THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

JAN . 2, 1816

Content.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Never but once." the Persian poet said said the poet, bold of heart and head), Never but once did I lament forlorn by cruel lot: and that was on a morn, then, bare of foot, I wandered with And cried: 'Alas! how shall I buy me

Loi ere the murmur died upon my tongue, asw a shadow in my path-a young And measre man, who, in the open street, Lay orippied sorely, lacking both his feet : Yet only crooned a little cheerful song. And begged a trifle from the hurrying throng.

"'Kind Heaven!' I prayed, (whilst on my naked toes I reaped about, till blood and spirits rose). 'Forgive the selfsh heart which only sees, And, purblind, pitles its own miseries; Want may be blitter, but content is sweet. For what are shoes to him who hath no feet?'

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

We are very happy to reproduce from Education, an international bimonthly magazine published in Boston, some striking testimony to the success of the Christian Brothers as educationists. This important periodical, in its second November number, publishes reports on education at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition. Mr. Thomas W. Bickwell, chairman of committee of the National Educational Exposition, to the New Orleans Cotton Exposition, says of the Brothers exhibit :

"Add to these State exhibitions those "Add to these State exhibitions those of the societies of the Christian Brothers, which are faithfully reported by Dr. Newell. This large collection of exhibits from various cities of our country showed from various cities of our country showed great fidelity to correct educational prin-ciples and methods on the part of the directors of this system of schools. The written work was excellent, and well graded through elementary or secondary schools and colleges. The work of art schools, polytechnic schools, and industrial schools was equally superiors and the schools, polytechnic schools, and industrial schools was equally superior; and the hearty welcome given to the Brothers, and their cordial response, were indicative of the union which exists between all true teachers, of whatever name or grade. Dr. Newell well says: 'Of the many thou-sands who visited the Educational who Department of the Exhibit very few had heard of 'The Christian Brothers, and not one was prepared to find, under this title, an exhibit so varied, so systematic, so complete, so suggestive, so instructive

Mr. John Hancock who had been appointed a committee to report on the ex-hibit of the Bureau of Elucation at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial

Exposition at New Orleans, states : "This exhibit, located in the southeast gallery of the government building, is situated between the two most complete education exhibits in the Exposition, and, education exhibits in the Exponention, and, with little doubt, the two most complete ever shown in the world,—the French exhibit, on the one hand, and, somewhat farther away, the exhibit of the Christian Deather are the then. The French exhibit Brothers on the other. The French exhibit Brothers on the other. The French exhibit is a noble showing of what a great nation with a thoroughly organized and central-ized system of education, under the direc-tion of a Cabinet officer, with full powers and thoroughly qualified for the discharge of his duties, can do for the successful and thoroughly qualified for the discharge of his duties, can do for the successful training of its youth in all grades and kinds of schools. The exhibit of the Christian Brothers differs in origin very widely from that of the French. The latter is the outgrowth of national effort ; the former of the effort of a trained order of teachers, who, ignoring all the allure-ments of distinction and wealth, have devoted their lives, with a marvelous fidelity of purpose, to their chosen voca-tion. In the language of one of their number, "We live but to teach." These two exhibits, unlike as they are in their details, are filled with such an array of valuabl e educational material as may well cause the workers in American State

rich, and when famine crose in the land the genial and uniform trade-winds blow-the poor Brothers bega to distrust the ing ever in the same direction. 3. The system admits of adaptation to Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the view the poor Brothers bega to distrust the rich Abbe. La Salle sold all that he had, -and he had 'great powersions'-and gave it to the poor; and with his gave it to the poor ; and with his 'treasure in heaven,' he said to his com-panions : 'Henceforth our reliance is on panions: 'Henceforth our reliance is on Providence.' In a few years he had built schools in the dioceses of Rheims, Paris, Rouen, Avignon, Chartres, Laon, Troyes, St. Omer, Boulogne, Alais, Grenoble, Meude, Marseilles, Langre, Usez, and Autien. "La Salle seems to have anticipated many educational ideas, which are popu-larly regarded as the product of modern thought. Exact gradations. einultaneous rehearsals, object lessons, normal schools,

