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UNIONISTS AND THE VOLUNTEERS

(From the London Catholic Times.)

The peers' party are greatly dis-turbed by the growth of the National Volunteers. They trusted to intimidation through the forces of bigotry, but they find that the supporters of constitutional principles are not to be intimidated, and that the forces of bigotry are small compared with the broad minded lovers of justice for people of all creeds. But they have no other weapon to rely upon, except the anti Catholic fanaticism of a certain section of the Ulster Protestants, and they are determined to use it as long as possible by way of threat. Even the fact that a rebellion led by Sir Edward Carson would not have the faintest chance of success, for the rebels would not only have to fight the King's troops but National Volunteers four or five times more numerous than them selves, does not deter them from encouraging sedition. Speaking at the same meeting as Lord Charles Beres ford, a member of a family, tradition ally hostile to the Catholics of Ire-land, the Duke of Norfolk, at Leeds publicly mingled his voice in the Orange warwhoop. Though a Catholic himself, he felt, he said, that their friends in Ulster were justi fled in dreading being brought under the dominance of such a Parliament as the Home Rule Bill would set up." Feeling displayed during the meeting, especially around the plat-forms from which the Duke and Sir Mark Sykes endeavored to speak, afforded evidence of the indignation aroused amongst Irish Catholics in this country at seeing co religionists of theirs allying themselves with hereditary enemies of their creed in an agitation which is based on batred of the Catholic religion and the Pope and the object of which is to deny to the Catholics of Ireland rights which would readily be granted to them if they had not been so true to their faith and the head of their Church. When the Irish Volunteers, who met at Dungannon in 1782, were being organized, the Earl of Tyrone wrote to one of the Beresfords that the Catholics in their zeal were forming themselves into independent companies, and had actually begun their organization, but that seeing the variety of consequences that would attend such an event, he had considered it is his duty to stop their movement. The Beresford whom he addressed was in favor of drawing a distinction between the Protestants and the Catho-lics, and Lord Charles Beresford, by the Catholic Duke of Norfolk, left no doubt that that is a sentiment which he, too, entertains, for he said there was one class which had always been loyal"—in the Beresford sense of the word—"and another which had always been disloyal. We know what the accusation of dis-loyalty against Catholics, coming from the lips of Ascendancy men means. It was a favorite accusa tion against the Catholic martyrs of this land, and the records of their lives protest against the Catholics of Ireland, though Lord Charles Beres ford's Catholic ally, the Duke of Norfolk, appears to have listened to Norfolk, appears to have haveled to it in silence. But the appeal to bigotry is now out of date. The hopes that rested on threats of trea-sonable violence have vanished.

The rise of the national volunteers has shattered the plans and pros-pects in which the Unionist leaders ave been taking comfort. The ide of the vast majority of the Irish people having recourse to arms to defend the rights guaranteed by the Constitution did not apparently occur to these prudent political guides until it was almost realized. At the present moment they are amazed and distracted. They know not what to think or to say. Some them who wildly cheered on Sir Edward Carson when he was boast-ing of his intention to break every law end to call into existence in Ulster a force which would defy the Government are feebly asking how it is that the illegalities in Ireland are permitted. Others endeavor to derive some little satisfaction from the thought that if Sir Edward Carson's Volunteers are a comparative ly small minority, they are better organized and armed than their rivals. But all are anxious and dis-Well they may be, for the pol cy of intimidation is dead. No. believes that even the most fanatical of the men whom they have been urging to insurrection are willing to take the field against

