AUGUST 27, 1903.

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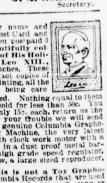
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ER OF NEW FRANCE.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Be good-natured, obliging, thoughtful, and open, and that will make you beloved, and will disarm persecution. beloved, and will disarm persecution. Let them see that it is not through cant and gloom that you renounce the dissipation commonly indulged in by the young. For the rest, gayety, discretion, kindness, purity of intercourse, and never affectation.—Fenelon.

How to Obtain Success It is difficult to determine what is success. A knowledge of the way to obtain it is not so difficult. Summed, up, it is just this: Do your best every day, whatever you have in hand. incipal failures in business, so The principal failures in business, so far as I can judge, are due to lack of definite plan, shiftlessness, trying to find out some new way to suddenly leap into a high position, instead of patientplodding along the old roads industry and integrity.-John Wana

A Mark of Vulgarity. Vulgarity marks the man who is given to backbiting and unreflecting slander, to the glad propagation of stander, to the grad propagation of scandalous stories respecting people of whom he can know nothing. It gives a certain sense of superiority to be able to thus besmirch the ermine

to be able to thus besimen the ermine of these who are set in high places and whose moral influence depends on their fair fame. If they are of such base material, what may not be pardoned to the confessedly coarser clay? And are not the lesser fry in their own small way superior to these grander fellows? So think vulgar-minded retailers of scandalous stories. Those, too, who belittle their friends and acquaintances come into the same category.

If You Have Real Wealth. If you are really rich, it will not be necessary to explain to every stranger you meet that you own a certain amount of real estate, or a given numher of shares of stocks and bonds, or that you are the proprietor of this or that establishment. If you possess the tangible riches of which no accident of fortune can rob you, your wealth will exhale from every pore. Every one exhale from every pore. Every one who comes in contact with you will be touched by the perfume of a rich life.

Strangers who met Daniel Webster used to say that though they did not know who he was, they instinctively

elt that they were in the presence of a great man. So, when we meet a per son who is rich in character, in high aims, overflowing with good will to all, a doer of good deeds as well as a thinkr of high thoughts we feel that we are ssociated with genuine greatness .-Success.

Speak Kindly Words Now.

In the course of our lives there must be many times when thoughtless words are spoken by us which wound the hearts of others, and there are also many little occasions when the word of cheer is needed from us and we are

There are lives of wearisome monot ony which a word of kindness can re-lieve. There is suffering which words of sympathy can make more endurable, and often even in the midst of wealth and luxury there are those who listen and long in vain for some expression of

disinterested kindness. Speak to those while they can hear and be helped by you, for the day may come when all our expressions of love and appreciation may be unheard. Imagine yourself standing beside their last resting-place. Think of the things you could have said of them and to them while they were yet living. Then go and tell them now.

Power of Personality. There is an indescribable something in certain personalities which is greater than mere physical beauty and more powerful than learning. This charm of personality is a divine gift that often sways the strongest characters, and sometimes even controls the destinies

ence we have a sense of enlargement, of expansion in every direction. They of expansion in every direction. seem to unlock within us possibilities of which we previously had no conception. Our horizon broadens; we feel a new power stirring through all our being; we experience a sense of relief, as if a great weight which long had pressed upon us had been removed.

pressed upon us had been removed.

We can converse with such people in a way that astonishes us, although meeting them, perhaps for the first time. We express ourselves more clearly and eloquently than we believed we could. They draw out the best that is in us; they introduce us, as it were, to our larger, better selves. With their presence, impulses and long-With their presence, impulses and longings come thronging to our minds, which never stirred us before. All at once life takes on a higher and nobler meaning, and we are fired with a desire to do more than we have ever have done before, and to be more than we have been in the past.

It Is Better to Make a Mistake That

Never to Move.

In this the Generals who preceded Grant in the United States Civil War failed. They could not grasp the principles of large leadership. McClellan built up his own army with great efficiency, and disciplined it with skill. His army made a splendid appearance. The made a splendid appearance. The superb condition of McClellan's army, the love of his men for him, and the efficiency of his discipline led Lincoln to think that a man who could make such a splendid showing with his own army could do the same with several armies, but this was a mistake. Mcarmies, but this was a mistake. Mc-clellan did not seem to have the large view of a great Commander-in Chief. The same thing was practically true of nearly all the Generals Lincoln tried before he selected Grant. In him he

found a man who could do things.