rehearsals, object lessons, normal schools, polytechnic schools, industrial schools, reformatory schools, all had a place in his charact inventive and capacious mind; and all were realized by his constructive genius. Unlike some school reformers of the pres-

ent day, he did not limit himself to destructive criticism. His mission was to build, and he laid his foundation so deep and broad and firm that, after many storms and sieges, after some alterations and additions, it is still a noble, commanding, and symmetrical structure. "In 1683 he established a seminary for young teachers at Rethel, and anothe

Pavis two years later. He opened a board ratis two years later. He opened a board-ing-school at St. Yon, for the education of the sons of the gentry, and, under his comprehensive direction it became, in reality, a polytechnic school, embracing to the average base (bittere the indirection) in its curriculum "history, physical geo graphy, literature, rhetoric, the science of graphy, literature, rhetoric, the science of accounts, geometry, architecture, natural history, hydrography, mechanics, differen-tial and integral calculus, and cosmo-graphy;" and this at a time when the best schools in England taught nothing but Latin and Greek. "Under La Salle's direction the 'School

"Under La Salle's direction the 'School of Discipline' was opened at Rouen, for the reformation of young men of the higher classes. "Thus it is evident,' says M. Rendu, 'that the illustrious founder of the Christian schools was the pioneer of popular Christian education, not only in France, but in Europe. With one master-stroke he founded seminaries for country teachers, normal institutes for city mas-ters, boarding-schools wherein commerce, finance, military engineering, architecture, and mathematics were taught." and mathematics were taught.

The educational exhibit of the Christian Brothers at New Orleans was so extensive that any detailed account of it, within the imits of this report, is impossible. A month of study and an octavo volume month of study and an octavo volume could hardly do justice to it. It con-tained specimens from two normal school, four colleges, twelve academies, thirty-seven parochial schools, two indus-trial and training schools, and two orphanages. The normal schools repre-sented are those at Amawalk, N. Y., and Ammendale, Md. Among their exhibits were found historical and literary treatises by members of the order, several series of have they a desire and ambition to occupy. by members of the order, several series of May God bless, enlarge and fructify their by members of the order, several series of text books, models in wood, zinc, and pasteboard, and a very large number of plaster casts for the teaching of drawing. Among the colleges may be named Man-hattan College, N. Y.; Rock Hill College, Md.; De La Salle College, Philadelphia; Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis; and Christian Brothers' College, Memphis. De La Salle Lastifue had the largest avhibit labors.

De La Salle Institute had the largest exhibit of any of the academies. The papers of any of the academies. The papers in haguages and mathematics are especi-ally commendable. Much good work was also sent by the Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, N. Y.; St. Joseph's Academy, Baltimore, Md.; St. Mary's Academy, Iroy, N. Y.; and Manhattan Academy, New York City. Among the thirty-seven parochial schools represented may be mentioned with distinction, on account of the quality as well as the quantity of work exhibited,

as well as the quantity of work exhibited, as well as the quantity of work exhibited, the Cathedral School, New York City; St. James' School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Peter's School, Philadelphia; Cathedral School, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Peter's School, Baltimore; the Cathedral School,

the genial and uniform trade-winds blow-ing ever in the same direction. 3. The system admits of adaptation to the special wants of individual pupile. This is one of the causes of the success of the Jesuits schools of the preceding cen-tury. The individual was not neglected for the mass. Wherever special talent was discovered, it was fostered, encour-aged, developed; where special weak-nesses were found to exist, the proper remedies were applied. The purpose was not to turn out a large number of coins from the mint, under precisely the same inscription and ornamentation, but rather to study the nature of each separate piece of metal and to sub-ject it to such pressure and leave upon it such an impress as would best suit its character.

