

THE STRIFE INVISIBLE

"Go in peace, and God bless you," said Father Barry, as he closed the altar of the confessional...

mother love than wife's affection. As on that dreary afternoon nine long days ago, her heart was filled with consolation, but now without apprehension for the future...

A FRENCH STUDY OF THE CULTURKAMPF

HOW BISMARK CONDUCTED THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN

By Max Turmann, Corresponding Member of L'Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques of Paris.

The substance of the "May Laws" is embodied in these three—that which arranges a programme of studies for the priests, that which gives to the civil authority a final voice in ecclesiastical nominations and that which appoints a lay tribunal to decide disputes between members of the ecclesiastical hierarchy...

secondly, what I am supposed to do for? "What am I invited to die for? What for? I don't own a blade of grass? I've got nothing in this city I can call my own except a wee bit of furniture and the children I work for..."

THE LIGHT IS SPREADING EVEN IN BELFAST

THE GAME OF THE TORY LEADERS

FIVE-MINUTE SERMON

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST

EXTRAVAGANCE

"The same was accused unto him, that he had wasted his goods."

Brother: Let me say a word to you this morning about the vice of extravagance; or the gospel of this Sunday warns us, by implication, of wasting our Master's—that is, our Lord's goods; and everything we have, we have from His bounty.

This seems to be a wasteful age. Perhaps that is less a misfortune than if the age were pennurious and thieving. But stop a moment; wherever you find wastefulness you find side by side with it the opposite vice of avarice. The truth is, you cannot be wasteful without being in some way unjust to somebody or other. Either you cheat your creditors, or you wrong your children, or you give your neighbors a false impression of your financial ability.

Love of money is a great folly, to be sure. But did you ever know a finer specimen of a fool than the girl who earns a few dollars a week and haags it all on her back and on her head in the shape of extravagant clothing? Indeed, I think a little money spent in becoming attire—a pretty hat, a nice, well-fitting dress—is well spent; that is all right, and is quite consistent with a little account at the savings-bank. But where is the sense of a working-girl putting on the airs of a princess all tricked out with jewels and satins and furs? Where is the sense of so squandering your money that when the time comes to get married you haven't got a cent to your name; and when sickness comes you must be taken care of like a pauper?

While on this head, I wish to say that a girl who has lived at service, and married a working man, sometimes brings to his housekeeping the lavish extravagance of the rich man's house from which she has come. But, on the other hand, we know what excellent, neat, thrifty, and withal religious wives these girls generally make.

But what is any extravagance compared to the beer-drinker's, to that of the man who loses his blue Monday's wages, and many another day's wages, by his Sunday spree! Truly, there is no leak in the poor man's pocket equal to that which pours his money into the grog-seller's till. Capital may be, sometimes doubtless, unjust; but labor is notoriously unjust to itself. Come, my brethren, what gives capital its grip on the laboring class? Is it not that the men must work or starve?—that when wages are high the saloon-keeper gets what might be saved? Do you think you can fight for your rights against capital unless you have money? And how do you expect to have money unless by the discipline of economy, the restraint of temperance, the boycotting of the bar-room.

Look at it again; when wages are low, does the saloon-keeper complain of "depression in business"? By no means. The foolish workman levies just the same tax on his scanty as on his full earnings. He devotes to a handful of luxuries what should meet the requirements of bare necessity. He robs his overworked body of nutritious food that he may drink his drugged beer. Hence his fabby face and trembling nerves; hence his shabby clothes, good enough for the saloon but not for Sunday Mass. Hence his ragged wife, and his yellow-faced and puny children. Brethren, of all the stewards of the Lord who will hear those words, "I accuse you of wastefulness of My goods," the tippling working-man will not be the least terrified. When we consider this kind of extravagance of intelligent and Christian men and parents, we are not surprised that when they return to their senses they become fanatics in their hatred of the saloon.

Brother, thrift is a natural virtue, common to Jew, Gentile, and Christian. But multitudes of men and women can practice the supernatural virtues of faith, hope and love only on condition that they, or those upon whom they depend, have provided for them a decent home. Thrift is a condition of life which is, morally speaking, necessary for most parents to start upon the practice of the Christian virtues. We all know that a good home can be secured by habits of saving.

But, you may ask, what about the extravagance of the rich? I answer: wait till next Sunday.

