patient lay on the verge of death. expressed no fear o' death, but said that for the honor of the Blessed Mother Barat she had hoped that she might Such a miracle as this would have greatly helped the cause of can-onization of the Reverend Mother. There was nothing more to be done for the suffering nun but to administer the last : acraments.

One Friday morning she received Holy Communion. Propped up by pillows on the bed, this small exertion seemed almost beyond her strength. All in the convent were now prepared to hear of her death.

But in the sick room suddenly there was a change. The emaciated look was gone from the face. The eves became bright. In a few moments Mme. Burke arose—the lump was gone. She dressed herself, and, unaided, walked out of the room and down the When the doctor came it was his patient who opened the door for him. She was entirely cured, and from that time, one month ago, the present, she has been well and

The Mother Superior of the Marytile convent, when asked concerning the authenticity of the story yester-day, said that it was true, but she earnestly requested that it be unannounced through the public press, as the nuns had no desire to be known save through their silent influence. Dr. Boyce also admitted the remark able occurrence, but declined to disones the matter without the permission of the Mother Superior.

TALK WITH ARCHISHOP KAIN. His Grace Archbishop Kain was seen last night and gave a short resume of the reported healing as he had learned it while on a visit to the convent. seemed much pleased over the occurrence, but said that he could not say whether it was a "real" miracle or "I happened to be down to the convent a day or so ago." His Grace said, "and I was told the circumstances concerning the cure. Of course, of my own knowledge I know nothing about it and am not prepared to say whether it was a miracle or not. thing I do know-that Mme. Burke talked with me all about it. She seemed perfectly well at the time You must understand that I have no right to say whether it was a miracle. That is for Rome to say. If the Sisters want this occurrence made an authen ticated miracle, it will have to be gone about in a systematic way. will have to gather every iota of proof sworn statements will be taken from the physicians, the Sisters who knew of the case and from the patient her-

When this is done I will sit in judgment, as it were. With me will be several advisers. After weighing those proofs, if we think they are suffic-ient they will be forwarded to Rome. There they will be scrutinized closely So closely is this done that the man who has charge of 'testing' the valid-ity of these miracles is called 'The Devil's Advocate. He is a sort of prosecutor, and if there is the slightest flaw in the proofs, the occurrence will not count for a miracle.

"I was told while at the convent that they would make no effort to have this purported miracle authenti-They told me that it would in no way help toward the canonization of the Blessed Mother Barat, the head of the order. There have been a number of miracles performed in her name and to her glory which have been well authenticated by Rome. The addition of another would have no possible effect. It will be only a matter of time when the head of the order will be rier which has proved most effectual in deep religious significance. canonized. This takes a long time. Before it can be done proofs of extra ordinary virtue must be adduced. Miracles performed in her name and with her aid are supposed to be a proof of her virtue. There must be at least three of these to constitute undeniable

What do I think about this purported miracle? I told you that was not for me to decide. If it can get past the 'Davil's Advocate' at Rome provided it is ever sent there, it will be plenty of time for me to give an opinion of its genuineness. No authenti-cated proofs have been given to me, and all that I know about it is what the members of the order told me. They think that it is a miracle without doubt, and I know the Sister looked well when I was speaking with her.

CHINESE CATHOLICS.

A young Englishman, a convert, now living at Singapore, where his opportunities for observation are the st, declares that the Chinaman "has the makings of a thorough Catholic," and that the prospects of the Church in the Malay Peninsula are extremely bright. Of course he is speaking of the Chinaman at home, who is a very different person from the average immigrant. He adds :

Migrant. He adds:
What is more, the Chinese adopt Catholicity without ceasing to be Chinese or mimicking European ways. I find many little native shops where nothing but Chinese is spoken, where native food and native dress prevail, but where the whole family regularly goes to Mass. From my experience of them—and I know some of them pretty well—I should be inclined to think that the Church will presently make great progress in China.

All hope for assistance through human | especially to white Christians, the full- | eenth century are well known. But to seemed to have vanished. The est respect and equality." If promises lay on the verge of death. She published in the Japanese tongue mean anything, one great obstacle to missionary work is removed by these re markable pronouncements. - Ave

CHURCH.

