

## THE JESUITS AND THE TROUBLE THEY ARE MAKING.

The people of Canada have read and heard more about the Jesuits during the past few months than ever before.

The Jesuits, or, Society of Jesus, a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, was founded about three and a half centuries ago by Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard of noble birth and by profession a soldier.

Wounded in battle, taken by the French, in his long imprisonment he exhausted all the romance he could get, and had nothing to read but the "Lives of the Saints." These fired his ardor and on being set free he renounced the profession of arms to devote himself to a different career, and together with five companions formed the "Society of Jesus" or as they are called the "Jesuits."

The original object of the Association was a mission to Jerusalem for the conversion of the Mohammedans, but war with the Turk prevented, and then they took on a more general character, their aim being the promotion of Romanism. In 1540 they were approved by the Pope and Ignatius Loyola chosen as their first general. We have not space to enter fully into their character and work, save to state that by their scheming and plotting they have proved themselves the enemies of peace and good order in every land.

The names "Jesuit"—"jesuitical," are synonyms for artifice and double dealing. Their principles and history alike prove them the sworn enemies of civil and religious liberty. There is not a Catholic country in Europe whence they have not been expelled, and in 1773, the Pope, whether in sincerity or from policy, issued a bull suppressing the order everywhere. He says:—

"We do—suppress and abolish the said Society (that regular order, commonly called the Society of Jesus). We deprive it of all activity whatever—of its houses, schools, colleges, hospitals, lands, and in short of every place whatsoever in whatever kingdom or province they may be situated. We abrogate and annul its statutes, rules, customs, decrees and constitutions, even though confirmed by oath of the Holy See or otherwise. We declare all and all kinds of authority, the general, the provincials, the visitors and other superiors of the

"said Society; to be forever annulled and extinguished, of whatever nature soever the authority may be, as well in things spiritual as temporal."

This suspension which was "forever" proved to be but temporary, for in 1814 another bull was issued restoring them to their rights and privileges. They were too useful as allies to be dispensed with.

Their aim has ever been to secure political ascendancy where possible, and by plotting, to gain the "balance of power." This obtained, they get separate schools, grants to their Educational purposes, control over public and charitable institutions, privileges to their order and to the Church of Rome at large, all looking toward supreme control in matters temporal and spiritual.

### THE PRESENT AGITATION IN CANADA

is a token that they have been at work in our own Dominion.

When Canada belonged to the French, the Jesuits became possessed by royal grant, &c., of large and valuable estates. At the conquest by Britain in 1759, these Estates became forfeited to the crown, and by the crown were given to be used "inviolately and exclusively for the education of the people"—but the King generously permitted the Jesuit Fathers already in Canada to remain in the country and draw their maintenance from the Estates as long as they lived. In 1773 the order was suppressed everywhere by the Pope, and in 1800 when the last of the old Jesuit Fathers had passed away, the Estates were taken in full possession by the crown and devoted inviolably and forever to Public Education.

For the last 88 years this has been done. The Jesuits, reinstated by the Pope in 1814, have had their eyes on this property though as individuals they had no possible shadow of claim to it and as a society they had no existence when it was devoted as a part of the country to the public good. They have bided their time, and watching the opportunity when they had in power in Quebec a premier who seemed a suitable tool for their purpose they brought pressure to bear and as a result he handed \$400,000 of the money of the country to be deposited at the disposal of the Pope. Part of this the Pope has directed to be given to the Jesuits, the larger part he has retained for other work in the church of Rome; and the Dominion Government,