4. The Brothers are devoted exclusively to the work of education as the sole business of their lives. This absolute con-secration to a single aim, which, in other spheres, sometimes degenerates into fanati-cism, seems with them to produce only an enthusiasm which at once increases and lightens their labors, giving the power to work while it stimulates to action.

5. The Brothers are alive to every change in the popular phase of education. While they hold on to nothing merely because it has the sanction of antiquity, they are ready to try every novelty, and adopt it if it stands the test of experi-La Salle himself could not have ence. been at the same time more conservative, observant, and more originative more than his successore. 6. Whether the connection of the "Christian Brothers" with the church is a favoring or a disturbing element, this is not the place to inquire; but investi-gators must always take this factor into account. The school is taking a more

account. The school is taking a more important place in the machinery of the church than it has occupied in it for several centuries past. The result will be watched with interest. It is indeed gratifying to note such ac-

knowledgments of the success and merit of the Christian Brothers as educators. It is pleasing to see that even non-Catholics gladly and fully recognize their eminent qualities in this wide field of benefaction. Let us Catholics do likewise and we can reasonably look forward to a growth of solid and enlightened Catholicity in the near future. The Brothers do not, as some foolishly imagine, stand in the way of our Catholic lay teachers. The latter are doing a great work in their own sphere, but there are fields of labor in the vast domains of education that such bodies as the Christian Brothers alone can cultivate. These fields, and these fields only

"THE CHURCH OF IRELAND."

INTOLEBANT BIGOTRY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS. At a time when the alleged "loyalists" are raising the No-Popery cry to rouse the bigotry of the North, it is gratifying to note how entirely the sectarian question is lost sight of in popular constituencies. Thus Dr. Tanner, a Protestant, has been unanimously chosen by the great Catholic county of Cork, and Mr. Douglas Pyne, a Protestant, by the equally Catholic county of Waterford. For one of the Limerick seats Mr. William Abraham, a

of the Government, as announced to Par-liament, was that the Disestablished reli-gion should be known as "Protestant Episcopalians." That lawyers of such gion should be known as "Protestant Episcopalians." That lawyers of such eminence as the present law officers should deliberately ignore the fact that in the Royal Charter constituting the Disestab-lished Governing Body the title, "Church of Ireland," was struck out of the draft when submitted to the Government, is hardly creditable to the-shall we say re-search-of these great authorities. The next time Presbyterians or Dissenters in Ulster hear some pious Ascendancy can-didate belaboring the Papishes in order to catch their votes, we ask them to remem-ber this incident about "the Church of Ireland."-United Ireland.

CATHOLICITY IN VERMONT.

Items of Church News from the Diocese of Barlington.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

It may be of interest to your readers to learn something, occasionally, about the growth of Catholicity in the Green Mountain State, notwithstanding the distance that separates it from your our locality, as there are many persons living in Canada who like to read Catholic news, even though it be from the states. The diocese of Burlington, which embraces the entire state of Vermont, was created by the late Pope Pius IX. in 1853, more the late Pope Flus IX. In 1855, more than thirty-two years ago, at the same time as were those of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. Their three bishops, the Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D., of Burlington; Right Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., of Brooklyn; and Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., of Newark, afterward the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, now deceased; were consecrated together in the old St. Pat-rick's cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince streets, in New York city, on the 30th of October, 1853. At that time Catholicity was almost unknown in the state of Vermont being confined principally to Bar-lington and St. Albans on the shore of Lake Champlain. On the 30th of October, 1885, however, Bishop De Goesbriand celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy, and had the pleasure of being congratulated by a large number of his own priests who now have parishes, with large congrega-tions located in various parts of the State. On that occasion he commemorated the event by celebrating a Pontifical High Mass himself in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Cherry and St. Paul's streets, in Burlington, during which he was assisted by the Rev. Father Kerledon as deacon of the Mass. Rev. Father Barret as sub-deacon of the Mass, Rev. Fathers Cloarec and Coathuel as deacons of honor and the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V. G., as Master of Cere-monies. The music for the occasion was furnished by a select choir of students from St. Joseph's College in Burlington, and was of the Gregorian or plain chan le. A large congregation was present the cathedral and besides the two style. officiating clergymen there were the visit-ing priests and a large number of altar boys present in the sanctuary, which, with the solemn Pontifical ceremonies, made the occasion a very grand and interesting

THE GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY AT WINOOSKI FALLS.

