days. The consequence is that the young Catholics of our day are very ill informed about the dogmas and his-

of their own religion. It is a matter of personal observation with me, from intercourse with non-Catholics, that they have a great desire to learn the truth concerning the Catholic religion. But their minds have been so prejudiced by so called expriests and ex nurs, and by the writings of such individuals as the late Chiniquiy and Maria Menk, that they will not read Catholic papers or Catholic survey of any description. olic works of any description. This prejudice against the Catholic people greatly handicaps them, even in their ordinary pursuits.

The only way to overcome this condition of things is to adopt some plan by which the greater portion of the Eaglish speaking people can be effect-ually reached and shown exactly what Catholic doctrine is, and Catholic people all over the world be-lieve. In every portion of the English-speaking world there are so called non-sectarian English newspapers which are circulated amongst, and read by Catholics as well as non-Catholics, clergymen as well as laymen. Now, if in all such communities the parish priest would form a small committee of the leading and most influential Cath olic laymen to wait upon the proprietors of these papers and induce them explanations of Catholic doctrine made by the proper authori-ties and written in a spirit of conciliation rather than of controversy, these explanations would reach and be eager ly read by all classes and sects, and the seed thus sown would not fail to bear abundant fruit.

What is needed is to have the real true belief of Catholics known to the world, instead of having the fiction and calumnies of a Chiniquy or a Monk pass amongst non Catholics for doctrines of our Church.

The Catholic press might at the who in a great many instances know imost as little about their religion as those who are not within the pale of

the Church. The newspapers could easily be induced to allow these explanations to be published, as the interest aroused would help to increase the circulation

of the papers. Now. Mr. Editor, as this is a matter which grows every day more im-portant to our Church and our people, hope you will insert this in your and will also give your own impressions as to the feasibility of the proposal, and point out what you consider to be the weak points in the plan. I would consider my efforts well spent if the only effect of this would be to open up a discussion of the matter from which discussion some method might be evolved of accomplishing the end in view.

A Catholic Layman YOUTH OF LEO XIII.

Account of His Early Years by a French Author.

France, which shared to the full the solicitude of the rest of Christendom during the recent illness of Leo XIII., has been provided with a biography of His Holiness by the pen of M. Julien de Narfon. It is a work that is no-thing if not French, but it has been done into English by G. A. Roper for an edition issued by Messrs Chapman and Hall. The London Tablet prints the following interesting account of the early life of the Pope taken from

"The interesting and, one imagines the more authentic portion of M. de Narfon's narrative is that which deals with the Pontiff's early years. it has been told before, particularly by M. Boyer d'Agen in his book, The Youth of Leo XIII., but not, we think, It is not always easy to in English. the dividing line between gossip and history-what is gossip in the case of a private citizen in the case of a public man easily slips into history. The letters passing between the schoolboy and the family at Carpineto may at least be assumed to genuine; and the simple annals of that simple family have now, by the force of events, beporary Christendom. The Bishop of Anagni, who had promised to baptize the little boy, somehow failed of the appointment and 'Joachim' the name of the Prelate, was put second on his list of names — Vicent Lackim, Parker Vincent Joachim Raphael names — Vincent Joachim Raphael Louis. Nino was his pet name at Carpineto; then he signed himself Vincent for a time, and later signed only Joachim, until he became Leo. When his mother, writing to her brother-inlaw, Anthony Pecci, could record, Little Vincent can already walk alone, she was able to add: 'He has alone,' she was able to add : a passion for horses.' Although hardly chairs, and yesterday

big enough to be seen, he gets astride led your saddle horse all by himself to the foun tain—we in fits of laughter when he admonished the hoase with a Woa, like a full - grown 'ostler.' Since then, but 'all by himself,' he has had more difficult cattle to lead to the waters, and to cry out 'Woa' to, but no longer amid laughter, when they hurried the pace.

