

off until they have secured from their people a generous contribution for the Widows' & Orphans' Fund.

As the church year ends on the 28th February, all contributions should be forwarded so as to reach Rev. Dr. Warden, Toronto, prior to that date.

#### NOTES BY NEMO.

As I was thinking of the book on Catholicism in Ireland, mentioned two weeks ago, I happened to take up Goldwin Smith's "Canada and the Canadian Question." As I read the outspoken discussion of the position of "the Church" in Quebec it occurred to me that a part of it might profitably be reproduced for the benefit of the readers of the DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN.

"The school history is a characteristic work. It scarcely mentions British Canada, treats the British as alien intruders, exults in French victories over them, imputes to them insidious designs of crushing nationality, and glorifies the priesthood for having preserved it from their attacks. Lord Durham, the author of the hated union with British Canada, is accused of having scattered money broadcast for that object, and Sir John Colborne is charged with ravaging the country at the head of seven or eight thousand men when the rebellion was over, and order had been restored. The Conquest, the pupil is taught to believe, was followed by eighty years of persecution, of religious intolerance, and of despotism, during which England was following, with regard to Canada, the sinister policy, which she had pursued with regard to Ireland. This is a primer, sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction in a province styled British. There is at present no ill-feeling among the French Canadians against Great Britain. British rule has been too mild to provoke hatred. British Royalty when it visits Quebec is perfectly well received. But Great Britain is a foreign country to the French Canadian.

There is in Quebec a circle of French literary men containing some names of eminence; but it is hardly more connected with the Church and her people, than was the literary circle of the eighteenth century with the Church and her people in France. It draws its intellectual aliment from Paris, where some of its members are well known, and M. Frechette, the poet of French Canada, has won a crown. Probably it is itself better known at Paris than in Quebec.

In this Paradise of Faith, there is a serpent called the "Parti Rouge," though it is not Dynamitard or Atheist, but merely Liberal, or at most, free thinking, and opposed to clerical domination. It had at Montreal a literary society called the "Institut Canadien." This society, for taking heterodox literature, was excommunicated as a body by the Church. Guibord, one of its members, died under the ban, and the Church refused to let him be buried in the Catholic cemetery, where he owned a lot. The Provincial courts upheld the sentence of the Church. But the Privy Council on appeal, after debating the question, as Carlyle says, with the iron gravity of Roman augurs, decided that men must according to the Canon Law, be excommunicated individually, not in the lump; consequently that Guibord had not lost his right to burial in the cemetery. The church showed fight, the militia were under orders, a huge block of granite was prepared to protect the grave from desecration, a collision seemed to be impending, when the Bishop of Montreal cut the knot proclaiming that in whatever spot the excommunicate might be laid that

spot would thereby be cut off from the rest of the ground and deconsecrated; so that in the rest of the ground the faithful might sleep uncontaminated and in peace.

Till lately, however, the Church of Quebec remained a true daughter of the Church of Monarchical France, and kept her Gallican tradition, giving Caesar his due, and living at peace with the civil power. But at length the same change has passed over her which has passed over the Roman Catholic churches of Europe since, having lost the allegiance of the national governments, they have been compelled to throw themselves for support on their spiritual centre, and to exalt without limit the authority of the Pope. Ultramontanism has come, and in its van the Jesuit bearing with him the Encyclical and Syllabus, his own work having besides, his surpassing skill in intrigue, the ecclesiastical influences of the time in his favour, he captures the Episcopate, fills the church with his spirit, extends his empire on all sides. The Sulpician order, Gallican in sentiment, whose great seminary rises over Montreal, after a bitter struggle goes down before him, and resigns him in part the cure of a wealthy city. Against the University, the last fortress of Gallicanism or Liberal Catholicism his batteries have opened. From his own pulpit or through the lips of bishops who speak as he prompts, he denounces Gallicanism as a pestilent error, brands Liberal Catholicism, the Catholicism of Montalembert and Lacordaire, as insidious poison, reasserts in the language of the Encyclical the medieval claims of the Papacy to domination over science and over the civil power, scornfully repels the idea that the priest is to confine himself to the sacristy, claims for him the right of interference in elections, the censorship of literature and of the public press. Against Protestantism and its pretended right he proclaims open war; it has no rights he says; it is merely a triumphant imposture; no religion has any right, or ought to be by the State as having any, but that of Rome. Rome is the rightful sovereign of all consciences; and will again, when she can assert her authority by the same means as before. War is declared against religious liberty, progress and the organic principles of modern civilization. On such a course the ship of the French Church of Quebec is now steering, with the Jesuit at the helm. If she holds on a collision can hardly fail to ensue. It has been said very truly that the Jesuit always fails. This world would be strangely ordered if he did not. His wisdom has never been equal to his craft. When by craft he had got James II into his hands, he, by want of wisdom, hurried the king along the road to ruin. He may do the same with the Nationalist party and politicians of Quebec. In the history of the Order, as often as the marvelous labors of the sons of Loyola in *maiorum Dei gloriam* seemed on the point of being crowned with success there has come an *afflatus Deus dissipati sunt*. But though the Jesuit has always failed, his failures have been tremendously costly to humanity.