About two miles from the business porsuch an extent that upon Colonel 1 uckers tombstone the following words of our Blessed Saviour have been inscribed, taken from Matthew x, 32:---"Every one, therefore, that shall confess me before men, I will also confess him before my Father who is in heaven." Colonel Protestant, is pretty sure of nomination, and the leader of the movement, the member of the City of Cork, will hardly be rejected by the newly-enfranchised masses on account of his religion! Con-trast the complete effacement of sectarlan ion of the city of Barlington in a n tion of the city of Barlington in a north-easterly direction and connected with it by a horse railroad that was but recently opened (and which, by the way, is the first that was ever built in the State of Vermont), is its principal suburb, the thriving village of Winoseki Falls, so called from the cataracts on the Winoseki River where it is located. It contains a number of large woden and cotton mills Father who is in neaven. Colontial Tucker (or Captain Tucker, as he had long before been very familiarly known) was a Paymaster of Volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war, and died in Burlington (where his remains lie buried near those of his animosities in the South with the ferocious appeals to Protestant bigotry by the loyalist candidates of Ulster. The staple River where it is located. It contains a number of large woolen and cotton mills, that employ a great number of hands Westchester, N. Y., sent a wonderful col-lection from its factories and shops, as well as from its echools in the main de and to which it is principally remains lie brother in law, the late indebted for its prosperity. The Central Vermont and the Burlington saintly brother in law, the late Rev. Father Wm. Henry Hoyt, of St. Anne's Church, in East Twelfth street, New York city) on the 25th of February, 1873. aggressive Protestantism, which appears to to be utterly meaningless unless they want to re-enact the Penal Laws. and Lamville railroads both pass through Wh wants to hurt Protestants? We would the place, and there is an air of thrift and York city) on the 25th of February, 1873. Father Hoyt died December 11th, 1883, almost eleven years later; having, it will be remembered, been stricken with apop-lexy just after the communion while sing-ing high mass in St. Ann's Church on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8th, 1883, and died without being measured consciousness hetween activity pervading the village on week-days. Only a few years ago, however, there was no Catholic church in Winooski, not pay for a bowl of soup or subscribe for a shin of beef to convert all the Rossmores or De Cobains in Ireland. These gentlemen prize themselves at quite too high a rate if they imagine the Catholics and the people of the place were obliged to go to Barlington in order to assist at mass. Now there are two Catholic churches in the village, with large congregations, the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and St. are in a constant state of perturbation about them. We cannot encumber our having recovered consciousness between the time that he fell at the altar and the pages with specimens of the electoral oratory of the Ulster deadheads. But from beginning to and they savor of noth-ing save uncharitableness and the basest Stephen's Church. The latter was the first to be built, and has two lofty spires moment of his happy death three days afterward. Requiescat in pace. FATHER CAISSY, OF ST. ALBANS, GOING TO that form conspicuous objects from the country around. At the former church a appeals to sectarian passion. THE ROLY LAND. THE ROLY LAND. The Right Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington, has granted a few months' leave of absence to the Rev. Father George N. Caissy, pastor of the Church of appeals to sectarian passion. We are glad to observe that, so far, the Presbyterians and Dissenters of the North, who from the vast majority of the Pro-testants of Ulster, have left the display of chime of three fine bells were recently procured,, and on Sunday, November 22ad, they were solemnly blessed or christened by the Right Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand of Burlington. The ceremonies began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and this suspicious religious fervor almost the Holy Guardian Angels (French Canato the champions of the "Church of Ireland." Presbyterians and Dissent-ing voters will not fail to recollect how dian) in St. Albans, Vermont, in order to were witnessed by a very large congrega-tion, the church being filled to its utmost eing filled to its utn enable him to take a well-earned rest and gratify a long cherished desire of visiting the land that was trodden by our Blessed Saviour while upon earth. Father Caissy capacity long before the appointed hour. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Sullivan and Lynch, of St. they have been treated by the As-Saviour while upon earth. Father Caissy Saviour while upon earth. Father Caissy has labored long and faithfully in the work of his priestly office and sailed from New York city for Europe on Saturday, New York city for Europe on Saturday, New York the 28th, as he intended to go cendancy men in the past, nor have they let pass unnoticed how at this moment its members—forming as they do an insignificant minority of the Joseph's College in Burlington, and a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered in French by the Rev. Father population-arrogantly claim as their own Indiciously the presumptuous title of the "Church of Ireland." When non-ascend D. J. O'Sullivan. When the time came for naming the bells the largest one was lirectly on to Palestine, he will probably be in the holy land about Christmas time. ancy Protestants are warned of the problematic dangers of Popery, they can refer, not to the realms of speculation, hristened St. John, the second in size St. christened St. John, the second in size St. Francis Xavier, and the third St. Mary. At the close of the ceremonies the bells were rung. They are of a rich, melodious tone, and can be heard through the coun-He also intends, on his way home, to visit Paris, and the other principal refer, not to the realms of speculation, but to past history and present experience tome, raris, and the other principal cities of Europe, prolonging his stay abroad about eight months. During his absence from this country his place at St. Albans will be filled by the Rev. Father Joseph Doignault, of Montreal, Canade Rome, for proofs that those who ask them to join against the unoffending Catholics try for a considerable distance away. CATHOLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN BURLINGTON. Just west of the Cathedral, and fronting were, and are, themselves the grossest sinners against toleration and equality. It is the old story of the wolf and the lamb. on Cherry street, in Burlington, a hand-some new Episcopal residence has been in Canada. When Father Caissy returns to Was there, for instance, ever a supremer piece of needless insolence towards even their non Catholic fellow country men Albans, after his foreign trip, he is likely to find a considerable change in the ap-pearance of his church there. The buildprocess of erection during the past summer season, for Bishop De Goesbriand and his assistant clergy. The building has now their non Catholic fellow country men than this demand to be recognized as the "Church of Ireland" by a sect which does not comprise an eighth of our inhabitants, and which is barely more numerous than assistant clergy. The building in that pearance of his church there. ng has remained in an unfinished conadvanced so far toward c some of the rooms have already dition for a number of years past, owing to the lack of funds with which to comwant that has long been felt there. The new St. Joseph's church, which plete it, but on Sunday, November 29th, the day after Father Caissy sailed for the Presbyterian body? The trick of getting the Tory Govern-ment to secure the opinion of its two law has likewise been going up during the past year, is also nearing completion, and talk the matter over and see if something could not be done to finish the work, which has been at a stand still so long. A good deal of interest was manifested in the matter by those who were present, and quite a large sum of money was pledged on the spot, the indications now are that something will be done in the spring, when it is hoped that work will be resumed on the new church edifice and officers on the point, when both these gen-tlemen are "Church" men and Tories, and a very handsome structure. Its pastor when neither dare, for political reasor-give it under his hand that the coveted title does not belong to the Disestablished faith, is in keeping with the general attl-tude of this meek and long suffering body. is the Rev. Father Jerome Cloarec, and he has recently he'd a very successful fair that neited him about \$4,000, which amount is to be used to defray the ex-pense of completing the edifice. The new church is located a few blocks north of the such that the difference in the successful of The law laid down by Messrs. Homes and of the cathedral, and its tall and stately Monroe is, no doubt, good enough for the readers of the Express, but it is, to say the spire is one of the most conspicuous