When Joseph and Joachim went in early childhood to a Jesuit school at Viterbo, the mother, who had kept silk-worms to eke out the family resources to this end, addressed to a friend the

Sensational literature is by far the is the accustomed place of grief. The most sought after in these fast living pathos of the parting is a little spoiled pathos of the parting is a little spoiled by the narrator who reports her as say-ing to her husband: 'Imagine that Joachim will be Pope and Joseph a Cardinal. The ante dated prophecy Cardinal.' The ante dated prophecy was sure to be made for her; but not in such easy optimism is consolation snatched by her who is called upon to make supreme sacrifices. Father Ubaldine, the rector of the college, was able to send some really comforting messages when he wrote to the be reaved Counters: 'Vincenino still be haves admirably, and is quite a little angel. Peppine is rather more lively, and is developing into a first class scamp-not that I have any cause to complain of him, but he keeps me constantly on the alert, and makes me stand sentry in spite of myself '-a passage which pus prettily enough ole philosophy and true inward. ness of the much canted about system of espionage.
"No doubt the countess began to

count her ecclesiastical chickens a little before they were hatched. Perhaps she was conscious of the illness that was soon to deprive her sons of her devotion to their interests; per baps she was a victim to panic lest her boys should miss by delay the vocation believed to be theirs. Certain it is that she was a mother in a hurry when she wrote to Mgr. Lolli, the Papal Delegate at Viterbo, to beg him to give her little boys the tonsure. Mgr. Lolli, nothing loth, promised to manage it, and to this end he asked the 'The Bishop of Viter. boys to dinner. he wrote a few days later to the boys' mother, 'happened to pay me a visit, and I begged him to be good enough to tonsure the children.' The Bishep, too, was nothing loth. The boys were summoned, but 'they frankly replied that such was not their The discomfited prelate looked will. around for any reason, but the right 'Nino and Peppino,' he wrote to his mother, 'are evidently afraid to be the only boys in the school time publish explanations in to wear the priestly collar and cape, order to enlighten their own readers, and of being called 'parsons' by who in a great many instances know their playmetes.' The astute prelate, with that mixture of worldiness and other worldliness which is sometimes to be found in bosoms really innocen of guile, concluded his letter with the exhortation: 'Do not fail when you write, to urge your sons to reflect how necessary it is that there should be clerics in the Pecci family in view of the benefices to which their descent gives them a claim.' Yet even this very matter of descent, at a late stage, Joachim Pecci waiting at the re luct doors of the College of Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome.

"A certain expense was necessary before his father could be formally ad mitted to the ranks of the nobility, and till this was done - and it was done quickly, though not without sacrifice - the future Pontiff had to hesitate on the very threshold of his high career. Not that hesitations were unwelcome to him. He was for deliberation above all. The pause he insisted upon before taking the tonsure was remade as he ascended the grades of the ecclesiastical state. the end of 1832, after he gained admission to the academy, he said, wait, Your Eninence, to Car to Cardinal Sala, who proposed to give him orders. Two years later he received Minor Orders; and he was already one of the Prelates of the Vatican when, in the December of 1837, at the age of twenty seven, he received the sub-diaconate and the diaconate from Mgr. Sinibaldi and was consecrated by Cardinal Odes calchi a priest for ever. A month later he began, as Papal Delegate in the Province of Benevento, that career of ecclesiastical diplomacy of which every succeeding step is our readers."-Providence Visitor.

THE CONFESSIONAL

His Manifold Advantages to the In-dividual and Society.

A well known Jesuit scholar, Rav. R F. Clarke, S. J., comes to the defence of the confessional in the North American Review. He contends that it has manifold advantages to the individual and to society and has its source in a fundamental need. He

The natural origin and fountain head of confession is to be found in an instinct of human nature which leads us to communicate to others any strong emotion present to the soul, any powerful influence engendering in us joy or sorrow, hope or fear, self-ap probation or self-reproach. If some counter motive render concealment necessary, the suppression will be painful to us and will aggravate our suffering, where the influence present to the soul is one unfavorable to its happiness. Now a sense of guilt is, of all emotions which affect the soul, the one which causes the most deeply rooted misery and is the most destruct ive of all true peace. Shame, reproach, fear, remorse, disgust at the thought of the past and despondency at the prospect of the future all commake life almost intolerable. The desire to exterminate that which is the source of our mental suffering sometimes becomes irresistible.

