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WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 30, 1865

NOTWITHSTANDING the attempts of the Toronto people to belittle Montreal and injure its trade in consequence of the smallpox epidemic, it does not seem to be in a very flourishing condition. A sheriffs' officer took possession of the City Hall and the chattels therein last week, in consequence of a judgment of \$971 obtained against the corporation by a Mrs. Ford, who sustained severe injuries by falling on a defective sidewalk. Montreal is able to pay her debts.

THE Toronto World has always been a our victory over it has been complete in the matter of the Cabinet Ministers's wife's letter "to stop the paper." Having no defence to offer for its audacious mendacity, it has cowered completely, and accepts the thrashing with the best possible grace at its command. Our Western contemporary has our pity if it cannot have our pespect. We hope it will mend its ways.

THE "Jog day" theory seems to be played out in New Jersey, and mad dogs do flourish exceedingly with the thermometer at a very low temperature. But the newspaper reports "manifesto" to the motly group of people indicate that there must be a good deal of who form the "brothers" of that illegal scare about the matter. It is incredible that there can be an epidemic of hydrophobia suddenly developed. The tendency seems to be to chase, worry, and, if possible, kill every strav dog that appears, with the result prob object is to "overthrow the rule of the Imably of producing a frenzied state among the perial Government"; the Orangemen poor animals which, if it does not actually drive them into hydrophobia, may make them unpleasant company. This is likely to breed mischief. It may be that there has been no hydrophobia, but fear has caused the biting dogs to be killed without waiting to see if they were really mad. This, between Dr. Pasteur and the want of knowledge on the subject, will cause the patients to live in a delightful condition of uncertainty.

His Lordship Bishop FABRE feels anconduct of an evening contemporary, the Montreal Baily Star. In an interview with a representative of Luz Post, the Bishop expressed his deep regret that a public newspaper should be so wanting in respect and should act in such an ungentlemanly manner as the Daily Star has done in regard to his rave. Let them rave. In Canada, as all and private letters to his clergy were pounced person of respectability and education quences. Pestoral letters and other official ship to have deteriorated since the were given to outsiders before they had reached the persons to whom they were addressed. Is it not about time that the Daily Star should begin to observe the common decencies of life and society and cease to defy and violate the laws of privacy, which command respect at the hands of all, except the unscrupulous and unprincipled scoundrel?

The following little incident which occurred in the Banking offices of Eugeno Kelly, of New York, who is personally raising \$100,000 for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, is well worth repeating, as indicating the universal sympathy which is going out to the Irish cause in such practical channels :-

"My heart is in any cause where there is oppression," said Ezrun J. Jerzmanowski when he dropped into Banker Eugene Kelly's office yesterday morning. Then he opened his pocketbook and slapped a \$200 check on the desk. "There's my Christmas present for the Parnell Fund," he added "and I wish that Ireland may be freed."

Mr. Jerzmanowski is a wealthy Pole, who fought for freedom himself in Poland, and he says he knows how it is himsell and how Irishmen feel in their struggle to free the

Emerald Isle.
"It is really remarkable," exclaimed Banker Kelly, as he thanked the giver cordially, "how the present appeal to give constitutional liberty to Ireland has broken down all the barriers of nationality and awakened a universal sympathy. Within a month I have had substantial proof that

SMERTER CONTRACTOR AND A PROPERTY

all as enthusiastic for the cause as Irishmen and Irish-Americans themselves. It is a manifestation of popular feeling that is really astonishing."

E Some attention is being drawn in the United States to the steel question. It is a singular thing that the steel rails, necessary for the various railways, have to be imported in spite of the protective tariff. The Iron Age, the great metallist journal, in referring to the fact that there have just been given orders for ten thousand tons of rails in Eng-A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to excoed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of lirths. Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the "est advertising medium Qanada." specialties, steel rails cannot be made on this continent of the class made in Europe. But while scientists seem to have made this discovery, they have not devised so far any compensating scheme. It appears to be a natural law, and so the United States will have to continue to pay \$12 a ton more for their rails than they could make them for.

