

restrictions on the

needed is the com-
sh business to a Par-
In the management
English Government
of all. The great
encies of the English
beginning to be im-
that the Imperial Par-
the time nor the special
id for Irish legislation,
Ireland's representa-
because they are
of responsibility and
acting as obstructives.
Rule for Ireland will
ny echoes and much
eland.

AL NOTES.

y says that "Red-
or, tells the Irish
t union part of the
America is used in
he supplies will be
and ruffian alli-
nk it unnecessary for
e so severe on Mr.
simple reason that
he ever said any-
rt. Writing para-
length of the cable
a dangerous
cable man, when
h news, is the most
we feel very much
by his proper name,
ourselves by styl-
unreliable gentle-

touching incident
th the death of M.
in the Liverpool
The unfortunate
Vie de Jesus" has
essed by the death-
of Littré, who was
Abbe Huvelin of St.
who constantly re-
he last days of his
"à fait fausse rout-
y way"—in accents
gret. At the fun-
nament gounded the as-
to fury by attend-
g, and by sprinkling
friend with holy
to the pious custom
ics. Latterly M.
markable speech at
the annual
prizes of money to
one. One of the re-
saintly Abbe Car-
home to fifty aged
xes in his parish of
g. Another prize
y a poor girl named
id who in dying lett
which constituted
ession to the ac-
en to some other
choice who, in the
and tribulation, was
filling her religious
ard to conquer one's
noted infidel writer
feeling praise about
e spirit. It is to be
ork of grace may be
and that the infidel
brought back to the

IDENT GARFIELD.

19th.—The President
um what can be ascer-
ed from sheer exhaust-

19th.—11:20 p. m.—
come to the Elberon
Cottage, and made

reach to Lowell at 10 p.

that Bliss had seen the

at his pulse at 106 beats

all conditions were

not right. The doctor

if he was feeling un-

way. The President

and Bliss returned to

about 15 minutes

resident awakened and

that he was suffering

his hand over his

was summoned, and when

he found the President

at pulse, and the action

indistinguishable. He

resident was dying, and

he was called and

The President remained

until 10:35, when he

dead. He died of some

art, supposed to be

of course is uncer-

OF THE AGE.

us, confounds us,

cks us at every point

the teacher, the man of

not and the legislator.

founders in hope-

public house holds its

The administrators

vate charities are told

g, with rates,

y, to the all-absorbing

house. Not a year

town or city without

hides scandal, often

it in its origin. Some

and deservedly high

happens reverence, of

ing a sudden wreck

the accumulating in-

aggravated, perhaps, by

still more treacherous,

man turns knave, the

additionally loses principle

the wise man

lish, the rigidly

sets his mask and his

code, and takes a plunge into libertinism.
It then turns out, what possibly some
have suspected, that drink is at the bot-
tom of it, and that some poor wife or
friend has long been doing the best that
could be done to cure, and at all
events, to hide, till the truth would be
out. Do something towards staying the
huge mischief which in one way or an-
other confounds us all, and may—for we
cannot be sure—crush and ruin any of us.

HAMILTON LETTER.

**Ecclesiastical.—St. Mary's Cathedral—
The Bazaar—Its four Tables—Artistic,
ornamental, useful—A wonderful
fish pond—Extension of the Fran-
chise—Good Prospects—Obituary—
Newspaper Notes.**

At High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral
on Sunday last, Rev. Father Jas. Crinnon,
recently ordained, delivered his first ser-
mon. His subject was the "Church,"
viewed from the triple standpoint of
truth, beauty, and fidelity. The arrange-
ment was thoroughly methodical, and the
arguments logical. His delivery though
ungrated in modulation was character-
ized by a degree of spirit and vivacity that
gave indications of future excellence.