THE STORY OF EUGENE ARAM is an instance in point, as is that of the murderer who approached the cradle of his victim's infant in order that he might whisper to a human ear the crime that he could no longer bear in silence. Probably most of my readers have, in the course of their lives, listened to the confidences of some aware ever then that, as Father de Ravignan has it, the mother's heart curious instinct of self-revelation, but nuns possess a large boarding school

the fact of the relief that it affords to heavily burdened soul is undentable. among Christians than among those who belong to other religions; and the reason of this is that the sense of the evil of sin is far more keen in those who believe in the incarnation and death of the Son of God. Almost every revival of religion, outside the Catholic Church, has been accomparie! with some form or other of public or private confession. The early Nesleyans related in public their religand the leaders ious "experiences," and the leaders of the evangelical movement at the beginning of the present century re ceived from their disciples a "manifestation of conscience " that was little else than a confession of their The rapid growth of the prac-

tice of confession among the ritualists A MERE IMITATION OF ROME but is the natural outcome of their re-

sins.

ligious earnestness and sincerity. Aside from its purely religious significance, says Father Clarke, the confessional farnishes practical bene fits of a high order in the council it provides to all who are in any intellectual or moral perplexity or distress

such cases, he continues, the confessional furnishes a counselor who is perfectly unprejudiced, whose one and only desire is to promote the happiness and well being of his peni tent, who speaks with the authority belonging to his office, whose long experience gives weight to his words, and who, above all, knows the severe account that Almighty God will exact of him, and the awful responsibility of the task entrusted to him. He knows that if he swerves one hair's breadth from the law of God in the advice given out of any human respect, or desier to please, or any other inferior motive, he will be guilty of a great sin before God. What better means than this could possibly be devised for giving peace to troubled

souls, or for SETTLING DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES that, to those who are entangled in them, often seem insoluble? I do not mean to say that the confessor is infallible or may not judge the case wrongly. But there is every possible chance that his judgment will be the right one, and that he will be able to give such advice as may release the perplexed conscience from its difficuities and dangers. My own experience is that seldom have I encountered any problem as to future action, how (apparently hopeless, which did ever not admit of a solution that was not only practically possible, but that could arried out without any very serious difficulty by the person asking advice.

PROUD RECORD OF THE OBLATE FATHERS.

Daily World, Vancouver, B. C.

At the present time all eyes are turned towards South Africa. Everybody follows with concern and anxiety the sudden turn of a war which, it seems, will be long and terrible. The Boers are very numerous, brave, well disciplined, furnished with the best arms, have great confidence in themselves and in divine Providence, which, they say, will never fail them, because they are fighting for justice, their rights and independence.

The theatre of the war is precisely the parts of South Africa confided by the Holy See to the Oplate Fathers of Immaculate. For forty-eight Mary years they have labored with extraordinary devotedness, zeal and persever-ance in an arid and ungrateful soil. The work was hard and laborious. ever, was not without fruit, and for the past twenty-five or thirty years in many places it has produced a most abundant harvest. In 1851 the first Oblate Bishop was consecrated. Right Rev. Bishop J. F. Allard, O. M. with a few Oblate Fathers were the only Catholic priests in those vast regions of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechunaland, Zululand and Basutoland, and only a handful of Catholics scattered over those immense territories. Now, there are five Vicarlates, with over eighty Oblate Fathers,

a very fiburishing monastery of Trappist Fathers, Christian and Marist Brothers, Holy Family, August inian, Dominican, Nazareth, Mercy, Ursuline and Kermaria Nuns. Of late years the number of conversions among both the white and black populations have been very remarkable Catholic institutions have become very prosperous in all the principal centres of population. Let us give a few of the institutions. At Johan nesburg there is the largest and best equipped hospital in South Africa, a large boarding school for young ladies, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Family; near by a home for old men and women and an orphanage, under the charge of the Sisters of Nazareth; besides these, the the Marist Ursuline Nuns and Brothers teach more than five hundred

children in their schools.

