

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN QUEBEC.

The *Mail* is constantly complaining that hospitals, lunatic asylums and similar institutions are placed in charge of religious orders in Quebec. The Quebec City Council recently asked for a Government grant for a civil hospital, and the *Mail* complains that they were advised by Mr. Mercier to put the institution under charge of a religious order, as it would then be conducted with more economy. If the religious orders conduct such institutions more economically than laics, why should they not be placed in charge? It is a fact, stated by Mr. Mercier in his answer to Mr. Sellar, of the *Huntingdon* *Gleaner*, that there are three insane asylums in the Province, two of which are under the care of nuns and one under laymen, namely that of Beauport. The cost of each patient at Beauport is \$132 annually, whereas at the two asylums under care of the nuns the cost is respectively \$100, and \$80 per patient. Mr. Mercier very pertinently says:

"Do not these figures give me the right to assert that even from a material or pecuniary point of view the religious orders which have the care of these benevolent institutions are not only not a burden upon the Catholic people, but a real benefit to it, a means of relieving it from heavy taxation? In a Christian country there must be means adopted in one way or another to provide for the wants of the sick, the infirm, the orphan, the poor, and of the thousands of unfortunate creatures who, if not helped by somebody, would necessarily drag on a wretched existence or perish in the public streets. This is one of the first duties of society. In other countries this is provided for by taxation by the State or municipalities. In the Province of Quebec Catholics are free from these taxes, because their religious orders provide for these wants, and gratuitously, with the exception of the small allowance voted by the Legislature."

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Among the matters of complaint which have been raised against the Public Schools in the French sections great capital has been made out of the fact that religious instruction was given to Catholic children out of the Catholic catechism. It has not been pretended that any effort was made to force Protestants to learn it, or to join in any Catholic religious exercises, yet from end to end of Ontario platform orators denounced the Romish aggression. It may be that by mistaken notions of the law on the subject, which was not furnished to the trustees in these localities in a language they can understand, such a religious instruction was given during school hours; but certainly this was scarcely a fault about which so much noise should be made and so much religious hate excited, especially when the sections had only Catholic children, or at most very few Protestants, attending the schools, which we believe was always the case. There was no hardship inflicted on or injury done to Protestants. In most cases, however, the catechism was taught out of school hours.

A case has just been brought to the attention of the Minister of Education in which real hardship was inflicted on a considerable number of Catholic children, but we have not seen in those journals which were so noisy in denouncing Catholic aggression, and in professing their love for Equal Rights, any denunciations of this Protestant aggression.

The following are the facts of the case: In the Township of Pittsburgh, County of Frontenac, as nearly as we can ascertain, over one-fourth of the children attending school section 12 are Catholics. The school law ordains that no pupil shall be required to remain in the school room during religious exercises, provided the parents or guardians object. In the present case the children were not required to remain in the room, but they were required in all kinds of weather to stay in the porch or on the premises outside, so that they should return into the school room for the general dismissal. The objection to this course was that "it was cruel, unreasonable, and dangerous to health to ask the children to wait outside in bad weather, and that it was not the intention of the law to require this."

The following additional particulars are given by the *Empire*:

"The teacher had a letter from the Department, not written by the Minister, but by a clerk, stating that he had a right to require the pupils to assemble, after the reading of the religious exercises, for the general dismissal, and he further contended that the regular closing exercises of the school were interfered with by dismissal by parts, and that it was unfair to allow some pupils to go home earlier than others. Father Quinn appeared as complainant in the matter, and made several charges against the teacher regarding his treatment of Catholic pupils. Mr. W. D. Staples, the oile teacher, gave testimony, and contended that his only motive was for the good of the whole school."

A number of witnesses were examined on the matter by Dr. Spankie who was appointed by the Minister of Education to investigate the case. The witnesses included the trustees, the teacher, the parents of several pupils, the pupils themselves who were concerned, and several ratepayers.