> ATTENTION is being drawn, and none too soon, to the condition of the buffalo in the United States. It is stated on good authority that there are at present only seven hundred head of buffalo left, and of these, one hundred and eighty are in the Yellowstone Park. When it is remembered that within the lifetime of not very old men the Western plains held almost countless herds of these animals, their total extinction may, under the circumstances, be considered as a matter of a year or two. An effert is to be made to preserve the few survivors of the breed by legal enactments. In England the two or three last herds of the old wild cattle of the country are almost religiously kept, and surely the Americans ought to be able to prevent the generic Bison from becoming a tradition and his bones a curiosity for museums. Something ought to be done in the same direction in our own Northwest, but at present there is little likelihood of anything of the kind being attempted.

ORANGEISM SNARLS.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the pernicious influence of the Orange faction in Ireland will not prove of sufficient potency tough little sheet to beat in controversy, but to cause trouble at a moment when the ship of state seems well before the wind, and only details of the Home Rule problem are awaiting settlement. It is hardly necessary to observe that, noisy as the lodges may he, they are assuredly powerless to do more than create a little discord and embarrass the and adjusting the affairs of Ireland. The tendency of Orangeism is. however, too notorious, its principles too bad and its spirit too fanatical to permit its evil head to be unraised during the crisis. Thus we see that the Grand Lodge of Orangemen has met at Dublin and issued a secret society. The document is highly thetorical and indulges in some very lurid phraseology. Those who may not be Orangemen are "avowed conspirators"; their " are greatly outnumbered " by the "conspirators," but they show how they "represent the industry or intelligence of

The fanaticism of the Orange faction is equalled only by their hypocrisy. They mouth about loyalty only as long as it serves their ascendancy and sectarian interests. It is a matter of history how the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland threatened and resolved in 1869 " to kick the Queen's Crown into the "Boyne," if the Protestant Church were noyed and indignant, and justly so, at the disestablished in Ireland. The Protestant Church was disestablished, and the cowards that they are did not "kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne." It is the same thing now with them over the question of establishing Home Rule.

Ireland."

And so the Orangemen continue to episcopal utterances. Strictly confidential know, the order is one from which any upon by that paper and their contents reck. now shrinks, and an ordinary Orange leasly given to the public regardless of conse. procession shows the type of memberdocuments met with the same fate. They | days when the Hagartys and Camerons were led erroncously to believe the order was respectable and useful. The order never gained any strength in England. So it is that the Orange element may, in accordance with its evil spirit, cause some unpleasantness in Ireland and England, and this "manifesto" seems clearly to indicate that the settlement of the Home Rule problem is not to be peacefully effected as far as the secret conspirators can prevent it.

> THE STAR AND MGR. FABRE'S CON-FIDENTIAL CIRCULARS.

THE Montreal Daily Star has never been remarkable for either propriety or scrupulousness in its attempts to furnish sensational news to its readers. In fact, our evening luminary has been so unprincipled and un scrupulous as to violate the rights of privacy and property so as to obtain information, to which it had no more right than the burglar and thief have to the money they steal from private coffers. We have been informed on but sufficient is known to justify the state-Daily Star has entered public printing offices where official ecclesiastical documents were being printed, and by false representations it that has long been a scandal and which secured copies of episcopal documents and at last has drawn down the condemnation of divulged their contents in the most unwar-Fanted and unauthorized manner, and the second

The Daily Star continues this disreputable game, and in its issue of last evening it makes | conduct they follow in "towting" and pro-

dirty details of some dirty scandal to which clergy of the diocese containing instructions as to the line of conduct to be pursued by questions and issues. Mgr. Fabre strictly and authoritatively enjoined upon each and every member of his clergy that under no circumstances and for no purpose or resson should they make these instructions known to the public. Surely if any document was ever confidential, and was entitled to the sacred rights of privacy and to the respect of gentlemen, that document was: but the Daily Star had no more consideration for the feeling of His Lordship, no more respect for his confidential utterances, no thief has for personal honor or property. The news was illegitimate, but it was sensational, and that was enough in the eves of the Daily Star to prompt it to do what nobody but a contemptible eavesdropper or ill-mannered accoundrel would do. All honest people should cry down such disreputable journalism. As journalists we

protest against it. The Daily Star had no excuse for publishing the contents of His Lordship's letter; it knew that it was private and confidential, for it unblushingly parades the fact that "the letter concludes by an injunction to the effect that any priest who will make known its con-' tents to any member of the daily press shall "immediately be suspended from his minis-

