





WROUGHT IN DARKNESS

Mother Benedict looked at the little white-robed figure with some anxiety when, following the impulse of Sister Martha's hand, the girl entered the pew. Her thin fingers groped for the back of the seat in front of her, and finding it, she moved slowly until Mother Benedict touched her, when she sank to her knees. The child seemed so frail-looking to-day, thought the good nun, and those blue eyes, in which it was hard to believe there was no sight, were dazzling. Far too bright, she told herself. Then the Sister lifted the cross of the rosary to her lips and her gaze sought the altar, where her Spouse reigned.

But so torn was her mind with conflicting emotions that she found it hard to concentrate her thoughts. In the dusk of the chapel Sister Martha's white face seemed illumined; her eyes were riveted on the tabernacle, her lips were parted. The girl gave beside her, wistful, delicate, appealing, seemed very human beside the exquisite rapture which was so plainly mirrored on the countenance of the religious. Mother Benedict felt the tears in her eyes. Again her gaze went to the altar, but this time in contrition for her momentary abstraction. It was said that one glance at Sister Martha's face during Benediction could inspire devotion in a heart of stone.

One by one the nuns came in, dropped to their knees with a fluttering, noiseless movement, and then softly entered the seats allotted to them. In a little while Sister Gertrude would begin the "O Salutaris," but just now the chapel was so quiet that it seemed deserted. And occasionally or unconsciously, as each religious cast her glance, lingered on the bowed head and childish form of Lolita Graham, kneeling with folded hands between their mother and the Sister whom every one in the convent saw herself beloved to be a saint—Sister Martha, ever busy as her prototype, but silent and contemplative as Mary.

The affair was so strange, so odd that it had interested more than the good Sisters. Dr. Barstow was engrossed in it, and two specialists, who, after careful and prolonged examination, had asserted that no power on earth could save the girl's sight. The good priest, Father Lewis, was anxious to see Sister Benedict herself, knowing that Lolita must be left perfectly free to make her own choice. If, after observing the Catholic faith as it was practiced about her, she wished to adopt it, he would have no objection.

"What she chooses of her own free will she may have," said the father, who frankly confessed his own lack of any religious training. "But her choice shall not be made for her."

Yet Lolita Graham seemed gifted from the very beginning with the true Catholic instinct. "I should like to pray with you, mother," she said when she had been there a few weeks. "One feels so lonely in this house." Mother Benedict knew that Mrs. Graham could live only a very few years. The struggle was not so much to save life as to prolong it, and to this end Ralph Graham had devoted himself surrounding the frail woman with all that love and luxury could provide. Yet while the battle waged in the little room in Southern France, Lolita, alone save for the devoted care of the nuns, entered upon a battle of her own. From the very first illness prostrated her, one sickness seizing her as soon as another had worn off, or even before, culminating in the attack that had left her totally blind. Again and again Mother Benedict had tended the child, that the strain was telling on the child's constitution, and that it might be better if he would come and take her away. She had been completely blind a month when his answer to their last letter saddened them all.

"I may come at any time," he said, "for it is now but a question of days. I dare not risk an hour's absence."

It was shortly after that that the two specialists were called in. Mother Benedict heard their dictum from Dr. Barstow's lips with something like dismay. The child would never see again.

"Doctor," cried the nun, "why this is awful! Mr. Graham's letter came last Thursday. His wife, Lolita's mother, is dying. Even now she may be dead. Do not let us anything so dreadful, doctor—surely there is help—some where—another specialist."

"No specialist can do anything for her," he answered gravely.

"I can't believe it," Mother Benedict had whispered. "The Sisters must pray. Our Blessed Lady will help the unfortunate child."

"I have seen what prayer can do," said the physician. "God is good. There may be some reason why He might choose to set aside the natural law. Nothing but a miracle will succeed in this case, however."

Mother Benedict read the letter aloud. For some minutes there was a profound silence.

"He will reach here on Christmas Day," added Mother Benedict softly, glancing at the letter, "and his little girl—is blind. Hopelessly blind?"

Sister Martha spoke then—Sister Martha whom the nuns so revered.

"Let us begin a novena to Our Lady," she said in her gentle tones. "And let us rejoice with her in the joy she felt at seeing her Son's face for the first time. It will end on Christmas Day."

"The day Lolita's father comes to take her," said Mother Benedict. And then, with a little unconscious sigh, "God's holy will be done."

"Amen, amen!" was the heartfelt response, for all felt what was in her mind.

The Sisters spent an anxious week. The child seemed to grow fatter day by day, even hour by hour, so that Mother Benedict watched her almost fearfully. Now, as she preceded Sister Martha into the pew, it struck Mother Benedict that she could not live. Probably God wanted her, after all.

"My dear little girl," Sister Martha had said, "the Sisters are praying to God's Blessed Mother, asking her to intercede for you and bring you back your sight on Christmas Day. You must join with them and say, 'her, too, if that is God's will for you.'"

In her childish, tired way Lolita Graham acquiesced. Very gently the Sisters broke the news of her mother's death and told her of her father's wishes.

"I would like to be baptized when father comes," she said, "and will please him, I know, since he wants me to be a Catholic."