their fellow-countrymen. imagines for a moment that the Duke of Norfolk will be seen on horseback, with the other promin-ent Covenanteers, leading them on But this much is certain—that if in an access of wicked folly they and the politicians who are financing them seek to prevent Ireland from enjoying what a law duly enacted assures to her, they will discover that the Catholics and Nationalists think liberty worth fighting for. A despatch to the New York Tribune, "those misguided but good hearted fellows, the Ulster Volunteers, are so unwise as to resist the Home Rule Act after it has received the royal assent; their bullets will be met by our bullets, their Maxim guns by our enforcement of the law of the land." But Mr. Devlin firmly believes that no such conflict will take place, for in the same de spatch he expresses the conviction as one who knows Ulster well, that such animosity as has been stirred up by the Tory gun runners is large on the surface and that the Nationalists may look forward to the inauguration of Home Rule under conditions of good will amongst all Irishmen. The truth is that the Volunteer movements of to-day will have the effect which the Volunteer movement of 1882 had under the im pulse and inspiration of the Protest ant patriot, Henry Grattan. They will do much to extinguish narrow-sectarianism and to foster a national

spirit amongst the Protestants of the The Ulster Protestants are not visionaries. They are well aware that they cannot prevent the majority of their fellow countrymen from securing the boon of self government, and that any attempt on their part to set up a Provisional Government would it now in its natural state with the not only prove a failure, but would nice spruce and long slender poplar, have disastrous results on business. The Nationalists could punish them by dealing elsewhere, and anything like civil war would be a blow to the prosperity of Ulster, from which, in all probability, it would never re-

The National Volunteers constitute a guarantee, in addition to the usual legal safeguards for the maintenance Constitutional principles in Ire land, and the prophecies as to divided authority in the direction of the organization may be dismissed as, at the best, mere idle speculation. No doubt there is need for a tactful handling of the situation. As Mr. John Redmond points out in the letter which was published on Saturday, it is of vital importance to the national cause that the question of control should be settled in an amicable spirit and without friction of any kind. It may be safely assumed that on both sides every effort will be made to arrive at mutually acceptable working arrangement and that the urgent necessity for united action will quickly bring about an agreement. The members of the Provisional Executive Committee are men the excellence of whose motives cannot be questioned. In founding the tional Volunteers they were animated by no selfish ambition. Their aim was the protection of Ireland's national interests, and they must feel how essential is harmony with the Irish Party whose purpose in supporting the movement is the

In any event the perfect sympathy with the Home Rule Cause which pervades the force is an assurance that the influence of Mr. Redmond and his Nationalist Parliamentary colleagues will be fully recognized in the shaping of the policy which be pursued. This power which has been called into being by Mr. Bonar speaking at the meeting addressed Unionist Party makes the application of the Unionist panacea of coercion again in Ireland an impossibility. The Unionist leaders, whilst struggling to keep the Nationalists of Ireland in a state of inferiority, have powerfully helped to place them in the position of freemen.-Liverpool Catholic Times.

A VISIT OF A FEW DAYS

THROUGH THE CLAY BELT OF NORTHERN ONTARIO

The undersigned, after having taken a trip over the lands of North ern Ontario, wishes to write a short account giving his opinion of that wonderful and beautiful country mown as the Clay Belt. As I have travelled around for ten days look ing over the different places it may he of some interest to any one con templating a change to read what little information I can give about

what I have seen.

Leaving North Bay I travelled by the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to Cochrane and thence by way of the National Transcontinental Railway to Hearst. On my arrival at Hearst, tired after my ourney, I stayed over night at the King George Hotel which, together with all the town, has since been wiped out by fire. However, after a good night's rest, and having inhaled my share of the pure, healthy and invigorating air of that beautiful country, I never felt better in my life, and started to travel down the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Rail-

way south from Hearst.
Distant about two miles from
Hearst, I arrived at the Mattawishquaia River and here visited some settlers. Mr. Wyborn took me around and showed me his crops (oats, peas, potatoes and garden stuffs) which, to be sown on new

also considering this an exceptionally dry season, looked very good. He also showed me a plot of wheat shot out and looking splendid. After this I continued my journey south to Stavert which is the first station south of Hearst, on the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway. Here I found several settlers just starting in, some of whom have nice bunga lows built already and some land cleared.

