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Correspondence intended for publication, as constant as that having reference to business.

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LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION, Apostolic Delegation. Ottawa, June 13 h, 1905. To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD,

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Lyndon Ont.

My Dear Sir;—Since coming to Canada I have been a reader of your paper. I have noted with satisfaction that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all, that it is insued with a strong Catholic sprip. It is trenuously defends Catholic principles and rights, and stands tirmly by the teachings and suthority of the Church, at the same time promoting the best interests of the country. Following these lines it has done a great deal of good for the welfare of religion and country, and it will do more and more, and its wholesome influence reaches more Catholic homes.

omes
I therefore, earnestly recommend it to Cath-lic families. I therefore, carnesty feterines, oile families.

With my blessing on your work, and best wishes for its continued success.

Yours very sincerely in Christ, Yours very sincerely in Christ, Donatus, Archishop of Ephesus, Apostolic Delegate.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD.
London, Ont:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD.
and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholicepirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend to the faithful.
Biessing you and wishing you success,
Balleye me to remain.
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ

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ONDON, SATURDAY, AUG 5, 1905.

THE FRENCH SEPARATION BILL.

The Rouvier ministry in France has succeeded in having the bill for the separation of Church from State passed by the Chamber of Deputies, but by so small a majority that it might well pause before pushing it further in the face of the determined opposition it has met on the eve of a general election. The ayes on the final passage of the bill were 341, the nays 323, the majority being but 18 in a house of 664 members. In any other country following constitutional methods, such a majority would not be regarded as

sufficient to justify the forcing of a measure of such supreme importance, but in France the case may be different, and it is still to be seen what course will be followed.

The Bill is now being considered by

the Senate, and is meeting with as determined an opposition there as was ever given it in the Lower House. We may well ask, "Will it survive the ordeal?" But it is much easier to ask than to answer this question. It is highly probable that with so close a vote as was given by the Chamber of Deputies, with all the influence of the Government in favor of the Bill, the Senate will feel itself impelled to change it materially, so that it may have to come back to the Chamber to pass the ordeal of that body once more, with the chance that the Senate's amendments may not be acceptable.

It was the intention of M. Combes, when his Bill was brought forward, to use it for the destruction of religion; and though Premier Rouvier's Bill was somewhat more m derate, the same purpose was well kept in view.

But, to the astonishment of the Government, this purpose has been thwarted by the Chamber. It was proposed practically to confiscate the Churches. Article 11 of the Bill required that the local associations of worship, which are practically to con trol the Church buildings and admin ister the funds of the Churches, should pay a rental for a given time, after which they should be at the disposal of the communes, to be sold for communal use. But M. Flacdin eloquently pointed out that the people are at tached to their churches by ties of the strongest nature, and that it would be an outrage to deprive them of their use for the purpose of worship. He appealed most strongly to the Chamber not to perpetrate this outrage, and in spite of the desire of the Government that the clause should stand, the Chamber voted that the local Associations of worship should have the use of the Churches gratuitously. Thus, on this important point the Government was actually defeated, and accepted its defeat with awkward grace, changing the Bill so as to make it affirm that the ecclesiastical bailtings are State property; but that nevertheless the local associations shall have free use of a fool's statement, for no priest does

them for the present. Thus the Catholic people of France will not be deprived of the use of the Church buildings. What the outcome of this will be it is difficult to say, but, at all events, for the present the people will not be deprived of their Churches, nor will they have to pay for their use, as was intended. By this change the measure becomes much less drastic than it was as originally framed. The final settlement of the question will be delayed, at all events, until the people shall have had once more an opportunity to express their wishes on the matter, and from present signs of the times, we may perhaps be safe in affirming that the wedge has been introduced which will yet overthrow the irreligious designs of the framers of the Bill, which will certainly not now enslave the Church to the extent which was intended. At least there will be another election before this can be done, and it is not impossible, nor even improbable, that the election will be held