So the matter had rested during the days that intervened. Lolita joined in the prayers with the greatest fervor. To-day, however, as she knelt during Benediction she was conscious only of fatigue—great fatigue. She never complained; she was cast in a patient mould, and constant illness had robbed her of much protesting. As she sank down beside Sister Martha her thoughts were confused. The priest came out in his robes, Sister Gertrude's beautiful soprano thrilled through the chapel; the music of the organ swelled and subsided. There was silence then, with only the tinkle of the little bell to announce the great blessing. They had risen at the "Laudate," when, very quietly, Lolita put her hand on Sister Martha's arm.

"How many lights are there on the Blessed Virgin's altar?" she asked.

"My dear," whispered the nun, beginning to tremble. "Seven, fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight—the big candles having been brought out for all the altars."

"Yes, sister. I can see them I think," "My dear child!"

"Only a little, little light, Sister. I must wait, I must wait very quiet and I shall see better presently."

The thrill that shook Sister Martha from head to foot seemed to quiver through the whole assembly of nuns. Almost instantly each grasped the fact that the prayers of the community were about to be answered; that God meant signally to reward their faith in Him. Deep awe, overpowering adoration swept across each soul. At the close of the "Laudate" they knelt again, redoubling their supplications, while the hush that filled the chapel could be felt, it was so fraught with silent prayer.

"I can see her crown now, Sister," said the child, "and she is smiling at me. And now the Baby's feet—His fingers—his head. I see the Infant very plainly, Sister. Ah! There is the Mother's face. She is smiling at me. Is my mother there with you—somewhere?"

The little head fell softly against the Sister's breast, and she seemed to take no interest in the great event. "And the lights are so bright, so very bright. They hurt me."

"Be quiet, dear child, be quiet," whispered Mother Benedict.

"Yes, mother. There—her hand is coming—the hand she points towards the Infant. And there is the other hand. And now the Baby's feet—His fingers—his head. I see the Infant very plainly, Sister. Ah! There is the Mother's face. She is smiling at me. Is my mother there with you—somewhere?"

The little head fell softly against the Sister's breast, and she seemed to take no interest in the great event. "And the lights are so bright, so very bright. They hurt me."

"Be quiet, dear child, be quiet," whispered Mother Benedict.

"Yes, mother. There—her hand is coming—the hand she points towards the Infant. And there is the other hand. And now the Baby's feet—His fingers—his head. I see the Infant very plainly, Sister. Ah! There is the Mother's face. She is smiling at me. Is my mother there with you—somewhere?"

The little head fell softly against the Sister's breast, and she seemed to take no interest in the great event. "And the lights are so bright, so very bright. They hurt me."

"Be quiet, dear child, be quiet," whispered Mother Benedict.

"Yes, mother. There—her hand is coming—the hand she points towards the Infant. And there is the other hand. And now the Baby's feet—His fingers—his head. I see the Infant very plainly, Sister. Ah! There is the Mother's face. She is smiling at me. Is my mother there with you—somewhere?"

"Why, we shall be delighted; it will be an honor." He smiled at the girl, who had been listening to their conversation without taking any part in it.

"You perhaps will be here soon now," said Mother Benedict, and she wanted you to stay with us one more night. To-morrow morning Father Lewis will baptize you. You will want Our Lady's name, too, as well as your own?" She patted the thin little hand lovingly.

Lolita Graham's face flushed suddenly. "I don't know, mother. I don't feel sure of myself."

"In what way, my dear?"

"Please, mother, I don't want baptism. Not yet. I think I'd rather wait."

Behind his glasses Dr. Barstow's eyes narrowed suddenly. Mother Benedict looked intently at the carpet before she spoke again.

"And why, my dear? Do you not wish to become a child of God, a true daughter of that dear Lady who has been the channel through which your sight has been restored to you?"

Lolita Graham hesitated so long that the nun turned a searching glance on her face.

"Please—don't look so disappointed, mother," she said, then. "But I can't—no yet. I can't tell you how I feel about this, but it seems to me that I am different. Just different. I couldn't bear to be baptized yet. I must wait."

Dr. Barstow went away, and Mother Benedict said no more. She spoke to Father Lewis, however. To please her he had a talk with Lolita, trying to analyze the feelings which had taken possession of her. She could not tell him anything. She only knew that she no longer desired to be baptized, and became so excited and hysterical that all further questioning was banned at once. When Ralph Graham came for her Mother Benedict had a long talk with him. His wife's wonderful death had impressed him greatly.

"It was most remarkable," he said, "and I cannot mourn for her as I would if I had not seen it. You did not know her before her sickness, but she was always gay and light-hearted, even mischievous. Afterwards when she knew that her illness was to prove fatal, she became so melancholy that every day she lived seemed a year. When we reached that little French town she put herself under the direction of an English Benedictine in the monastery. She changed almost immediately to her old, light-hearted, happy self, and was so familiar with death and the thought of it that she welcomed it as a dear friend. Her resignation was wonderful—beautiful. I cannot get over it. I thank God for it."

We thought Lolita rather inclined to be a Catholic," said Mother Benedict.

"That is good."

"But she is not quite sure yet. We will have to wait. We have told you of her blindness—it will interest you to have a talk with Dr. Barstow about it. He will give you all particulars. He is a doctor—but then—being such a good Catholic himself—"

"Another evidence of God's goodness," said Ralph Graham gently. "Because of it I must complete my studies under Father Lewis. I hope to be re-converted into the Church before I go away."