When Lincoln ordered another General to advance, he would send ex-cuses for delay; the calvary horses tongues were sore, or he did not have enough men, or the administration did not support him properly, or he was waiting for the enemy to get into a more favorable situation for an attack; but Lincoln at length found a man who made excuses and never apolo-

A born leader, the typical efficient man, utilizes whatever material is at hand. He does not ask for impossible conditions,—he accepts the situation, makes the most of it, and acts.

The world is full of semi-successful people, — those of mediocre achieve-ment, and those who are "dead fail-ures" simply because the ures " simply because they are so or-ganized that they will not act until the ures conditions are just as they wish them

and everything is favorable.

But what a relief for the head of a great enterprise to find a Grant among his employees who does not ask if the enemy is in a favorable condition or if everything is in an ideal condition, but makes the most of things as they are and pushes ahead.

It is a thousand times better to make a mistake now and then than to never move at all.—Success.

Why Some Young Men Do Not Get On. Dozens of young men are idle in this community. Many of them are idle be-cause they can't find work of any kind.

More are idle because they can't find work that suits them. The trouble is that there are too many of the latter kind. They have a certain pride that demands a fancy job. Which is all right of course; but idleness ought, to a right kind of pride, be even more galling than employment, even if it be beneath them.

The reason so many young men of our and my acquaintance do not get of their habit of indulgon is because of their nabit of induig-ing in spells of idleness. An idle young fellow is going to school to a master who will soon graduate him into the army of "no good for anything." He acquires a loafing spirit, a slouchy nanner and an utter lack of persever-

It was common advice in the law schools to our young lawyers that while the first few years at the bar must be years of comparative idleness, no young lawyer should let his office become a loading place either for him-self or his friends. He should always appear to be busy—either with study, or with some other interests in the line

f his profession.

The wisdom of this advice is in its rotection to the young lawyer from the baneful formation of idle habits. The successful lawyer must work like a horse when the flood tide of business is upon him. He cannot afford to educate himself into other habits while he is

Similarly with our young men who are not working because they cannot find anything to suit their fancy. Any honest labor, even though the pay is poor and even though they be fitted for higher pursuits, is preferable to idleness. A young man cannot hope to get on in the world if, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five he spends about a fourth of his time throwing up one job while waiting for another. Steadiness, industry and perseverance are what compel success.—Catholic Citizen.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. STORY OF A BEAUTIFUL LIFE LIVED FOR OTHERS.

BY PAULINE CARRINGTON BOUVE. There are heroes who have never seen a battlefield, martyrs whose sufferings have been borne so silently that the world could give neither sympathy nor praise, saints whose deeds of un-selfish love and charity are known only

selfish love and charity are known only to the poor and afflicted.

Sometimes these heroes and heroines of everyday life are closer to us than we dream, and the heroism that does not proclaim itself, does not ask recognition, and, better still, does not recognize itself, is after all all the truest and best heroism of all.

Down in the old half-French city of New Orleans, in Louisiana, where the

New Orleans, in Louisiana, where the scent of magnolias and jessamines and roses fills the air during three-fourths We are unconsciously influenced by people who possess this magnetic power. The moment we come into their presthan any other in that city.

Somewhat more than a half century

age, there came to the city of Baltimore age, there came to the city of Battahore
two Irish emigrants, Margaret and
William Gaffrey. They were very
poor, these young people, but they
were industrious, and soon won a reputation for honest dealing and uprightness of character. In the course of time a little daughter came to the humble home of the Gaffreys, and this child was christened Margaret after the mother. Soon after the birth of this child the yellow fever swept over Baltimore, leaving in its fatal track a great many bereaved parents and orphaned Among them was little Margaret Gaffrey, almost a baby, who was left entirely helpless and alone in a

foreign country.

On the steamer which had brought On the steamer which had brought the Gaffreys to America a few years before there had been among the passengers a lady from Wales, a Mrs. Richards, who had in some way become acquainted with the emigrant couple. In the changing and shifting scenes of her new life. Mrs. Richards had kept the Gaffreys in sight, and when the yellow scourge swept by, leaving her a widow and baby Margaret an orphan, she took the desolate child into her home and brought her up under her home and brought her up under her

special care and guidance.