Writes G. M. J., in the Catholic Times of Liverpool, Eng.: "The remarkable address of Lord Halifax to the English Church Union at St. James' Hall illuminates, as with a searchlight, the position of those allies of no man, the Ritualist party. Their origin dates back some 'sixty years since,' when Keble, Newman, and Pusey at Oxford saw 'the vision of the Catholic Church in all its beauty.' Newman turned the vision into a real ity by entering the Catholic Church Keble and Pusey, less greatly daring, were satisfied with the vision: and the Catholic Church (in the conception of it which they bequeathed to their successors) was one where the Cath olic movement which they set on foot 'has,' to quote Lord Hali-fax, 'been constantly opposed and thwarted not only by the world, but, with hardly an exception, by the rulers of the Church itself. We remember prosecution after prosecution, sanc tioned and encouraged by the ecclesi-astical authorities.' 'Mr. Tooth, Mr. astical authorities.' 'Mr. Tooth, Mr. Dale, Mr Enraght and Mr. Bell Con were imprisoned and driven from their livings, with the consent of the episco-pate, for ritual, and if it had not been for the resistance of clergy and laity to the demands of members of the episco pate, the Oxford movement would have been strangled long ago; and lastly, 'Which have been most faithful to the teaching and authority of the Churchthe episcopate or the priests of the Church of England?' This communion where priests defy their bishops, where disobedience and rebellion are the (die) order of the day, where uniformity is enforced by prosecutions, and where it is not the episcopate but the priesthood which is faithful to the teaching and authority of the Church, is, after sixty years' education, still be lieved by a number of our fellow countrymen to be the Church of God. "They appear not to have acquired

the e ementary knowledge that, in the

Catholic Church, the teaching of the Church is found in the Bishop, that the Bishop rules the presbyter and not the presbyter the Bishop, that the shepherd leads the sheep and not the sheep the shepherd. These things, imple as they may be, are hid from their eyes. They are, in truth, fight. ing for an idea and not a fact ; for that 'vision' of the Catholic Church to which Lord Halifax referred at the opening of his speech. The Catholic Faith is, no doubt, the lost heritage of every Protestant in England, but it is not to be regained by remaining in the Eizabethan Church. But Lord Halifax's speech gives hope of a lifting up of the eyes unto the hills and a widening of view among his party which may reult in excellent conclusions. His attitude towards the Catholic Church in England is softened, and he has a larger outlook than the field of doctrine covered by Anglican theology 'The opinion of the Archbishop,' he says, 'goes a long way to relieve the Roman Church in England from the charge of schism, and makes it difficult to deny that those who were hung for saying Mass according to the old rite up up to 1661 were acting strictly in accordance with the existing law of the Church of England.' To almost absolve the Catholic Church in England of the charge of schism is to relax that barkeeping High Anglicans away from her churches and services. The writer well remembers when the little Catholic chapel outside Oxford was called by infallible undergraduates 'the schism shop, and visited only under pain of qualms of conscience. Again, after saying that the present crisis is 'forcing upon us the question of the relation of the Anglican Communion to the rest of the Catholic Church,' he proceeds: 'Catholic doctrine,' and ritual are not to be brought to the bar of what is supposed to be Anglican teaching and practice, but Anglican teaching and practice are to be judged by and harmonized with the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church.'
"This is a complete reversal of the

"This is a complete reversal of the design of the 'Reformation,' as indicated in the policy of Elizabeth and the preamble of the statute of Henry VIII. of 1532, prohibiting appeals to Rome, which, after stating that the realm of England is an empire governed by one cupreme head and king, having under him a body politic divided by the names of spiritually and temporalty, proceeds: 'The body spiritual whereof having power when spiritual whereof having power when any cause of the law divine happened to come in question, or of spiritual learning, then it was declared, inter-preted, and showed by that part of the said body politic called the spiritualty, now being usually called the English Church which always hath been reputed and also found of that sort that both for knowledge, integrity, and sufficiency of number it hath been spoken, where native food and native dressprevail, but where the whole family regularly goes to Mass. From my experience of
them—and I know some of them pretty well.