At this place I remained several days and travelled for miles over the country. Here the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway have spent a lot of money brushing out roads ahead of the settlers. The same company is also erecting a sawmill at the Mattawishquaia cross ing near Hearst, and at Stavert another Mill is being planned by a re-cent settler. As the roads are cut out 30 feet wide and in a straight line, one standing on the railway track and looking east and west can see for several miles ahead through the small growth of evenly sized spruce and poplar. It puts one in mind of a straight swat cut through a large level field of standing tim othy, and in itself looks beautiful. The roads being out ahead of the settlers; one can travel over country looking at land without much difficuity.

The soil is a reddish coloured clay

seemingly loose and rich; it is covered with from 6 inches to a foot or more of black vegetable mould. The surface is not level but undulating or slightly rolling, and there are no stones, fallen timbers or large stumps to bother. I have travelled considerably both in the Western States and the Canadian prairies and have not seen the general aspect of the Clay Belt. Looking at and looking ahead say eight or years when the country will be opened up and the timber cleared off. I am certain from what I have seen that it will compare favorably with, if not surpass, either of the above districts. I noticed on my travels both by rail and on foot that any place where the land was well cultivated the crops looked fine and this convinced me that after this wonderful and beautiful country, known as the Clay Belt of Northern Ontario, is settled it will be one of the most productive farming districts in the Dominion of Canada.

NEIL MULVANEY, Espanola Station, Ont. July 22, 1914

MARTYRS' SHRINE

Waubaushens, July 27, 1914. are having a lively time Pilgrims are flocking hither here. many parts of the Domin-and even from the United from States. Many stay for a week and more and all seem enthusiastic about the place. Remarkable cures have taken place : that, in particular, of s Winnipeg lady, suffering since three years horrible pains from attacks of gall stones and declared incurable by her doctor. All her pains have sappeared since fifteen days, the application of a relic of our Canadian Martyrs. Pilgrims leave Toronto at 5 p. m. by the C. P. R. and reach Martyrs' Hill (now on the time tables) at 9.55, where an omnibus meets them for the shrine. Many, however, prefer to take the 8 a. m. Grand Trunk train for Waubaushene where they arrive at 12 47, and from whence they drive to the Shrine, a little more than four miles.—J. B. N.

CATHOLICS IN THE REVOLUTION

Mr. P. H. Winston (a Protestant) in his book "American Catholics and the A. P. A." pages 23 27, says: "Without Catholic aid the American Colonies could never have achieve their independence, says a writer in the Jersey Journal, (Jersey City, N. J.) Catholic Ireland was the first to sympathize with and assist the

struggling patriots, and this aid and sympathy were alleged by the British Court as reasons why petitions of Ireland for religious and political enfranchisements should be rejected Of the soldiers of the Revolution none were more illustrious than Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington; Gen. Richard Montgomery who captured the British general and his forces at the Cowpers ; the brave Gen. Movlan, who fought by Washing ton's side of every field; Commodor John Barry, the father and founder of the American navy commander of the first ship to hoist the Stars and Stripes; Commander Jere O'Brien, who fought in Machias Bay the first sea fight of the Revolution-the

Lexington of the sea.
"Maj Gen Robinson, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of the British forces in answer to the question by Edmund Burke, 'Of what nationality was Washington's army composed?' testified before the same committee June 8, 1779. 'One half Irish, about one fourth natives, and the rest were Scotch, Germans and

English. "Ireland was not the only Catholic friend of the Colonies in their long struggle for independence. Catholic France sent a formidable fleet and furnished 10 000 men and \$3 000 000 in and of the Revolution, and the Rochambeau are imperishably con-nected with it.

"The Catholics of Canada raised. stuffs) which, to be sown on new Catholic Spain threw open her home good fruit for Catholic literature.— land not as yet well cultivated, and ports and the port of Havana to the Buffalo Union and Times.

American marine, and contributed 3,000 barrels of gunpowder, blankets for ten regiments and 1,000,000 francs

for the young republic.

"From Catholic Poland came Pulaski and Kosciusko—immortal

"All the foreign assistance that came to the struggling patriots came from Catholics and Catholic countries, while at home there was not a single Catholic Tory, not a single Catholic that faltered in his allegiance to the cause of American Independence. Even among the native Indian tribes, there were found Catholics to aid in the work of achieving American independence. Orono, the Catholic chief of the Nenobscots, was commissioned an officer by the tinental Congress and with his tribe rendered invaluable service along the

Canadian frontier.