At Bloemfontein the Sisters of the Holy Family have another boarding school, and day schools, having a large number of pupils. The same good works are carried out at Kimberley, where there is also a school for the negroes. The schools of the Christian Brothers are well attended. In the same city the Sisters of Nazareth have an orphanage for children, and a home for the old men and women. At Mafefriend or acquaintance who poured king the Sisters of Mercy, and at forth, in the gloaming or by the dull Taungs the Sisters of Kermaria have almost despairing question: 'Who knows whether I shall be able to bear the separation?' But bear it she did, story of his past misdeeds. I am not the separation?' But bear it she did, story of his past misdeeds. I am not out striking a blow, the Dominican

for young ladies. Ladysmith and Est. court, the headquarters of the British, have each an hospital and school, under the direction of the Augustinian Sis-Pietermaritzburg is not behind the other cities for institutions; there

is a college, under the direction of the Oplate Fathers, boarding school and orphanage, day schools for white children, Indians and Kaffirs, under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Fam ily, and a sanatorium under the care of the Augustinian Sisters. At Durban is another sauatorium, an asylum for old persons and for orphans, a board ing school for young ladies in a beau-tiful position, besides large and flour ishing schools for Indian and Kaffic

children. These details are sufficient to show the progress that the Catholic religion has made in those countries whose inhabitants a few years ago were either pagans, infidels or heretics. But, alas what will now become of those grand establishments? They will undoubtedly experience the fatal consequences of In the cities already occu pied by the troops some wards are en tirely solitary on account of the emi gration; but the hospitals are filled with sick and wounded; the schools are transformed into ambulances, and teachers into nurses and Sisters of

Charity.

Many of the Oplate Fathers have been obliged to abandon the ordinary works of the sacred ministry and to devote themselves to the service of the soldiers to follow the armies as military chaplains. We find the Oblate Fathers in both armies, because in both there are Catholic soldiers. Rev. Father George Ogle, O. M. I., is with the British at Mafeking; Ray. Father Michael Morley, O. M. 1., and the other Fathers of the residence at Kimberley give their care to the soldiers at and around Kimberley; Rev. Father William Murray, O. M. I., and Rev. Father James Saby, O M. I., perform the same duties to those at Ladysmith. Rev. Father Loon Marchal, O. M. I., of Johannesburg, is chaplain to a regiment of two thousand Irishmen, who have taken the part of the Boers; Rev. Father Stephen Hammer, O M. I., of the same city, is chaplain to a corps of three thousand German volunteers.

The Oblate Fathers, on the battlefield, in the camp, amongst the soldiers as on their missions, will reap ar abundant harvest of souls for heaven. Father Wm. Murray, O. M. I, at Lady smith, has already administered the Sacramentsto nine hundred men, many of whom had not approached the sacraments of penance and Holy Com-munion since they had made their firs Communion. Almighty God does all things for the salvation of souls. It is to be hoped that He permits the horrors of this war in order to bring many souls to everlasting life. He may spare cur institutions, which we have established with much labor and many sacrifices. May we ask our readers to

offer a prayer for this intention? Petites Annales, O. M. I. December, 1899.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

The Position of Our Holy Mother the Church in England.