It will be remarked that the teacher defends his conduct, so that it is evident that he refused redress. The evidence taken has been submitted to the Hon. Minister of Education, who will, we are confident, decide justly, and will protect the children from so petty a piece of tyranny. Certainly if the like had occurred where Protestants were the sufferers we would have had, during the recent election campaign, a great deal of denunciation of such a grievance. But we believe that there is not a Catholic teacher in the Province who would thus endeavor to punish his or her Protestant pupils in such a manner, at least after attention had been called to the fact that it was a serious grievance, nor would any Catholic trustees uphold the teacher in so doing.

THE CHURCH IN MALTA.

Inasmuch as Malta, like Canada, is a British colony, the cordial relations between the Church and the State there will be a subject deeply interesting to our readers. The recent negotiations which have taken place between the Holy Father and Sir L. Simmons throw great light on this subject. They are published in a Parliamentary report submitted by the Government to the House of Commons in May. They regard certain civil and religious questions which had arisen in Malta and Gozo and were terminated by a farewell interview which the latter had with the Pope on the 7th of April. Sir L. Simmons was sent on this mission in the capacity of "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Holiness the Pope." The instructions received from Lord Salisbury under date 1st August, 1889, were:

- 1st. To endeavor to secure the appointment of high clerical functionaries who would be friendly to Great Britain, and who would support in all proper ways the reasonable directions of the Local Government.
- 2nd. To see to it that the manner in which effect should be given to the decisions of the Holy See in regard to marriages, as "to remove all questions as to the full validity of marriages properly contracted in Malta."
- 3rd. To provide for the clergy in Malta so that they may be in the most convenient manner educated in English, and instructed in the conditions under which the island is governed.
- 4th. To restrict the admission of Italian and other foreign ecclesiastics to religious foundations and monasteries.
- 5th. To arrange for the administration of the cathedral and other churches on the island.
- 6th. To restrict burials in country churches.

In the first interview between the British Envoy and His Holiness, the Pope assured Sir L. Simmons that he attached great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with the English Government; and dwelt upon the reciprocal advantages which may be expected from these relations with respect to the Catholic subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

In regard to the appointment of Bishops, the Holy Father reserved his full rights and liberty of action as he shall deem opportune, but he agreed to give notice to the British Government before official nomination, and to assure himself of the concurrence of the Government in his nomination, not by official correspondence, but by strictly private and confidential verbal communications when the Government itself may furnish the means and the occasion.

The Envoy in return declared "that Her Majesty's Government has no desire to curtail the rights of the Pope and his liberty of action in respect of nominations to vacant Sees of Malta and Gozo," expressing, at the same time, his satisfaction at the assurance of the Holy See that it will not appoint to these positions an ecclesiastic unacceptable to the people under his charge.

On the question of Maltese marriages it was agreed that in all cases where one or both of the parties are Catholics, the marriages must be contracted according to the form prescribed by the Holy Council of Trent, otherwise they are to be not valid. As regards non-Catholics, it is not to be held necessary that this form be followed. Sir L. Simmons engaged, on behalf of the Government, that legislation to this effect would be introduced into the island.

The Holy Father agreed to promote the study of English among clerical students, and to cause English to be used in the teaching of geography, history, arithmetic and mathematics. He also engaged that as far as possible the rector of the seminary at Malta should be a British subject, and when reasonably available, of Maltese origin. He agreed also to place some English Fathers and masters at once in the seminaries if the Local Government would supply funds for the purpose. To enable His Holiness to carry out these proposals, it was stipulated and agreed to by the British Envoy that certain ecclesiastical benefices, presentation to which is claimed by the English Government, should be surrendered to the Pope, that the revenues might be applied for the education of young clergymen.

On the other points, which are of minor importance, a satisfactory agreement was also arrived at.

Malta belonged formerly to the

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who exercised sovereignty on the island. By treachery or weakness the Grand Master of the Knights allowed Buonaparte to take possession of the island while on his way to Egypt, and afterwards the French were driven out by an English expedition. It was to have been restored to the Knights, but the English Government has retained the sovereignty. By the recent agreement the Church gains substantially by the restoration of a number of benefices which of right belonged to her. Owing to the great influence exercised by the Bishops, the Government desired a large voice in their selection. This the Holy Father declined to grant, but the agreement made, while preserving to the Church full liberty, will assure the spiritual welfare of the people.