The Senate has appointed a special committee to consider the provisions of the bill and their effects. This seems to betoken that it is not disposed to accept it from the hands of the Chamber without serious amendment, and that there may be between the two Chambers serious differences of opinion, and the result of these differences may be to relegate the matter to a new Chamber of Deputies and a new Government.

before there can be an agreement

Chamber in regard to the extent of the

PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

There is no sense in the agitation which has been raised from time to time in certain localities to have priests sent to them of the nationality of the parishioners. It is, of course, necessary that as far as possible priests capable of instructing the people committed to their pastoral charge should be sent to each parish, but this is a matter which every Bishop will take care of according to the wants of each parish, and the ability of the clergy at his disposal to speak the languages of the various parishes in each diocese. The same gospel and the same doctrine are taught by priests of every nationality, whether German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, Belgian, Greek, Syriac, Japanese or Chinese throughout the world, and the nationality of the priest is altogether a minor consider ation, which should be put out of the account provided the priest is able to give all necessary instruction in the language of the great majority of his people.

There must always be a limit to the number of languages which one man may acquire, and the priest is necessarily subject to this law of nature, like other men. Nevertheless, most priests know fairly well one or two languages besides his native tongue, and some know very well several languages. This is all that can be expected, and it remains for the Bishop to supply the parishes of his diocese with priests who are able to meet the wants of the people to the best of his ability from the priests who are laboring within his jurisdiction; and this he always endeavors to do. A French congregation does not necessarily require a French priest, but should be satisfied with a priest of any nationality who speaks French. So also an English or German congregation should not require that the priests supplied to them should be of their nationality, which cannot always be done, as the needs of other parts of the diocese are to be met as well as o' the parishes which are so exacting. In truth, it frequently happens that the parishes which are most exorbitant in their demands are the least deserving

of any special favors. We have an example of this in the neighboring diocese of Detroit, where a certain discontented faction have by agitation succeeded in bringing over a majority of the people to oppose their pastor so far as to have asked the Bishop to remove him and give them another priest. It is admitted that the priest complained of is a zealous worker for religion, and that he has taken great pains to promote devotion among his people, but by gossip and spiteful detraction and calumny, the rebellious parishioners have raised a factious spirit throughout the parish. The priest in this instance as we understand s of their nationality, who are Poles; this point is, however, of small import ance to the merits of the case; but he is not of their district in Poland, and they have imported into their American home the jealousies and personal dis likes of their native land.

There is no real charge against the priest touching either his orthodoxy, good morals, or zeal for religion; but some ridiculous charges have been trumped up to the effect that he bungles the ceremonies of the Mass and does not preach as well as some of his neigh boring priests.

The bungling of the Mass is evidently

this, and it is at all events a matter for the judgment of the Bishop and not of the congregation to decide.

St. Paul, during his journeyings to organize the churches of the cities of Asia, called together the ancients of the Church, who in obedience to this call came to Ephesus, where the great apostle, addressing them, admoni-hed them to administer faithfully the affairs of the Church, saying :

"Take heed to yourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishops to rule the Church of God which He hath purchased with His own blood." xx., 28.)

We will not here enter upon the dis cussion of the point whether the word Bishop was restricted, when this was written, to the episcopal order, but it is certain that it was not the intention of Christ to confer upon the congrega tion of the people the right to rule the Church and its pastors, for it was upon the hierarchy of the Church, and especially on the Pope and Bishops, that this authority to rule the Church of reached between the Senate and the God was conferred.

Bishop Foley has made use of the authority of his sacred office to enforce obedience on the rebellious congregation referred to above, and very properly so, as in rebelling against his authority they are rebels against God. St. Hedwig's Church, where the rebellion has occurred, has been placed under interdict, and is now closed.

