

IRELAND A NATION

By Right Thomas J. Shanahan, S. T. D., J. U. L.

The history of Europe does not offer a more noble page than the story of Ireland's long struggle for place and rights as a nation. During the three centuries just elapsed she has never ceased to challenge and oppose the contention of England that her national life should be merged with that of the larger and more powerful island. Every tempting bait has been held out to her, but the soul of the people has persistently repelled any re-lations which did not recognize the distinct and independent national life of Ireland. Irish resistance to political assimilation with England has profoundly affected the course of continental history, and even now ranks among the grave considerations which dominate the course of the world's greatest war. It is Ireland which for centuries has most success fully asserted the place and rights of small nations, and if on the conclusion of peace the future of these small nations is definitely guaranteed, the world will be largely debtor to Ireland for the preservation of all that they represent, i. e. the priceless boon of national liberty. Alone and unaided mostly in conditions of despair she asserted forever her immemorial separate place among the people of Europe, and bore without flinching all the blows which an adverse fate allotted her in consequence.

Ireland offers to the world every possible title of separate nationhood sufficient territory marked by every natural convenience of access. and by abundant resources; a unique men gradually blended through long ages and conscious of their identity of origin, qualities, ideals a d human experience; a common language, rich with all the workings of the popular mind, a very mirror of all Irish history; common institutions born of the needs and aspirations of the race through told ages; monuments, even in their ruins, expressive of a civilization peculiar to Ireland; a history, varied and continuous, the oldest page of European life and the most tragic. Nothing is lacking which could exhibit and intensify for Irishmen the sense of nationality, or arouse in them the resolution to maintain at all hazards this sacred legacy of the

It has been England's hard fate to ignore the national sentiment of Ireland, or rather to combat this sentiment by every weapon she could command. Brute force and blind prejudice, an ungenerous and an unequitable spirit, a narrow vision and a selfish temper, have character ized her dealings with Ireland; indeed, for centuries she had but one disappearance of the Celt from his ancestral habitat.

Reason, equity, sympathy had no place in the long stretch of hostile domination during which Ireland to bring health and kill the infection Loos, as leader of the choir. withdrew ever deeper into the citadel it was the seashore. Yet this has to interment took place at St. Michael's cemetery, Irish Block, where a large ost wonderful spectacle of national the disease. self-assertion, of political irreductibility the world has seen.

This conflict of two nations, so utterly dissimilar in spirit and ideals. has tinged the Irish mind very leeply, and is largely responsible for the exalted idea of patriotism which now obtains in the world. The nationhood of Ireland came to have no refuge outside of the individual consciousness of her children, and for that reason they clung to it with redoubled affection. It was comminged with the holiest teachings of religion, and it forms the burden of the native literature and music, not to speak of native art, which was forbidden to exist. The soul of Ireland elevate the figure of their martyred instead of \$23,027,944. Until we understand the the political idea absorbed all the how. forces of the popular life of Ireland, we shall never understand the countconquered but never subdued people. not more restless than the average time the money is deposited, but man of Ireland under the English only for complete calendar months. yoke never accepted and always

nation flourished abroad, while in the investment of money. doomed at home, but its indomitable fluctuations of the stock markets spirit remained uncrushed, and was frighten them, while the worry and fed on every side from the memories expense of mortgages on land or any of the past and advances of the present. The rich logical poetry of nineteenth century Ireland, unequalled for its passion, melody and force, remains forever a true exponent of the prepondering resolution edged a nation, with all national rights and obligations. The intensity of this mighty passion, its grasp of all the racial outfit and resources, more widely known to those saving would be truly piteous, in view of so at 3%. For while yielding a higher day; and they never cease impressmuch external weakness, were it not rate of interest, the money is as ing their quality upon the develop-

relieved by the human sublimity of a people foregoing all advantages of a lower order, and content to perish from the earth rather than break the continuity of national distinctness and independence by which, through the ages, they hold to their dim origins in the sea-girt land of Erin.