The bazaar, long talked of and long ex-
pected, commenced on Thursday evening
last, under rather auspicious circumstances.
The interior of the building was well
fitted up, the tables were placed in advan-
tageous positions, and the articles thereon
arranged with a view to profit and neat
display. The evening presented an appear-
ance that afforded considerable interest to
all spectators. The ladies in charge of the
respective tables worked faithfully, either
at their stations explaining the merits and
value of the different articles, or abroad
among the visitors with book and pencil
canvassing for the sale of tickets. The
calls made upon private exchequers were
innumerable and irresistible; but if
many temporarily grumbled at these al-
most limitless applications, few refused to
give the fair ticket sellers due credit for
extraordinary patience and persever-
ance. In a like position the sterner sex
would be utterly useless.

Having entered the building, St. Mary's
table is the first which the visitor
meets. It makes a very creditable dis-
play, especially in pictures, which are
among the best in the bazaar. There is a
portrait of His Lordship Bishop Crinnon,
almost exact in its representation and ar-
tistic in execution; an engraving of an
ancient castle on the Rhine, capable of
furnishing lengthy study to the con-
noisseur; a picture of Balmoral Castle,
the Scottish residence of the Queen; and
many other interesting subjects. A costly
gold watch, on exhibition at this table,
is the gift of the Rev. Chancellor Keough.
In connection with this, it may not be
out of place to remark that the clergy of both
parishes have acted most generously
throughout the bazaar in the matter both
of donations and subscriptions. To
specify every article on the table would
take up too much space; it will, therefore,
be sufficient to refer to them in a general
way. There is a profusion of gold and
silver ware, sofas, cushions, chairs, tables,
books, shawls, quilts, and other objects
that taste, ornament and utility could
possibly desire.

St. Joseph's table occupies the next
place. The useful and ornamental hold
an equal position here, and are both pro-
fusely set forth. One of the most striking
features is a handsome parlor set of fur-
niture, consisting of seven pieces, cush-
ioned and carved in good style. Many
other articles of furniture, such as easy
chairs, cushions, ottomans, writing desks,
marble top tables, clocks, china sets, cruci-
fixes, chairs, mirrors, stands, &c., appear
very prominent. Among the peculiar
and unique articles are a large four-
cornered sofa, a swinging wire cot, and a highly
valuable screen. Pictures too are quite
numerous, including the well-known portrait
of St. Patrick, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon,
Vicar General Heenan, Father Slaven,
and others. It will be noticed that this
table makes a very fine display, both as to
quantity and quality; as well as neatness
of arrangement.

Third in position is St. Mary's table.
The prevailing feature here is utility.
A large new style stove, two silver
mounted self-feeding stoves, a suit of
clothes, a silk rep sofa, two sets china
ware, one set glass ware, a silver set of
five pieces, are among the many articles
representing this class. The fine art
section is well supported. There is a
large engraving representing one of
the most beautiful scenes on the
St. Lawrence, a well-executed portrait of
Vicar General Heenan, another of Rev.
Fr. O'Leary, and a large alto-relievo cast
of the features of the late Bishop Farrell.
Among the fancy articles are a marble top
tea table, a large vase, several sofa
cushions, and a set of Sicilian fruit dishes.
Besides these there are a number of mis-
cellaneous: children's toys, albums, ladies
bonnets, quilts, blouses, &c. &c. This
table holds a high rank in the bazaar, and
is much admired by all visitors for its
many points of excellence.

Farthest from the entrance, but, in
the opinion of many, nearest in merit,
is St. Ann's table. It is loaded down
with an immense variety of useful, orna-
mental, fancy and artistic work. The fine
arts department makes the largest exhibit
in the bazaar. There are oil chronoms of
Popes Leo XIII and Pius IX, an oil paint-
ing of the Bishop, portraits of the Vicar-
General, Frs. Maguire, O'Leary and
Keough, and two oil paintings represent-
ing marine scenery. Gold and silver
articles are also numerous. There is a
gold watch, silver urn, cake baskets, cruci-
fixes, vases, knives and forks—all of the
precious metals. Among the curious and
unique are several five-o'clock tea
tables, two embroidered parlor tables, and
a peculiarly wrought ladies' skirt. The
useful makes an equally good
show. There are two china
sets, two desert sets, sofa cushion,
ottomans, books, &c. There is also a quan-
tity of embroidered work. Altogether
St. Ann's table is equal to its fame.

