

Church and state in Ireland.

(N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

In view of the Church crisis in France, considerable interest attaches to an article contributed by Mr. Patrick Boyle, to Le Correspondant (Paris) under the above title. A study of the situation in countries where there are no Concordats is appropriately useful, he says. America occurs to one immediately; but the example of Ireland is not less instructive. Here the voluntary system of supporting their Church is better understood and better organized than by the Catholics of any other country. It is also an older system. The Church, free from State control, lives of its own resources and prospers. Everything touching the situation of the Church may be reduced to the following heads: First, the nomination of the bishops and parish priests; second, the religious budget; third, the right of property; fourth, the legal position of the religious congregations; fifth, the marriage laws; sixth, the burial laws; seventh, the clergy and education; eighth, the clergy and politics. At the present day the nomination of bishops is regulated by a decree of the Propaganda (1829). A candidate for episcopal honors must be Irish by birth. Once elected, he is entirely free in his administration. A bishop draws the revenue arising from two parishes, that of the cathedral and one other, the sum accruing being his official income. As for the clergy, personal offerings of all kinds appertaining to parochial work are placed in one common fund; the offerings made at Christmas and Easter are added. The whole is divided among the clergy according to a rigid customary scale. Where there is a rector and a curate, the rector takes two-thirds, the curate one-third. If there are two curates, one-half goes to the rector, the balance to the curates. If there are more than two curates, two-fifths go to the rector and one-fifth each to the curates. Personal offerings belong, of course, to each priest as well as Mass-dues. The financial result for a bishop varies from £600 upwards; for a rector, from £200; for a curate from £80.

The Catholic population of Ireland, some 3,308,561, thus supports 28 bishops, 1029 rectors, 1954 curates, in honorable dignity, while the charge for each contributing person weighs but very lightly. As to the right of ownership, the property belonging to each parish is vested in certain trustees, the Catholic clergy having no "civic personality," but being owners simply as ordinary individuals. So entirely is the confidence of the people placed in their pastors, that the management of Church property is invariably left to them with no attached conditions. In regard to marriage, the tribunals are incompetent to pronounce a divorce from the marriage-tie (a vinculo). A legal separation is all they can authorize. In regard to education, the Irish clergy exercise a large degree of liberty. In all primary education, their influence has been paramount, and though the action of government would submit schools to local control, the strongest Catholic sentiment is opposed to such a course. Secondary education is conducted by the great orders; no secondary school being exclusively a lay establishment. In regard to higher education, the Catholics, with only one chartered university (R.U.I.) available, are manifestly in an unfair position to non-Catholics. As for the political influence of the clergy, even Protestants and other non-Catholics admit that disturbance and agitation would often have led to anarchy but for the salutary influence exercised by the Catholic clergy. From Ireland, then, says Mr. Boyle, France, if she wishes to prosper, can learn an important lesson. The nomination of her bishops by the Pope, through the Irish clergy, has restored to the Episcopate its native vigor. The system of voluntary contributions has removed the barriers that separate the clergy and the people. The clergy, being of the people, have the confidence of the people. Truly a body of Christians serving their country, the like of which is not to be excelled.

Mr. James Bryce Makes Important Announcements.

James Bryce, the ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Bryce, were given a farewell dinner at the Reform Club at Manchester on Saturday evening. Mr. Bryce, replying to a toast to his health, referred to Great Britain's good relations with all the powers, and added: "There is one friendship which is of especial value to all of us; I refer to the United States. I am happy to think our relations with that country have never been better. Never, indeed, do I think they have been so good as they are at this moment. The incident fresh in our memory need be referred to only for the sake of saying that the moral of it was 'This is how different things are now, happily, from those times when an incident like that would have been the signal for cries of defiance in the press of both countries.' Fortunately in both countries no one took this matter as anything but an occasion wherein we could show our trust in one another. "Even more significant was the recent visit of Secretary Root to Canada. I hope you all read the speech of Mr. Root. I never remember any deliverance of a responsible statesman uttered in a higher or broader spirit, and nothing more calculated by its recognition of the splendid progress of Canada and its lucid statement of the reasons for good feeling between Canada and the United States, to promote friendship and good will between Canada and the United States and ourselves and the United States. "This speech is an admirable omen for the future. It is an admirable sign of the new spirit of relationship