" terial functions." A man is very far gone when he glories in the accomplishment of an evil deed-when he is pleased with the ruin he effects. And so must the perversity of a public journal be intense and deep when it prides itself on a performance that laughs at religious authority, that violates what society holds most sacred, that is calculated to wound the feelings of a venerable and respected dignitary of the Church, and to give rise to discussions which should have no place in the public prints, and finally, that brings nothing but dishonor and discredit to the performer. If would be heartily ashamed of itself.

GHRISTMAS.

Ir was in the fourth century, after a long controversy between the Eastern and Western churches, that Julius I. fixed December 25th as the day for the celebration of the nativity of our Redeemer. Down through the centuries which have elapsed since that event no statesmen who are so ably managing Christmas Day has come, in which joyous happiness has not entered the door every well regulated Christian family, whether poor or rich. Old and young alike on that day properly strive to banish care and be happy during the festival that commemorates the birth of the Saviour of the world. It sometimes goes hard with those who cling to the notion that Christmas Day should be altogether an occasion of undisturbed quietude and of devout contemplation, to see that the popular observance is marked by feasting, good fellowship, good humor, and the giving of gifts.

Such persons do not understand the human heart, nor do they understand the true economy of religion. All the forms of the day's celebrations are protestations against selfishness. On that day the Child was born at Bethlehem who preached a gospel that has brought comfort and solace to the hearts of countless millions. It is on Christmas that theinjunction to "love thy neighbor as thy self" ought to be remembered, and in loving deeds be put into full practical operation by every man, woman and child. The fundamental principle of the Christian religion is exemplified in the gift, and the sweetest gift before God and man is the gift to the indigent, to those who expect and hope for nothwould be refreshed, how much sorrow would ! be assuaged, how much hunger would be ppeased, if cach one of us would but lay aside some portion out of what we have and devote it to the relief of the sick, the unfortunate and the poor. These gifts would be equal to the frankincense and myrrh which the Kings brought from the East to offer the new-born Babe at Bethlehem. Those who have no opportunity to seek out the poor and sick, may send their societics that exist in every section of the city. The St. Vincent de Paul's Society in the several parishes is an especially trustworthy channel through which to transmit offerings, whether of money, food or raiment, as it is their particular duty to investigate and seek out the persons and families who are victims of sickness and poverty. This exercise of charity cannot but increase the charm, the pleasure and the sweetness which, we hope, the Christmastide of 1885 brings in happy abundance to the hearts and homes of all our readers.

THE LEGAL FRATERNITY.

to enlarge upon the nature of these rumors. a learned judge. Lawyers in small practice are in many cases obtaining a bad name for the profession in consequence of the line of

most strictly confidential nature with the has been known to go to small tradesmen same utter recklessness and disregard of con- and make terms with them as to collecting whose judgment we have followed when His sequences as if it were engaged in relating the uncertain debts, taking half the cost if suc- Grace said in his manifesto :cessful and nothing if the reverse. This is it is so accustomed. His Lordship Bishop constructive "maintenance," or champerty Fabre had addressed a circular letter to the according to one authority, and hence an offence in the eyes of the law. Others endeavor to promote the most vexathem in regard to certain delicate tious litigation by means that deserve the strongest and most uncompromising opposition and condemnation. The particular case to which Judge Doherty referred is mentioned in our columns elsewhere. His Honor warned these practitioners that their conduct was becoming notorious and that the profession could not be brought into disrepute by them, and that the flagrant breaches of professional conduct which were becoming so numerons would compel the taking of measures to put an end to the scandal. We rejoice that Judge Doherty has more idea of what common decency and spoken out. The profession needs a warning, honesty exacted, than the blackguard or and it is to be hoped that it will not be lost upon those whose professional conduct has been of a decidedly loose order.