Besides the pleasure obtained from ex-
amining the different articles on the tables,
a walk around the area discovers other
sources of amusement. Not far from one
of the tables is a fish pond constructed al-
together different from anything ever
dreamed of by Isaac Walton. The water

is invisible, being hemmed in by lofty
banks on all sides, but the rod being long
and stout there is not much difficulty in
casting the line over the bank. Unlike
many other fishing grounds one never
fails to catch something when his hook is
properly baited. There are two polling
booths, one for the most popular candi-
date, and the other for the most popular
newspaper—both doing a thriving busi-
ness. Electors are not allowed to arbit-
rary rules on qualification. Distinctions
of age or sex, possession of real estate, &c.,
are not recognized. The payment of a
Canadian dime entitles you to a vote,
and just as many votes as you have dimes.
Refreshment tables occupy a prominent
position. Here waited upon by obliging
ladies visitors may refresh themselves with
the necessities and the delicacies of the
season—abundant in quantity, but mod-
erate in quality. On a slightly raised
platform stands the city (see St. Patrick's)
band, playing at frequent intervals selec-
tions of popular music, enlivening the
occasion and giving additional pleasure to
the visitors, already deeply interested in
the sights around them. This band, un-
der the leadership of Mr. J. B. Neill, gen-
erally plays well, and on Saturday
night its performance was remarked
for its excellency by everybody.

Taking a general survey of the bazaar
there is good reason to congratulate Rev.
Father Slaven, the general manager, and
the active committee, on the result of
their efforts. The grandeur of display,
quantity and excellence of material, and
zeal of the workers count for anything.
The bazaar is a pronounced success; and if
the financial prospects are not so good as
these of the bazaar of 1878, they are
sufficiently encouraging to hope that when
the end comes the results will not fall far
short of early expectations.

The sudden death of Mr. M. J. Walsh,
which occurred on Thursday last, was a
matter of complete astonishment to all
his friends and acquaintances. His ail-
ment, which resulted so fatally, was at first
supposed to be of no serious nature, but
a few days brought death to the sufferer
and bereavement to his sorrowing parents.
Mr. Walsh was a young man of high moral
reputation, and he enjoyed the good
opinion of all who knew him. He was a
great lover of music, ranked high as a
bass singer, and was for years a member
of the St. Mary's and Joseph's choirs.
His funeral was largely attended and at
the solemn Requiem Mass celebrated in
the Cathedral for the repose of his soul,
the choir appeared in full strength as a
mark of respect to their late fallen mem-
ber. Requiescat in pace.

The comments made by the Times in
a recent issue on the question of Irish
self-government were generally well re-
ceived. It hinted at the justice of ac-
cording a local legislature for Ireland and
pointed out the commercial benefits
which that country would derive from it,
and that too with profit rather than loss to
the empire itself. The Times mistakes,
however, when it attributes insecurity of
investment and agitation to the want of
the utter impossibility of obtaining abso-
lute ownership and even leasehold under
all and chain conditions, are the real
causes that make insecure the investment
of capital in Ireland.

The Spectator also acknowledges that
Ireland has a claim to self-government as
just as that possessed by any of the pro-
vinces of the Dominion; but that journal
excites itself unnecessarily over visions of
revolution. The voice of a pen are the
only weapons that the true representatives
of Ireland intend to use, and by an in-
dustrious and persistent application of
these, they hope sooner or later to per-
suade all honest Britons into opinions as
liberal as those now possessed by the edi-
tors of the Times and Spectator on the
Irish question.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR.

After a lapse of several years, we had
an opportunity afforded us on Sunday
visiting St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, an
institution which has of late years attained
for itself a wide and very enviable repu-
tation throughout the country.