TEMPERANCE

A NATION WEAKENED BY ALCOHOL

(Correspondence New York Times)

Paris, May 31.—In a telling article in La Revue, Deputy Joseph Reinach calls the public's attention to the national danger of the great increase in alcoholism. The chief cause which has changed France from one of the soberest to the most alcoholic countries in the world, he considers to be the complete liberty in the sale of spirits here.

While America, he points out, has 1 licensed house to every 350 inhabitants, England 1 to 430, Sweden 1 to 5,000, and Norway and Canada, 1 to every 9,000, France has 1 for every 82 inhabitants, or 1 to every 25 to 30 adults.

To the appalling spread of alcoholism M. Reinach attributes the increase in the number of suicides which has almost tripled in the last 50 years; madness, which in 30 years has nearly doubled; and tuberculosis, which now carries off 150,000 victims a year.

The enormous extension in crime is also proved, by the statistics of the Ministry of Justice, to be principally due to the drink curse. In 90 years the nation's consumption of alcohol is said to have increased nearly 6 times, the amount taxed, according to the last statistics, being equivalent to nearly 4,000,000 hectoliters of brandy.

M. Reinach points out that France is a country in which alcohol is taxed the least. While America imposes a duty of \$90 a hectoliter and England \$98, the French excise claims only \$44.

He declares the most deadly enemy of the drunkard to be abstinence of which France consumes more than all the rest

A MARTYR TO HAY FEVER

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NOVEMBER 27th 1911. "I was a martyr to Hay Fever for probably fifteen years and I suffered terribly at times. I consulted many physicians and took their treatment, and I tried every remedy I heard of as being good for Hay Fever but nothing helped me. Then I heard of "Fruit-a-lives" and decided to try them, and I am thankful to say that this remedy cured me completely.

To every sufferer from Hay Fever, I wish to say—"Try Fruit-a-lives". This medicine cured me when every other treatment failed, and I believe it is a perfect cure for this dreadful disease—Hay Fever."

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entombed, so to speak, and a heavy stone rolled up to the entrance and a contingent of guards stationed on the outside to watch, fearing that its disciples might come and open the way. It is this faith alone, that although all these things have been done, time and time again, that has always risen and stands to-day as the largest institution in the world."

Great For Breakfast! Give them Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes every morning for breakfast. They're sure to like it, and find it nourishing as well as flavorful.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT exists in the Catholic Church as in other Churches and in other institutions, and the Catholic human being is just like other human beings. Whatever his position, whatever his circumstances, he is liable to be assailed by the temptations, which attack other men, pagan or Christian. The commandments are for Catholics as well as for non-Catholics, which proves that Catholic human nature is the universal human nature.

True liberty, we know, means obedience to rightful authority, but RIGHTFUL AUTHORITY DOES NOT MEAN IN ITS OWN DOMAIN nor does it mean the exercise of authority outside that domain. If the Catholic Church is to make her way amongst democratic peoples, her rulers must be democratic, or, rather, must accommodate themselves to and work in harmony with democratic methods in secular affairs.

ANTI-CLERICALISM WRITER IN AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC PAPER SUGGESTS COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO CAUSES

THE following interesting article, written by one of its regular contributors, appeared in the Catholic Herald, of Manchester, England, June 8, 1912. "Some people have recently endeavored to find the root of Modernism in certain of Newman's writings. The suggestion is, I believe, entirely unjustifiable; but then, as St. Augustine is often referred to as the real inspirer of the Calvinistic doctrine of Predestination, we must not wonder that the work of such a pioneer as Newman has had its opponents and its traducers."

"The abuse of a thing, however, is no argument against its proper value. Even the Scriptures have been made the foundation of an untold number of heresies. The abuse of scholastic philosophy was no argument against its use. The abuse of learning is no argument against learning per se. The fact that the Renaissance, is one of its phases, tended ultimately towards paganism, was not allowed by the best minds in the Catholic Church to obscure its value even as a weapon for the establishment of truth.

LIBERTY is not license; and so the advocates of political liberty and those who, from time to time, protest, and feel bound to protest, against all misuse of authority, do not require to go outside the four corners of Catholic history to find the fullest justification of their attitude.

I must here dismiss any further consideration of Newman's work to what was called the "Liberal Catholic" movement and his efforts to secure for the laity a proper place in Catholic affairs, with the remark that those who think he was wrong in his aim to preserve the proper balance between the lay element and the ecclesiastical element in Catholic matters cannot be impartial students of the history of the Catholic Church.