Among the sources of American patriotism none is deeper or richer than this Irish devotion to their native land. Here the exiled children of St. Patrick found the large and enjoyment of life. and noble freedom denied them at home; here they breathed an air of liberty unknown outside the vast stretches of the New World's prairies, its virgin forests and its broad rivers. Within a century they have contributed incalculably to the well-being and progress of the United States and have ever been the fore-most in devotion to its ideals, in affection for its welfare, and in selfsacrifice for its protection and pres-The American state is reaping here and now the fruits of the noble idealism of the Irishman through so many hopeless centuries. human elements of which it is com-

Without deserting the ancient love he has adhered to his new home with an ardor unequalled among the many pacted. Could American patriotism decline or grow cold in any appreciable degree, it would disappear last from the hearts of its citizens of Irish descent, for to them it has be come no less holy than their immem orial devotion to the land of their ancestors. The ways of Divine Providence are truly wonderful as all may see in the profound changes now impending through the world. but nowhere is the overruling power of God more noticeable than in the strong new fibre of ideal patriotism which the countless children of Irish exiles have contributed to our national life. It is already recognized as one of the most helpful elements in the regeneration of our American life that has not digested with proper rapidity all the elements which the marvellous growth of the last five decades has caught up and indentifled with our political, social and economic conditions.—From The

INFANTILE PARALYSIS AND OFFICIALDOM

The New York Post says: "The alarm behind the precautions against infantile paralysis is understandable, and it is very proper that new sanitary regulations should be laid down. But it would surely be sufficient to keep inspectors at stations and piers, to question arrivals and deport those were kept in isolation until the danger period had passed. To meet steamers and send back every one under sixteen without ceremony, as at New London, Conn., yesterday, or to expel a hundred summer colonists from their bungalows, as at Mountainview, N. J., is going too far. What of the thousands of slum children ordinarily sent to the seashore or woods by Fresh Air Funds-are they, too, to be turned back by some officious local health officer?

This method of meeting the trouble in New York, says the Northwest Review, seems to be approaching a stage that makes one doubt the talk of personal liberty and freedom.

Some of these excursion people without treating all and sundry to methods that are offensive and overbearing.

DEBENTURES

The savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks at the end of June 1916, reached the huge total of \$767, 598,130, an increase in 14 months of \$83,836,698. Satisfactory as this increase is, illustrating as it does the wonderful prosperity of Canada dur-ing a year of world wide disturbance due to an unparalleled war, it is remarkable that so vast a sum should yield so small a return to its owners.

If the owners of these deposits was drenched, so to speak, with national passion. Exile, European or colonial, only served to purify and for interest in one year \$38,379,907, In other words, \$15,351,963 is lost to them, peculiar senses of Irish national that could have been as safely and entiment and the manner in which as easily earned, had they only known

The rate of interest allowed on saving deposits is nominally 3%, but less protests and uprisings of the actually it works out at less, being about 23%. This is due to the fact Euceladus in his flery sepulchre was that interest is not paid for the full

The chief reason that the owners of these vast savings realize so little In the nineteenth century, the for their money is lack of experience property to those not familiar with

There is, however, a standard form of security, recognized by bankers of Ireland to be and to be acknowl- and business men, easily converted

secured and as simply handled. This form of security is known as Mortgage Corporation Debentures. Over \$60,000,000 of these Canadian

Mortgage Corporations Debentures are owned in Scotland—the land of shrewd and cautious investors. Safety First, is a motto not only for the protection of life and limb, but also for the protection of the savings

Depositors in Canada have lost money through bank failures. Investors in Mortgage Corporation Debentures in Canada have never

lost one dollar. The remarkable power of an increase in the rate of interest is easily seen when we compare the invest ment of \$100 at 3% and 5%. At half yearly interest at 3% per annum, \$100 would accumulate in ten years to \$134.68 and at 5% to \$163.86. The longer the time, the more marked the difference. In twenty years at the accumulation would reach \$181.-40 or at 5% \$268.51, and in twentyfive years at 3% \$210.52, at 5% \$343. In other words, it would require \$163.26 at 3% to do the same as \$100 would do at 5% in twenty-five years.