"You are going away?"

"Back again. I do not like to feel she is all alone in a strange land." For an instant the veil lifted, and Mother Benedict realized with a gush of tender pity how this grave, reserved man was suffering. "I will take Lolita. You can trust her to me, mother."

"Oh, I am sure of that; I am sure of that," said Mother Benedict.

So Lolita Graham left the convent, and the month following she and her father departed for the little French town which held the grave so dear to both. Ralph Graham saw to it that intercourse between his daughter and the nuns was uninterrupted during that month, but Lolita never spoke of religion again. When they dwelt on the joy of answered prayer, as exemplified in the recovery of her sight, the girl looked at them strangely and with mute lips.

Perhaps no one took her going as hard as Sister Martha. The good nun seemed to fall visibly for days afterwards. Her prayers and fastings were redoubled, and finally Mother Benedict was obliged to forbid many of them. Sister Martha submitted cheerfully enough, but the effort to relax seemed more of a drain on her strength than her penances had been.

Lolita Graham had been gone three years. Frequently during that time she wrote to the nuns. Her letters were charming. She could describe bits of scenery as vividly as an artist. She gave one whole letter to the description of a Corpus Christi procession which was a marvel of letter writing, yet at its end Mother Benedict shook her head.

"I wonder what has happened to the poor child," she mused. "She describes this as if she were as remote from it as the stars from earth. She is merely a looker on. The heart of it has not touched her." She glanced down at the page. "And this artist—this Verne Armitage, of whom she speaks. Evidently not a Catholic. If she marries outside the faith we shall lose her completely."

During Christmas week of that third year Sister Martha received a short note.

"I am sixteen years old, and I feel sixty," wrote the girl. "I remember the day on which I received my sight I want you to get this note. I am positive that the blessing of vision came to me through your prayers. Pray now that I may receive my blindness back again. That darkness was bright with hope. Into this darkness no light can enter."

"Why, Sister," said Mother Benedict. She glanced at the nun, who had grown very pale and whose lips were trembling visibly. So acute was the pain at that spiritual countenance that mother forbore further comment. After Vespers Sister Martha went into mother's little room, and kneeling beside her on the floor, spoke to her earnestly, eagerly, while mother listened with great attention. The following day the ban was lifted from Sister Martha's penance. Once more she took up the round of

prayer and vigil and fasting. The call of a soul in darkness had come to her, and she could not let it pass.

"I have fallen in love with your daughter," said Verne Armitage to his friend, Ralph Graham. "And I am twice her age. Absurd, is it not? Yet it is hard to believe she is only eighteen she is so grave, so serious."

"Oh," said Ralph Graham, "so that is what has been the matter with you! I wonder. And the girl?"

"But do you not think it a mad dream?"

"Why should I? Are you not Verne Armitage, the artist? And you are a good man. I often asked myself what kept you straight, for there have been many to tempt you to the narrow path and you have no anchor."

"Have you?"

"Yes, my faith, my religious convictions. Before that my wife—I married young, you know—and my child."

"My ideals have kept me," said Verne Armitage. "My ideals embodied in that young creature down there." He pointed to the slim, girlish figure outlined against the turquoise blue of sky and sea. Her back was toward them. "She has a heart somewhere, I take it, but no soul. I cannot reach her soul. That is why I have never dared to paint her. I should fail miserably."

"You have never believed in a soul."

"Not until I saw what the lack of one means."

"You make me uneasy, Verne."

"I am uneasy myself. What is the matter with Lolita?"

"Hush!" said Ralph Graham. "She is coming."

The beautiful girl was approaching them. The color of perfect health glowed in her cheeks, her crimson lips, this glory of color. Father, let us go home for Christmas; I want to see the gray winter of the North land. It may be—she hesitated, then, catching Verne Armitage's intent glance, her cheeks flushed—it may be for the last time.

"What do you mean?" asked the father.

"When I saw that mist I knew there was no mist there," she answered simply. "That is the way my blindness came before, with that little mist. I want to go to our old convent to Benediction on Christmas Day. I want to leave the gift Our Lady gave me at the foot of her altar."

Verne Armitage was stunned. A warm wave seemed to sweep over him from head to foot, leaving him cold, intensely cold. He knew the story of her blindness and what she and her father called her miraculous recovery. Learning over now, he took her hand in his.

"Do you believe that, Lolita?" he asked.

"Look at me!"

She looked at him with steady eyes.

"I am positive of it," she answered. "During the five years that I have been away from them I have never said a prayer. This morning I knelt at my bedside and began the Rosary. I was overjoyed. And then when I saw the mist I knew. The Sisters have started their novena for me, and I shall keep it with them. When I am blind again my soul can see."

At the look that crept across the artist's face Ralph Graham rose and left them. Very gently Verne Armitage took her other hand in his.

"Oh, Lolita, I am sure of that; I am sure of that," said Mother Benedict.

"So Lolita Graham left the convent, and the month following she and her father departed for the little French town which held the grave so dear to both. Ralph Graham saw to it that intercourse between his daughter and the nuns was uninterrupted during that month, but Lolita never spoke of religion again. When they dwelt on the joy of answered prayer, as exemplified in the recovery of her sight, the girl looked at them strangely and with mute lips.

"I will," he said fervently, "I will, I will!"