We were cordially met at the main en-
trance by Sister Angelica, who, upon being
informed of our mission, kindly escorted us
through the various apartments of
which the house is composed, and the
spacious and tastefully arranged grounds
by which it is surrounded. From the rec-
tatory, which is situated on the ground
flat, to the upper or private dormitory, a
state of neatness and decorum was found
existing. The various music halls, study
and recreation apartments, class-rooms,
chapel, etc., through which we passed,
were all of quite large dimensions, well
ventilated, and represents a most inviting
appearance. During the present season a
new steam heating system has been intro-
duced, which, after several severe tests
was found to work very satisfactorily.
This, together with several other minor
improvements now nearing completion,
will make the academy replete in every
detail.

What has been chiefly instrumental in
making this institution so popular is its
system of education, which is both
thorough and practical; and the pro-
ficiency of the teachers, under whose
supervision the several classes have been
placed. The facilities it affords for ac-
quiring the French language, as likewise
a thorough knowledge of all the English
branches, are unexcelled.

It is pleasantly situated, and its exten-
sive grounds afford excellent facility for
enjoyment of out-door exercise. The
number of pupils in attendance at Mary's
this season is greatly in excess of the
preceding scholastic terms, which
bears positive testimony to the growing
popularity of the institution.

In conclusion, allow me through the
columns of your valuable journal, to re-
turn my most sincere thanks to the sisters
in charge, for the many favors done me,
trusting that they may continue on in the
good work which they have so nobly be-
gun, and that the success which they
have met in the past may be increased
ten-fold in the future. E. I. S.

THE SARNIA BAZAAR.

The bazaar which the Catholics of Sar-
nia are organizing for the benefit of their
new church, and which was to come off at
the end of this month, has been postponed
to the last week of October next.

TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM.

The Very Reverend Dean Mulligan, of
St. Catharines, having completed the 25th
year of his service in the priesthood, it
was determined by his coadjutors in the
church to mark the event by the celebra-
tion of Grand Mass, on Wednesday last.
At its conclusion, an address was presented
to the Reverend gentleman by the children
of the parish. On return to the deanery
the following address was presented to
him, which speaks for itself.

To the Very Reverend Dean Mulligan on the
occasion of his Silver Jubilee:

Very Rev. and Dear Sir,—With feel-
ings of deep devotion, exalted esteem and
sincere affection, we approach you to-day
to felicitate you upon the 25th anniver-
sary of your exaltation to the priesthood.
Grand indeed and sublime must be your
sentiments to-day when looking back
upon that long past of 25 years, brightened
and illumined by the glory of fidelity to
the priesthood.

We shall not wound your humility by
recalling the many Christian duties that
enrich your name in a benediction. We
shall only give utterance to the feel-
ings that rejoice at the opportunity of
paying a tribute to one whom we honor
as a man of noble principle, and rever-
ent and illustrious priest, whose exam-
ple has always inspired the young priest
and the old with the true spirit of his Di-
vine mission. The great zeal for the pro-
motion of the glory of God which has
shone forth on all occasions through your
life and labors, has reared up an everlast-
ing monument to thy memory on the sun-
lit hills of Zion. The history of the man
who has always shined forth in all the
lustre of his imperishable glory. Like
the great pyramids, shall the soul of the
man of God tower above the selfishness
of human nature, in all its imposing majesty
and grandeur, till it beholds the sublime
destiny of its creation. Your untiring
zeal and unswerving devotion have built
up superb temples to the Son of Mary that
shall ever shed a halo of Christian great-
ness around thy name.

Since the voice of the everlasting
church bade you go forth and seek the
lost sheep of Israel, you have nobly and
valiantly upheld the banner of the Cross,
seeking in your Master's footsteps and
seeking His glory in your own humilia-
tion.

The great and imperishable faith which
St. Patrick breathed upon the green hills
of Ireland has ever found a sacred shrine
in your breast, and round it beams the
vestal fire of patriotism, the faithful hand-
maid of Ireland's immortal faith.