The progress of the Catholic Church in England has formed the subject of some measure of comment in the Cath olie, and non-Catholic press. From days of Elizabeth onward the British public seems to have never quite lost its secret fear of Rome. Be tnat as it may, it is certain that indications of our progress awaken misgivings somewhat out of proportion to On the other hand, their significance. any assurance from any quarter to without reaping much fruit from the effect that we are stationary or their labors. The good seed, how Even the almost babyish delight. Times heaves a sigh of relief in large headings and leaded type, while cer tain dissenting and second rate Anglican organs are overcome with a joy which nothing less than whole col-

umus can adequately express. Catholics may well derive some amusement from the evident glee and gusto of such naif outpourings. We may even fear that they may be tempted to derive something of self satisfaction from the thought that their numbers and progress are evidently a matter of deep import to the general public. It may perhaps read to them as a confirmation of the old saying that in every land the Catholic Church is either dearly loved or fiercely feared and hated, but that nowhere, save by a transparent and momentary effort of affection, is she regarded with apathy or indifference. Neither we nor those who find so

much pleasure in looking at us through the inverted telescope can have any real interest in the concealment of Needless to say, our numbers are what they are. The most sanguine optimist will not add one to them by his optimism, nor can the most croak ing pessimist take one away by his

pessimism.

Moreover, if upon investigation it was ascertained that our numbers in England are really decreasing, we should indeed regret the fact, but we hould have no difficulty in accepting Our right and claim as the Catholic Church in this country is of course absolutely unaffected by the considera-tion of our membership being great or small, increasing or decreasing. Whether the "little flock" be a little less or a little more, our strength is in the truth of our position and not in our

numbers. Happily the Catholics of England today have not to deplore any decrease \$10.

or retrogression of this kind. Very C: M.B.A.—Branch No. 4, London, much the contrary. Undoubtedly there is much to be done and much to be remedied, and, above all in our own be remedied, and, above all in our own much; P. F. Boyle, Secretary

lives, there is much to be amended. But in the midst of all these drawbacks we have to thank God that over the face of the land the proofs of our pro-gress and increase both in souls and in shrines are written far too plainly and broadly and undeniably to be ration-

ally called in question. Only those who have a reason for closing their eyes or blindfolding the eyes of others will question the plain fact written upon the face of the land fact written upon the lace of the that our Catholic progress in England is that our Catholic progress in England is steady, solid and undeniable. for a moment that our progress is hampered in many ways by hostility from without and by our own unworthiness from within, and that thus it is smaller and slower than it ought to be.

But when we have said all this and more it still remains true and a subject for devout thankfulness by every Catholic in the land that never since the days of the Reformation was our position more strong and our prospects more promising and our work more consoling than they are at the present moment. We stand well and compactly together. The rare instances of disloyalty in our ranks are so isolated and so ludicrous in their feebleness and following that they only serve to bring contempt upon themselves and to give luster and emphasis to our un-

shaken solidarity.

When, in the autumn of next year, the new Westminster cathedral is opened in commemoration of the jubilee of the restored hierarchy, it will find the Catholic Church in this Lady's Dowry" in a condition which as to numbers, strength, equipment, unity, zeal loyalty of clergy and faithful to our holy religion, and to the Archbishop and Bishops, and to the Vicar of Christ, has never been surpassed at any part period from the apostasy of the sixteenth century to the present day .- London Tablet.

Eliminating religion from morality, reason becomes the slave of passion; and the only supports left for virtue are the natural sentiments, instincts, and inclinations. And these are precisely what, when unrestrained by religion, lead to vice, crime, immorality, -every species of sin and iniquity. Dr. Brownson.

Take the crucifix in your hand and ask yourselves whether this is the reli gion of the soft, easy, worldly, luxurious days in which we live ; whether the crucifix does not teach you a lesson o' mortification, of self denial, of crucifixion of the flesh .- Cardinal Manning

The great evil of an excessive devotion to society and fashion is the mechanical hollowness and insincerity it breeds, -an evil as fatal to happi-ness as it is to virtue. - "The Friendships of Women."

Oh, what a meeting of Son and Yet there was a mutual comfort, for there was a mutual sym pathy, Jesus and Mary-do they for get that Passiontide through all etern ity ? - Cardinal Newman.