It is long since we have known that any congregation has carried its virulence and violence so far as this one and as to have brought upon itself so severe a punishment : but we have known instances of incipient rebellion to occur in many places from time to time. The renedy against such a result is for good Catholics to repudiate the leadership of noisy demagogues who do nothing for religion, and in most instances have done nothing except to create disturbance, and to destroy the faith and devotion of good Catholics. Catholics should be on their guard against the craftiness and wiles of such people. The Church would be better off without them than it is with them. They are the " puffed up " people of whom St. Paul speaks in Cor. v. 2-7, and who deserve " to be delivered to Satan for the destruction of the flesh that the spirit may be saved in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. Know you not that a little leaven corrupteth the whole mass : Purge out the old leaven that you may be a new mass. As you are unleavened . . take away the evil one from among yourselves."

ANOTHER MILITARY FREAK.

M. Berteaux, the French Minister of War, has astonished the world by issuing an Iconoclastic order abolishing the use of the drum in the French Army. Some of the ministerialist papers support him in this, but others regard the move as a most imprudent one. One paper says, "the drum in modern armies is an anachronism and should b abolished in spite of the sentimental pang its disappearance may cause."

Sentiment, after all, should not b despised in considering what is the proper equipment of an army, for there is no doubt that sentiment goes very far towards keeping up the courage of the men engaged in military life, and it has always been held that the drum is one of the most inspiring of martial musical instruments. We do not pre tend or assume to be military critics, but we cannot help being of the opinion that M. Berteaux is making a ser ious mistake. It was a worse mistake indeed, which was made by his predecessor, General Andre, who in stituted the spy system against officers who practiced religious works because religion is the most inspiring of all motives for the attainment of the highest patriotism and courage; but the drum has certainly been esteemed as a powerful incentive to bravery in actual conflict, when the battle is at its height.

If this view is correct, as we believe it to be, M. Berteaux's mistake in likely to prove disastrous on many as important eccasion.

Our opinion is borne out by many officers in the American army, and i is said on good authority that mili tary men at Washington and in London are agreed that the drum is a great inspirer of military ardor.

Col. Stuart, of the Second Illinois regiment, speaking on this subject, said few days ago:

"Take the drum from American soldiers? Why not play Hamlet, then without Hamlet, or give us Scottish songs without Burns? The drums and bugles are inspirations."

But the Communications and But the Communications are inspirations."

But the Republican rulers of Franc have ideas of their own. They are always for doing something to make them selves ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Admiral Pelletan and General Andre were remarkable in this respect. They proved by divers nonsensical acts their want of common sense in the administration of their

haps M. Berteaux is somewhat of the same kind of man. If this be so, blame must be attached to M. Rouvier, as well as M. Combes for incapacity in the selection of colleagues.

The errors of M. Combes' colleagues forced his resignation before he could get the Concordat abolished, and perhaps M. Rouvier's errors may have a similar result at the present critical measure as the overturning of the traditions of more than a thousand years ought not to be forced on the very eve of a general election; and this applies equally to the cases of Concordat and drum.

The following expression of opinion by General Chaffee, though not written with reference to the present occasion, is well worth consideration :

" Music of any kind has a wonderful Music of any kind has a wonderful effect on the morale of men going into battle. The long roll of the drums, the blare of the trumpets, the music of a band are reviving. Men who have hitherto hesitated gain new courage, and the regiments swing into their work strong with valor.'

France has herself experienced this and it has even been asserted that the great victory of Lodi was secured by a judicious use of the drum at the criti-

ANOTHER FAITH HEALING TRAGEDY.

We have to record another case of Faith Healing or Christian Science malpractice which is being investigated by Dr. A. T. Stole of Shelburne, coroner for the County of Dufferin, Ont. A bright little girl of two years of age, the daughter of Mr. H. Skace, of Melancthon, a member of a sect calling itself the "Evening Lights," be came seriously ill a few days ago, being afflicted apparently with pneumonia or diphtheria. The child grew worse from day to day, and Dr. Martin of Dundalk was summoned by a neighbor, but when he called and offered to prescribe medicine, the parents refused, as they put all their confidence in Christian Science methods. The child died on Friday, July 21st. As in other similar instances, it is believed that if the doctor's advice had been taken the child's life would have been saved. The neighbors are very indignant at the neglect of the parents to use the ordinary precautions. Even they are said to have refused to apply a mustard plaster, as advised by the physician.