Ireland's pride and Ireland's glory is her
religion and her priesthood. She is ever
bidding the young Levite spread the Di-
vine faith which Patrick planted upon the
ruins of pagan shrines, and when he is
grown old in the grandest and noblest ser-
vice, having fought the good fight, his
voice goes forth across the seas to the lan-
guage of his adoption, to hail him for the
glory of his faith. On to-day the
voice of Innisfauld's wafted o'er the blue
seas to tell you of the joy your faithful
service has given her, and the glory it
has rendered God.

Around you here to-day are devoted
priests whose greatest aspiration is to fol-
low in your footsteps where the meteor of
virtue is ever shining. On to-day the
glory of your name shall always live in the
greenest spot of our memories. The high
esteem which we entertain for you to-day
shall never be consigned to oblivion; it
shall swell higher and higher in our
hearts as time rolls by. In conclusion we
wish you many happy years in the service
of the Eternal King whom you have
served so faithfully, and we pray that the
star which has always brightened your
pathway shall never wane.

Hoping you will accept this chain and
cross as a memento of our love and
affection.

Signed on behalf of the priests,
REV. T. POWER,
REV. P. J. GAVAN.

LOCAL NEWS.

The body of Mr. Wm. Bremner who
disappeared from his home about a
month and ten months ago, was found in
the river under the railway bridge at the
cove on Wednesday last. There being no
traces of foul play it was decided not to
hold an inquest.

Mr. Hugh Moran, formerly of this city,
was one of the victims of the Indian
massacre at Fort Boevis, Arizona, a short
time ago.

Mr. Hugh McMahon will conduct the
Crown business at the Elg a Fall assizes,
which opens in St. Thomas on the 28th
inst.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, an old resident, died
very suddenly of heart disease on Thurs-
day morning. He was a carpenter by
trade and represented a ward in the city
council for a number of years.

LAWN PARTY.

A grand Lawn Party, came off on
the 14th of Sept. inst. in the village of
McGregor, County of Essex. It was got
up by a committee of Catholic ladies and
gentlemen to meet the present wants of
their new church in that village. About
eight hundred persons partook of dinner,
after which there were two ladies as can-
didates for a gold cross and chain, namely,
Miss Paquette and Miss Bondie. The
cross was assigned to Miss Paquette as the
successful candidate. There were two
gentlemen, Mr. John McHugh, of Maid-
stone, and Mr. Daniel Ouellette of Mc-
Gregor, set up for a gold headed cane or
merchaum pipe; but no decision was
made. The Windsor band band was in
attendance during the occasion, and must
be credited for excellent music. The com-
mittee realized over five hundred dollars.
Great credit is due to the ladies and gen-
tlemen who composed the committee and
particularly the ladies who collected for
the picnic. It may be remarked that four
years ago there was neither church nor
school in this parish and now they have a
large congregation with a devoted Pastor,
Rev. Father Snyder, belonging to St. Vin-
cent. They have also a school. There is
here a wide field for Catholics who want
homes, as there is plenty of wild and
cheap lands in the vicinity of McGregor.

MODERN THOUGHT.

What the Archbishop of Sydney says
of it.

Archbishop Vaughan, of Sydney, in a
Pastoral letter, says: If we take the Papal
Chair as a centre, and cast our eyes round
the world, we shall find that the Catholic
Church is engaged in almost every country
in a heavy conflict with her enemies.
The heresies of the past which represented
chilles, independent and antagonistic
forces, have gradually amalgamated, and
instead of having to contend with many,
yet isolated foes, the Church has now,
practically, to encounter only one. It is
true that tints of the same color differ,
yet they are but shades of difference, and
represent in reality the same thing.

Men do not occupy themselves, as of
old, in denying this dogma, or that; they
no longer call in question isolated pro-
nouncements; they do not think of setting
up purer or more simple creeds. Such
methods imply a certain faith in the su-
pernatural and in revealed religion. Now
all this, we may say broadly, "has passed
away," and the one aim of "modern
thought" is to level the Catholic Church
with the ground, and to make a clear
way for the liberty of the passions and the
uncontrolled display of the pride of man.