When the Church was all-powerful, and when all Europe was Catholic, when "KINGS WERE MONKS AND MONKS WERE KINGS," the age had its own of its own to combat and these ultimately proved destructive and the religious revolution of the sixteenth century was the outcome.

Nor is it from reading Catholic history alone that impartial deductions may be made on these matters. If we go back to the time of the Jewish Kingdom it will be found that the evils most denounced by Christ Himself were evils heaped upon the people by the tyranny of the theocracy under which they lived.

Religion was made a burden and a yoke, and one of the chief works of the New Dispensation was to break that yoke and lift that burden from the necks of the people.

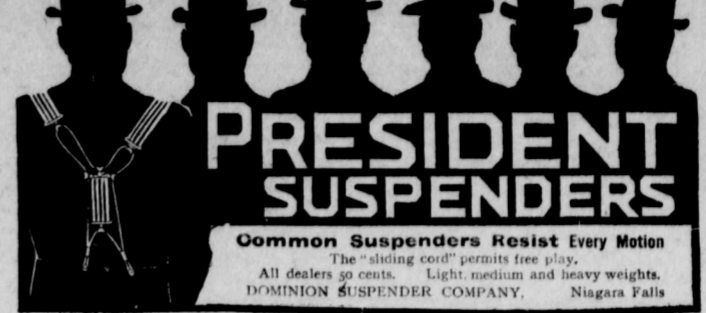
The Law that had become intolerable, the practices, the penalties, the burdens, the exactions of priest and Levite, had become the most veritable of tyrannies; the "whited sepulchres" not only wore broad phylacteries but they "devoured the substance of the poor." Now that which happened under the Old Law can easily grow and develop even under the New Law, which is intended utterly to prevent it.

If we go into Russia to-day where we find the Church and State so intertwined that they can hardly be separated in thought let alone in practice, we shall see a state of affairs that is as deplorable as that which existed amongst the Jews.

THE OUTBREAKS OF ANARCHY IN RUSSIA have at times startled and even terrified the whole world. The savagery which has been imported into the various struggles that have gone on in that country is almost without parallel. And even now we find education a thing almost unknown; superstition largely prevailing amongst the people there; the clergy held in disesteem; and no one would venture to say for a moment

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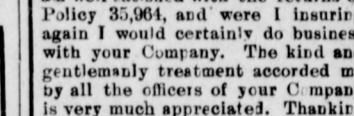
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not see that that significance has been properly appreciated by those to whom it should give ground for thought. "As a Catholic and an Ultramontane, and even a Clerical by sympathy and training and conviction, I would urge upon those, who have influence in Catholic affairs, and who have a responsibility for the proper exercise of the authority which is in their possession, to give some consideration to these points.

"Whether they do so or not, I think no one will deny that ANTI-CLERICALISM IS A MOST AWFUL EVIL, that its results have been disastrous to the Church in many Catholic countries, and its spread amongst peoples and governments is one of the greatest misfortunes from which the Catholic Church suffers to-day.

"Surely, therefore, AN IMPERIAL INVESTIGATION into its causes, and a plain and straightforward statement on the subject, would be one of the greatest services that could be rendered to Catholic progress.

The Council of Trent met as a great ecclesiastical gathering for the purpose of reforming its own members and the clerical order generally. There was great opposition to the meeting of the Council and much difficulty in enforcing its decrees because of the hostility of many of the clergy, higher and lower, to the much needed reforming programme which it put forth.

The Council met to study the evils which it had to combat, to investigate the disorders which it desired to remedy. Of course, it also met to decide and reaffirm certain points of doctrine. There is no question of doctrine to be considered to-day, but

A STUDY OF ANTI-CLERICALISM BY THE CLERGY THEMSELVES, or by the best minds among them, would not unlikely have the result of removing some, at least, of the causes that give it strength and virulence.

"In this connection one might ask: "Liberal Catholicism" the outcome of retrograde Catholicism? Was the movement against ecclesiastical authority a result of the undue exercise or abuse of that authority? And is anti-clericalism the outcome of an unenlightened clericalism, creating enmity for itself by interference in matters outside its province, and by the attempt to keep Catholics in leading strings, and to deny them in secular matters a liberty which their reason and their manhood alike demand? Who shall say?