Hitherto the Canon law was the law by which the validity of marriages was decided.

AMERICAN HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

In a recent article by Goldwin Smith, entitled "American Hatred of England," that writer makes the statement that if there were no Irish-Americans on this continent, England would be regarded with so much affection that the people of the United States would be ready to embrace England's cause in any quarrel which would arise. This assertion has given rise to a series of articles in the *North American Review*, in which numerous causes are stated for the dislike towards England which it cannot be denied exists among the people of the United States to such an extent that any measure which is looked upon as an act of hostility to England becomes at once most popular.

The writer of one of the articles recalls to mind the fact that for a long period the only grave difficulties which the United States have had with any nation have been with England, and there is no doubt that such difficulties naturally tend to create an ill-feeling which is more easily excited than allayed. Whether it be true or false, the people of the United States are generally under the impression that it has been constantly the aim of England to overreach them in all the difficulties which have arisen between the two countries. It was certainly believed that at the time of the American war, the general desire of the people of England was to witness the disruption of the States, and this opinion served to increase the dislike which was of no new growth. The troubles which have arisen from time to time in regard to fisheries have also tended to keep alive a feeling of hostility, though it cannot be denied that the Irish element in the United States is naturally hostile to England, from which country Ireland has suffered so much during seven centuries, and especially during the last three hundred years. With so large an element entertaining a deep-rooted hostility, it is not much to be wondered at that the leaven has been at work, and that hostility to England is a characteristic of all the political parties there. But Ireland is a generous and good natured race, and if justice were done to Ireland, even at this late moment, their hostility would soon disappear. Scotland is already practically one country with England, and if Irish grievances were redressed with the good will of the English a true fraternity would arise between the two nations. But this cannot be expected till Ireland be subjected to a different treatment from that which has hitherto been accorded to her. We may reasonably expect that under the changed circumstances which Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself to inaugurate Irish hostility to England will soon disappear, and the good result will extend to the Irish in the United States. If for no other reason than to gain the good will of Americans it would be profitable to grant Ireland Home Rule.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

The Right Rev. Bishop Keane, rector of the new Catholic University at Washington, D. C., lectured to the students of Notre Dame University on Sunday, his subject being "Christian Patriotism." He stated authoritatively the position of the Catholic Church in its relations to the State. He said:

"An American, while he loves God more, should not love his country less. In England, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Englishmen, like Lord Howard, had not hesitated to take up arms in defence of their country against a Catholic power that threatened their motherland. In olden times the States of Europe were obliged in self-defence to maintain union in religion. That condition of affairs has passed away. Tolerance is the watchword of American citizens, Catholic and non-Catholic. Catholics believe in the motto: 'Union in Essentials, Tolerance in Non-Essentials, Charity to All.' Catholics are not opposed to State schools, but to un-Christian State schools. Americans who are at least as keen as the English and Canadians, had seen a way of making Christian State schools. The Bishop then advised the students to be politicians, to vote from their convictions, and denounce any man who would attempt to buy their votes. He urged them to love America as they love God, and to remember that duty to Christianity is duty to their country."

ON THE CREDIT OF FAITH.

THE VOLUNTARY DONATIONS TOWARDS A FINE STRUCTURE.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL TO BE FURTHER ENLARGED BY THE ERECTION OF ARCHBISHOP CLEARY'S MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT A COST OF THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—THE ADVANCEMENT ALREADY MADE.