It is the same in so-called Catholic coun-
tries as in Protestant. Indeed, if possi-
ble, the conflict is more unrelenting in
the former than in the latter, inasmuch
as Protestantism has a certain affinity
with, and may be said to be the parent of,
the spirit of the present age, whilst Catho-
licism is, and ever has been, and must be,
diametrically opposed to it. In Republi-
can France the governing authorities have
been acting as

THE DESTRUCTION OF RELIGION.

Not only have the Regular Orders been
driven out, but in some places the very
crucifixes and emblems of Christian faith
have been beaten off the walls and from
their pedestals with sticks, and carted
away as so much rubbish to fill ditches and
mend the public roads. The Government
has been driven to the point of ordering
the most Catholic country in the world to
treat the religion of the people as an
enemy to the State; and the action of
those in power is calculated to weaken,
and to bring to nought, were it possible,
that great civilization which has placed the
Italian Peninsula in many ways at the
very head of European greatness.

In Germany the same policy of antago-
nism has been persisted in, and the Imperial
Chancellor imagines, or would make be-
lieve, that the great Empire of Germany
cannot be considered safe so long as the
Catholic religion is tolerated in the father-
land. Even Belgium, which, imitating
the liberty-loving spirit of our race, re-
joices in a kindred freedom, unable to re-
sist the universal pressure, has disgraced
the Catholic name by treating the popular
religion

AS IF IT WERE THE GREATEST ENEMY OF
PROGRESS.

and the main drawback to the advance-
ment of the world. What is going on in
Europe is producing its effect all over the
civilized globe. Everywhere the action of
"free-thought," directed by the passions,
is producing the same result; and the great
tide of human energy, as represented by
"advanced ideas," is breaking down old
landmarks and threatens to submerge the
civilization of the Cross, and the venerable
traditions which have been the consolation
as well as the hope of millions amongst the
best of men. The forces which are oper-
ating in the countries at home, and are
disturbing the peace of nations, are not
without their influx in the land of our
adoption. Each year as it passes adds
largely to the army of unbelief. The
church and sects that sprang out of the
sixteenth century are gradually losing
their hold on the public mind; they are
looked upon as possessing no genuine
power by the leaders of modern thought.
They are regarded as illogical when
viewed as exponents of dogmatic creeds
and supernatural religions, and if they are
treated with any tenderness it is because
they are said to serve as

USEFUL SEMINARIES FOR INFIDELITY.

With them the powers of the world enter
into no interminable battle. A word of
contempt or of compassion, a smile of am-
usement or of incredulity is all they have
to suffer from the leaders of "advanced
ideas" who look upon them, at best, as
harmless mimics of something far more
formidable than themselves, and which
exerts a real influence over the consciences
of men.

There is but one real antagonist which
bars the way to so-called progress, and
that antagonist is the Catholic Church. If
she were once disposed of, the world—
the most advanced of modern thinkers would
find no obstacle to their realization, and
the old-world notions of supernatural reli-
gion, of the divinity and atonement of
our Saviour, and indeed, finally, of the
existence of God Himself, would gradu-
ally, it is thought, melt away into the for-
getfulness of the past. Living large as we
do, at the end of the world, it takes time
for European thought to permeate
amongst us. Were the public teachings of
the leaders of more advanced ideas in
Europe to be paraded amongst our colon-
ists, much scandal would be the conse-
quence; and yet our small world is steady-
ly advancing in the direction of unbelief.
It is merely behind the age, but is day by
day making good its steps in the direction
of European infidelity. What a few
years ago would have shocked the public con-
science

