as in any sense meant to offend his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Nevertheless we may regret, in no narrow sense, but on the broad ground of our well-being, Protestants and Catholics alike, as a people, that Mr. McCarthy did take occasion to be present, and to speak in the inflammatory manner (for we can call it nothing else) in which he did in regard to the racial and religious relations between the peoples of Quebec and Ontario. It is plain, and we regret to say it, that Mr. McCarthy is quite *en rapport* with the anti-French and anti-Jesuit agitators, and that their views are in common. He advocates a radical revision of the Constitution, and the abolition (if we read him aright) of certain, if not all, of the privileges, such, for example, as the official recognition of the French language, specially guaranteed to the Lower Canadian people by treaty. The sum of Mr. McCarthy's speech may be found in the sentence in which he stated that Canada is a British colony, and that the sooner the French Canadians are made British subjects in language, thought, and sentiment, the better it will be for the future of the country. "If the present generation," Mr. McCarthy is reported to have said, "do not settle this question by ballots it will be settled by the next with bayonets." The words, had they been used by any one else, would be those of a demagogue. Uttered by Mr. McCarthy, at such a time, and to such an audience, we cannot conceal from ourselves that they must prove to be fruitful of mischief. As regards Mr. McCarthy's prediction that the question may yet be brought to the arbitrament of the bullet, we may be permitted to doubt it. We have no disposition to minimize the capacity of so able a man as Mr. McCarthy, in a country like this, to make mischief, but before his prediction can come about, patriotism will have died out in the people.

Very different from the tone of Mr. McCarthy's speech, the utterances of the *Mail*, and its coteries in this city, was the speech delivered at the inauguration, a few days ago, of the Cartier-Brebeuf statue—a significant event in our history—by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau of Montreal. It is a

pleasure to turn away from the strife of angry tongues in this Province, and hear a French-Canadian speaking in hopeful and patriotic words of the destiny of Canadians as a united people. "Mr. Chauveau," says the *Montreal Gazette*, "in his eloquent appeal to the highest spirit of patriotism, which such an occasion could not fail to elicit in every true Canadian breast, did not forget the complexity of our nationality nor withhold due recognition from the other great race that has helped to make our country what it is." The greatest civilizations have been complex. "Mr. Chauveau is right to remind us," says the *Gazette*, "that we are akin; that, if Canada is great and prosperous, it is because England, as well as France, had a hand in the making of the nation; that, if we are to enjoy the position on this continent which our respective origins, our past, with its tests and triumphs, the grand resources that nature has bestowed upon us, indicate as our destined goal, then we must be united, we must continue to co-operate, we must beware of the leaven of dissension. Providence has cast our lot in this grand country, the wondrous manifold wealth of which we are only beginning to realize, and it demands all our energies to turn this great common inheritance to the best account for ourselves and our posterity. Each section of our people has its own traditions, its own aspirations, but there is no reason why we should not all, as Mr. Chauveau says, under the shadow of the British flag, moved by one grand patriotic impulse, move forward to the attainment of the crowning boon of a united and prosperous nation."

The refusal of Sir James Hannen to order the production of the books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, which, it is believed by the Parnellites, would establish the responsibility for the authorship of the whole *Times* series of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles upon Pigott, and reveal the whole history of the *Times*-Pigott conspiracy, has forced Mr. Parnell to take the momentous step of withdrawing from the Commission. Upon the opening of the Commission on Tuesday, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell's counsel, stated that after full consideration of the situation Mr. Parnell had instructed him, and the counsel assisting him, to no longer represent him before the Commission. They thereupon withdrew from the proceedings. The step is an extreme one, but it has not been unanticipated, for ever since the opening of the inquiry the impression has obtained among the Parnellites that the *Times* party in the case were being treated with unmistakable consideration. The rulings of the Court in regard to the admission of evidence have, in many cases, caused great dissatisfaction, and it is complained also that while witnesses in defence of the Parnellites have many of them been treated with unnecessary harshness and severity, the demeanour of Sir James Hannen towards wretches like Le Caron and Pigott, the agents of the *Times* and the Government, has been one of marked courtesy. It is difficult to see how, indeed, in view of Judge Hannen's recent ruling refusing to order the production of the books of the unsavory organization which employed Houston and Pigott, it was possible for Mr. Parnell and his counsel to, in justice to their cause, make any further presentation of their case before such a tribunal. There are those whose only regret will be that Mr. Parnell did not withdraw at an earlier day from the Commission, since upon the disclosure of the forgeries, and the suicide of Pigott, the case, so far as he was concerned, was concluded, and public opinion would have approved of his course had he rested his case there, refused to have any further parleyings, and then and there stepped down and out from the business.