

! But how much
ing in our hands a
long known to all
ct it, and seek to
e and subtle theo.

stead of putting a
tries to invent all
hold water. And
oes are like these

ne misfortunes of
esult in assassina-
l the cruelties of
cause they cannot

irect violence ex-
from hunger and
n discouragement
n riches, idleness,

Ought we not to
quality by which
ls of misery and
ich belong to the

y can we do this
or which satisfies
ealth and idleness,
and temptation;

law which com-
his own bread,
their own hands?
the multitude of

religious, social, and domestic laws that are im-
posed upon us; we have invented so many com-
mandments in announcing, as Isaiah says, "line
upon line, precept upon precept," one rule for
this, another for that, that we have lost all clear
perception of good and evil. One says mass, an-
other recruits for the army, or collects taxes, a
third is a judge, a fourth is a student, a fifth cures
disorders, a sixth teaches; all, in fine, by these or
similar pretexts evade the law of labor, leaving
it for others, and forgetting that there are around
them men who are dying with hunger and
fatigue. But before giving the people priests,
soldiers, judges, doctors, and professors, we
should know that they are not perishing with
hunger. Not only do we forget that many duties
may present themselves for fulfilment, but also
that there is a first and a last duty, and that we
cannot undertake the last till the first is ful-
filled, any more than we can harrow the
ground before it has been ploughed.

It is to accomplish the duty which is the first
in practical order that Bondareff's doctrine is
given.

Bondareff shows that the accomplishment of
this duty does not interfere with any other
occupation, presents no difficulties, and saves
man from poverty, want, and temptation.

It destroys above all the odious division of
man into two classes who hate each other and
hide under a veil of humility their mutual dis-
like.