CARD OF THANKS

From the Sisters of Mount Hope Or-phanage—Donations Gratefully Ac-knowledged.

The Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of the Mount Hope Orphanage wish to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many kind benefactors, who contributee so graciously all that was needful to make Christmas a truly happy one for the aged and the phans.

The good people of London as well as friends at a distance have indreed merited for themat a distance have indreed merited for the least of His creatures.

The following are the names of the donors, with their offerings:

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Chatham, 2 pairs chickens; Mr. T. J. Murphy, \$5; Mrs. E. O'Brien, turkey; Rev. P. Corcoran \$10; W. T. Strong and Co. turkey; Mr. Jas. Wilson. box raisins, 4 doz. oranges; 8 bls. candy and nute; Mr. D. McIntyre, Dorchester, turkey; Rev. J. T. Ayiward, \$10; Mr. John J. Cox. turkey and 1 doz oranges; Mr. Ginge, Cox. turkey and 1 doz oranges; Mr. Ginge, Cox. turkey and 2 bags brosh Bros., \$2 turkeys and a web of factory; Mrs. Jan Bros., \$2 turkeys and a web of factory; Mrs. Jan. H. Tierney, plum budding and of factory; Mrs. H. Tierney, plum budding and 2 bags vegetables. Mr. M. Gould, \$3; Payne Bros., \$5; Mrs. Thos. Hussey, Kingsbridge, turkey and a barrel of apples; Mr. J. Hanley, 100 lbs. flour; Mr. D. Regan, \$5; Mrs. Thos. Coffey, \$5; Mr. John Garvey, quarter of beef; Mr. W. Corcoran, case of peas; Mr. W. Robson, Lurkey; Mrs. Bronnan, \$1; Mr. D. Collins, \$2; Rev. T. J. Valentin, \$5; Miss Mary Cleary, \$2; Mrs. John Poccek, quarter beef; Mr. Henry Wilkinson, 3 bags potatoes; Mr. Brooks, Wr. J. P. Murnay, turkey; Mrs. James Howe, J. P. Murnay, turkey; Mrs. James Howe, J. P. Murnay, turkey; Mrs. James How, J. P. Murnay, turkey; Mr. James How, J. P. Murnay, turkey; Mr. James How, J. P. Murnay, turkey; Mr. James How, J. P. Mars, S. F. Rev. E. Ladouecur, \$5; Ryan & Russell, 3 lbs. figs, box candy, box dates, box raisins; E. A. Adams & Co., 10 lbs. raisins, 10 lbs. currants, 10 lbs. cornmens 10 lbs. raisins, 10 lbs. currants, 10 lbs. cornmens 10 lbs. raisins, 2 pails mince meat, 1 box vermicelli, raisins, 2 pails mince meat, 1 box vermicelli, box laundry starch, bag barley, bag of out-meat, 4 gross tollet soap, 2 bags polled oats; Mrs. P. Mulkern, turkey; Mr. P. James of blue, box laundry starch, bag barley, bag of out-meat, 4 gross tollet soap, 2 bags polled oats; Mrs. P. Mulkern, turkey; Mrs. B. Pown, \$1; A friend. Thomas, turkey; Mrs. M. Mishauet, turk cider; Mr. Geo. J. Aust, 2 bags rolled oats; Mrs. P. Mulkera, turkey; Mr. P. J. Pocock, 2 huadred flour; Mrs. M. Masuret, turkey; Mrs. Darcey, turkey; Mrs. M. Masuret, turkey; Mrs. Davan, St. Arfield, Sturkeys; Mrs. R. Dewan, St. Afrield, 5 turkeys; Mrs. R. Dewan, St. Afrield, 6 turkeys; Mrs. R. Condon Floral Co., bcx of flowers; Mr. R. Mountjoy, 2 boxes of candy; Mrs. J. Gleary, a 200se and a crock of butter; Mr. M. Gleary, a 200se and a crock of butter; Mr. M. Gleary, Manufacturing Co., side of lamb; Mr. J. Ames Ward 2 turkeys and 59 lbs. flow; Mrs. F. Mc. Neil, 2 turkeys and 59 lbs. flow; Mrs. F. Mc. Neil, 2 turkeys and 59 lbs. flow; Mrs. F. Mc. Neil, 2 turkeys and 59 lbs. flow; Mrs. F. Mc. Neil, 2 turkeys and 59 lbs. flow; Mrs. F. Mc. Neil, 2 turkeys and 59 lbs. flow; Mrs. Mrs. T. J. Green, Grosvener street, alarge backs, are of woolen mufflers and mits; Mrs. M. Lood, 11 doz. girls hats, beautifully triamed; Mrs. T. Gould, 82; Mrs. N. T. McDermid, 4 gross pop corn; Mr. W. B. Waterbury, S. Thomas, 3 large boxes of toys; Mrs. V. Harper, 82; Ladies of the Sacred Heart, 4 case of oranges; McCormack, Manufacturing Co., 2 lb box of choice cake and candy to each of one hundred and chocolate drops; Calumet Tea and Coffee Co., \$10.