This is another case to be added to the long list of negligences on the part of so called Christian Scientists or Faith Healers, to use the ordinary remedies for serious illness, death being the re sult to the little patient who was, of course, unable to speak for herself.

The Christian Scientists of Toronto have expressed themselves as very much offended that the malpractice of the Evening Lights of Dufferin should be attributed to them, as they have no connection with the Evening Lights. This may be true, so far that the two sects may be quite distinct as a matter of fact : but their theory is practically the same, and if wrong in one case it cannot be right in the other. Mrs. Eddy is not so hedged around by divinity that her theories are superior to those of other faith healing sects which act on the same principles as herself. If a philosophical theory be without the actual pre-existing germs correct, it does not become wrong because of the personality of the individual who is at its head: neither does a wrong theory become divine by being held by Mrs. Eddy. It is a human affair in both instances, and must be judged in both by the same standards of truth and error. Besides, Mrs. Eddy's theories have results quite the same with those of the Evening Light fanatics, and all may be safely judged by the same standards.

"THE WHITEMAN'S GRAVE."

Elsewhere in the present issue of THE RECORD will be found a most interesting sketch of "Catholicity in Africa "-especially that Africa which Catholic Church can be found such tained in the radium itself. utter abnegation of self as is exemplified by these men and women who go into this land of death with their lives literally in their hands-knowing full well that their doom in this world is a foregone conclusion, but, fortified by Faith, encouraged by the sure hope of an eternal reward, and urged on by charity, they abandon the world and its vanities to go into the " jaws of death," where "the harvest is plentiful but the laborers are few." Where outside of the Catholic Church can a parallel be found?

The graves of the African Mission Fathers dot the deadly fever stricken coast. So deadly is the climate that the average life of the missionary is only two years and ten months; that of proved that by certain combinations of the sisters has reached four years; the existing matter life of some kind could average age of the priests who suc. be produced, the necessity of a Great until a bond to keep the peace is given-

years, and that of the sisters twentyeight, says Rev. Father O'Sullivan. Farther on, speaking of himself, he adds: "I should long since have been sent to West Africa. I was sent to labor in our Egyptian missions immediately after my ordination in 1885. In the Nile valley, the climate, though in tensely hot for the greater part of the year, is not unhealthy. This accounts noment. At all events, so important for my being one of the few members of our Society whom Africa has permitted to reach the age of forty seven years."

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

The discovery of radium, a recently discovered metal which is found only in exceedingly small quantities, has produced an expected revolution in scientific theory. It has been hitherto unknown that a substance should produce heat without being itself substantially destroyed by combustion, but radium even in very small quantities emits heat indefinitely, so far as can be ascertained, and is yet not changed in its character, nor is its quantity diminished appreciatively.

But within the last few weeks Professor John Butler Burke of the famous Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, England, has greatly surprised the scientific world by announcing that he has almost certainly discovered a pro duct of radium which has the characteristics of living bacteria, to which he has given the name of radiobes. He is almost led to the conclusion that by virtue of the action of radium, spon-

taneous generation is possible. Mr. Burke is not the first who has supposed that he has discovered the origin of life independently of its created germs as Pfluger many years ago declared that the chemical principle known as cytnogen contains the elements of life, and Mr. Burke's experiments were made ten years ago with cytnogen which he tried to grow in various culture media without result. He observed, however, that radium in contact with sterilized bouillon in test tubes produced minute globular growth which being further operated upon and examined under a microscope of high power revealed indications of growth and segregation. Dr. Saleeby, who is known in