of these three peoples, or rather these two peoples, for we and the Canadians are, after all, part of the British people, that such a visit has been paid and such a speech made. There is nothing that ought to be dearer to us than the maintenance of the most friendly and the most intimate relations with the great republic across the Atlantic." On Friday, Mr. Bryce received a deputation of Catholics and Presbyterians at Dublin, and made an important announcement of the Government's proposals dealing with Irish university education. The plan, briefly put, demolishes the existing Royal university and creates an enlarged university at Dublin, which will embrace as constituent colleges Trinity College, Dublin, the existing colleges at Belfast and Cork, and a new college to be erected and instituted out of the funds of the Royal University, and having as its main feature entire exemption from any sort of theological or religious tests. The new university thus constituted will teach advanced and non-controversial subjects, leaving controversial and less advanced subjects to the constituent colleges. Any church or religious body wishing to establish a religious faculty within the university will be allowed to do so at its own expense. Mr. Bryce intimated that the Nationalist members of Parliament approve the scheme. Mr. Bryce's knowledge of the plan came to him through his position as chief secretary for Ireland.

Death of Franciscan Superior.

The death occurred this morning of Rev. Father Hilary, Superior of the Franciscan Fathers. The service will take place on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the Friary Chapel to which the clergy and tertiaries are invited to attend. May his soul rest in peace.

HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK Discusses Some Phases of Canada's Future Before McGill Students.

The annual banquet of the law students of McGill, which was held at Place Viger Hotel, Tuesday evening, proved a very interesting affair. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, two Chief Justices of the Superior Court, representatives of the Ontario and Quebec Bar, and Principal Peterson, were the guests. In responding to the toast of "Canada," Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick observed that the future of Canada had been the object of much speculation. The political future of Canada had been settled in various ways, but there were three things which, in this connection, were evident to the most casual observers. In the first place, we no longer spoke of Canada as a mere fringe of territory, bordering the United States, and designed to act as a buffer to shut out icy blocks from the north pole. In the second place, the days of interprovincial dissensions were passed, and now foreign countries had realized that Canada was bound by a common nationhood. Finally, the Chief Justice declared that the idea of annexation with the United States was no longer countenanced. He considered that the development of the country depended much on facilitating the means of transportation, particularly the improvement of the St. Lawrence route. It was important that Canadian produce should gravitate towards Canadian ports, and this implied the construction of railways. The character of the people also had an important bearing on the future of Canada. The people in this country were more homogeneous than in the United States. Still the population was being continually increased by immigrants, and Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that all these strangers would be received with open arms on the condition that they realize that, in Canada there was one King, one Constitution and one flag. In return for this loyalty they had the assurance that they would be treated without distinction of race, color or creed.

Christian Brothers Lose Superior of Order.

Dublin, January 26.—The Christian Brothers have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Brother Moylan, late Superior General of the Order. Born and educated in Tuam, County Galway, he was no more than fifteen years old when just forty-four years ago he entered the order to which he was indebted for his education. In 1865 he was sent as a teacher to Cork, where he labored for 35 years, winning the reverence of generation after generation of pupils, whose success in after life his strenuous and self-devoted labors had secured. From this position he was called to Dublin to the post of Superior General of the Christian Order.

Episcopalian Convert Gives His Reason For His Recent Change of Faith.

The Rev. Henry C. Granger, for eight years rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Evanston, Ill., whose conversion has been announced, has issued the following formal statement: "To whom it may concern: In making the change from the Protestant Episcopalian to the Roman Catholic Church I have acted simply in obedience to my convictions, the result of many years of careful study. When I reached the position that I could no longer honorably remain in the Episcopal Church I withdrew. With only the kindest thoughts towards those with whom I have been associated so long, and with faith in God for the future."