A. O H.

Toronto, Jan. 8th, 1900,
At a meeting of Division No. 2. A. O. H., the
following resolution was passed:
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His
infinite wisdom, to take from this life Peter
Sweeney, son of our esteemed Brother, Peter
Sweeney, be it
Resolved that we, the officers and members
of Division No. 2, A. O. H., do hereby tender to
Brother Sweeney and family our heartfelt sympaty in the dark hour of their affliction And
be it

he it

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting and sent to Brother Sweeney.

Thos. Hyland, Sec.

E. B. A.

St. Mary's Branch. No. 3t, Lindsay.

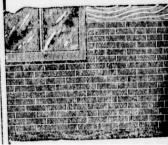
At the last regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch the following officers were duly elected for year 1902;

Chaplain, Rev. Father Phelan;
Chancellor, J. R. O'Neill;
President, W. E. Baker;
Vice-President, M. E. Tangney;
Recording Secretary, Chas. Podger;
Financial Secretary, John C. Brannt;
Treasurer, Daniel Curtin;
Stewards, Wm. Denis, Jos. Murdock;
Marshal, Frank Braniff;
Assistant Marshal, Berl Baker;
Inside Guard, Edward McMahon;
Outside Guard, Harry Corbier.

The Brockville Business College is a worthy Institution, as shown by the record it has made. One of the strong points in favor of this college is the Perrin system of shorthand. Their advertisement appears in another column. St. Mary's Branch. No. 31, Lindsay.

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1900.

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trated Throughout. APPROVED BY THE APOSTOLIC DELR. GATE AND THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ONTARIO.

AND BISHOPS OF ONTAITIO.

[10] The history of Catholicity in Ontario is a grand history, and Catholic parents could easily supply their children with very valuable information by subscribing to the Catholic Almanac. 11—Fergus Patrick McEvay, Bishop of candon! London.]

manae"—Fergus Patrick Mcisvay, Bishop of London.]
For sale by Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.
—Price 25 cents.
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The Church in Ontario. Religious Orders in Ontario—mon. Religious Orders in Ontario—mon. Religious Orders in Ontario—wo nen.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES SITUATION AS book keeper, clerk, or anything of kind. For further particulars address CATHOLIC RECORD Office. TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, having a legal certificate of qualification for school section No. 7. Admaston, County of Renfrew, Duties to begin at once. Apply to John Gauchier, McDougall P. O., Ont.

McDougall P. O., Ont. 1082.

TEACHER WANTED AT ONCE FOR Separate school, No. 12. of Percy and Saymour, county of Northumberlane Holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Apply, stating sailary and qualifications to P. Collins, Sec., Campbellford, Ont.