"The names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, Pulaski, Kosciusko, De Kalband De Grasse should silence forever the tongue of slander which imputes to their religious motives utterly at variance with the cause which they so bravely and manfully upheld. one at that time even whispered that Catholics entertained religious principles incompatible with the safety and freedom of the country. Both in war and peace American Catholics have been devoted and loyal subjects of the Republic."

Gen. Washington in an order issued by him on Nov. 5, 1775, prohibiting the non-Catholics of Boston from burning the Pope in effigy, says: 'As the commander in chief has been apprised of a design formed for the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope, he cannot help express ing his surprise that there should b officers and men in this army so devoid of common sense as not to see the impropriety of such a step. It is so monstrous as not to be suffered or excused; indeed, instead of offering the most remote insult, it is our duty to address public thanks to our Catholic brethren, as to them we are indebted for very late success over the common enemy in Canada.

Father Lotbiniere, in one of his writings, says: "It was a Catholic priest to whose exertions we owe the raising of the American flag over the cities of the great West, thus gaining the great Northwest, now teeming with powerful States, to the cause of independence—this was Father Peter Gibault, the patriot priest of Vincennes, who blessed the Catholic company of Kaskasia as they filed into the Continental army of the Northwest. The Catholic officer, Francis Vigo, and the Catholic priest, Peter Gibault, by the aid they ren-dered to the American General Clark, saved an empire of States to the Union. In 1790 Washington's own State of Virginia acknowledged Father Gibault's services by a public resolution of its Legislature. The first chaplain's commission issued by the Continental Congress was given to a Catholic priest.'

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION IN AID OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS

In a paper on "The Sodality as a Spiritual Factor in Schools and Colleges," read before the *Catholic Educational Association convention at Atlantic City, Rev. Edward F Garesche, S. J., the editor of The Queen's Work, made some interesting and practical suggestions to our Catholic educators in regard to en-listing the Catholic children in the fruitful work of the Apostleship of the Press. The writer called attention to the obvious fact that if we wish to interest our Catholic laity ost effectively in this Apostl the time to begin is early in the child's career, when it is interested and impressionable. If we get our school children practically interested in our Catholic papers and maga-zines, they will be faithful supporters of Catholic periodicals after they

have grown up.

One very practical way of bringing about this desirable interest on the part of the children, which the writer suggested, was enlisting the help of Student's Sodalities in gather ing copies of Catholic papers and magazines from relatives and friends to be given to the inmates of hospials and institutions. In this way the children will be taught the value and worth of Catholic publications. and will learn to look on it as a good action to give them into the hands of others.

Another way of interesting the children —perhaps not so universally practicable—is that of encouraging them to collect subscriptions for a Catholic periodical. This might form a profitable and meritorious work for summer time.

Some other very interesting suggestions were made in this paper concerning work for the children for instance the giving of entertain ments to the inmates of public institutions which has been so successfully carried on by some of our American College Sodalities. The consolation and pleasure which the children feel at their new found power to entertain others, make them wish for still further opportunities to help their neighbor.

The principle underlying these ex cellent: uggestions is worthy of great emphasis. A great deal of the indif-ference and lack of practical interest names of Lafayette, De Grasse and in spreading Catholic literature, which we sometime complain of in our grown folk, really has its root in "The Catholics of Canada raised, the fact that we neglect to interest armed and equipped two full regiour children in Catholic magazines ments that rendered invaluable aid and papers. It is to be hoped that and performed heroic service, while this idea will grow and bring forth DIED

Burks.—At Lindsay, Ont., on Friday, July 10, 1914, Mrs. Margaret Burks, wife of the late Patrick Burks, in her eighty-seventh year May her soul rest in peace!