the city, ϵ i her from Lake Champlain, on the west, or from the top of the hill, on the east. It is a great ornament to Bur-

lington. Another improvement in Burlington i Another improvement in Burington is the opening of a night school in St. Mary's Hall, opposite the cathedral, for the benefit of young men and boys who may desire to attend. The classes are conducted by Professor J. H. Fitzsimmons, of St. Joseph's college there, and the school is a great convenience to those who are obliged to work during the day time, a large number of this class of pertime, a large number of this class of persons having already availed themselves of i's privileges.

FATHER MICHAUD TRANSFERRED TO BEN NINGTON

Bi-hop De Goesbriand has transferred the Rev. Father John Michaud, formerly of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Con-THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BOR-

REMEO, AT BELLOWS FALLS.

During the past year a handsome new church, dedicated to the honor of St. Borremeo, has been erected at Bellows Falls, a village located on the Connecticut River, a vinage located on the Connected liver, in the south easterly part of Vermont, and a few weeks ago it was visited by the Right Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand, of Bur-lington, who expressed great pleasure at the early completion of the work, he having laid the corner-stone of the new edifice not have since. On Tweeder edifice not long since. On Tuesday evening, November 3rd, he held special evening, November 3rd, he held spectral services there, and delivered an elo-quent discourse before an immense con-gregation. The next day (Wednesday, November 4th) was the feast of St. November 4(h) was the least of St. Charles Borremeo, the patronal feast of the church, and High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, a. m., after which the bishop blessed the children and gave to each of them a small medal. Each child each of them a small medal. Each child also gave to the Bishop a small donation which is to go toward the support of the foreign mission, called the "Holy Infancy," in Eastern countries where the dreadful in Eastern countries where the dreadful custom prevails of destroying little chil-dren. There are men filled with the spirit of God, the bishop said, who go among these heathers and strive to pre-vent this terrible destruction. They have established the order, called the "Holy Infonce" and purchase the children from Infancy," and purchase the children from their would be murderers. The children are afterward placed in christian homes, where they are brought up in the Catholic faith, and last year over half a million of these innocent little ones were thus saved from destruction and death.

"STALWARTS AMONG THE STALWARTS," The Catholics of Burlington will b likely to miss, for a few months at least, their old friend and benefactor, Mrs. Maria D. Tucker, widow of the late Colonel N. A. Tucker, she having rented her fine residence on Pearl Street there to Dr. W. B. Gibson until next spring, and taken her departure from New York City and vicinity where she intends to spend the winter with her friends. Mirs. Tacker and her husband became Catholics nearly and her husband became Catholics hearly forty years ego, having previous to that time, belonged to the Protestant Epis-copal Church—and since their happy con-version to the one true faith they have been to their adopted religion what politicians would call "stalwarts among stalwarts," ever ready to acknowledge our Lord Jeans Christ unflinchingly, under all Lord Jesus Christ unflinchingly, under all circumstances, before His enemies, to such an extent that upon Colonel Tucker's

objec's that a person sees in approaching the building pushed forward to comple-

CATHOLICITY STILL GROWING IN VERMONT-

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BISHOP DE GOESBRIAND'S HEALTH. Many other items of Catholic news might be farnished from the Diocese of Burlington, in addition to the above. The diocese, as has been said, ambraces the entire State of Vermont; and throughout its whole extent Catholicity has grown very rapidly, in fact to a most wonderful and miraculous degree, during the thirty-two years that have elapsed since the diocesse was created in 1883, and still continues to grow, by in 1883, and still continues to grow, by the Divine assistance, and under the guid-ance and fostering care of its good and zealous Bishop, the Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D. The Bishop is a very hard working prelate, and. like his many co-laborers in the Episcopacy, is full of zeal in the great work to which he has consecreted himself. Iaboring constantly or the Cathedral of the Immaculate Con-ception in Burlington, and of St. Stepher's church at Winooski Fall, to Bennington, a town located in the extreme south-west-erly part of Vermont, and appointed him pastor of the Church of St. Francis of Sales in that place. with safe add speed in doing the sared work, traversing the Green Mountain State from one end to the other. From Canada, on the north, to Massachusetts, on the south, and from the Connecticut river, on the east, to Lake Champlain and New York State, on the west. He continues to enjoy very excellent heith, for one of his age, and appears likely to be spared to the church for con-iderable time vet to come