"Anyhow the question surely deserves the closest consideration?"

MISSIONARIES TO THE LATIN, PLEASE READ

The following is from the Pittsburgh Leader: "Henry Clay Ide, our minister to Spain," said a Washington official, "gets on well in Madrid because he has a great affection for the Spanish people."

"Mr Ide, while no champion of the bull-fight, hates to hear the Spaniards abused for cruelty on this head. "He tells an anecdote of a Spaniard travelling from San Sebastian to Biarritz in a first-class compartment with an American.

"You Spaniards are a great nation, the American said. "But I can't understand how a nation that produced Valazquez and Velasco can stomach the savage cruelty of the bull-fight."

"The Spaniard rolled his black eyes at this, inhaled a great cloud of smoke, and said: "You have in America a number of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, I believe? "Yes." "And they do good work? "Oh, splendid work!" Now the Spaniard showed his white teeth in a smile.

"Well, senior, such societies would be useless in my country," he said.

"In view of the coming self-government for the Catholic nation of Ireland, it is of supreme importance that this grave question should be thoroughly considered by Catholic authority. A commission of Catholic laymen and Catholic ecclesiastics, or of Catholic laymen alone, or of Catholic ecclesiastics alone, that would study impartially and make an impartial report upon THE RISE AND THE CAUSES OF ANTI-CLERICALISM

in many Catholic countries would render an enormous service to the Church. "One has often wondered when investigations into so many matters, some of greater and some of lesser importance, are being pursued—how is it that it is the Church authorities who have never appointed a commission to enquire into the report upon the causes of the anti-clerical spirit rising amongst Catholic peoples and assuming an almost diabolical form.

"Why does this spirit arise where the Church has practically no influence, and why is the phenomenon entirely absent in mixed communities where the criticisms and even the hostility of non-Catholics are brought to bear upon Catholic matters, and especially upon Catholic ecclesiastics and upon the exercise of ecclesiastical authority?

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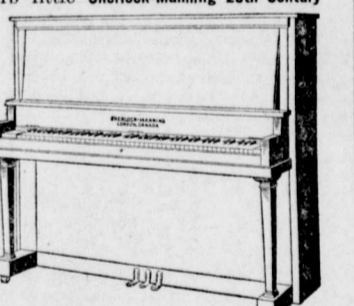
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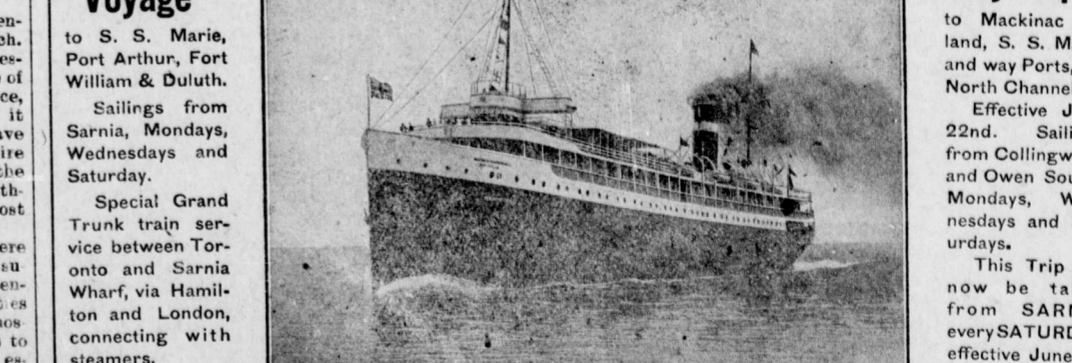
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ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

The ceremony of the laying and blessing of the cornerstone of the new St. Margaret's church, Midland, took place in the presence of a large assemblage of priests and people, many of the latter belonging to other denominations.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor of Peterborough, who had administered the sacrament of Confirmation to over eighty children at the last Mass, officiated at the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone at 3 p. m. The cornerstone, which was of white marble, was brought from Palestine and was donated by Mr. D. L. White, of Midland, to the pastor Rev. D. Barolo.