RYAN.-At Port Arthur, on Wed nesday, July 15, Stephen Patrick Ryan, in his twenty-ninth year. Killed by train. May his soul rest

O'CARROLL .- On July 26th, 1914, at 340 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Rosanna (Tilly) last surviving daughter of Doctor M. O Carroll, fortified with all the rights of the Catholic Church. May her soul rest in peace!

MCINTYRE.-At her home near Parkhill on Sunday evening, July 19th, Margaret McVeigh, beloved wife of L. C. McIntyre, closed a useful and holy life, aged fifty-eight years. May her soul rest in peace! LANGEVIN-At the residence of ber daughter, Mrs. Arthur J. O'Leary, Ninette, Manitoba, on June 28, 1914, Mrs. F. X. Langevin, in her seventy ninth year. May her soul rest in

PRIEST RESCUES DROWNING

GOES OVER AFTER FOUR - YEAR - OLD, BRINGS HIM UP AND SLIPS AWAY From the New York Times

Freeport, L. I., July 22 -A crowd of about 400 excursionists had gathered on the pier at High Hill Beach, across Hempstead Bay, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon waiting for a steamer to take them back to Free port. As the boat had room for only 150 at a time the crowd pushed close up to the edge of the pier. After the boat had filled up and the gang plank had been withdrawn the crowd still urged forward. As a consequence William, Baring, a four-year-old boy of Freeport, was pushed overboard and went under at once.

There was something like a panic among the women on the pier at the sight, and in the midst of the excitement the Rev. Father Theodore F. King, of Bellmore, L. I., broke through the crowd and jumped over after the child. He dived twice without success, but on his third trial managed to get the boy and bring him to the surface. He made his way back to the pier and handed the child up to George Johnson, of Bellmore, who took him to his mother. He was revived with

considerable difficulty.

Meanwhile Father King slipped away to a nearby fisherman's hut, put on some old clothes and went back to his home. No one on the pier knew who he was, and his part in the res cue might not have been known had not some of his parishioners seen him in the fisherman's clothes. He is

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By Order of the Board,

IAMES MASON.



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Toronto, July 22nd, 1914.

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rector of St. Barnabas' Church at Bellmore, to which he was transferred about a year ago from St. John's Church, Brooklyn

AN UNINTENTIONAL REFLECTION

A Welch deacon, on one occasion acting as chairman of a meeting in support of Mr. Lloyd George, with strong convictions, but with no sense of humor, introduced him thus: "Gentlemen, I haff to introduce to you to-night the member for the Carnarvon Boroughs. He has come here to reply to the Bishop of Asaph. In my opinion, the Bishop of Asaph is one of the biggest liars in creashon; but, thank God — yes, thank God—we haff a match for him

TEACHERS WANTED

A CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED FOR S. I., Rutherford helding second class professional certificate. Duties to commence Sep. I. Salary 8600 a year. Three years' experience. Apply to R. R. de-Lamorandiere, Killarney, Ont. 1867-2

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER FOR THE SEPAR-ate school wanted for the town of Pembroke (to classes) holding Normal school certificate. Salary \$415. Applicants to give references and experience. Apply to A. J. Fortier, Sec., Pembroke, Ont. 1867-2

WANTED A QUALIFIED CATHOLIC teacher for S. S. No. 2, Guid and Himsworth. Duties to commence Sep 1st. Apply and state salary to Gasper Verslegers, Sec., Trout Creek, Ont. 1867-tf.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. I.
Osgoode, Normal trained teacher. Salary \$500
Duties to commence Sep 1st. Apply to James
O Leary, R. R. No. 3, Osgoode Station, Ont. 1867:3 QUALIFIED CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED for S. S. No. 2. Gurd & Parry Sound. State experience and salary expected. Apply to James McGuiness, Sec. Treas., Trout Creek, Ont. 1867-2

TWO TEACHERS, ONE FOR PRINCIPAL and one for assistant for Continuation School, Ennismore, Ont. Apply, stating qualifications, age. experience, and salary expected, to Rev. M. Fritzpatrick, Sec., Continuation School, Ennismore Ont.

A QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 1.
Bougham. Duties to begin Sept. 1st, 1914.
Catholic preferred. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Dan Duggan, Secretary, Dacre, R. M. D. No. 1.