And so, on Christmas Day, Lolita Graham knelt once more in the convent chapel between Mother Benedict and Sister Martha, while in the pew behind her were her father and her lover. There was a smile on her parted lips, a happy smile, and the dark blue eyes were luminous. The little mist that had told her so much still lingered before her vision.

Instead of deepening, it seemed to dissipate. The sweet face of the Mother smiled down upon her with new light; the infant in those caressing arms seemed blessing her with greater tenderness. For Our Lady would not take away the gift she once had granted and as Lolita rose from her knees she felt this. Gratitude surged through every vein. In the parlor they stood silent—the two nuns, Ralph Graham, Lolita and her lover. Then, looking at Verne Armitage's face, Lolita grasped the truth—that he was indeed willing to be one with her in faith, as they were one in heart and soul.

"Indeed another miracle," she said, "which we had to cross the seas to gain. There has been a greater favor granted this day than on that day five years ago, dear Sister Martha."

But Sister Martha knew. — Grace Keon in St. Anthony's Almanac.

"We do indeed have strange experiences on the missions," said Father Rex. "I suppose if I were to write down some of the things that have really happened to me, people would say I was 'romancing.' And yet—"

—The old missionary paused.

"And yet there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," murmured Mrs. Singleton, softly.

Father Rex bowed in the direction of the wide-haired lady.

"Exactly, my dear Madame! Shakespeare never penned a truer line. And you don't get frightened, my dear people, young and old" (he turned to the group gathered about him), "I'll tell you a true story of one of my recent missions."

So, amid a hushed silence, he listened to a touching narrative.

"I was giving a two weeks' mission in a large manufacturing city not very far from a certain great metropolis. I was not exactly a stranger in the locality; for at least three times in the past I had been on mission bands that had been sent to the parish of which I am speaking. This happened to have come in contact with quite a number of the parishioners some of whom I knew fairly well. So when one evening I was called down to the parlor to see a certain Mrs. Muloahey, I greeted her more or less as an old friend.

But Mrs. Muloahey, in addition to the usual tale of a drunken husband and other troubles of a similar character, she had a new anxiety owing to the conduct of her oldest girl, Kathleen, aged nineteen. The exercises of the women's mission were just beginning, and Kathleen had flatly refused to 'make the mission.' She had expressed a preference for the moving picture show."

"And 'cuz' that so much, Father," said Mrs. Muloahey, dissolving into tears, "but she's taken to running 'round in the evening and coming in all hours. Maybe it's their thinking of getting married she is—if they mean honest by her; and they don't always, running wild like that on the streets, Father. And sure we need her earnings yet, anyway."

This looked rather serious. Reserving my own opinion of good Mrs. Muloahey, I questioned her further, eliciting the information that Kathleen was working steadily in the shop (the designation by which the great carpet mills of the locality were known) and turned in all her earnings except a dollar or two every week; and was, in fact, as she had been since she was twelve years old, the main support of the family. I well remembered the girl, though I had met her only once, and that somewhat casually, about three years before. She was sixteen at the time, fragile and childlike in appearance, and with a sweet, shy manner. Contrary to the provisions of the State law, she had already been at work four years, and faint lines showed sadly around the corners of her soft eyes—eyes of true Irish blue. Even at the time I was very troubled about the girl's future. She seemed too frail, too gently attractive to be thrust forth thus to battle with the world. I safely enrolled her in the Children of Mary, however; and now and then at my Mass, all unbidden, seemed to come to my lips a special memento for Kathleen Muloahey. But the evening of which I am speaking had I heard any further tidings of her?

"Don't try to coerce her into making the mission," I had advised the tearful Mrs. Muloahey. "Perhaps she would come to see me?" I added tentatively.

"Indeed, Father, she wouldn't," said Mrs. Muloahey, conclusively.

I pondered a moment, then an inspiration seemed to come to me. I picked up a sheet of paper and scribbled some words like these: "Kathleen, one who is in trouble needs your help. Will you come to see me to-morrow evening?" I enclosed the paper in an envelope and addressed the latter to Miss Kathleen Muloahey.

"I think that will fetch her," I said, with a confidence which surprised even myself. And I handed the communication to my caller.

Mrs. Muloahey opened her mouth in amazement—perhaps in protest; but, fortunately, at the instant the bell rang and another caller was announced. So after all, my note did produce the desired effect. Kathleen Muloahey came to see me, but did not on the evening I designated. Had she come then—well, perhaps I should never have had this story to tell.

The good old priest paused, while a look of pain flitted for an instant across his forehead as he recalled the girl.

It was one evening toward the close of the mission. I had thought of the girl often, but had almost given up any hope of seeing her. I was ushering one caller out, and just about to close the hall door when I heard a light step approaching. In another moment Kathleen stood in the illumination from the hall light, and I knew her. She was changed in many ways, and yet it seemed to me that, under any circumstances, I should have known the gentle Kathleen, whose name was so often in my prayers.

It was not, however, till we were seated in my office, directly facing each other, that I had my first good look at her. I suppose I could not conceal the surprise and distress which I felt.

"Am I all that changed, Father?" said the girl, simply. There was a gentle dignity in her manner.

"You have been ill, child?"

"A little, Father," she replied—"not much. I don't have the time."