The buried "talent" in biblical

history added neither to its owners wealth nor honor. Is your "talent buried in the savings at 3%?

DEATH OF MRS. TRAYNOR

most respected citizens passed away Monday, August 7, in the person was endowed by Gregory I. of Mrs. Patrick Traynor. Born at Great) the actual founder of choir Boston, Mass., on the 10th of Februsinging, and in whose pontificate, ary, 1853, she, early in life, came to which lasted from 590 to 604, the Guelph, Ont., and later to Dornoch, choir began to attract the attention Glenelg township. Married to Mr. of the then civilized world. It was Patrick Traynor at St. Paul's Church, not, however, until the pontificate of Dornoch, on the 17th of February, 1873, she and her husband took up Guido d'Arrezo invented the Gamut their abode at the Irish Block, where and laid down the foundation of harthey resided until five years ago, mony that the choir began to climb until they came to Owen Sound. Those who survive to mourn her which it has never receded as a musioss are her husband, Mr. Patrick cal organization during 227 of the Traynor: her brother, Mr. Timothy 260 actual pontificates. When Greg-McKenna, Forward, Sask.; her sister, Mrs. Mary Quirk, Toronto; and her children; Rev. J. J. Traynor, P.P., of Kenilworth, Ont.: Sister Loretto. Chatham, Ont.; Sister St. Phillip, of London, Ont.: Mrs. P. Mathews, Weyburn, Sask.; Mrs. W. J. Doyle, Moosejaw, Sask.; Michael, at the old home stead; Maurice, Annan, Ont.; Justina, Sister's Hospital, Buffalo; Beatrice, Weyburn, Sask.; Elizabeth, Thomas who had been actually exposed to and Victor at home. The funeral infection, and to see that others took place on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from her late residence, Fifteenth street east, to St. Mary's Catholic Church, where a solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. J. Traynor, assisted by Rev. F. McReavy, B.A., of Hamilton, as deacon; Rev. P. Costello, C.S.B.M.A., of Toronto, as sub-deacon; Very Rev. P. McKeon, P.P., rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, as master of ceremonies; Very Dean Kelly, of Arthur, Ont.; Rev. Father Grannottier, O.S.B., Rev. N. J. McNulty, O.S.B. of Owen Sound, and A. C. Walter, D.D., of Toronto, assisted in the sanctuary. In elo-quent language and touching references, the Rev. R. F. Burke, O.S.B. pastor of the church, portrayed the deed, for centuries she had but one would no doubt carry infection, but life and virtues of the deceased, laud-remedy, extermination, the utter surely there is room to combat this ing her for her strong faith, her devotion to duty and her true Chris-Special music was tian charity. furnished by Miss Mae Scully, pre-If there was one place that ought siding at the organ, and Mr. Eugene prepared to die amid its ruins, the those who have the means of evading number of friends and neighbors gathered to attest to the love and esteem in which she was held The pall-bearers were her sons, Michael, Maurice, Thomas and Victor, and Thomas B. and Bernard, her nephews. Her sun has set, not in storm, but in peace, her race is run, her work is done, her battle is fought; and esteem and sympathy can utter no grander sentiments than that her soul may rest in peace.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

We sometimes wonder says the Cincinnati Telegraph whether parents, in considering the selection of a school for the education of their children, give due conscious con sideration to the powerful cultural influence, exerted upon pupils by the religious associations, surroundings, atmosphere of our schools, colleges, academies, and universities, aside from the morning Mass, the opening and closing prayers, the recitations in Christian Doctrine.

