worldly newspapers, for the things which pertain to religion, and especially to the Romish religion; the Pope and the priests are not derided and abused as they were a few years ago; the Pope's encyclical letters and speeches are carefully reported and commented upon. Following the lead of the late Cardinal Lavigerie, the bishops have become reconciled to the republican form of government, and the Pope has encouraged them in this new departure. The great reform which the Liberals under Napoleon III. were clamoring for, and which the early republican governments held out as imminent—the separation of Church and State—has been shelved by all parties except by the socialists, who as yet do not count. The Bonlangist agitation revealed the fact that the masses of the people crave for a strong government which must of necessity lean upon the Church; and though Boulanger is dead, Boulangism is still alive—i.c., the reactionary tendency which must end in clerical rule.

In Germany, statistics show that the Roman Catholic population increases in the Protestant parts of the country. The culturkamps (war against Rome) has been abandoned long ago, while it was but recently that the young Protestant Emperor was seen at the Vatican paying his respects to Leo XIII.

Even in the Slavonic countries, submitted to the Greek Church, Rome is making some progress. For the first time an ambassador of the Vatican is accredited to the court of the Czar, who persecutes the Stundists to death. And a party for reunion to Rome is said to exist in the "orthodox" Church.

What are the causes of this recrudescence of Romanism?

In Protestant comatries we are afraid the main cause is the weakness and loss of power of the Evangelical churches. As they have grown rich and prosperous, the Protestants have forsaken, to a great extent, that puritanic spirit which was the strength of the Reformation. From their primitive simplicity of worship they have come down to elaborate services, beautiful and luxurious buildings which are imitations of Roman Catholic mediaval architecture, and thus have led their sons and daughters to the very threshold of Rome, with which Protestants will never be able to compete, try as they may, for finery, music, and display. Moreover, it is sally evident that, in Great Britain especially, the work of the Reformation did not go deep enough, and that many Romish errors—such as haptismal regeneration and apostolic succession—were left in the Prayer-book as seeks for future apostasy. Wherever a notion of a visible universal church is entertained, logic must lead to the Roman Catholic position.

But we believe that the main cause of this reaction toward Rome in Protestant lands lies in the fact that THE BINLE does not hold in these countries the same place that it did three centuries ago. Then people turned away from the infallibility of a man to the infallible Book; but now the Book is no more deemed infallible; the "higher" criticism has submitted it to an ordeal as severe as that of the Inquisition in times past.