"One should always take time to keep well," I said, a trifle clumsily I suppose, for I was somewhat confused.

Kathleen smiled a sad little smile, which it somehow wrenched my heart to see. Then a look of keen anxiety crossed her features.

"O Father, you won't give me away?" she said, clasping her hands together. "If I can only hold out another six months, Patsy and Nellie will be sixteen—they're twins—and old enough to go to work."

And then, as I did not speak, she explained.

"They would put me out of the shop if they knew, the laws have become that strict."

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked quietly.

"Yes, Father—the dispensary doctor. He says one lung is all gone, or nearly and the other is pretty bad."

"My poor child!" I said. "Why, your mother told me nothing of this. A look of pain tinged with resentment crossed the girl's white brow."

"She doesn't know, Father, and if she did—well, it's only the 'pay envelope' they both seem to care for," said Kathleen Muloahey, a touch of bitterness now in her young voice. "But, Father," (she evidently wanted to put that phase of her life aside), "you said some one was in trouble, and needed me. 'Twas that brought me to-night." And she looked at me expectantly.

"God bless you!" I said. "I know that would bring you. And—well, I'm the one who is in trouble, Kathleen—"

I paused, and she looked at me a trifle incredulously I must admit.

"In trouble—about you, Kathleen."

"No need, Father. I'm a good girl—yet." And she lifted her clear glance to mine. Meeting it fully, I knew she spoke the truth. But that "yet," stung me somehow like a whip-lash.

"A good girl!" I repeated softly, "and always will be, Kathleen?"

"Please God, Father! It won't be for long. But" (and she lowered her eyes and spoke almost in a whisper) "I wonder if anybody knows how hard it is?"

I murmured an ejaculation.

"I'm not complaining of the work," she went on quietly; "I'm used to that now. But—there are other things."

I waited and she added, her cheeks kindling now and her eyes beginning to glow:

"It doesn't matter so much about me for it seems I have to leave it all soon. (Her voice shook a little); 'but for the other girls, hundreds and hundreds of them, it does matter. Think what it is, Father, to be a young girl; to work steadily all day from 7 in the morning till 6 at night, and then to come home to dirt and drunkenness and quarrelling and misery! They say we mustn't walk the streets at night. Why, where can we go to get a little peace, not to talk of a mouthful of fresh air and the bit of a good time every girl needs?"

She paused, and I—well, I must confess, I had not words at that instant.

"My home is like that, Father," continued Kathleen. "If my father comes home on other nights out of the seven, it's a wonder. I've about supported the family—there are six younger than myself—since I was twelve; and it's getting harder and harder as the years go on. They need so many more things than they used to. But" (and she pulled herself together) "I didn't mean to complain about this; I love the children, poor things. What's mine is theirs."

I waited a moment, my heart wrung by the picture her few words had placed before me. A quick spasm of pain crossed her mobile features, and then she looked me almost challengingly straight in the eyes.

"I'm not making the mission, Father. I suppose that's what you've heard about me—that and other things." Over the concluding words she flushed a little.

I bowed my head mutely; it seemed best to let her go. "Other things" were true, Father, what would you say?"

"That depends upon the nature of the 'other things,' Kathleen."

The girl rose and walked away from me quite to the other end of the room. When she turned again, there were tears in her eyes.

"I think I'd better go, Father. I don't believe I ever can explain things. And—and you've been so kind to me!" She put out her hand timidly to say good bye.

"Don't Kathleen," I answered. "I can understand perhaps far more than you understand."

She looked at me steadily for a moment; then she said almost in a whisper, and her face paled instead of flushed this time:

"We're so fond of each other, Father—Brian and I; and now I—now I have to die!" her lips trembled, her transparent fingers interlaced.

"Who and what is he, Kathleen?" I said, trying to keep my voice steady.

"Nothing but a poor boy—poor as myself, Father," she replied, with simple pathos. "But we might have had a little home some day. He doesn't drink and he's good and kind."

"And so you have spent these evenings with him?" I said quietly.

"Yes, Father," she answered. "There are so few left to us, Father. He knows I can never marry him now. The years in the shop have done their work—blighted our hopes."

The bald simplicity of her statement was almost appalling. I looked at her—the frail, delicate girl—woman, for she was little more—and saw that the years in the vitiated atmosphere of the great factory, combined perhaps with insufficient food, not to mention the home atmosphere of dirt and squalor and drunkenness, had indeed done their deadly work.

"I never and, Kathleen," I said as gently as I could. "If Brian is a good boy, and you're both keeping out of mischief, no harm has been done. Try to prevail upon him for God's sake and your own sake to make the man's mission next week."

She gave me one grateful look from her eyes of Irish blue.

"Ah, Father," she replied, and her lips dimpled into smiles, "but you're the coaxer!"

"Will you promise me this, Kathleen? said I, also smiling. "And will you go to confession to-night and finish up the mission, like a good girl?"

"I will—for your sake, Father. But I can't go to confession till Saturday night."

Well, as you wish. But, somehow I should prefer you to go to-night. Father Maurice is hearing out in the church now. He is patient and kind and would understand—everything."

For a moment the girl looked troubled, undecided.

"Ah, leave it till Saturday night, Father," she said pleadingly. "And then 'tis to yourself and no one else I will go."

And now something impelled me to speak with the utmost seriousness.