Of course, we know that, in general, indefinite manner, all good Catholic fathers and mothers understand that in our Church their children are instructed in the truths of our holy religion, while they are being given a training in secular studies at least equal to that of State institutions; but we are inclined to doubt that they fully appreciate the strong, ever-active influence, brought to bear by the per sonality of religious teachers, the presence of sacred images and pictures, the occasional visits of prelates and clergy, the buildings themselves, dedicated to the cause of Christian education. All these may be regarded as accidental adjuncts to substantial curriculum, taken all together, they constitute the environment, in which the pupils spend the greater part of their school

persuasiveness, although it is always silent, is none the less effective; and their continuous suggestions of God irritate, because they are received unconsciously by the children.

it possible to conceive more Christian character? We think not.

WILL MAKE CONCERT TOUR OF THE U. S.-UNIQUE HISTORY OF CHOIR

An announcement of considerable importance in the forthcoming musi-cal season in New York will be the advent of the chief soloists of the Sistine Chapel Choir who have been granted permission by the Vatican authorities to leave Italy for the first time in the history of the choir and make a concert tour of the United The Lyric Concert Company States. of 220 Fifth avenue, New York, will direct the tour. The soloists coming are Alexander Gabrielli, soprano Luigi Gentili, contralto; Ezio Cec chini, tenor : Mariano Dado, basso, and Albert Cametti, accompanist.

Their programme will be devoted to modern sacred and secular song.

The history of the choir is rather unique. It was founded by St. Sylwhose pontificate lasted After an illness, extending over from 314 to 337 and its name was several months one of Owen Sound's derived from Sixtus IV., who built the Capella Sixtinain 1477. The choir not, however, until the pontificate of John XIX. 1024-1032, when the monk to that eminence of perfection from ory XI. returned to Rome after the seventy years exile of the Holy See at Avignon, France, the old Gregorian School of Singing was amalga mated with the new school and the most eminent singers and composers of Europe made the Schola Cantorum under which title the choir was endowed, the central seat for the knowledge and cultivation of vocal music. The choir consists of 32 choral chaplains, 8 bassos, 8 tenors, 8 counter-tenors, and 8 sopranos and contraltos. The first concert will be given at Carnegie Hall in New York, the third week in September and they will be heard here very shortly after. -Columbian, Ohio.

CHAPELS IN A SALT MINE

SINGULAR LITTLE CHURCHES FAR DOWN IN THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH

There is but little singularity in the fact that a chapel is under the ground. Numberless, indeed, are the instances of such, beginning from very earliest—those of the first Christians in the Catacombs. But when the chapels are from twenty to twenty-five minutes' walk from the light of the sun, down into the earth, and are the deepest located in all the world; and yet, notwithstanding, have many and stated occasions for worship, attended by throngs from near and far-then these chapels are among the most singular in the world, says a writer in The Ave Maria. Apart from being famous, too, they are situated in one of the most wonderful mines existing anywhere

In the war-torn Province Galacia, twenty-three miles south-east of Cracow, which has been the center of fierce hostilities in the present devastating war, lies the town of Wielicka. Here are the largest and most interesting salt mines, or mine, in all the globe. Mines is perhaps the proper word; for the property, which is owned by the Austrian Government, comprises eight main pits, some of which, incredible as it may seem, are upward of 900 feet deep, in addition to as many as 60 shafts of two and three-

quarters miles in aggregate depth. It is a wonder-city underground, with scenes of extraordinary beauty and weirdness, including sixteen mysterious lakes. But most wonderful of all are the scenes of quietude and prayer. Access is gained either by means of the hydraulic lifts or, as many prefer, by the long, slanting stairways cut in the solid rock salt conducting one to the various levels of the mine, of which there are seven. Only those nearest the surface, how-

ever, are open to visitors. On the first level, some 260 feet below, are situated the chapels. Here, off one of the main passages, is the Chapel of Saint Anthony, where many, many thousands have worshipped since it was opened in 1698. The vestibule to the chapel consists of a symmetrical archway, decorated

with sculptured figures at the sides.