Sacrifice imparts to the soul a holy power of affection, hitherto unknown to it.

New York Catholics Protest.

The Hippodrome, the largest play house in New York city, was filled last Sunday night, when Catholics, lay and clerical, of the archdiocese of New York, met to publicly protest against the new French church law. The action of the government of France in divorcing church and state was vigorously attacked by several speakers. Many Catholic organizations were represented. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien presided, and the speakers, besides the chairman, included Archbishop John M. Farley, Justice James Fitzgerald, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, John G. Agar and John F. Delaney. Other members of the bench and prominent Catholic divines were seated on the stage. At the conclusion of the speaking the audience voted to send to the Pope in the name of the Archbishop the following cablegram: "Cardinal Merry Del Val, Rome, 'Upwards of 20,000 Catholics in New York to-night protest against religious persecution of Catholics in France and send loving greeting and sympathy to His Holiness Pope Pius X.' (Signed) 'ARCHBISHOP FARLEY.'" Resolutions were also adopted declaring that the enforcement of the French church law constitutes an invasion of human rights and pledging to the Catholics of France and the sovereign pontiff, in their struggle for freedom of public worship, the approbation and support of the Catholics of this city. In the course of his address Archbishop Farley said: "The noblest spectacle before the eyes of the world this day is the entire body of French bishops and clergy standing side by side, their churches plundered, their seminaries and homes closed, taking up the work of spreading the Gospel without script or staff, as poor as the Apostles after Pentecost. The government of France stands dazed at such unlooked for sacrifice to-day. It had counted on, at least, a schism amongst the priests and bishops, which would be the beginning of greater sorrow than has yet come upon the church there. But the astute government has been outdone by the simplicity of truth."

COLLINS GUILTY.

Condemned to Death for Murder of Mary Ann McAulay.

Hopewell Cape, N.B., Jan. 24.—Thomas F. Collins was to-day found guilty of the murder of Mary Ann McAulay, sister of Rev. Father McAulay, at New Ireland, in August last, and was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, April 25. Judge Gregory, in an address of an hour and a half, charged strongly against the prisoner. The jury deliberated for two hours, at the end of which foreman Harvey J. Stevens, announced that they found Collins guilty. The Hon. H. A. McKeown, on behalf of the prisoner, applied for a reserve case on the ground of evidence wrongly admitted. Judge Gregory said he would hear argument on the point later. Collins was then ordered to stand up, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the date mentioned.

Newfoundland to Ireland.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 28.—English capitalists have closed a contract with the Government of Newfoundland for a fast trans-Atlantic steamship line to run between a port on the Irish coast and St. John's. Steamers are to make 22 knots an hour. The colony is to grant the company a subsidy of \$75,000 a year. An enactment confirming this contract will be introduced at the opening of the Colonial Legislature on February 7.

They who are right can afford to pardon, whether victorious or defeated.—Bishop Spalding.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

"TYPHOID" This preparation puts the whole system in the best possible condition to avoid the above very prevalent malarial and resist its enervating effects.

Offer of the French Bishops Not Acceptable.

Paris, Jan., 30th, '07.—The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Mr. Briand, declared yesterday that the proposition submitted by the Bishops was unacceptable. Rome, Jan. 30th, '07.—The Minister announced last night, in well-informed circles, that the Pope had made the last sacrifices in the conflict with France. The Vatican insists that not only the leases, mentioned in the proposition of the Bishops, be signed by the parish priests and the Mayors but also that they be countersigned by the Bishops and prelates. The Churches of France will probably be abandoned if the proposition of the Bishops be not accepted.

A Grand Success.