"I hope you won't regret this delay, Kathleen," I said as gently as possible,

"But sometimes God sends us a grace on a Thursday night which He withholds from us on a Saturday."

She seemed startled for a moment, and then she recovered herself. Taking a little ribbon from under her cloak, she showed me her Child of Mary medal, tarnished a trifle from constant wear.

"She's been looking out for me all these years," said the girl, simply; "and think she will take care of me till Saturday, Father."

The next moment she had slipped through the door and was gone.

My thoughts that evening I can hardly put into words. They swept a gamut of emotions. And my sermon—well, they tell me I thundered. A line at least three yards in length bordered the sacristy door at the conclusion.

"O Father, what can we do?" was the universal plaint. "We didn't know the girls were having so hard a time."

"What can you do?" I said. "Go home and build them a dance hall."

The major portion of my auditors gasped.

"Yes," I repeated, "a dance hall—a good, decent, respectable place, as close to the church as you like—the closer the better—but with plenty of reasonable freedom. Then they won't be going to ruin on the streets. And clean your dirty homes and make them bright and comfortable. If I had caught a glimpse of my friend Mr. Muloahey on the outskirts of the throng."

That night I fell into a heavy slumber almost as soon as my head touched the pillow. And so when my night bell rang it was an instant or two before I realized what the hollow clamor meant. But I was fully awake in another moment as a voice came agonizingly up the tube:

"Quick!—hurry, Father! Come to Mike Muloahey's. Kathleen is dying and asking for you."

You may be sure it did not take me long to respond to the summons.

My messengers saty and I hurried on ahead; but it was a beautiful moonlight night and I knew my way perfectly. I had to go out into a rather unsettled part of the town, but I calculated that I could reach the house inside of fifteen minutes at the most—long enough, though I for a soul to have many times passed into eternity.

"Ah, Kathleen, Kathleen, why did you not do as I wanted you to do this evening?"

I believe I breathed the words quite audibly. At the moment I looked up, and there, distinctly before me in the bright moonlight, stood the figure of Kathleen Muloahey. I was about to speak, but something sealed my lips. The girl looked at me with pleading, beseeching eyes. She bent her head slowly, and then like a flash I realized what I ought to do. I raised my right hand, a trifle unsteady perhaps, but my voice uttered the solemn words: "Ego te absolvo. . . . As they died away on my lips I found myself alone on the quiet street. I looked at my watch: it was five minutes to twelve. I continued on my errand (it seemed as if I must do so), and the town clocks were striking midnight as I knocked upon Mike Muloahey's door.

"Ah, too late, Father—too late!" was the heart-rending wail. "She died just five minutes ago."

I stepped to the bedside and looked down upon the dead girl. Already the peace which seems to be death's own secret was settling upon her toilworn young features, and I caught a glimpse of the little silver medal upon her breast. I remembered it, and her joyous trust in its efficacy.

I dropped upon my knees a moment and hid my face within my hands. Surely the Mother of Sorrows had not been unmindful of her sorrowing child.

—Marion J. Brunowe, in Ave Maria.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR AUGUST

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS PIUS X.

OUR CATHOLIC IMMIGRANTS

Owing to the peculiar position Canada is in to-day the intention of the present month comes with singular appropriateness to the readers of The Messenger. After waiting for nearly a half a century, that is, since the confederation of the provinces, the Dominion is at last casting off her swaddling clothes; she is on the verge of taking her place, as a young and vigorous nation among her older sisters of the world. The natural increase of her population, as shown by the last census, is a strong factor in this transformation, which we are well pleased to record. Thousands of native-born, future citizens are receiving their education, national and civic, from their sturdy fathers; they will no doubt hand them down to those who come after them. These traditions, which are the basis of sound citizenship, are in our possession for the moment; we have nothing to unlearn regarding them; we have merely to keep on in the well-beaten path of all that makes for civic honesty and love of country. The same testimony must be given on our religious situation in Canada. Our churches are well organized; our clergy is active; our press is aggressive; our various Catholic activities, both educational and charitable, are flourishing. All the higher Catholic interests are assiduously cultivated; and unless the unforeseen happens, everything predicts a healthy and brilliant career for the Catholic Church in this great Dominion.

And yet, during the past few years, an element has presented itself which is bound to exert influence on our religious and civic future, and which tells us that we cannot rest satisfied with what has been done. This new element is the influx of foreigners which is increasing so rapidly that it threatens to outnumber the natural increase of our settled population. Hundred of thousands of strangers, hailing from the older countries of Europe, belonging to various races and nationalities, possessing ethnic ideals and points of view very often totally different from ours, are coming to live side by side with us. A vast number of them are filling up the vacant spots on the outskirts of our large cities. Undoubtedly, many of them have all the elements of sound citizenship lying



latent in them, which will sooner or later find opportunities for development; but there are too many others among them whose simplicity and utter unworldliness unfit them for the struggles inseparable from pioneering in a new country. They are handicapped in dozens of ways, and problems are bound to arise in consequence, the unravelling of which will call for charitable efforts on our part. We can trust our laws, however, to do them justice, and the action of time to effect the work of their assimilation and social betterment. There is no doubt that when the new-comers have experienced the generous treatment they are sure to receive at the hands of our government and civil authorities, a staunch love for their new home will take possession of them, and we can leave the question of their citizenship to work out its own solution.

