sion." It he Separate he enjoys a the mode

accused of hy and laity

as the Mail school laws," or to oppress reh "is only

st be repealriginal form

the Separate nat an agitathemselves. r of Catholic The moverables in Mind I will ding up a

IS efforts, ions and to nts, are suphypocritical the organ of lote the welensive with r; and it has

into history t of Nantes, et, of Laval, vague terror o startle and of bringing disputations the alleged

ocrisy of the narily liable I it to the

Public School, or the Catholic occupant to send it to the Separate School—was made law in 1881 | It is nearly six years old!

The general election of 1883 has taken place since it became law, but not a word was then said against the amendments from any quarter till the Tories resolved to attempt Mr. Mowat's defeat and Sir John Macdonald's salvation by the "No Popery" cry! Judged on their simple merits, however, these amendments could not be reasonably objected to, as they merely confirmed what had been previously the practice of assessors and municipal authorities all over the Province.

It must also be observed, in connection with the Mail's attack on Mr. Mowat, on account of these in adments, that the Tories not only did not object to the amendments, in or out of the mouse, till within a few weeks, but Mr. Meredith, leader of the local Tory Opposition, Mr. Bunting, managing director of the Mail, and Sir John Mactonald combined to incite Catholic feeling against Mr. Mowat in 1883, ong after the passage of the amendments to the School law.

But not content with parading the bogies of an unenlightened age to terrify what it eems to consider grown-up Protestant children of the nineteenth century, the Mail, like well-practised showman, produces its grand explosion with red fire and blue light accompaniments:—

"L'Abbé Paquet devotes nearly a hundred pages to the elucidation and defence of the Church's teaching, though he could have summed it all up in an instant by transfering to paper a photograph of the four great pictures by Vasari, which Gregory the Thirteenth placed in the Vatican, and which hang there to this day, exhibiting the horrors of the massacre of the Huguenots. The 'palace of the Popes,' says Stedhal, 'is the only place on earth where murder is publicly glorified.' Dr. Paquet, viting as a professional theologian, finds that, wherever she is supreme, the Church's bound to suppress (1) freedom of conscience; (2) religious liberty; B) freedom of the press—a somewhat gloomy prospect for the English-speaking ottlers of Quebec under an Ultramontane Cabinet in that Province. Of religious toleration, he says it is error and impiety when allowed by a Catholic State, and rank blashemy coming from the mouth of a Catholic subject."

If this does not incite the Protestants of Ontario to take up arms for the suppression of Catholicity, and plunge the country into the horrors of religious strife, it ill be because the Protestants are too enlightened and sensible to be influed by so false and dangerous a fulmination. Or it will be because they know the mention are raising it are neither bigots nor Protestant fanatics, but cool-headed, olitical knaves, who hope through such tactics to win a party success, by exciting he anger and the fears of those whom they regard as bigots and fanatics.

Having, as the astute Tory campaign managers imagine, thus set Protestant hearts lame, the Mail goes on in the same article to lay down its policy in regard to the atholic Church:—

"We say she has no just claim in any portion of this Dominion to be an Established nurch, or to levy tithes, or to inflict fabrique assessments, or to rule the press, or to conclededucation, or to keep a million and a quarter Canadians in a 'condition of twilight,' are no other Church enjoys those privileges here. We say, too, that for the same and rother obvious reasons, she has no right in this Province to a law compelling her own