I should be inclined to think that the Church
will presently make great progress in China.

Japan, too, has felt the touch of a
new spirit. Following the example of
Christendom; and determine all
such doubts and to administer all such
of them, the Government has accorded
Christianity official recognition and
equality with its own religions. More
remarkable still are the mandates issued by the leaders of some of the
Buddhist sects, calling on all bonzes
and believers "to be mindful of their
such carry out each for
himself, the Enperor's promise, which
guarantees to all non-Japanese, and

spoken, where native food and native dress,
prevail, but where the whole family regularly goes to Mass. From my experience of
them—and I know some of them pretty well.

sufficiency of number it hath been
always thought, and is also this hour
of itself without the
out to be a brawling politician, clam—
of the world; launching
intermeddling of any exterior person
of the started Without Capital.

The call of woman in this age is
not to be a brawling politician, clam—
ofting for her share in the authorities
and honers of the world; launching
intermeddling of any exterior person
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work,

appeal from Anglican teaching and practice to the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church is to declare against this isolation, to acknowledge an exterior judge, and in principle is not distinguishable from appeals to the These two ideas of 'The Church AT THE BAR OF THE CATHOLIC of Rome free from schism' and 'The Catholic Church our judge 'contain terms which, watered by the prayers of many Catholics, may be expected to bring forth fruit a hundred fold in due

SCRIPTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Father Rickaby, S. J., has a sugestive article to the October Month on The Gospel in the Schoolroom." It appears that a thorough knowledge of one or other of the four Gospels is now required in all English schools of a certain grade as a preparation for the oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Father Rickaby is glad of the new arrangement. He thinks that the intelligent study of Holy Scripture work for solid piety.

work for solid plety.

The accurate knowledge of the facts of our Lord's life, the ability to repeat His parables and declare at least their general import, some acquaintance even with the ground He trod and the customs to which He conformed go a long way to help us in the appreciation of His lessons of humility, of patience and hope of good beyond this world: they make the Incarnation and the Crucifixion living and lasting memories. Piety, when it is not in touch with the life of Christ on earth, is apt to be emotional and evanescent. A text of the Gospel tells upon us with double force when we know the circumstances under which it was spoken, the context and the strict grammatical force of each word.

Again, the study of the Gospels

Again, the study of the Gospels serves as an aid to faith by bringing out the thoroughly scriptural character of the teachings of the Church. "The catechism is the book of dog-matic definitions." One's conviction of the truth of those definitions is wonderfully quickened by a knowledge of the words and works of Jesus Christ, to which said definitions relate, and it s surely no small gain to be able to show, despite the clamors of a Bibliolateous generation, that the Catholic Church is the only thoroughly Scrip

Again, the study of the Gospels will serve to prepare some, at least, of our boys and girls to deal with the assertions of modern scriptural critics-to estimate at its proper value the scholarship which has the reason of its being in hostility to revealed truth and which studies the Gospels in the spirit of Julian the Apostate and of Celsus.

Here is the ideal course of Catholic religious instruction: 1. The Cate chism. 2. New Testament studies. 3. Church History. If this programme could be generally and effect vely carried out our prospects would be even brighter than they are. -Providence Visitor.

SCHOOL ROOM OUGHT TO BE FULL OF GOD.

Baltimore, October 27.-At the nnual reunion of the Mount de Sales Alumnae Association, held vesterday at the convent, near Catonsville, Arch bishop Keane made the principal adunion with its reawakening of memories of happy innocent school days was like a spiritual retreat. "But alumnae day has another aspect," he continued. It makes us reflect on what such an institution as this signifies. Not long ago the announcement was made b the authorities connected with a public school in one of our cities that it had peen decided to withdrawn Kipling's studied by the children because of its

"Such a condition as this is ominous, is terrible. Is it possible that we are drifting toward such a condition as this, that children must not be taught

there is a God?
"One of the most awful sentences in the Scriptures is that of St. Paul. 'To be without God is the world,' or as the Old Testament has it, 'Sitting in the darkness and in the shadow of death.'