A PETITION FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE people of Newfoundland are also getting tired of Orange domination and ascendancy. They have set themselves the task of driving Orangeism from places of public trust and power, and have invoked the aid of the Imperial anthorities to accomplish their praiseworthy object. The St. Johu's correspondent of the Gazette writes that already two large mass meetings have been held "to petition His Excellency the administrator of the Government to remove the Hon. J. L. Winter from the office of Attorney General, which he now holds. The grounds on which such a request is founded are that Mr. Winter is grand master of the Orange associon in Newfound. land-that in that capacity he issued a manifesto to Orangemen in which he called for "vengeance" on the Harbor Grace prisoners, whom as attorney general, he is now to prosecute.' Other reasons are alleged against Mr. Winter's continuance in office. An immense gathering took place, and the meeting was addressed by several Roman Catholic clergymen and others. A deputation was appointed to wait on the administration the Daily Star was not so unprincipled it to present the resolutions adopted at the meeting. His Excellency received the deputation with all due courtery, but replied that he had no power to do as they requested, but would willingly transmit their petition to the Imperial authorities. Accordingly a petition to the above effect has been very numerously signed and will be forwarded to the Colonial office."

THE BRIGADE STAFF.

A good deal of speculation is being indulged in concerning the Brigade Staff in this district. It is thought the Government may order a change of quarters next year, and a new D.A.G. will arrive. All the military of the district and his many friends, however, will deeply regret the departure of the disacant, and the explicants are numerous, and influence in various quarters is being freely used on their suggest that in filling the post the militia important arm of the service -the cavalry-is not sufficiently considered. Our artillery has accomplished officers to supervise it. The Royal Military College supplies from its staff engineers for instruction and inspection. But when it comes to the cavalry, in the majority of cases it seems that an infantry officer is good enough to go through the form of riding down the executed movements, and paying the customary concluding compliments. It seem to us and the vacancy now existing in the Montreal district will permit a reform in this direction being inaugurated.

THE DEVIL QUOTING SCRIPTURE.

The Orange Tory administration at Ottawa must indeed be laboring under very grave disabilities when it gets its organs to cry to and the relations between the governing and the governed.

They tell the Catholics that it is pure re the Dominion should, in consequence, prevent; the overthrow of Sir John's Government. attention of the General Council of the Bar | and is not proved. A theologian as well as of the legal profession. It is not necessary of it trying to prove that the overthrow of rebellion. Therefore, the conclusion drawn effrontery!

"I will not dissemble that the "pain I have experienced since "the beginning of our troubles, "instead of being relieved, was "greatly increased during the last "three weeks. I am not making "allusion to a movement which would be only political and kept "Within the limits, already so broad, of the constitution. Let those who have a vote to give, " whether in parliament or on the "hustings, weigh all according to "their innest conscience, and in "the balance of their love of "country, and then let them vote according to their convictions; such is their right and their

GENEROUS ASSISTANCE FOR

IRELAND. Greater activity than ever is manifested i Irish-American circles to swell the contributions to the National Funds, which are the sinews of Ireland's political warfare against England for the acquisition of her legislative independence. The wealthy Irishmen are taking a more prominent part in this patrictic work than has hitherto characterized them, In many of the large American cities the leading Irish bankers, merchants, public and professional men are forming special committees, outside the regular organizations, to advance the cause.

In New York the well known banker Eugene Kelly, has set himself the tack of collecting one hundred thousand dollars for Mr. Parnell and his party; associated with him are some fifty of Gotham's most influential and wealthy citizens. At a reunion of these gentlemen Mr. Kelly showed how Americans especially telt the importance of self-government for the Irish. Statistics proved conclusively that England's administration of Ireland's affairs, with its rack-renting abomination, exacted besides a heavy taxation, about \$25,000,000 annually in excess of the producing capacity of the land, and the deticiency had to be made up by the working men and women of the United States, and was consequently a continual tax on the Irish labor in America. Mr. Kelly urged in consequence that it is the duty of every freeman of this continent to recognize by practical pecuniary help Ireland's present struggle. It is a constitutional and lawful method to secure self-government for a misgoverned liament, and appeal to the people before land. To answer the appeal will violate no another session are not worthy of serious conprinciple of international law or comity. It is simply aiding an effort to secure to Irishmen rights accorded to man by the unwritten when it talks about "smashing the law of humanity.