At High Mass, in St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday last, Rev. Father Twomey addressed the congregation on the subject of faith, strongly manifested in his power of developing ecclesiastical works for the honor of our Divine Lord in the city and archdiocese of Kingston. He had himself, since his return, after an absence of four years, distinctly noticed in his intercourse with the people a strong and vigorous vitality of faith manifest in their expressions of joy and delight over the work now progressing in the completion of the cathedral and their lively expectation of other works of great usefulness that are to follow if the Archbishop be preserved in life and health for a few years more. He confessed that when, six years ago, the first general assembly of the congregation was held to consider proceedings for the completion of St. Mary's Cathedral, and all equally with the Archbishop regarded the project as one of great magnitude, and he had heard the Archbishop's words, and he had seen the high dignity, so long desired, and now by Archbishop Cleary's influence with the Holy See, so happily conferred, and they unanimously agreed that the clergy and people of this diocese should provide means of erecting some permanent memorial of their gratitude to the Holy See and their illustrious Archbishop for the great honor bestowed upon this diocese, its clergy and people. Accordingly they resolved that a sum of \$10,000 at least should be raised, the clergy themselves giving by their donations an example of munificent generosity; that the city of Kingston be asked to subscribe \$2,000, the other \$8,000 to come from the pastors and people of the outside missions; that this sum of \$10,000 shall be presented to the first Archbishop of Kingston, on the day of the solemn celebration of his re-election of the pulpit in St. Mary's Cathedral, in presence of the assembled prelates and clergy of this and the adjacent Provinces, with liberty to apply this money to any purpose he may deem suitable for commemoration of the elevation of Kingston diocese and its Bishop to the metropolitan dignity. It has pleased the Archbishop to determine its application to the construction of the work for which the diocese is indebted to the Holy See, building in connection with St. Mary's cathedral, massive, graceful, suitably spacious to serve for diocesan purposes of synod hall and chapter-house, and at the same time to be a morning chapel for the Catholics of Kingston throughout the winter months of every year. You therefore will derive chief advantage from this new building, and to your city it will add a new feature of beauty, which all classes of people, whether Catholics or non-Catholics, will appreciate and admire as an artistic ornament of the good old Limestone City. Of the \$10,000 raised for presentation, you have contributed \$2,000 and the clergy and people of the outside missions \$8,000. But it is all a voluntary and personal offering from each. It is an expression of faith in the divine hierarchy. Added to the sums mentioned above as denoted for the cathedral, the diocese has contributed other internal decorations of St. Mary's cathedral to raise the figure of voluntary donations of faith offering to about \$32,000, given freely to this cathedral church within the last six years without any charge upon the corporate congregation and without a single cent deducted from the Sunday offering made by you for the external completion of the cathedral.—*Kingston Whig*, July 3.

FROM BARRIE.

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 24 last, a bold attempt was made to burn down the beautiful Convent of St. Joseph, recently erected on Mulcaster street, directly opposite the Catholic church. The fire was first discovered by a woman who was passing, who immediately went into the church, where the usual daily Mass was being concluded, and gave the alarm. Some men present immediately rushed across to the convent, and on going to the basement, discovered the smoke issuing from a closet under the stairs. The fire was extinguished when it was discovered that some sheets and other articles from the laundry had been thoroughly saturated with coal oil, which was but too handy for the scoundrels. A hole was made in the plaster and the sheet stuffed in to cause the fire to spread up through the walls. At first it was thought that this was the only place where the fire was started, but the continued smell of smoke called for further investigation, when it was discovered that fire was set in three other places, one in the pantry and two in the cellar. The fire had made considerable progress in the pantry, as it consumed the drawers and shelving, and the wainscoting was badly damaged, besides destroying the provisions, etc. In one part of the cellar a hole was made in the wall to allow the flames to spread to the kitchen. The fire in the house and was stifled by inflammable material saturated with coal oil. The fourth attempt was made to start the fire in a cupboard in the cellar. It was extinguished with very little trouble. In a short time, however, were it not for the providential discovery, the flames would have spread. A great loss would have fallen upon the Catholics of Barrie and the good Sisters of St. Joseph would have been deprived of their home. The fire in human shape who made this bold and dastardly attempt effected an entrance through a cellar window, the Sisters being at Mass, and no one in the house except a young lady who was practising on the piano in the music room. Although the matter has been placed in the hands of detectives, no clue, as yet, has been found to point out who the incendiaries are. The matter has not been ventilated to any great extent in the public press. So far as we can see, it was only noticed in the local papers, and, very