"No progress is possible without re ligion, without God. Religion is the secret of all of the progress in the world. A school that has God left out is training up a generation of unbe-lievers. The school room ought to be full of Goa.

"If man's life is a black waste, if God is not in it, what is the life of a woman if God is left out? What will her influence in the home be?"

Just here Archbishop Keane spoke of his acquaintance with a young woman, a graduate of one of the leading colleges for women in the country. He said that the young woman had told him that her religious belief had been shaken by her collegiate training, that the intellectual atmosphere of the college from which she had come was

agnostic in its influence.
"This is the drift of many of the educational institution, to-day," the Archbishop continued, "and it is for institutions like Mount de Sales, with its religious atmosphere and training, to serve as the break-water against the current.'

The call of woman in this age is

MAJOR FITZ HORRIGAN.

Short Biography of the New Inspect or of the North - West Mounted Police-A Popular Appointment.

The appointment of Major Fitz Hourigan, of licton, as Inspector of the North-West Mounted folice, one of the finest bodies of troops in the vorld, with headquarters at Regina, is one of he most popular appointments made by the Jaurier Government. The press and public footh shades of politics have spoken in the lighest terms of (traising) the appointment, the major visited Ottawa list week and made inal arrangements to report at Regina the 1st January.

The major visited Ottawa last week and made final arrangements to report at Regina the 1st January.

The appointment of Major Fitz Horrigan to this responsible position, for which his military training so eminently fits him, will afford a great deal of satisfaction to his many friends. They are legioned throughout C stario, where he is well and favorably known. The Major joined the 16th Battalion as a private in June 1879; was promoted to Sergeant in September 1881; advanced to a Lieutenauey August 10, 1883; became Captain, February 4, 1887; was appointed Major, November 30, 1890. In military affairs he is an enthusiast. He is also a hardworking student and has successfully passed for the highest certificate Royal School of funery. London: Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, first class infiguitation. While at the school of gunnery he attended a short course in engineering at the Royal Military College. Since he joined the regiment he has attended all brigade camps. When His Grace the late Archbishop, returned from Rome, that year the Major was then in command of a company at camp in Gananoque. He turned out his company and a band of the regiment to escort His Grace from the presbytery to the boat—a compliment that was very pleasing to the Archbishop.

During the annual outings of the 15th Battal-

Grace from the presbytery to the boat—a compliment that was very pleasing to the Archishop.

During the annual outings of the Listh Battalion. Belleville, for the past five years, the Major, by special invitation from Col. Ponton, has always accompanied the battalion as their guest. On the 4th of July of this year in also accompanied the regiment to Rochester. Mayor Johnston and Mr. Northrop, ex-M. P., were also guests.

But his identification with military matters has not prevented him from assuming the duties of a civil and social nature. In society circles he was a general favorite. He has been a member of the High School Board for the past ten years, and in 1837 held the responsible position of Chairman of that position in Picton. He is a lover of athletic soviet, theatricals, etc., always ready to do all in his power to contribute to the enjoyment of young and old. He has been Recording Secretary for the C. M. B. A. for a number of years, and has been a member of the church committee for the past ten years. In fact, he has been a worker all his life in connection with church affairs. He was held in very high a strict adherent to his church, but nevertheless accorded the popole of other denominations the frights their belief, thus he was held in the hignest honors attainable as Inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police. The officers of the lights the nore attainable as Inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police. The officers of the field Batt and citizens of Picton will banquet him before his departure,—Kingston Freeman.

The CATHOLIC RECORD also desires to be in luded amongst those who heartily congratu late the Major. Judging by his past, we fear not as to his future. We doubt not a most honorable career awaits him in the service o

THE TRANSVAAL WAR

THE TRANSVAAL WAR

The British forces under General Methuen on the way to relieve Kimberly had an important battle with the Boers on November 23rd which ranks the most decisive engagement since the war began. The Boers held a strong position on three hills at Beimont, fifty-eight miles south of Kimberly, and were attacked by the advancing British forces. The whole brunt of the attack was borne by the British infantry. The Boers reserved their live till the Guards were within 250 yards. The fire was not returned but the Guards charged with the bayonet, climbing 500 feet straight into a terrific stream of missiles, as nonchainatly as if they were on parade. They were supported by a fing of shells which demoralized the enemy, who were driven at the bayonet's point from the hills which they occupied.