The interior of the chapel accommodates some hundreds of worshippers, and is beautified by an altar cut out of solid salt, with panels showing the Passion of Our Lord. On the chapel are shrines, the statues of saints most beautifully the Ten Commandments.

ing character of the scholars. Their wrought out of the solid salt. Many times in the year the priests of the neighborhood officiate in this chapel. not only in memory of Saint Anthony and good and duty never tire or himself, but also of the devout miner who, unaided and persevering, carved the chapel.

Hard by, the light of the guide's favorable conditions for obtaining an education, for developing a truly to the Blessed Virgin, within an ornate youth and a wholesome preoccupaarchway. Again, as one moves along, one notes figures of saints in the at titude of prayer and adoration; and few of the smaller chambers bear FAMED SISTINE CHAPEL | the names of some of the best known

Among the other chapels, one of the most noted is that called the Queen's Chapel, with its magnificent altar, containing, on its sides, views of Bethlehem. Tradition has it that one man spent many months in silent effort to carve out of the dazzling white salt this fine piece of sculpture, now shown to every visitor as one of the most interesting sights of the mine. As one turns from it. the beautiful candelabra catch the eye, and make one marvel that so delicate and gossamer a conception, with so many pendant chains of white, has so long resisted the wear

and tear of use and time.

Here in these underground houses of God the devout among the miners come to pray. Here, too, during the hostilities which sweep tornado-like across the country and town overhead, many of the civilian inhabitants have found safety and rest for the body, and succor for the soul in prayer.-Boston Pilot.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES BRADY

Mr. Jas. Brady, Sr., died at his home, "Pinehurst," Glanworth, on Wednesdaay, Aug. 9th. The decea was born near Fingal, the 8th of March, 1829, and when a small boy moved with his parents to North Yarmouth. In 1859 he married Anna Quinn of Westminster.

About the year 871 he purchased the farm of the late Mr. Cornelius Regan where he has since resided. Besides his wife he leaves four sons, namely, John at home, Terrence of North Yarmouth: Jas. of Westminster and E. J. of the Railway Mail Service, London; and three daughters, Mrs. J. J. Brady, Strathroy, Agnes at home and Madame Brady, Religious of the Sacred Heart Convent, Van-B. C. The funeral took place Friday morning to the Holy Angels' Church, St. Thomas, where Solemn Requiem High Mass was sung by Rev. Monsignor Aylward of Sarnia, assisted by Rev. Father Tobin of London and Rev. Father McCarty of St. Thomas: Rev. Father Bell assisted in the Sanctuary.

The pall bearers were Messrs.
P. Meehan, John Butler and Jas.
McNanus, St. Thomas; C. D. Regan, Glanworth; Wm. Regan, London; and D. Cough in, Winnipeg. Rev. Fathers Bell and McCarty were present at the cemetery. May his soul rest in

WANTS A NATIONAL CHURCH

The Lord Mayor of London is much disturbed at the lack of unity among Christians, and proposes a conference to establish a National Church :

If only we could sink our differences, and have one great National Church! Suppose, now, we could get representatives of all Christian bodies to meet together at the Mansion House, "the chief building of the great capital city of the British Empire," could they not unify and mobilize their forces? It would be difficult for them to be theological on on. Let them adopt two or three large central doctrines, such as the Love of God and of our fellow-men, and sink their differ-

The Churchman, while commending the efforts and enthusiasm of the Lord Mayor, does not consider the problem of church unity easy of solution :

After all, what has the British Empire to do with the matter? Lord Mayor wants "one great British Church," and like many another reformer, forgets on our side, our commitments to the whole Catholic Church; and, on the side of non-Episcopalians, the existence of a State Church in Scotland and numer ous other Christian bodies.