strange, no reward has as yet been offered for the discovery of the guilty parties. Protestants as well as Catholics are horrified that such an act should occur in their midst. The question now naturally arises, what motives had the incendiaries in this bold attempt at arson—crime that is punishable with the severest penalties. They could have no hard feeling against the good Sisters, who are respected by all, Protestants as well as Catholics. Where, then, is the incentive? What is the feeling that caused these unhappy men or boys to commit this crime? Alas! we cannot separate this wickedness from the recent agitation that has been carried on for some time past in the fair Province of Ontario—an agitation that is condemned by all respectable Protestants. It has produced, so to speak, an undercurrent of hatred and animosity that is apt at any moment to break forth in the most violent manner, as in the case before us, and in the cowardly assault on the beloved Archbishop of Toronto—an agitation that has called forth protests from many Protestant papers, for, not long ago the *Globe*, in a very strong article, charged certain parties in Toronto with being at least the indirect cause of the above assault. Concluding with something like the following, "For surely if it is no harm to shoot a Jesuit in the streets of Toronto, one may with impunity throw stones at an Archbishop," or, as we may now add, "burn down a convent."

Considerable repairs have been made on the denery since the advent of the Very Rev. Dean Cassidy. The house has been renovated and painted, both inside and out. Scaffolding is now being erected around the church preparatory to coating the outside walls with Portland cement to be blocked in imitation of stone.

The C. M. B. A. is in a flourishing condition here, and the members are all enthusiasts in the good work. A grand union excursion of the Barrie Pontianagushene and Ojibwa branches took place on Wednesday, 9th inst., to Geneva park, per steamer *Enterprise*. A large number of members and their friends were present from the above places. A number of prizes were given to the victors in the various athletic games. Altogether it was a most successful and enjoyable affair, and quite a sum was realized. L. K.

A monster pilgrimage visited the shrine of Our Lady of Pontmain, France, on the last day of May. Thirty parishes of Maine and Normandy united, and the result was a pilgrimage of ten thousand persons. The Bishop of Laval, Mgr. Clerd, delivered a powerful discourse, placed his bishops under the protection of Our Lady of Pontmain, and vowed to hasten the completion and the consecration of her basilica. Communion was numerous, and the order among these thousands perfect.

WANTED.
SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private house, by one who has occupied that position for years. Best of references. Address K. M. P., care Catholic Record Office. 612 4w

TEACHER WANTED.
FOR R. C. S. S. NORTH BAY: ONE holding second class professional certificate; capable of teaching English and French languages, and of the Catechism; applicants to state salary and send testimonials to Joseph Blake, Priest, C. R. C. S. Board, North Bay, Ont. 612 2w

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Evening, July 19th and Matinee at 2 p. m.

LIBERATI'S GRAND MILITARY BAND

60 Artists under the Direction of R. Voelckel.

SOLOISTS—Helen Parepa, Soprano; Annie Russell, Contralto; Felix Bear, Oboe; Liberati, Cornet.
Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c. Plan opens Wednesday, July 16th. Seats ordered by mail promptly filled.

COAL & WOOD CONTRACTS

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner at this Department, will be received until Noon on
MONDAY, JULY 21st, 1890,
for Coal and Wood for the undermentioned institutions:—

	COAL, tons of 2,000 pounds.	WOOD, cords of 128 cubic ft.
Government House, about.....	230	40
Parliament and Department Buildings, about.....	380	130
Education Dept., about.....	325	40
School of Practical Science, about.....	70	2
School of Practical Science, soft wood charcoal, about 25 tons.....	150	70
Osgoode Hall, about.....	150	70
Normal School, about.....	200	40

The coal and wood must be delivered and stored away in the bins or other receptacles at the respective institutions in a quality and manner satisfactory to the persons in charge, and at any time until the 29th September next, except that for the Government House, Osgoode Hall, and the Education Department, one half the furnace coal is not to be delivered until after the 15th December; Coal for the Government House, Parliament Buildings, School of Practical Science, and Osgoode Hall must be weighed at the scales of that institution. The wood must be of good quality, the hard wood in the proportion of not less than one half maple and the residue of beech or kinds equally good.

Forms of tender and other information can be had on application to this Department. Tenders will be received for the supply of the whole or for the supply of coal and wood separately, and separately for Toronto and Ottawa. The bids for each of the two sufficient sureties will be required for the fulfilment of the contract, or for each of the contracts.

W. EDWA. TDS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Toronto, July 5th, 1890.