The North Lancers pursued the enemy with vigor, but, owing to the lack of cavarry the victory was not followed up so decisively as it would have been if cavalry had been at hadd. The Boer loss was 306 killed, 157 sounded and 40 prisoners: the British lost 58 killed, 150 wounded and so far its are missing. The Boers fought stubbornly contesting each of the three hills in succession with steady course of the three hills in succession with steady course the heights occupied by the Boer keep and the first host straight of the strai

sortie from Kimberly, but that town is also still closely invested. The Boers expect to capture it this week, but they may be disappointed.

On Nov 20, 5,000 British left Estcourt for a reconnaisance and occupied the Boer position, but owing to the fact that they could not reach the Boers with their artillery they were forced to abandon it again as untenable. Eighty Boers were bayoneted in this encounter. A battle is also expected at any moment at Modder River.

General Redyers Buller reached Durban on the 25th and started immediately for the front. He reached Pietermaritzburg on the 25th, and was enthusiastically received.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The war on the Island of Luzon appears to be near an end, as General Ois telegraphs to the War Department at Washington that the insurgent Government no longer exists, the troops and officials being seattered, and Aguinaldo in hiding. Aguinaldo appears to have escaped through the lines of Generals Lawton and Wheaton. The Treasurer, the Secretary of the Interior, and Bantista, the President of Congress are prisoners in the hands of the Americans. Bantista declares that the Congress and Cabinet are scattered never to reasemble, and he believes the Filippino soldiers will lay down their arms everywhere as soon as they learn that further resistence is hopeless, and that they will be generously treated by the victorious Americans.

One of the greatest musical treats ever aflorded our citizens will be the production of the "Messiah" at the Grand Opera House, Tuesday evening, Dec. 5. The most eminent soloists possible have been secured, and will be assisted by the largest and best trained chorus and orchestra ever organized in this city. The chorus will number one-hundred and seventy-five selected voices, and the orchestra fifty special musicians. The renowned English basso, Mr. R. Watkin Mills, has been secured for the leading part, and will be assisted by Mr. Holmes Cowper, of Chicago, itenor; Miss Dette Ziegler, of Toronto, soprano, and Mrs. F. MacKelcan, of Hamilton, contraito. The oratorio will be given under the direction of Mr. Roselle Poccoke, and management of Mr. Isas. McCormick. Plan of reserved seats opens at Box office Friday, morning Dec. 1.

One of Our Readers Making Money Fast
—She Started Without Capital.

OBITUARY.

MR. A. K. DEVINE, OTTAWA. Leaves have their time to fall. And flowers to wither at the North-winds

breath
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O!
Death."

On Saturday evening, Nov. 18th, in the home of his brother at the quiet little village of Oscoola, the soul of Mr. Andrew K. Devine passed peacefully away,
Anr. bevine, the youngest son of the late Andrew bevine, Esq. Renfrew, was born pear

home of his brother at the quiet little cillage of Oscools, the soul of Mr. Andrew K. Devine passed passed pascefully away.