The one God-given solution is never considered, though it unified Christendom for centuries. That solution is the Rock of Catholicism, in lieu of the sands of nationalism But the Rock is in Rome, and, to the insular mind, what good can come from Rome ?-America.

MISS REPPLIER RAPS THE SENTIMENTALISTS

Our noted Catholic essayist, Miss Repplier, in her latest work, "Counter Currents," emphasizes the errors of public thought in a very striking way, when she tells her readers—and she has a host of them among non-Catholics—that Americans are losing their standards of decency and virtue through weak, maudlin sentimental-She flays the idea that mere poverty is always the cause of sin, and the notion that society at large is responsible for the individual' lapse from the moral law and the abominable idea that these persons should (as so often they are) be made heroes and heroines in current literathe Passion of Our Lord. On the altar steps are the figures of two kneeling monks. Along the sides of the chapel are shrines, and

She strikes a true note when she remarks that a deep sense of obligation to ourselves and to our fellow creatures and a decent life does not come through a course of lectures on sex-hygiene and through making vice familiar to children but "it is born of childish virtues acquired in childtion with the activities of life which gives young people something to think about besides the sexual relations which are pressed so relent-

lessly upon their attention.' These ringing words ought to be recorded in letters of fire in the memory of every parent, teacher and public official. It is only the natural consequence of doing what some one recently well put, when he stated:
"We are socializing Christianity
instead of Christianizing society," says the Catholic Columbian.

THE WAR

The cost of the war now amounts to so many billion dollars that one's imagination falters when confronted with the actual figures, which no longer make an impression because the ordinary mind can grasp them no more than the breaking waves can grasp the crags and cliffs which defy the sea. But in a simplified estimate it were no exaggeration to say for instance, that the war is costing some nations over one million dollars every hour It is costing many lives every minute without intermission. Every now and then some huge ship which cost the payers millions of dollars, and the laborers of the nation many days, aye years of toil to build, is sent to the bottom of the sea, down, as it were, into the earth whence it came coffin, not only for hundreds of the crew, but also for the defunct hopes of a nation whose aspirations sprang from principles concerning which the warning of Christ applies: "After all these things do the heathens seek."

The pride of militarism and the ambition to rule the waves : the covetousness that did not hesitate at as sassination; the universal connivance and legalizing of lust; the propagation of hatred and revenge; the gluttony of Church despoliation; the envy over tomorrow's trade. How much more noble and cheaper and universally wholesome would it have been for the powers not to have disregarded eternal truths such as Be not therefore solicitous tomorrow, for the morrow will be solicitous for itself?"

Tomorrow, the next generation, why should it not be able to handle its own problems. In being thus over-zealous about the future without recognizing God's Providence and ruling Hand, they have cast a burden upon today and a super bur den upon tomorrow. The future indeed seems dark. But there some light. Some of the false principles have surrendered since August 1914. But one fort, pride, still holds out, and as long as it does, so long shall apply the prophetic words of another king: 'Thou shalt rule them with a rod of iron, and shalt bresk them in pieces like a potter's vessel," (Ps. II, 9.)—The Tablet.

LUTHERAN PHYSICIAN CONVERT TO THE CHURCH

From the Baltimore America

Dr. Charles L. Mattfelt, of Catons ville, a former president of the Board of Baltimore County Commissioners men of the Lutheran Church *aryland, has become a member the Catholic Church, Dr. Mattfelt was at one time connected with Salem Lutheran Church, at Catonsville and took an active part in its affairs He was recently seriously ill, and was a patient at St. Agnes' Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and it is stated that his interest in the Catholic faith was first manifested while at that institution. Dr. Mattfelt stated yesterday that his change in religious faith was taken after mature consideration, and he has acted in accordance with the dictates of his conscience.