What particularly interests us is the religious problem. Many of those new arrivals are Catholics. They come to us with their own language, religious rites and customs which, while well understood in Europe, are less so in Canada; their presence consequently presents a condition complex enough to give our Church authorities food for thought. Instead of moving in groups to the West, where their very grouping would help the Bishops to provide for them spiritually, many of these Catholics prefer to stay in our large cities, isolated and very often unknown, and with their needs the Church, notwithstanding her splendid equipment, is not able to cope. The lack of a clergy who can speak their tongues or who are familiar with their customs, renders any ministry among them especially difficult. Efforts are being made by the Canadian Bishops and clergy to meet the needs of this foreign population; witness, for instance, the number of Italian parishes that have sprung up in Eastern Canada in recent years. But the task imposed on the Church is heavy. One sometimes wonders why these European Catholics who emigrate in large bodies to countries where their own language is not spoken, cannot get their own clergy to accompany them.

A very pressing need in our large cities are agencies to protect Catholic female immigrants. Happily a movement is on foot to meet this want; homes and guilds are being organized for the purpose in various Canadian centers. Another need that is also being supplied is the appointment of priests and other qualified agents to meet Catholic immigrants when they arrive, who can give them sound advice and direction and render other important services to these helpless strangers in a strange land. Agents are now stationed in Quebec, Montreal and Winnipeg, and, if we mistake not, at Halifax and St. John. These are excellent works and if carried out in a businesslike way, will save many a poor Catholic newcomer from falling by the wayside, or maybe from meeting the ranks of Socialists and other criminal degenerates.

But looking after Catholic immigrants in our large cities is only one phase of the problem that is presenting itself. The vast majority of those Catholics pass on to the prairie provinces. There new difficulties spring up, differing only in kind from those met with in cities, but, for all that, not less real. The drawback inevitable in new countries is the absence of churches to worship in, and of priests numerous enough to minister to the spiritual need of Catholics spread over the wide expanse of territory. This being so, the important questions that one has to face is, how are those Catholics to fulfil their religious duties? How can they keep the faith if their souls are left to starve for want of the sacraments?

And yet we should not be too exacting in a great long land like the Canadian West, where the buffalo trails are still visible, or at least were a short while ago, where the gopher and the prairie dog are still in possession, where there are but few centers of population, where only lonely cabins dot the home-steads here and there, one cannot expect to see the Church fully organized, or a clergy equipped to exercise the ministry of souls. One of the direct penalties of early settlement in every country is this spiritual penury, and we regret to say that it has been the occasion of many losses to the Church in Canada. Else how can we explain the meetings with so many good old Catholic names borne nowadays even by the ministers of various sects, names that are to be found on the roll-call of martyrs for the faith in the Motherland?

There should be some kind of remedy for this state of things. In Eastern Canada it has been found that where Catholic immigrants took up land and settled in groups fifty years ago, the faith survives to-day in their descendants. We could cite the example of several such colonies in Quebec and Ontario. In those years, now long past, mutual help and protection made the grouping of Catholics more or less of a necessity, for carrying out homes in the dense forests of the older provinces was a strenuous task that needed the arms of many. However, the compensation soon came in the shape of the little log church, or the school-house, which rose in the midst of those settlements; and this explains the prosperous condition of the Church in many out-of-the-way corners of Canada to-day.

Things have shaped themselves differently in the Great West, whether the bulk of our immigrants are foregathered. "The westward movement," writes a distinguished Archbishop who has studied the question, "is large and continuous, but no effort is made to direct it. There is no thought of grouping, or organizing, or colonizing. What we need is some way of grouping in-



The sugary hearts of sweet corn, toasted crisp and rolled thin as a wafer—that's the dainty that delights the appetite! TO-DAY order Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES 10c

coming settlers, so that compact parishes may be formed. At present, the energy and the means of the priest are largely absorbed in going about the country, looking after two or three farmers in one place, a dozen miners twenty miles away, and a score of mill-workers fifty miles up stream." Here is a plain statement of the problem. There are no forests on the prairies to be cut down; nothing but the prolific sod to be overturned; the new-comer does not feel the need of mutual help; he is independent; he settles where he likes; and the question of the next season's crop of wheat occupies his thoughts more than the question of religion. But the homestead is his, and the settlement he makes is usually permanent. If it happens to be an isolated spot, where there is no church, and Mass only at rare intervals, the Catholic immigrant may court success in worldly affairs, but the spiritual element in him soon pines away and dies. And then there are the children of the immigrant, who have neither Catholic schools nor Catholic influences to give a trend to their lives. Can we wonder that their ignorance and loss of faith are the results? Can we wonder that the second generation is no longer Catholic? "Individualism with all its weakness," writes the prelate quoted a moment ago, "is the cause of leakage in the west. If it continues," he adds, "thousands upon thousands of Catholics will be lost to the Church in spite of all the Bishops and priests can do. We cannot do impossibilities. Of ourselves we cannot reach the root of the evil. We cannot prevent Catholics from coming West, and we cannot get them to come in groups." Grouping of Catholics, therefore, in compact settlements is, in this prelate's opinion, the solution of the immigrant difficulty, and we verily believe him.