The ritual of the Church was faithfully carried out. His Lordship was assisted during the sacred function by the Very Rev. Dr. Kidd, and Rev. Father Neault, S. J., of Watkinson. Rev. M. O'Neil was master of ceremonies. Immediately after the ceremonies the Rev. Dr. Tracey preached on the sanctity imposed on the House of God by the Real Presence. Father Lamarche gave the French sermon. Amongst the priests present, with Rev. Dr. Barolo the pastor and Father France, were the curates Rev. D. S. Dean Moyna, Barrie; Father Trayling, N. Kirk, S. J., Father Ruisseau, Father Geatin, H. Brunet, J. Sheridan, T. Redmond and P. Brunelle. A large congregation was present composed of people from the town and adjoining district many of whom were Protestants. A generous offering was given at the end of the ceremony.

The new church when completed will be entirely of white stone quarried in the neighborhood. Gothic in design and character it will be 110 feet long and 64 feet wide and will have a seating capacity for 1,100 people. The height of the steeple will be 105 feet. When the work is finished it will certainly be a credit to the zeal of the pastor Rev. D. Barolo and to the skill of the architect Mr. S. Siddall, of Toronto.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Editor Ottawa Citizen: The editorial Tuesday's Morning Citizen, headed "Public and Separate Schools," states that there is a fundamental and very wide difference between the Public school on one hand and the Separate school on the other, must be apparent to every fair minded student of the situation. In another paragraph after setting forth the advantages of the Public schools, the article states that things "But other" schools were formed. There are private schools, where those who can afford it pay high charge for special tuition. There are church schools, where education is under the charge of ecclesiastical officials or institutions. There are all manner of special schools, where particular things are taught in a particular way. And all of these schools are Separate schools."

The impression conveyed in the article is that Catholic Separate schools have no legal standing. Had the writer consulted the British North America Act he would have noted that these latter schools are on a solid foundation, Section 93 of the Confederation Act in remitting the control of education to the Provincial Legislature attached to the following conditions:

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union.

(2) All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Catholic subjects shall be and the same way are hereby extended to the Protestant and Catholic subjects in Quebec.

Other sections safeguard the rights of the minority so that they cannot be interfered with by the legislature of the province. It is now fifty odd years since I first introduced the Separate school Bill in the Upper Canada Assembly, and while political and other difficulties intervened to prevent its passage before the year 1867, yet it is gratifying to recall the fact that it had the support of leading non-Catholic statesmen who in their day recognized that children who combined religious instruction with secular education were more likely to become God-fearing citizens than the doctrines of Christianity were ignored, during the years when their intellects were readily impressionable. The second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of the non-Catholic members. The division list shows that, excluding French Canadians and Catholic members, there was a majority of ten in favor of the bill. It is to me thought that in recalling recent events, I am forced to the conclusion that the present generation is not as tolerant of the rights of minorities as were their forefathers. It is not yet one hundred years since the Public school system was adopted in the United States, and in that interval there has been a marked shrinkage in the moral and religious characteristics of its citizens. It is estimated that over thirty millions of the people never enter a house of worship. In the mad race for wealth, frauds and over reaching of one's neighbor are of common occurrence. While the criminal statistics are proportionately in excess of other enlightened countries, a large percentage of the criminals escape punishment owing to the law's delays; and Lynch law takes the place of the courts. In France the expulsion of religion from the schools is producing a nation of infidels. In the British Isles, while the opponents of religious instruction in the schools have been an influential body, they have so far failed to destroy the denominational system of education. While the Confederation Act granted to the Protestants of Quebec equal privileges in educational matters to those enjoyed by the Catholics of Upper Canada, the legislature of Quebec has dealt most liberally with the minority in the aid given to higher education than has Ontario. Grants are annually made to the University of Bishops and other colleges. A normal school has been established for the education of

Protestant teachers. The high schools at Montreal and at other points, under the management of the minority, have received government aid. In proof of these facts, let me quote the testimony of Mr. S. F. Robit, LL.D., when after thirty years service he retired from the control of the normal school, where Protestant teachers were educated:

"I should do less than justice to leading politicians of all shades in this province if I were not to state my admiration of the attitude which they maintain towards education. During an association of more than thirty years with the public education of Quebec, an association which has repeatedly brought me a tutor on behalf of education into contact with men of influence of all political parties, I have found a universal desire for the spread of popular education, a willingness to listen patiently to the views of practical educators, a wide love of fair play for the educational rights of the minority, and a determination to hold the precious interest of education aloof from the turbulent arena of political party strife."