Mr. Devine. Brother, Renfrew, was born near that the progressive sended to the late Androurishing town on March II, 1889. Educated at the progressive schools of his native county. Mr. Devine spent two years of his early life as teacher of the Public school at Brudenell. Thence he was recalled to Ren frew, where he was engaged as Principal of the Separate school until a more lucrative position was proffered him by the late Hon, John O'Connor, in the Civil Service at Octawa. In the Post Office Department at the capital Mr. Devine spent the last seventeen years of his short life. About a year ago Mr. Devine was afflicted by a severe physical ailment, against which he vaitly fought—an abscess on the brain. After long month's of patient suffering Mr. Devine resigned his office, was placed on the superannuation list and began a course of medical treatment under an expert's direction at St. Michael's Hoepital, Toronto. In spite of all that human skill could accomplish the relief of the sufferer was only temporary, and Mr. Devine retired to the home of his brother, Rev. F. M. Devine, P. P. at Oscoola, where on Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, in the bosom of his family, surrounded by sorrowing friends, comforted by his venerable mother, consoled by his loving sister, but above all, strengthened by the last sacred rites of our holy Church administered by his priestly brother, his noble soul went forth to its Creator. Of Mr. Devine, it can truthfully be said "he had not in all the world an enemy." Every one of those sterling qualities of mind and of heart that combine to mobile men. "Mr. Devine posseed. Sincerity, dignity, generosity, courtesy and amiability were the ruiding stars of his daily life.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock a solemn flequiem Mass was celebrated by Kev. Father Devine in the parish church, Oscoola, Revent Church of St. Francis Navier, where the Libera was chanted by Rev. J. A. Fr

MRS EDMOND CLAIRMONT, Gravenhurst.

It is with deep regret we chronicle the death of Rose Ellen, daughter of Mr. Michael Gillen, of Marmora, and beloved wife of Mr. Edmond Clairmont, of Gravenhurst. The sad seent took place at her residence on vessels, evening, November the 15th, at the early age of thirty-three years, leaving a sind and affectionate husband and the small children to mourn her sad tenus, and the small children to mourn her sad tenus, and the small children to mourn her and tenus, and the small children to mourn her and tenus, and the small children to mourn her and tenus, and the small children to mourn her and tenus, and the small children to mourn her and tenus, and the small children to mourn her additionable and mother, a kind register, and above all a traily Christian woman, and ever ready to assistany charitable purpose, and help those that were in need. She was regular Communicant and attendant at the Holy Sternfele of the Mass. How truly exemplified are the words in this case, "that in the midst of life we are in death," as she had only been alling a few hours, but in spite of all the efforts of three doctors her spirit passed away to its sternal reward.

To her afflicted husband and relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that God in His infinite mercy will comfort and sustain them in this their hour of trial.

The funeral was largely attended, showing the high esteem in which the deceased lady was held by all classes of people. It took place on Saturday, the 18th inst., from the family residence and proceeded to St. Paul's Church, Gravenhurst, where Requiem High Mass was celebraced by Rev. Father Collins for the repose of her soul. The Reverend Father preached an excellent sermon on Purgatory and gave some beautiful illustrations of the repose of her soul. The Reverend Father preached an excellent sermon on Purgatory and gave some beautiful illustrations of the church was filled to its umost by both Catholics and Protessants.

The deceased's relatives from Marmora. Madoc, MRS EDMOND CLAIRMONT, Gravenhurst

May her soul rest in peace!

JOHN C. SHEA, OTTAWA.

General regret was felt at the Capital when the news of the death of Mr John C. Shea, a promising young journalist, was announced as having occurred on Sunday, 12th inst., at Phoenix, Arzona, whither he had gone some six weeks ago in the hope of restoring his health which had been in a delicate condition for a couple of years past. For years he had been a trusted member of the Free Press staff, He was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Michael O'Farrell, in his affetine Superintendent of the Geological Museum. He leaves a widow and two young children to mourn his early calling away. Requies at in pace!

FROM RENFREW.

Renfrew, Nov. 21.—The ladies of St. Anne's Society, held their annual charity concert in the Temperance Hall here on Friday night. The concert was away ahead, both as to programme and attendance, of anything previously held under the auspices of the society. With the exception of two readings, one by Dr. Connolly from "David Harum," and one by Mr. John Craig from Kipling's Ballads, the programme was wholly musical. Madam Arcand, of Ottawa; and Miss A. Bourgeon, of Ayimer. were the vocalists of the evening. These ladies were encored again and again. Miss Gertrude Havey and Miss Katie Gravelle, both of Ottawa, gave a number of instrumental selections, on the 'cello and on the violin respectively. Their performances were immensely popular. A musical sketch, "The Trier Tramps," by Messrs O'Brien, Martin, Wordsworth and McCrea, created a deal of mirth. The siteging of the united church choirs of the town, under the direction of Rev. Father Ryan, was an unusual and pleasing item of the programme. The piano accompanits of the evening were Misses Cameron, Stewart and Martelle. The orchestra, composed of local talent assisted by Misses Havey and Gravelle, was under the leadership of Mr. C. C. Collins. Mr. T. W. McGarry discharged the duties of chairman in an able and efficient manner.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