W ANIED FOR C. S. S. No. 1, STANLEY, Normal Trained teacher. Duties to commence September 1st. Salary \$400. Small attendance, Apply to E. J. Gelinas, Sec. Treas, R. No. 2, Zur-

A NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER WANTED for S. S. No. 4, La Passe. Duties to begin on Sept. 2nd Apply stating salary and experience to Hector Gervais, Sec. Treas, La Passe, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED HOLDING SECOND-Class Professional Certificate for Separate School No. 1, St. Augustine. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Salary \$500 Apply to Mr. Thos Leddy, Secy St. Augustine, Ont. 1868 2 WANTED FOR P. S. S. No. 4, ADMASTON.
Ont, a second class teacher, normal trained
Duties to commence on the 1st of Sept. 1914. Apply
stating experience in Ontario, also salary wanted, to
Matthew Kane, Sec., Dacre, R. R. No. 1.

MALE TEACHERS WANTED FOR SENIOR and junior fourth and senior and junior third book classes; also for science and English in Catholic High school. Write, stating qualifications and experience to Box E, CATHOLIC RECORD Office London, Out.

1865-4.

W ANTED QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR S. S No. 6. Bromley. Fine school near church beautiful locality. Duties to commence 1st. Sept. 1914. Apply, stating salary to Rev. R. J. McRachen Osceola, Int. 1867-2 W ANTED A TEACHER HOLDING SECOND class certificate for Separate School Section No. 10, Loboro, Frontenac Co. Salary \$500 per nanum Duties to commence inmediately after summer holidays. John A. Keon, Sec. Treas, Sydenam, Ont.

QUALIFIED TEALHER WANTED FOR Separate S. S. No. 4 North Burgess. Salary Salary Ville Ont.

WANTED CATHOLIC TEACHER, FOR S S No. 7 Douro, holding permanent ass. Salary \$55°. Convenient to boarding, a mail, auto stage and telephone. Apply to Allen, Douro, P.O. Ont.

AN ED. TEACHER FOR SEPARATE school section No. 5 Bagot. Holding a second class normal trained professional certificate. State salary and experience. School beside the church. Apply to J. S. Legris, Sec. Treas., Calabogie. Ont. 1888.4

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE
School Section No. 5. Normanby. Applicatirns will be received for Normal trained teacher for
said school section until August 15th. Applicants to
state saiary, qualifications and give reference. Apply
to M. E. Murray, Newstadt, P. O., Grey Co. R. R.
No. I.

 $T^{\rm EACHER\ WANTED\ FOR\ SCHOOL\ SECTION}_{\rm No\ 14.\ Adgala\ South\ S\ moce,\ 2nd\ or\ 3d\ class\ cettificate.\ State\ salary.\ Apply\ to\ John\ O'Leary,\ Sec.\ Emish\ P\ O'\ Ot.\ 1888; 1$ NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER WANTED to Separate school, No. 1, Hay, Huron Co. The school is within one hundred vards of the church, and a good boarding house Salary \$500. Apply to John Laporte Sec., Treas. R. R. No. 2 Zurich, 1868 if

TEA HER WANTED FOR C. S. S. No. 12a.
Luchiel Glen Robertson, Ont. Must not hold
less than second class certificate. Apply stating
qualifications and salary exoceted to P D. McDonald,
Sec. Treas., Glen Robertson, Ont., Box 74.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SEC-tion No. 1, Nichol. Second class normal. State salary and qualifications to Michael Duggan. Ariss P. O., Ont.

SITUATION WANTED EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR A YOUNG man, aged 18, who has had 4 or 5 years' experience on farm. Wages \$12.50 per month for thee months to end of October. Applications received by William O'Connor, Children's Branch, Parliament Buildings, Foronto Ont. 1868 3

HELP WANTED WANTED YOUNG WOMEN ASSISTANTS to college housekeeper. Good wages paid. Address the Matron, Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont. 1867-tf

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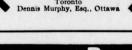
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