While the Catholic Separate schools receive their proportional share of the moneys voted by the Ontario legislature for education, there are other sources that contribute to the Public school fund in which the separate schools do not participate, as, for instance, in the school rates paid by corporate and other public bodies; though in regard to salaries the Separate schools are fully up to the standard of the Public schools. In view of the generous treatment awarded the minority in the province of Quebec, it would be a gracious act on the part of the wealthier province of Ontario to deal more liberally with the Separate schools of this province, particularly the supporters of the latter do not embrace the richer element of the population.—R. W. Scott.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY LINDSAY

The closing exercises at St. Joseph's Academy, Lindsay, which have been looked forward to each year with pleasurable anticipations by the pupils and friends of this splendid institution, were held June 21st, and the ceremonies more than sustained the splendid reputation of the academy has achieved in years past, as an educational institution of the highest rank.

The programme presented last evening was of a high order of excellence. Every number was a classic, the rendition of which demonstrated the superb education imparted by the teaching staff as well as the natural ability possessed by the performers. Space will not permit an extended reference to the individual numbers on the programme, suffice to say that the young ladies charmed the audience by their brilliant work.

A feature of the evening's exercises was the presentation of an A. T. C. M. diploma to Miss Grace McNeill of Fort William, Ont., graduate in music and gold medalist. This young lady is undoubtedly the most talented pianist ever turned out by the local institution. She possesses a wonderful natural ability, and her playing is characterized by such purity and clarity as to make it inspiring. The talented young lady has a brilliant future in the world of music and well deserved the encomiums bestowed on her last night. Her numbers during the evening were gems.

Part Song—"Sanctus Maria" Faure
Two soprano—Misses Drennan and Lonergan
Two sopranos—Misses McNeill and Lalande
Piano Solo—(a) Andante Finale. From Lucia di Lammermoor (for left hand) Leschetizky
(b) M. de Capri, Weber
Vocal—Miss Grace McNeill, Fort William, Ont.
(a) "The Rose in the Garden" Neiderger
(b) "Clover Leaf" Brownell
The Cremona Miss Kathleen Bruce
Piano Solo Miss Kathleen Prunty
"Polonaise" Liszt
"Among the Roses" Siani
Violin—Misses Lerold, Workman and Lalande
Mandolins—Misses Killen, Shannon, K. Prunty and Lonergan
Guitar—Misses Grace McNeill
Piano—Miss Mary Prunty
Concerto in C minor Beethoven
at piano—Miss Grace McNeill
and piano—Miss Mary Connolly
Chorus—Hymn to the Sacred Heart
Accompanied—Miss Mary Prunty
Awarding of medals and diplomas
God Save the King

Before Venerable Archdeacon Casey presented Miss McNeill with her A. T. C. M. he spoke of her splendid musical ability and the honor her success has brought on the convent. She was the first pupil in a number of years who had secured the distinction and was now associated with Toronto College of Music.

After the diplomas had been presented congratulations were extended by the speaker to the Sisters of St. Joseph as well as the successful pupils.

AN EDUCATIONAL FUTURE FOR LONDON

BISHOP FALLON PREDICTS GREAT THINGS AHEAD FOR THE PEOPLE

London Free Press, July 15
Bishop Fallon, of the Catholic Diocese of London, returned on Saturday evening from the annual retreat of the clergy at Sandwich. To the Free Press His Lordship gave a detailed statement of the circumstances leading up to the purchase of the Sunshine Park property, in the north end of the city, as a site for a seminary, and of the reasons for creating such an institution in this city.

A most interesting feature is the fact that the site, comprising fifty acres, is the gift of a benefactor whose name is not disclosed, and comes free of cost to the episcopal corporation.

"There are two ideas that have been in my mind, and prompted me to come to the conclusion indicated," said the Bishop. "One is that it is the direction of the Catholic Church and Bishops that priests, whenever possible, should be trained, as largely as may be, under their immediate supervision.

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"The second is my profound conviction of the great educational future of the Western Ontario peninsula, and my desire to take a part in that, and as far as I may, aid it."
"In the furtherance of these ideas I have had several sites in view during the past year or year and a half. I think Sunshine Park is the best of all the sites I have had under consideration. The option has been taken up and the property purchased.

AN ABSOLUTE GIFT
"This property is an absolute gift from an undisclosed benefactor of the Diocese of London to the episcopal corporation for educational purposes."
"I am not prepared to say when, or to what extent development will take place in the matter of building. We do open here next September classes in dogmatic and moral theology, canon law, church history, liturgy and holy Scriptures. We shall also hold the Palace and St. Peter's Parish Hall, and shall not have more than twenty students for the first year.