COMMEMORATING THE SOULS OF THEIR DE-CEASED COMRADES IN THE HOLY PRIESTHOOD.

The life of a Vermont priest is very different from that of the clergy who reside in the large cities. In many cases he has a number of parishes to attend to, and has to celebrate two masses on Sun-days, far apart. He is, moreover, obliged frequently to travel many miles over mountains and hills, often in the night time and in the coldest winter weather, in order to minister to the spiritual wants of his flock. These and other hardships, however, do not deter laborers from entering into the vineyard of the Lord and since the diocese was created, thirty-two years ago, many of its priests have died in the harness, after fighting the good fight. For the repose of their souls a Solemn Requiem High Mass was cele-brated in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Burlington, on Monday, November 16, and on that occasion a larke number of the surviving clergy, from in the sanctuary, to pray for the souls of their deceased comrades in the holy priesthood. Requiescat in pace.

RELIGIOUS DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Catholic Review

In a neighboring city where a municipal election is in prospect, a candidate for an important office, who is a man of principle and a consistent, practical Cath-olic, though far from being a devoter, was objected to by young Irish American politicians, and disparagingly spoken of among themselves because, as they sneer ingly remarked, he was one of those mea-who went to confession every Saturday night. These young men were educat d in the public schools, and they are a fair indication of the religious spirit which is the natural and inevitable result of secular teaching without religion. It is the same spirit which recently led a precocious spint which recently led a precocous young miss of thirteen, in the presence of her poor widowed mother, upon whom we had called on a charitable mission, to turn away with a supercilious smirk of contempt at the suggestion on our part that the great defect of our modern education was the want of proper religious instruction. She had a companion with her who evidently sympathized with her, and probably was her evil genius, as there unmistakable expression of disgust at the very suggestion of religion, they both took themselves out of the room. They are both attending the public school at the present time. We mention these not as singular instances but as typical of a class-alas! too numerous a class-among American Catholics, and as an indication of the kind of Catholics which will continue to graduate from our public schools, as long as positive religious instruction is excluded from them. To one who has had occasion to mingle to any extent with the mass of our poor Irish Catholics, especially in our large cities, there is no more melancholy sight than to witness the very loose hold which their religion has upon our nold which their religion has upon cur-young people, and to notice the fact that stares him in the face with ominous forebodings, that to be religious is to be unpopular; to be strictly conscientious is to be laughed at and ridiculed as "one of them plous fellers;" "one of them spooners that goes to confession." Say what you will, the fact is becoming more and more neitable fact is becoming more and more palpable tact is becoming more and more parpaone every day, that the tendency of secula-training without positive religious instruct tion is to foster contempt of all religion, and, as an inevitable consequence, to lessen the restraints of conscience and loosen the bonds of morality and the incentives to that high-toned, chivalrous devotion to duty which religion alone can give, and which are the only foundation and sure guarantee of virtuous conduct and good citizenship. It is hard enough to keep our children pure and faithful to their duty with all the religious influences that can be brought to bear upon them. What else, then, could we expect from a system of secular, godless training in our public schools but just the melancholy results to which we have alluded, and which ought to rouse all Catholics, at least, to renewed exertions in the cause of thorough Catholic education for their children.

