

## A Struggle Against Infidelity.

"Faith is not given to all men; but it is the duty of all not to trouble the faith of others." Such words from an unbeliever are unusual. For he rather makes it his business and duty to oppose and denounce the Christian belief. Maxime du Camp, however, was not an ordinary unbeliever; and when he wrote the above words out of admiration for the faith of the nuns who taught and helped the poor of Paris, he little imagined that these same nuns should one day be driven away from their labors with baton and bayonet by his fellow unbelievers.

Such unchristian conduct, too common during the last few months in the towns and villages of France, cannot be justified in the eyes of society; and will certainly be pointed out in history as an outrageous violation of individual and civil right by an intolerant and bigoted power. Crimes of which the nuns are accused are those of "denouncing divorce and Freemasonry; that is, they are accused of teaching Christianity." The rulers of France believe with reason that the Catholic schools are the most dangerous opponents of their state policy. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has said that there are two generations in France, one educated in the government schools and the other in the Catholic schools. From the schools of the state is eliminated all Christian teaching. In its place materialism and atheistic principles are often engrafted on the minds of youth. Humanity is exalted to the rank of deity. All must tend to the welfare and happiness of the general body of mankind; and this happiness is made to consist in physical comfort and the satisfaction of the human passions. The fools of this system do not perceive the evils it engenders: the gradual decay of the moral fabric of society and the loosening of the family ties, evident in the increasing number of murders and assassinations and the growing frequency of and desire for divorce. No society could long exist, if entirely subjected to these influences, and the Catholic schools are right in teaching their pupils to aspire to ideals and seek rewards other than merely earthly, and to feel that "man is great not in the greatness of his passions but in the greatness of the passions he