"I purpose organizing at an early date a campaign throughout the diocese, and the result of that will determine how soon we shall commence operations upon the property called Sunshine Park."
"This whole scheme was outlined to the clergy of the diocese last Wednesday during the annual retreat at Sandwich, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the proposal was received. Promises of very substantial assistance were made to me, and each priest in his parish is to prepare for the visit of the Bishop, when the subject of St. Peter's Seminary is to be taken up before the people."

REGARDING WESTERN
Questioned regarding possible affiliation of the Seminary with Western University, His Lordship said:
"I would like to help build up the City of London and district. I want to do everything I can to help Western University, because I believe this district needs an institution of the kind, and London is the natural centre. To what extent this new seminary will be an aid in the development of the Western I am not prepared to say. But it cannot, at any rate, be of some assistance. While the main purpose in mind is to take care of my own people and educate priests for them, I desire to take as large a part as possible in the general development of London district."

"You people who have lived all your lives in this district do not appreciate the advantages God has given you. I have gone by rail or road over every section of the nine counties here, and I become more and more enthusiastic the more I see. Education is the great builder, and it is in this conviction on that point that leads me to begin in this way, with the hope of being able to develop something that will be a source of pride to the citizens at large. Reference was made by the clergy in the Catholic churches of the city yesterday to the seminary proposal, following up the Bishop's announcement at Sandwich.

Diocese of Pembroke
Consecration of Right Rev. P. T. Ryan as Bishop Titular of Clazomene and Auxiliary of Pembroke, will take place in the Cathedral at Pembroke, Thursday July 25th, at 9 a. m.

The consecrating prelate will be Most Rev. O. H. Gaubier, Archbishop of Ottawa; the assistants, Right Rev. D. J. Scollard, Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie, and Right Rev. Joseph Schrems, Bishop of Toledo, Ohio.
Sermon in English by Rev. John J. Curran, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; in French by Rev. G. L. Forbes, St. John Baptist Church, Montreal.

DIED
WHITE.—At Kirkton, Ont., April 14th, 1912, Mrs. Henry White, aged fifty-one years. May her soul rest in peace.
DWEY.—At Komoka, Ont., July 2nd, 1912, John Dwey, Sr., native of County Tipperary, Ireland, aged seventy-seven years. May his soul rest in peace!
KEYES.—At Logan, Ont., June 15th, 1912, Robert Keyes, aged eighty-two years and three months. Interment in Mitchell. May his soul rest in peace!
KENNY.—At Elm Creek, Man., on March 28, 1912, at the residence of his son, Mr. Thomas Kenny, aged eighty-three years. May his soul rest in peace.
CORRIGAN.—In Guelph, Ont., on July 4, 1912, Mrs. Mary Corrigan, widow of the late James Corrigan, formerly of Pheasant, aged seventy years and five days. May her soul rest in peace!

THE WESTERN FAIR
September 6th to 14th, 1912
The management of this popular Exhibition will spare neither trouble nor cost to make it the best that has ever been held. A new and Art Building is being erected near the entrance to the Grounds, which will be a model of beauty and will be filled with beautiful and expensive paintings for which very liberal prizes are being offered. This will be very materially the cooperation of exhibitors of other years in the Main Building. It is so arranged that the fair will be on a large site. In addition to the prizes offered by the association there are good medals in cash and silvers. Many new and special exhibits will be made in the Machinery Department. The Live Stock Department is one of the strong features of the Exhibition, as the very best always come to London. The Agricultural and Horticultural exhibits will no doubt fill the building to overflowing, and will, like the Poultry Building will probably have to be enlarged to hold the birds on Exhibition. Prize Lists, entry forms, and all information sent on application to Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

Minds are sometimes more impressed by the example of a faithful soul than by words of doctrine.

A reader wishes to thank the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph for a favor received.
A subscriber wishes to return thanks for a favor received after prayers to Fathers Beheuf and Laleman.
A subscriber wishes to return grateful thanks to God for relief from suffering in mind and body through intervention of our Lady, St. Joseph, St. Benedict, St. Anthony and St. Anne, and also begs some prayers to the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony from members of the League for two great favors.