now produces little effect. Lectures are
advised and delivered striking at the
very heart of Christianity, and attended
by large audiences of approving disciples
in the centre of our greatest cities, and the
general tendency proves that public
thought in Australia is being carried along
by the same wave which is disturbing and
sickening the old countries at home. In
Europe, where the tide is more advanced,
expression is more startling.
The church is the one witness, her voice
is now what it was in the catacomb of St.
Callistus. Her glory is the reproach of
sempar eadem. And since the world, or
"modern thought," which represents the
new-world form of human passion and
pride, cannot convert, or hoodwink, or
diplomate, or terrify the Church out of
its proper position, it is attempting
all over the world to weaken her hold
upon the public conscience, and, gradu-

ally, especially by means of the education
of the young, to take the generations of
the future wholly out of her hands.

SEND A CHILD TO SCHOOL WHERE RELIGION
IS NOT THE BASIS OF EDUCATION,
and that child will become a man without
basis of religion. Send a nation to such a
school, and that nation will be as the man
is—devoted and devoted of the love of
Christ and the fear of God. If the leaders
of "modern thought" succeed in bringing
up a generation of children to manhood
and womanhood without religion, they
will have done more to corrupt the world
than all the immoralities of the Roman
Empire.

You know how strenuously we have
denounced the practically godless system
of education for which we all are taxed,
and for which we have all to pay. You
know how much opposition, and what
strong expressions of disapproval on the
part of our opponents, such a course of
action has been the cause of. You see
how the clear enunciation of the truth
has dissipated the cloud of confusion in
which some were lost; and how now we
have emerged out of the cloud and out of
the sea, and are determined to let the
world go its way, and to make any and
every sacrifice for the preservation of
that glorious religion which yet may, in
God's good time, concede to herself the
affections of our fellow-colonists.

The future of the country is to be found
not in Parliament or great meetings of
the people, but in the schools. If you
would know what sort of Catholicity will
reign in this land in fifty years time,
ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO INTERROGATE
THE SCHOOLMASTER.

To examine what is the character of the
schools in which the Catholic population
receives its education. If your children
are sent to State schools, they will become
State-children; and, like the State, their
boast will be, when they grow up, that
they are not dogged or hampered by any
religion at all and that their one object in
this life—for they will not believe in any
other—is to enjoy themselves, and to avoid
anything that may be the cause of pain.
If they be sent to Protestant schools, they
will become Protestants; if to Catholic
schools, well conducted, they will maintain
of Ireland—that Italy which ought to be the
most Catholic country in the world—treats
the religion of the people as an enemy to
the State; and the action of those in power
is calculated to weaken, and to bring to
nought, were it possible, that great civiliza-
tion which has placed the Italian Peninsula
in many ways at the very head of European
greatness. In Germany the same policy of
antagonism has been persisted in, and the
Imperial Chancellor imagines, or would
make believe, that the great Empire of
Germany cannot be considered safe so long
as the Catholic religion is tolerated in the
fatherland. Even Belgium, which, imitat-
ing the liberty-loving spirit of our race, re-
joices in a kindred freedom, unable to re-
sist the universal pressure, has disgraced
the Catholic name by treating the popular
religion

AS IF IT WERE THE GREATEST ENEMY OF
PROGRESS.

and the main drawback to the advance-
ment of the world. What is going on in
Europe is producing its effect all over the
civilized globe. Everywhere the action of
"free-thought," directed by the passions,
is producing the same result; and the great
tide of human energy, as represented by
"advanced ideas," is breaking down old
landmarks and threatens to submerge the
civilization of the Cross, and the venerable
traditions which have been the consolation
as well as the hope of millions amongst the
best of men. The forces which are oper-
ating in the countries at home, and are
disturbing the peace of nations, are not
without their influx in the land of our
adoption. Each year as it passes adds
largely to the army of unbelief. The
church and sects that sprang out of the
sixteenth century are gradually losing
their hold on the public mind; they are
looked upon as possessing no genuine
power by the leaders of modern thought.
They are regarded as illogical when
viewed as exponents of dogmatic creeds
and supernatural religions, and if they are
treated with any tenderness it is because
they are said to serve as