DIED

BRADY .- At his home " Pinehurst, Glanworth, on Wed., Aug. 9th, Mr. James Brady, Sr. May his soul rest

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school section No. 10 & 17, Richmond, holding

QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR SEPARATE school, No. 3 A, Malden. Duties to egin 4th of Sept. Salary \$500, Apply stating experience and qualification to S. Boufford, Sec. Treas., North Malden, Ont. 1973-3

MEMORIAL ASS CHINDOWS GLASS CALLED TO STAINED CHURCH STORE OF THE STAINED CO.

WANTED FOR STEELTON CATHOLIC Separate school, two lady teachers holding a

PEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 2, Baldwin and Merrit, 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Salary 8500, Duties begin September 1st, 1916. Near C. F. R., tation, boarding house and post office. Apply to Geo. A. Miron, Espanols Sta, Ont. 1074-tf.

Espanola Sta., Ont.

WANTED QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR junior room in the C. Separate school, in village of Barry's Bay. Duties to commence Sept. 5th. Apply stating salary and experience to Thomas P. Murray, Trustee, Barry's Bay. Ont.

1975-2

CATHOLIC TEACHER HOLDING A 2ND OR 3rd class certificate for Separate school No 14, ATROLLO TACHER HOLDING A ZND OK

3rd class certificate for Separate school No 14,
Lan. Salary \$400 per annum. Duties to commence 4th Sept. This is a small school, the average attendance being under 13, and is conveniently
located as regards to post office, railway station,
etc. Apply to Alex. B. McDonald, Sec. Treas,
Green Valley, Ont. 1974-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR CATHOLIC Separate school, Section No. 1, Morley, Rainy River District. Third class qualification required, Salary \$450 per year. *pply to John J. Hunt, Sec. Treas., Stratton. P. O., Ont. 1974-2

WANTED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL, NO. 11, of St. Joseph, Hay Township, Huron County, teacher holding a 1st, 2nd or 3rd class professional certificate. Duties to begin Sept. 1, 1916. Salary \$500. Apply with testimonials to N. A. Cantin, St. Joseph, Huron Co., Ont. 1974-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE KEEWATIN

TEACHERWANTED FRENCH AND ENGLISH 1 for Separate school, village of Pain Court Ont. Duties to commence after the holidays Apply stating salary and references to Thos Bourdeau, R. R, No. 7, Chatham, Ont. 1973-3

NURSE WANTED W ANTED COMPETENT NURSE FOR TWO children. Good wages to suitable person. References required. Apply Box S. CATHOLIC RECORD, London Ont. 1974-tf

FOR SALE

THE VILLAGE OF ST CLEMENTS, A nice red brick house with 8 rooms, cellar, and odshed, lot 683250 with lawn and nice hedge front, also 8 fruit bearing trees, hard water, it is only 5 minutes walk to church and school, one of the best parishes in the diceses. For uick sale at \$1,4t0. Terms \$500 cash, balance suit purchaser. Send for photo. Apply to senblatt Art Works, St. Clements, Ont.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN charge of Sisters of Charity. Course two and one half years. Eligible applicants will be received at once. Apply to Supt. of Nurses, Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, N. Y. 1974-4

HOTEL

A MERICAN HOUSE, LAKE MUSKOKA.
Good boating, bathing, fishing. Catholic church close by. For further information address rs. M. A. Walker, American House, Lake Muskoka, Ont.

WANTED
WANTED A L'UNDRESS, A PORTRESS, and assistants to matron. Apply to Miss M. Hoy, Assumption College, Sandwich, On.

J. W B. A. Branch No. 4, London ects on the and and 4th Thursday of every more eight o'clock at their R oms, St Peter's Parist at Ramond, Steet Frank Smith President

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Quarierly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Divident at the rate of five per cent. (5) per annum upon the pair up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the hree months ending the 31st August, 1916, and that the same will re payable at the treat office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st of September, 1916. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of August to the 31st of August, 1916, both days

By order of the Board.

Toronto, July 19th, 1916.

General Manager.