St. Patrick's annual Charity Concert, given under the patronage of Hon. Sir Wm. H. Johnston at Stanley Hall, last night was an unqualified success. The hall was completely filled and much standing room was utilized. The programme was a varied one, executed in a most admirable manner. Prof. Fowler, Musical Director, and Prof. Norman, Director of Dances, deserve great credit for the excellent training evidenced. The solos rendered by Mrs. Payette, Miss Isabelle Foley, Mr. Lamoureux and Mr. J. P. Kiley, and the recitation by Mr. R. J. Quigley fully deserved the liberal applause accorded them. The part songs, Schubert's "Serenade" and Moore's "Tara's Hall," were faultlessly rendered.



PROF. FOWLER, Organist of St. Patrick's Church.

The musical programme was as follows: 1-Chorus, Let Erin Remember the days of old. Moore St. Patrick's Choir. 2-Chorus, The Flight of the Earls. St. Patrick's Choir. 3-Tenor solo (a) Spring is Come. Lieblinger (b) Love the Pedlar. E. German Mr. A. Lamoureux. 4-Soprano solo, The Swallows... Cowen Mrs. Felix Payette 5-Spanish chorus and dance. Evan Caryll St. Patrick's Choir and Spanish Dancers. 6-Part song, "Serenade" F. S. Schubert Mr. D. J. McAndrew, Mr. F. J. Cahill, Mr. J. P. McEntee, Mr. J. A. Blanchfield, Mr. G. A. Carpenter, Mr. F. J. McKenna, Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Mr. J. J. Walsh. 7-Mezzo soprano solo, Habanera.

"TYPHOID"

- (Carmen) ... Bigot Miss Isabelle Foley. 8-Piano solo, Sonate Pathetique ... Beethoven Miss Ada Mitchell. 9-Grand chorus and dance. Alfred G. Robyn St. Patrick's Choir and Summer Girls. 10-Part song (female voices) Tara's Hall. Moore Mrs. McDonald, Miss Annie Menzies, Miss Hattie Sullivan, Miss Francis McAndrew, Miss Isabelle Foley, Miss Margaret Gahan. 11-Tenor solo, I'll Take you Home Again Kathleen. Mr. J. P. Kiley. 12-Chorus and Irish dance. Moore St. Patrick's Choir and Irish Dancers. 13-Contralto solo, The Dream. Bartlett Miss Fannie Stafford. 14-Recitation, Spartacus, the Roman Gladiator, Instigating His Comrades to Rebellion. Mr. R. J. Quigley. 15-Solo and chorus, God Save Ireland. Mr. J. Glemon and St. Patrick's Choir.

A Mother's Protest.

The following letter throws a strong side light on the petty vindictiveness with which the enemies of the Church in France are waging war upon the Catholic religion. The brave mother of little Jane has shown a spirit which, if manifested by all French mothers, would soon bring up with a round turn the anti-Christian persecutors who are trying to de-Christianize their country. The Eclair Comtois publishes a letter of protest addressed by a French mother to an inspectory of primary schools at Pontarlier, who had excluded her little daughter from school two days because she made the Sign of the Cross when the school exercises began. Here is a translation of the letter: "Our little Jane, aged seven years, was suspended from school for two days because at the commencement of the school exercises she made the sign of the Cross. Subsequently you sent me a letter in which you threaten to exclude her altogether if she persists in making the Sign of the Cross. You quote article 19 of the school laws in defence of this proceeding. Last Sunday the Eclair Comtois proved clearly that this article does not justify your action. This must be so since you have made no attempt to refute this statement. Now I serve notice on you that little Jane will continue to make the Sign of the Cross in school. If you expel her we will refuse to pay our pro rata of the school taxes. "Among the members of the legal profession there certainly will be found some one who will champion our rights. Why did you single out for attack this little child of seven years? Is it because she is defenceless? Is not that cowardly? The children of Municipal Councilors have also made the Sign of the Cross in school, but you have never threatened them."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

DEPOSITORS TO RECEIVE INTEREST QUARTERLY.

The Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank have decided that, henceforth, interest will be paid to depositors quarterly and credited on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st. A play by the Irish dramatist Synge was howled down in a Dublin theatre a few nights ago. The objectors say the play misrepresents the character of the peasantry of the west of Ireland by representing them as shielding a criminal from justice.