hools to use a moderate tone in speaking of what those schools have done and are doing. 'In one feature these two exhibits are strikingly alike ; they are both exceedingly rich in the quantity and quality of the material exhibited as aids in objective teaching. Here it would be difficult to decide which is the superior. Both seem about equally fertile in invention, although they vary somewhat in the direction in they vary somewhat in the direction in which their ingenuity has been most

largely exercised. "Standing between these two remarkably attractive and instructive exhibits, as it does, it must be confessed our Bureau exhibits suffers to some extent in com-parison with their brilliancy. That this has arisen from no fault of the head of the Bureau, all the well-informed are thoroughly satisfied. In one of these exhibits is seen the concentrated power and intelligence of a nation proud of what it is doing in every department of educa-tion; in the other, the enthusiasm and skill of a devoted order of trained laborers, also working under a centralized authority."

Mr. John M. Ordway, committee or Industrial Education, pays the Christian Brothers a very high compliment : "The large and full exhibit made by the Christian Brothers of their schools in various parts of the country prove that the art element is duly appresiated by this Order, which has done so much for education in France."

Mr. Newell's report "on the exhibit of the schools at the Christian Brothers" we are enabled to present our readers in full, bespeaking for it close attention :

"Of the many thousands who visited the Educational Department of the Exposition at New Orleans, very few had every heard of the "Christian Brothers;" and not one of these few was prepared to find under this title an exhibit so extensive, so varied, so systematic, so complete

so suggestive, so instructive. "The 'Christian Brothers' is an order of the Roman Catholic Church, whose memthe Koman Cataolic Chirch, whose mem-bers devote themselves entirely to educa-tion. It originated about two hundred years ago when John Baptist de La Salle, of Rheims, a young priest of splendid talents and high social position; but, withal, 'a genuine man of faith and char-tir.' J. 1680. ha had accound him ity.' In 1680 he had around him the nucleus of the new brotherhood, but, the Brothers were poor and La Salle was

went as from its echools in the male de-partment; shoes, clothing, books, chairs, stockings, besides maps, drawing, and class-work; in the female department plain and fancy sewing, lace-work, embroidery, and gloves. The brief ex-mination of this wast orbitis amination of this vast exhibit, which alone was possible to the writer, suggested the following thoughts : 1. Its completeness. Nothing was left

out that was at all capable of being presented to the eye : copy-books, note-books, manuscript, lesson-books, exercise books, summaries of lectures, meps, charts examin-ation papers, freehand pencil drawings, mechanical drawings, architectural drawings, projections, studies from nature in crayon and in water colors, plain sewing, fancy needle work, embroidery, apparatus for teaching, mathematical models, anatomical models : all were there.

2. Its systematic arrangement. It was easy to trace the progress of a pupil from the elementary to the highest grade in every subject, and to observe, not only the results, but, to some extent, the means by which the accult were obtained. A study results, but, to some extent, the means by which the results were obtained. A study of the work, in the order in which it was presented, was a study of the system under which it was executed.

3. Its excellence. One cannot speak of comparative excellence without know-ing more than can easily be ascertained of the exact circumstances under which the work was done. Not merely the age and the grade of the pupil must be taken into account, but the character and extent of previous preparations, the amount of assistance and direction given, the time occupied in the work, the amount of revision and correction, and other facts well known to practical educators. But,

speaking absolutely, all the work was good, and some of it remarkably good. A word or two respecting the causes which have produced these excellent re-

which have produced these excellent re-sults may not be out of place. 1. The existence of a single will; a single superintending, directing, energiz-ing force. If La Salle himself were at the head of the system in person, as he is in spirit, he could not infuse into it a greater measure of unity in design and uni-

spirit, he could not infuse into it a greater measure of unity, in design and uni-formity of execution.
2. The persistence of this force. A child once placed under the care of the Brotherhood for his complete education. remains under precisely similar influences during all his school life. There are no contrary winds and current to retard his contrary winds and currents to retard his ship. From port to port he is wafted by

Gold Fields. Europe, his parishoners held a meeting to talk the matter over and see if something could not be done to finish the work, who write to Hallett & Co., Portland,