Ireland only demands what is already enjoyed by Canada and Australia, viz., an Irish government in accordance with the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the people, carried into effect by a parliament and university solely and directly responsible to the people. To push and enforce that demand Ireland has elected, as her representatives in the British Parliament, tried and true men, the best she could produce, not in tinguished soldier who now occupies that aristocracy, snobbery or riches, but in intelposition. But the Brigade Majorship is lect, patriotism, courage and virtue; and she has given them as their leader a chief of marked ability and resolution.

This full and loyal representation of the behalf. As to the fitness of the gentlemen | Irish people in Westminster, supported as it whose names are mentioned as candidates ought to be by the munificence of the Irish we have nothing to say, but we venture to abroad, will ultimately insure a final solution to the fundamental question, underlying all authorities should endeavor to supply a want | discontent and ill-temper on bo.h sides of the long felt and always neglected. The very channel, and thus an end will forever he made of the prepressible conflict between Ireland and England, that has for centuries attracted the attention of the world.

Mr. Parnell and his party have surmounted

extraordinary obstacles in the recent Parliamentary contest: but it must not be forgotten that the cause of Home Rule labors under graver difficulties than those which are met with at the polls. As the members of the ranks, looking at a few often indifferently | British Parliament receive no salary, many of the able and eloquent Irish representatives would be unable to bear ing. How many heavy and suffering hearts that each brigade staff should have at least the expense of constant living in one competent cavalry officer attached to it, London during long sessions, unless they were promptly and generously aided by the contributions of those who believe in Ireland's claims for justice and fair play. The members of Legislatures in every other country are cutitled to and receive compensation for their services, the aim and result of this provision being to throw open public functions to those who are not wealthy as well as to the rich. Without a guarantee that a religion and to the Catholic Church for help. | representative's means of livelihood shall not offerings to any of the many charitable | The Orange and Tory organs, such as the | be sacrificed, the concessions to the masses Toronto Mail and the Montreal Gazette, are of the people of the right to vote actually preaching to the Catholics of the and be voted for, is nothing but a Dominion about certain points of Catholic mockery. That is why England's progress doctrine regarding the question of authority toward democracy has been so slow and is yet largely retarded. This obstacle, as far as Ireland is concerned, can only be surmounted by a generous continuance of financial aid to volt, rebellion, revolution, and all such rub the Irish tender and his gellant party. The bish, to try and oust Sir John and his party New York Sun has nobly volunteered to lend from the Treasury benches at Ottawa, and its assistance in the accomplishment of the that as it is a rule of the Church to avoid object and for that purpose has opened a subrevolt and rebellion, the Catholic voters of scription list in its columns. Our esteemed contemporary in announcing its action remarks that the Torics are mistaken when they Syllogisms such as that don't count take for granted that Americans fail to un-Rumors have of late been numerous as to in theology, for the simple reason derstand the situation, or mean to check at grave matters which are likely to occupy the that the important premise is false such a crisis the generous outflow of assistance without which the Parliamentary agitaconcerning irregularities committed by some a politician would have a pretty tough time tion of Home Rule would be hopeless. Americans know well that of the eighty-six Sir John Macdonald amounted to revolt and Nationalist members the great majority are poor men, whose own existence and the the best and most reliable authority that the ment of a court official that "disrobing may by the Orange and Tory organs to support maintenance of their femilies depend upon be a word understood by certain persons Sir John is unwarranted. The Mail and their ceaseless labors in their several trades before long." But there is another matter | Gazette have the boney cheek to quote the En- and callings. They believe that the laborer cyclical Immortale Dei of Leo XIII., and to tell | for Ireland is worthy of his hire, and they the Catholics that this Papal document urges | are resolved that his hire shall be forth-Catholics to support Sir John in the present coming. Neither will they suffer Mr. crisis. That is what we call an extravagant | Parnell's arm to be paralyzed by the fear that a sudden dissolution might under the delusion that they are imbibing The voice of the Church has been already force him unprepared into another and some "pure French Cognac" to be informed

Mgr. Tache is the Bishop who has spoken and box. Never, indeed, was liberal pecuniary assistance so indispensable to the Nationalist cause as it is now, and therefore it is that we appeal to the ardent friends of Ireland who read the Sun. We repeat that any contributions sent to us will be credited in our columns to the denor's name and forwarded to the custodians of the Parnell Parliamentary Fund, now in process of zealous collection in this city."