The ascendancy of Ultramontanism has been aided by the change which has taken place in the position of the clergy. They used to hold their cure, under an ordinance of Louis XIV, by a fixed tenure, like the freehold of an English rector. But they have now been put generally on the footing of missionaries, removable at the pleasure of the bishop. The old fashioned cure, a man something like the English rector of the old school, quiet and sociable, is passing away, and his place is being taken by a personage of a more stirring spirit, and better suited to be the minister of Ultramontane ambition."

#### STATE OF THE FUNDS.

Rev. Dr. Warden sends us the following comparative statement of receipts to 23rd January 1902 and 1903:

	1902	1903
Home Mission Fund.....	\$ 43,075.45	\$ 55,728.50
Augmentation Fund.....	8,234.74	7,473.98
Foreign Mission Fund.....	41,822.03	47,387.06
Widows & Orphans' Fund.....	3,265.19	3,794.34
Aged & Infirm Ministers' Fund.....	2,710.46	3,301.88
Assembly Fund.....	3,288.53	3,160.66
French Evangelization.....	7,982.37	10,303.10
Pointe-Aux-Trembles.....	3,213.41	4,620.68
Knott College.....	3,547.86	1,757.92
Queen's College.....	847.11	705.77
Montreal College.....	687.47	636.38
Manitoba College.....	1,750.01	1,582.55

Congregational and Missionary Treasurers are reminded that the church year ends on 28th February, and that the books close promptly on the afternoon of that day.

#### Literary Notes.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS (1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, 65c.) is a quarterly journal devoted to serious discussion of social and political questions from the ethical side. The last number contains six articles of this solid character and a number of book reviews. The following table of contents will show the nature of this review and the constituency to which it appeals. "The moral aspects of the Referendum." "Some Considerations Relating to Human Immortality." "Marriage as an Economic Institution." "What is Religion?" "Happiness" and "The Ethics of St. Augustine."

BARBARA LADD, by Charles G. D. Roberts. Most attractive in form is this new story of Mr. Roberts. Printing, cover and illustrations all go to make up a specially pretty volume. The four coloured pictures seem to accord well with the quaint old days in which the heroine lived. The early part of the book, when Barbara is just a child, living in the woods and taking her greatest pleasure in long canoe trips, is much superior to the close. Indeed the plot has but little to it, the charm of the book lying in the delightful descriptions of woodland scenery of which Roberts is master. The Copp, Clark Company Ltd., Toronto.

Specially good is the January number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, opening with a short story of quite unusual interest by Hugh Clifford. An article on "De Wet" and one on "Our Imperial Militia" are the only reminders of the war. "A Norway Salmon River" is described by Gilfrid W. Hartley. The change that has come over the influence of the "Quarterly Review" is discussed at some length in "Musings without Method," also the origin of that periodical and some of the great editors who have had charge of it. Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York.

THE ROMANCE OF CANADIAN HISTORY. Edited from the writings of Francis Parkman by Pelham Edgar, Ph. D. Dr. Edgar has rendered a great service in thus selecting from the works of the great historian those portions which bear on the history of Canada and publishing them in convenient book form. He has made accessible the most graphic story possible of the early times of our great country and in such compact attractive style that the youth of Canada will surely become familiar with the various points of interest. The book is well printed, with numerous illustrations, including portraits, full page plates, maps, etc. George N. Arting & Company Limited, Toronto.