America as a distinguished scientific writer, states that Professor Burke's discovery was made while he was seeking to ascertain whether radium could so alter the chemical properties of certain organic substances as to pro duce unstable (or changeable) molecular aggregates. He used gelatine and ra dium, and so remarkable was the result that he set to work to devise a series of experiments to check and amplify it. He at last obtained forms which re sembled bacteria or germs of life differ-

ing from all known forms. We cannot conceive nor do we be lieve that generation of any forms of life can be produced by any such experiments as the professor has made, though we see no reason to deny or doubt absolutely the truth of the experiments he has made, and which he

has announced. It has hitherto been maintained by scientists without exception that there is not and cannot be any spontaneous generation: that is to say, any generation of either animal or vegetable life it is certainly too early to jump at the conclusion that Professor Burke has produced such germs before it is proved that the germs he is supposed to have brought into existence by chemical means become undoubted living beings, which has not as yet been the case, and which we believe will never be the case.

In fact, the professor himself goes no further than to assert that they "resemble living beings, and suggest vitality."

Professor Woodhead, who also examined the objects produced, declared that they are not the germs of living beings but crystalized forms, though they differ from all forms of crystal hitherto has been so aptly styled "the White- known to scientific investigators. This man's Grave." The narrative, whilst is most probably the truth of the case, being pathetically interesting, suggests | though other scientific observers have the query where else than in the supposed that they were germs con-

The difficulty of drawing any positive conclusion from the facts so far discovered will be understood when we mention that the largest of these sup posed bacteria is one sixty thousandth of an inch in size, and becomes visible only through a powerful microscope, and the smallest are only just visible even with the aid of such a microscope.

The greatest danger which arises from such investigations as that of Pro fessor Burke is that sciolists, or halflearned persons who readily accept any preposterous theory which may be put forward with a show of learring, are apt to draw the inference that there is no need of a Creator or Great First Cause of all things. But even if it were respective military charges, and per- cumbed to the climate has been thirty First Cause would not be lessened to He thus becomes responsible to his

the least degree. The existing matter which should possess such potencies as to produce the wonderful effects described, must itself come from the Great First Cause of these potencies, and in any case that Great First Cause must be God. We do not know the limit of man's

future discoveries as the result of scientific investigation, but we know as a certainty that his knowledge of the secrets of creation will always be limited. Whatever discoveries may be made in the future will only be so much added to finite knowledge, and the sum of all will still be only finite. There will always still be an infinity of knowledge unattained by man - but the Great First Cause Who is the Author of all can alone possess the full knowledge of all things, not only of that which has been attained and which is attainable by man, but also of that infinitude of knowledge which man can never acquire. The Great First Cause which has brought into existence the matter whose wonderful properties are daily becoming better known to man must be infin. ite in power as well as in knowledge or wisdom: that is, He must be Omnipotent as well as Omniscient, and the principle of all perfections, possible as well as existent. He must possess these perfections, otherwise He could not confer or produce them in other beings. These perfections from their nature can belong only to a personal Being, and such a Being, infinite in perfection. is what we mean when we use the name God. The more man discovers, the stronger will be our reasons for believing in God as a real and personal Being, the Creator and Preserver of the universe.

We have stated our conviction that Professor Burke's discoveries will not prove man's power to produce life, Scientific theories have frequently been overthrown by later discoveries, even in instances when they seemed to have been almost demonstrated. This was the case with the Newtonian theory of light which was known as the corpuscular theory. But, in the case of Professor Burke's discovery, it is fully admitted that the facts do not justify a positive conclusion on the subject. It would, therefore, be very unsafe for us to draw a more positive conclusion than the Professor himself has thought it wise to do.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. McAdoo, the Police Commissioner of New York, announces that crimes of every kind are becoming more and more frequent from year to year throughout the United States, and makes a strong and earnest appeal to the people to check this terrible condition of the country. Murler, he says, is the special national crime. It is well known that divorces are fearfully common, 60,000 per annum being a moderate statement of the number of divorces granted. Race suicide is also very common, but frequent as these crimes are, a brutal murder creates much more horror throughout the country than a large number of divorces would do, hence when we are told that in the year 1903 there were 8,976 murders reported by the police, and that in proportion to the population of the kind of life to be produced, and this number is greater than that of any other civilized country, except Russia, the nation is placed in a very unfavorable light before the world. But the number of murderous as-