NOT TO SERVE POLITICAL PURPOSES.

YESTERDAY in the Catholic churches and chapels of the diocese of Montreal a pastoral letter from His Lordship Bishcp Fabre was read, giving authoritative communication of Pope Leo's Encyclical, Immortale Dei, to the faithful under his jurisdiction. We have already given to our readers an unabridged coroduction of that most important pronouncement of His Holiness on the Constitution of Christian States and Society. To day we give in another column a full report of His Lordship's Mandement. At the Cathedral the Vicar-General of the diocese, Rev. Father Marechal, closed the reading of the Episcopal document with an observation which has an important bearing upon the aim and object of His Lordship's utterance. The vicar-general said that he had received formal instructions and authorization from Mgr. Fabre to warn the faithful and all concerned that the Mandement was not intended to have any political effect, that no political party should make use of His Lordship's utterances so as to tell against or injure another political party, and that any attempt to do so would meet with His Lordship's disapprobation. The Bishop, said the vicar-general, had no intention nor any desire that political capital should be made out of what was contained in his Pastoral Letter.

DISCORD AMONG THE ORGANS.

THE Government organ in the East is not in accord with the Government organ in the

The Toronto Mail last week warned the Tories to prepare for action, as the present parliament could no longer exist and under the circumstances should dissolve.

The Montreal Gazette begs to uiffer with the Mail, and to say, with very little regard for its confrere's intelligence and sensitiveness, that the rumors of a dissolution of Parsideration. The Mail is only worthy of serious consideration and hearty approval confederation into its original fragments," or when it threatens to "recouguer this Province and abolish all the civil and religious rights guaranteed by treaty." When the Mail gets on that high horse the Gazette falls in adoration at its hoofs and sings amen to the fiery tirades of the Orange jockey. But when the Mail is brought back to its sober senses, and is made to realize the breach in the Tory ranks and wants to seek shelter comfort and strength in a dissolution, the Gazette parts company with it, and goes so far as to say that the Mail's statements on the subject are not worthy of serious consideration. The Government organs would be able to present a bolder front if they showed more unanimity in their views and more respect for one another.

POPE LEO ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Pope Leo XIII, has addressed a letter to the Catholic hierarchy of England on the subject of Christian education. The Holy Father commends the vigilance of the clergy and laity in looking after the religious training of the Catholic children, and strongly approves of the system of parochial schools as established in America. His Holiness warns Catholic parents against sending their children to schools where they cannot receive religious instruction, upon which the healthy condition of society depends. The words of the Pope on this question are of the utmost importance and weight, His Holiness urges particularly that; "in these days, when the tender age of childhood is tempted on every side by so many and various dangers, hardly anything can be imagined more fitting than the union with literary instruction of sound teaching in faith and morals. For this reason we have more than once said that we strongly approved of the voluntary schools which, by the work and liberality of private individuals, have been established in America and elsewhere, We desire their number increased as much as possible. We ourselves, seeing the condition of things in this city, continue, with the greatest effort and at great cost, to provide an abundance of such schools for the children of Rome. For it is in and by such schools that the Catholic faith, our greatest and best inheritance, is preserved whole and entire. In these schools the liberty of parents is respected, and what is most needed. especially in the prevailing license of opinion and of action, it is by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the State; for there is no better citizen than the man who has believed and practised the Christian faith from his childhood.

The future condition of the State depends upon the early training of the children; the wisdom of our forefathers and the very foundations of the State are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children

brought up without religious education. You see, therefore, venerable brothren. with what earnest forethought parents must beware of intrusting their children to schools in which they cannot receive religious teaching."

BRANDY OF THE PERIOD.

People sometimes think they drink brandy, but it may be interesting for those who labor Germans and Hebrews and Americans are a revelation of Episcopal instructions of the law heard directly on the question at issue, and more violent struggle at the ballot that the article in question has almost ceased

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