

Decadence of faith and morals followed and brought about the revolution that destroyed for a time both Church and State in France. What rendered it possible in Germany in the eighteenth century for the emperor to become the meddling sacristan of Europe, and to dictate to the clergy of his empire both theology and rubrics? and who were his aiders and abettors? Who was Febronius, the renegade bishop of Hontheim? Ignorance, self-interest and the lack of zeal on the part of the apostles rendered the Teutonic nations a prey to political ambition, to heresy and to vice in the eighteenth, as similar causes had done in the sixteenth century.

Thus you see, it is the spirit of St. Paul, the spirit of Christ, which is always necessary to preserve and to propagate Christianity.

Have we not the proof in our beloved land, in the lives and the examples of our first missionaries, and in the lives and examples of our poor emigrants? Let it never be forgotten that it was the poorest people in Europe, coming from the very St. Francis of the nations, marked with the stigmata of three centuries of persecution, and robbed of home, land and property, — who were among the