> saults, where serious injury is inflicted by knives and bullets, is certainly much greater, say seven or eight times as many as that of the actual muriers, which fact shows to what a degree human life is endangered through lawlessness. There are besides murders of which the public and the police know nothing. Mr. McAdoo is of opinion that this year the record of murders will be much larger than in any previous year, a fact which will prove that the cause of this contempt of law is one which lasts. What may it be? It is evident that it is something which is firmly fixed in the American personality, and that the lapse of time fixes it more and more decisively. We cannot imagine any other reason for this than the godless system of education in vogue in the country, and we fear that Canada will suffer from a sim. ilar cause when the circumstances which have hitherto operated as a check thereto shall have passed away.

Mr. McAdoo tells us that the existing laws of the United States would operate as a sufficient check if they vere enforced. We fear that this view of the case is too roseate. Civil law without religious conviction will not suffice for the inculcation of Christian morals.

Mr. McAdoo says the best local laws for the prevention of crimes against the person exist in the District of Columbia. There no person may carry deadly weapons without a permit, and a permit will not be granted to any man

bondsmen for his future con they insist upon his due obse the laws of the country. Als son can sell deadly weapon keeping a record of the tr with the names of the purch reports of such transaction made every month, under or the authorities, under penal and forfeiture of the licen The penalty for giving or lea to minors in also a deterren ing of fine and imprisonme are undoubtedly good laws they go; but they need to by religious education in t

AUGUST 5, 1905.

We give above Mr. McA ment that the murders in bered 8,976. In 1904 they what short of this, being 8,4 by the police; but even thi larger than those of Gre Germany, France, Irela Austria, and Spain combine Education is undoubted thing, and the fact that God man with a capacity for le proof that this capacity sh tivated for the betterment dition of the human race should not forget the ter the Iron Duke of Wellingto cation without religion only clever devils."

which is the only thing whi

sure respect for the moral

Christianity teaches.

Christian education in schools is the only thin really check the evil of McAdoo complains.

ITALIAN ELECT

The letter of Pope Pin Bishops of Italy, giving les lies to participate in Itali has already had a great termining the future Gove country. The municipal e place in Rome on July 3 sult that the Conservativ elected as a whole by three thousand out of se sand votes cast. The Con Moderates united with t against the so called Liber cals, carrying the city l thus routing the Socialist cal parties, who have hith to make a great showing the reason that in obe mandate of Pope Pius IX. was maintained by Leo XI

olics abstained from votin

sally expected, will go

The new state of affair

smoothing the relations Government and the Chr perhaps, end in complete We do not venture to p terms such a reconcili effected, but public opinio belief that this reconc far off, and that the tern favorable to religion th expected outside of Ital interest both of religio Government that the Anarchistic party shou and that the hostile atti and State toward each undergo a change. Ne report which has been published in the form from Rome, to the effect tended that the Holy F Castle Gondolpho to season, bas been auth tradicted. The Holy present intention of pu the Vatican imprisonm the Vatican. This repo invented by friends of to make it appear tha intends to condone unc appliation of the Church

CATHOLICITY II Rev. D. J. O'Sull with the Catholic missi in Australia, and thus

being done among th

ernment.

The order to which ated at Lyons, France fifties. It was founded whose heroic death coast has passed p modern African history founder of the African is worthily and provid by the present So Very Rev. Aug is venerable and i This venerable and iastic, for many years nent figure in the miss in France, has govern ion with remarkable cess for a period of for THE AVERAGE LIFE OF

century ago he saw t ginning of the work. eminary at Lyons the "White Man been deadly to the ra missionaries. The African Mission Fath ly fever striken coathe climate that the missionary priest is o ten months; that o reached four years; the priests who su climate has been that of the Sisters to

He resides at Lyo