We understand that Mr. M, A, G. Hardy, for nearly ten years principal of the Believille Separate schools, has resigned to take the general agency of the Imperial Life Insurance Company for the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward. The supporters of the Separate Schools no doubt feel the loss they are about to sustain in the retirement of Mr. Hardy, as during his incumbency the pupils have made remarkable progress in their studies, and he has in every way shown himself to be a most competent and painetaking teacher, We wish Mr. Hardy success in his new sphere of action.

During the past year the Belleville Branch of the C. M. B. A. has made a very large addition to its membership—about fifty new members joining. The visit of the late lamented Organizer, Brother Killacky, was the means of arousing considerable enthusiasm among the members, with the above very satisfactory result. The Branch is now one of the largest in the Province, numbering about one hundred and thirty members. They are comfortably quartered in the old Sons of England hall, having purchased the furniture from the above organization at a very low rate. The hall is centrally located, beautifully furnished, and in every way well adapted for the purpose.

Nov. 26, 1899. purpose. Nov. 26, 1899.

A despatch from Rome states that his Eminence Cardinal Satolli, who was the first Apostolic Dalegate to the United States, has been elevated by the Holy Father to the dignity of Cardinal Vicar of Rome. The duties of this office comprise the administration of the diocese of Rome.

OUR SWEET ADVOCATE.

From a niche of creeping ivy, Neath a golden starry crown, The Virgin Queen of Heaven Looks with love upon us down

Looks with love upon her children Ever with a cheerful face; With outstretched hands she beckons Us into her sweet embrace.

When the tempest's roar is sounding In the skies so clear above, A guiding light is shining— 'Tis our mother's star of love.

See it, shining brightly for us With its ever brilliant beam. Guiding from dread sin, temptation Life's sweet boat a-down the stream.

But soon life's boat is ship wreck'd

'Neath our throbbing, burning A tender voice goes saying: 'In me, you'll find sweet rest."

Hark! 'Tis the voice of Mary. alling sweetly to her side we's banished, weeping children, rom sin's deep and awful tide. Thus when our heart is suff'ring

And our conscience whispers low, Let us tell our tale to Mary, Our sweet advocate below.

She will whisper words so loving To soothe our hearts so sad And a ray of hope, then beaming, Will make the weary glad. She will send a beam consoling Into ev'ry bleeding heart: She will dry our tears of sorrow And her grace will ne'er depart.

It will lighten up our pathway.
When we near the starry home
Chanting sweet and loving Aves
For the Queen of heaven's dome.

—J. William Fischer.

A PLEA FOR THE COMING MAN.

There be hearts I ween who would gladly bear All the fils of life could they only hear The patter of feet on the floor; Could they feet the touch of a little hand, Hear the ringing laughter again respond To the joy that is there's no more.

Oh youth is generous and its heart strings thrill
All its chords vibrate at the artist's will
In many a varying tone,
As entrance gained to that little breast
Through the portal of love will repay the

And his heart you can make your own. There's a mine of love in a little boy's heart That reveals itself to the dever's art If he only can strike the vein; And a depth of feeling beneath the blue Of the upturned eye, where the soul peeps through

To the kindly wise will these truths appeal or a larger help for his future weal.
And for sympathy born of love
temembering the words of the Master mild
f we enter not in as a little child.
We shall no'er see the realms above.

DEAFNESS

When caused by Catarrh can usually be CURED. Get the lat Dr. Sproule's treatise on this infirmity. sent you FREE. Mail this with your address to



Brother Remigius, C. S. C.

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