In the shelter of this home little Margaret grew to womanhood, and the naturally loving nature was developed into a character of high purpose and gentle strength.

While yet a young girl, Margaret Gaffrey was married to a man by the name of Haughery, and these two, like their parents, began life with "full hearts and empty purses." For a time the young husband and wife prospered.

Margaret was left to battle for herself and child alone.

Then another loss-the hardest a woman's called upon to bear—came the youthful widow—her child died.

With this grief there came into her heart a resolution. From that day she would devote her life to the service of orphaned children. The brave, loving heart did not quail under her sorrow, did not for a moment lose its tenderness for those about her, nor did it lose its faith in God or the human creatures. its faith in God or the human creatures of His who were suffering and sinning around her.

But it'was for the helpless little children she would toil and struggle—the little children who reminded her of that little child who had once lain in her arms. How was she to support herself and do this? That was the question. In New Orleans there was an institution for girls known as the an institution for girls known as the Poydras Orphan Asylum, and Margaret entered the domestic service of this institution.

Early and late, at all sorts of work, from scrubbing to dairy managing, she toiled, always cheerful in the thought that she was helping the children.

Sometimes she was sent out to collect food and money, and her plain, rough features, illumined by that inner light of unselfish love, that never fails lend a certain sort of beauty to meliness, became before long familiar in the markets, the fruit stalls, the great stores, and small shops all over the city-and she never came away the city—and she never came away empty-handed. One day she went to a large grocery establishment to ask aid for her beloved orphans. The merchant said, laughing, "I'll tell you what; we'll give you all you can pile on a wheelbarrow if you will wheel it yourself to the asylum."

"I'll do it," said Margaret; and soon afterward the merchant, who had not expected to have his condition ful-

expected to have his condition ful-illed, was surprised to see the faithful Margaret at the door with a wheeltal Margaret at the door with a wheel-barrow. A spark of true charity touched the young man's heart, and lifting his hat to the shabbily-dressed woman, he insisted on wheeling the barrow for her-a courtesy which she declined, saying she would trundle a wheel-barrow-load of edibles every day in the week if she could get that much

for the children.

For seventeen years Margaret Haughery lived in the asylum, managing the large dairy and doing any and every kind of work that she could to help the institution and the children. In 1852 she came to the conclusion that she had enough ability to open an independent dairy in the upper part of the city. In this undertaking she very soon showed a finan-cial ability of an extraordinary kind. She drove her own milk cart from door to door, and everybody wanted to buy "Margaret's" milk. There was always a smile and a penny awaiting her wherever she went on her rounds. All her profits were devoted to her be-loved work. It seemed indeed as if she had no personal wants, for as her business enlarged and her money-pile in-creased in size, she still wore the same shabby clothes, still denied herself the comforts she was now able to indulge in freely if she wished.

freely if she wished.

Eight years later, in 1860, she added a bakery to her business. Old Monsieur D'Aquin, the former proprietor, had become financially embarrassed. He had borrowed largely from Margaret, and at last she had to take the bakery into her cure business to saye herself. and at last she had to take the bakery into her own business, to save herself and her debtor. Her economy, her in-tegrity and the respect she commanded soon enabled her to make money out of this new branch of business. As the milk cart or the bread eart, driven by a pleasant-faced woman, passed along the street, fashionably-gowned women, bankers, tradesmen, merchants, all

smiled. "There is Margaret," they would

but that of the "orphan's friend." Every day her bank account was grow rich woman, and every day and every hour she was giving, giving, giving to the orphan boy or girl, Catholic, Pro-sestant—all. She gave her work, her money, her love, lavishly, asking for nothing in return but to see the desti-tute and unhappy helped and comfort-

As she grew rich, people would wonder that she did not change her manner of life, "smarten up," wear something better than the plain skirt and
loose sacque, which had become a familiar costume from one end of New ed. or costume from one end of New Orleans to the other. One day a lady said to her, "Why don't you buy a fine dress, Margaret, and look like other people?"

"Ah, Madam," said Margaret,
there's too much suffering in the world.

The three largest homes for children in New Orleans resulted from Margaret Haughery's efforts almost entirely, while the Home for the Aged and In-

while the Home for the Aged and Infirm is one of her benefactions.