TEACHERS WANTED
A QUALIFIED LADY TEACHER, WANTED FOR Catholic school section No. 2, Wallbridge, Byrne Inlet North, Ont. Duties to commence 1st September. Apply stating experience and salary to C. E. Bevin, sec. 1761-2

WANTED CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR Catholic school section No. 1, Arthur, Wellington Ont. Duties to commence Sept. 2nd. Apply stating qualifications, salary and experience to John Evans, Sec. Treas., Kenilworth, P. O. Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR BAMBURG FOR School section No. 2, Normal training preference. Salary \$500. Duties to commence Aug 10, 1912. J. W. Hartleb, Sec. Treas., Bamburg P. O., Ont. 1761-2

WANTED TEACHERS FOR SEPARATE schools, Fort William Ont., must be holders of first or second class professional certificates. Apply to W. K. O'Donnell, Sec. Treas., 1131 8th Street, Fort William, Ont. 1761-2

A NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER WANTED for separate school No. 17, Grey Co., Ontario. Duties to commence after midsummer holidays. State salary, and address communication to M. E. Tracy, Sec. No. 2, Ayrton, Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, section No. 1 of Stanley, Ont. Apply to Joseph Rau, Sec. Treas., Drysdale, Ont. 1761-2

CATHOLIC LADY TEACHER, SECOND class professional for primary work. Two room school. Salary \$450. Duties to commence Sept. 2nd, 1912. Apply to J. Quinan, Sec. Treas., Trout Creek, Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school. Second-class normal. Apply stating salary and experience, to P. Doherty, Sec. Treas., Brickley, Ont. 1761-2

A QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR separate school. Salary \$450 per annum. Apply to E. I. Byrne, Sec. Treas., Micaulville, Ont. 1761-2

CATHOLIC FEMALE TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 2, Gurd and Hemsworth, 1912. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Daniel Madden, Cheshpoint, Ont. 1761-2

WANTED CATHOLIC TEACHER SECOND class professional. Salary \$500 according to experience and attendance, to the school and boarding-house. Apply to W. H. Allen, Sec. S. S. No. 7, Douro, Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school. Sec. No. 16, Raleigh, holding a second class certificate. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. Apply, stating salary expected to W. A. Dillon, Sec. Merin, Ont. 1761-2

A DILIGENT TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 1, Sydneyham. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. Apply to Alex. Cahoon, Woodford, P. O., Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school section No. 1, Township of Hay, holding a second class certificate. One with knowledge of French preferred. Duties to begin September 3rd. Average attendance 20 to the church and two hundred yards from a good boarding house. Salary \$500. Apply stating experience and qualifications to John Laporte, Sec. Treas., Doyles, P. O., Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 2, DOVER able to teach both French and English. Duties to commence Aug. 1912. Modest sized school house well equipped, one mile from Church and Post Office. Electric cars to the city of Chatham six miles distant. Average attendance 20 to the church and boarding-house. Address to Joseph A. Thibodeau, Sec. Treas., Pain Court, Ont. 1761-2

TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR JOCKVALE school. One holding a permanent first or second class certificate for continuation class. Salary \$800. Also one holding a professional and class certificate for one of the largest schools in Eastern Ontario and Duties commence Sept. 1st. Apply M. J. Kennedy, Sec. Treas. Jockvale, Ont. (near Ottawa) 1761-3

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 1, 10th second class professional. School about five miles from Lindsay and a few rods from C. P. R. station. Salary \$500. Apply to Martin Hart, Ontario, Box 104. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 3, Prev. Must have second class normal certificate. State experience and salary expected. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd. Apply to Mrs. Collins Sec. Hastings, Ont. 1761-2

WANTED A CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 6, Dilke. Must teach French and English. Salary \$500 per annum. Apply to J. L. Bastien, P. S. Sec. Plover, Ontario. 1761-2

WANTED A TEACHER WITH SECOND class certificate for the S. S. No. 2, Gloucester. Salary \$425 per annum. Duties begin after summer holidays. Apply to Martin Hart, Ontario, P. O., Gloucester, Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR C. S. S. NO. 6, Bromley, having 2nd class certificate and Normal training. Salary \$450. Beautiful school well located. Apply to Rev. J. J. McClehen, Okeana, Ont. 1761-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, Oakville, 1st or 2nd class professional certificate. Salary \$425. Duties to commence after holidays. Apply to L. V. Cole, sec., Oakville. 1761-2

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