For forty-six years this woman toiled for others, and accumulated a fortune of \$600,000, all of which was expended upon the poor. Without education—scarcely able to write even—and with receptivel except, common sense, integrated according to the control of the control no capital except common-sense, integrity and an overwhelming desire to help her fellow beings, this ignorant Irish woman accomplished a great work.

Woman accomplished a great work.

When sickness came to Margaret, who had none of her blood to smooth her pillow, the wealthiest and most fashionable ladies of aristocratic New

eleven orphan asylums, black, Protestant and Catholic. Fire companies, of one of which, "Missis-sippi No. 2," she was an honorary sippi No. 2; she was an honorary member, filed along in the immensely long procession that followed her to her last resting place. Sermons from the pulpits of almost all the churches were preached the next Sunday, and Margaret's life was the text; and not afterward the city er to her memory - the first statue in honor of a woman ever erected in the United States. This monument stands on Camp street, in front of the asylum she worked for so long. It represents Margaret sitting in a rustic chair, clothed in the familiar skirt and sacque, a little shawl about her should-ers, and with a little child within the shelter of her generous, loving arms. The word "Margaret" is carved on the pedestal.

Boys and girls, South, North, East and West, will do well to remember that it is just as heroic to live nobly for the good of others, in the quiet walks of life as it is to die on the field of battle with the sound of drum and cry of victory in the dying ears, and tuat sometimes it may be a harder, braver thing to do.

It is a pleasant thought that in this great democratic country of ours the first statue to a woman was raised in honor of one who gave her work, her wealth, her life to the poor and help-

If our rich girls would sometimes re earned more than half a million, and who, though she had built asylums and showered benefactions all around her, had never worn a kid glove nor a silk gown, and remember her words: "I cannot wear them; there is too much suffering in this world," perhaps the in spiration of a noble purpose in life might come with the memory.

Such a life makes all life higher, and therefore both honor and reverence are due to the name and memory of Margaret Haughery, the heroine of unself-

A VICTIM OF DROPSY

Cured after Doctors Pronounced His

Case Hopeless. LIMBS SWOLLEN UNTIL HE HAD BECOME A BLOATED HELPLESS MASS-DR. WILL LIAMS' PINK PILLS WROUGHT THE

In the little village of Rodney, not far from the mining town of Springhill, N. S., lives Mr. James Stevens, a quiet, middle aged man, who though living an unobtrusive life, has lately been much talked of as having been the subject of a cure pronounced by all familiar with the circumstances as scarcely less than miracalous. The disease, which some two years ago prostrated Mr. Stevens, came upon him gradually. There was an increasing feeling of general lassi-tude; the kidneys did not rightly perform their function, and then the body began to bloat. This feeling continued extending to the extremities, until Mr. Stevens became a helpless, bloated mass of flesh. A finger pressed upon the bloated flesh would leave a mark all

day. The urinary weakness became painful and distressing, the passages becoming very frequent. Doctors diagnosed the trouble as dropsy, but as their remedies failed to effect a cure, they nounced the trouble incurable. At this stage, the case of a neighbor who had been cured after a long and painful llness through the use of Dr. Williams' illness through the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills was recalled, and it was decided to give the pills a trial. By the time the second box was used, the swelling began to decrease, the passage of the urine was less frequent, and the patient was inspired with fresh hope. The use of the pills for some time longer set Mr. Stevens upon his feet again a cured man. The limbs were restored to a healthy condition, his weight become strangers would ask.

"Why, Margaret the orphan's friend," was the inevitable reply.
People had forgotten any other name but that of the "orphan's friend."

nealthy condition, his weight become normal, the kidneys resumed their functions healthfully, and today Mr. Stevens goes about his daily work a good specimen of hardy, healthy Canadian manhood. His restoration is entirely many than the stevens of the ste

does not hesitate to strongly recommend them to other sufferers.

To the casual reader cases likes this To the casual reader cases fixes this may seem remarkable, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have, in reality, cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors to be incurable. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and in this way tone and strengthen every organ in the body, driving out disease and re-storing the patient to health after all other means have failed. Those who are weak and ailing, or who suffer from chronic diseases, should not waste chronic diseases, should not waste money, and valuable time experiment-ing with other medicines, but should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, if they wish to be restored to full health. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Favors ought to be remembered by the one who received them, but they should not be mentioned by the one who conferred them. - Cicero.

PICTURES OF HIS HOLINESS ON CREDIT.



their parents, began life with "full hearts and empty purses." For a time the young husband and wife prospered. Then the shadows began to darken Then the shadows began to darken to health began to fail, and then there came a baby daughter to love and to work for. In search of health the Hughery's health began to health the Hugherys moved from Baltimore to New Orleans, but the hoped-for change for the good did not come. Sea air was advised by the doctors, so the young husband said good-bye to his wife and child and sailed for Ireland.

That good-bye was a final one, for Charles Haughery died soon after Charles Haughery died soon after reaching the home of his birth, and



IF YOU ARE GOING AWAY ON A VACATION.

Don't go without having received the Sacraments. You cannot foresee what nay happen before you come back.

may nappen before you come back.

Don't go to a place where there is
neither priest nor church.

Your soul cannot stand a vacation;
doesn't want one; will come back sick
if you give it one. It differs in this from your body.

Don't imagine that, where ever yo

may go, you will get away from the reach of God and of God's law. Where-ever there is sun or sky, or sea or land, or woods or forests, or moon or stars or air or light, there is the eye of God and you can not very well go to a place

where none of these things exist.

Don't imagine that because you ge away to the bounds of civilization, you are out from under the domain of the Ten Commandments. You may go to a place where the only custodian of human law is a sleepy constable, a one man policeforce, but there are millions of custodians of the divine law—the angels of God, will report you if you violate the least of the commandments. Don't imagine that because yon are

away from town you are free to do any thing, say anything, wear anything that is not modest. All nature is pure and holy. If you get nearer to nature you ought to become purer and holier.

Don't dream for a moment that loud and boisterous conversation on railway trains, or steam boats or in any public place, is evidence of good breeding. By talking loud, giggling and fooling, criticising the character of the people you meet at your summer resort, you can easily make people understand that you have had the privilege of "being away for the summer," but at the same time and just as easily, you can per-suade them that it would have been better to stay at home and spend your time learning to be polite and refined and charitable.

Don't, finally, imagine that anybody can have a "good time "without being good. You can enjoy yourself perfectly, and yet come back with a beautiful clean, restful conscience. Try it! Paulist Calender.

POPE LEO XIII, AND THE ROSARY.

To our mind the only adequate explanation of the universal admiration in which Pope Leo is held, and of the outburst of veneration and love coming from all quarters of the Catholic and non-Catholic world alike, is simply this,
—it is the effect of prayer. In fact,
the chief characteristic of Leo's reign Price 15c. or \$1.10 per doz., post paid. seems to us his devotion to prayer, his extraordinary efforts to almost compel us to pray. Not only this, but he would attach us to a certain kind of prayer, the Rosary. No less than twelve official documents, it is said, were issued by our late Holy Father in his twenty-five our late Holy Father in his twenty-live years' pontificate, recommending to the faithful the systematic use of this holy exercise in behalf of the needs of the Church. Nor is it difficult to find the reason why precisely this prayer should avail to change men's minds and open them to the truth. The unfortunate Reformation, so-called, among it's many baneful effects, had darkened and fused men's minds regarding the full truth, the exact nature, of the Incar-nation. Protestants have a very imperfect idea of this doctrine, yet the Gospel says: "This is eternal life: that they may know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ Whom Thou hast sent."
The Incarnation means that God in the
Second Person of the Blessed Trinity Second Person of the Blasses Times, has a mother. He came into the world, as St. Paul tells us, "made of a woman." The prayer of the Rosary serves to keep this doctrine, which is so dear to the heart of Jesus Christ, ever fresh in our minds. By it we are made to "know Jesus Christ." If He had a mother once, He has a mother to-day, and she will continue to be Hi mother throughout eternity. He wishes us to honor those whom He honors. By this means we enter more closely into dispositions of His Sacred Heart. Because Leo XIII. by this devotion strove to make Jesus Christ better known, Jesus Christ on His part wonderfully changed the minds of men in regard to His Church and its Sov-ereign Pontiff. God alone could effect so vast a change.—Sacred Heart Re-

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magle in break-ing up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tight-ness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in re-cent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles of virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary com-plaints.

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