But if this grouping of Catholics is impossible, the charity of those Canadian children of the Church whose fathers have passed through similar crises, should be invoked, in order to provide churches and support for priests. The missionary spirit is not dead in the Catholic Church; what she is doing in other parts of the world, in this twentieth century, she can do in Canada. Let laymen provide support for clergy to keep the faith in isolated Catholics and the clergy will do the rest. Little by little the essential grouping will come about; the centralization of Catholic efforts will take care of itself; churches will be built, and the recuperation of Catholic strength will soon be an accomplished fact.

We must not be too pessimistic, however. The work outlined here has already begun. In Winnipeg and other important centers the Knights of Columbus have started a campaign to group together Catholic settlers. They have published an excellent map of the three prairie provinces which points out to intending settlers where there are resident priests and where there are only missions. A glance at this map shows that the main efforts of the priests are almost exclusively confined to points served by the railways. Little is being done on either side of those arteries of commerce, where, however, there must be very many Catholic settlers. And yet this is a good beginning.

At Quebec a Catholic immigration chaplain is now employed going among the thousands of strangers who land every season to direct them towards Catholic centers in the West and furnish them with information about their future homes. The Catholic Church Extension Society of Toronto has a wider programme than this, and is laboring according to its means to build chapels and support priests in the Western Provinces. The work of the Church Extension is only beginning in Canada; we trust that when it gets better known its efforts will be appreciated by wealthy Catholics. No charity that we know of, in the present condition of things, can rival that of providing centers of worship and church accommodation in the small towns and isolated hamlets that are springing up almost weekly in the West. These churches and chapels, be they ever so humble, become the sources of Catholic life and effort, and the nuclei of what will in a near future be flourishing parishes. Who does not feel the importance—we were going to say 'the responsibility'—of helping in this work?

Now that the opportunity is with us we should seize it. The Church in the Dominion is passing through a delicate phase of her history; every little help given at the present moment will render the hundredfold in faith and piety in a few years. The short-sighted may not be able to gauge these results, but a little reflection will convince them that the Church should secure a footing in the West; and the sooner she does this the stronger will be her influence in that new country, the more lasting the results in sound citizenship and civic integrity in the generations who in the future will owe her allegiance. Is not this a noble ambition? And is it not worth taking the trouble to attain it?

Let us, therefore, second the efforts of the Bishops and priests, both secular

and religious, who are laboring to keep up the faith in the vast population of Catholics that is settling west of Lake Superior. The work has already begun in the larger centers where churches have been built and the spiritual needs of Catholics provided for. It is in the isolated, ungrouped Catholics in the outlying districts who are suffering. Meanwhile minor agencies are at work. The League of the Sacred Heart, through its Promoters, is contributing its share. Many of our Promoters who have seen active service in Ontario and the other provinces, have gone to the West to live, and have carried their spirit of zeal with them. Every month we send thither thousands of Leaflets and Messengers to families who are deprived of other spiritual reading. We would suggest the formation of new circles in hamlets where there are two or more Catholic families, as a means of keeping up piety and the spirit of prayer until better times come. Our Promoters throughout Canada are invited to open up correspondence with Western settlers, to whom they might send Messengers. Catholic papers, and other forms of Church literature, if a Catholic newspaper is "a perpetual mission in a parish"—to borrow the words of a great Pontiff—where can these weekly instalments of solid religious reading do more good than among the Catholic farmers, miners, mill-workers, etc., of the West, who are bereft of the advantages that we possess so abundantly?

**WHAT THE CHURCH HAS ACCOMPLISHED**

"The Catholic Church has purified society in its very fountain—which is the marriage-bond. She has invariably proclaimed the unity and sanctity and indissolubility of the nuptial tie, saying with her Founder, 'What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.' The Catholic religion has proclaimed the sanctity of human life, as soon as the body is animated by the vital spark. Infanticide was a dark stain on Pagan civilization—being sanctioned, and even sometimes enjoined by such eminent philosophers as Plato and Aristotle, Solon and Lycurgus. There is no phase of human misery for which the Church does not provide some remedy or alleviation. No distinction is made either of person, nationality, color or creed, for true charity embraces all. The Catholic Church has ever exerted her influence toward the mitigation and abolition of human slavery. From the earliest ages, Christianity has been the unvarying friend and advocate of the bondman. Before the time of Christ, slavery was universal in civilized as well as barbarous countries, and the Apostles were everywhere confronted by the children of oppression. No Christian country contains to-day a solitary slave. Finally, the Catholic Church has always been the staunch, unwavering friend of the sons of toil. Before the coming of Christ, manual and even mechanical work was regarded as servile by the freemen of Pagan Rome, and was consequently relegated to the slave. These, then, are some of the blessings which the Catholic Church has conferred upon society. The beneficent movements inaugurated by her, the philanthropic institutions which she has founded, the innumerable works of Christian benevolence which she originated, have all stimulated and encouraged other Christian denominations in their noble efforts for the moral and social regeneration of mankind."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"MARY STAR OF THE SEA" "Mary!"—This sweetest of names signifies also Star of the Sea; and such in fact is Mary. She is the Star of the Sea, because she is in the light, the consolation, and the directrix of those who voyage on the sea of this world. Mary is a very useful star for the purpose of conducting us to our heavenly home; yes, useful even for the purpose of bringing us through the sea of this world, to the glory of her Son, "as to the heaven of paradise itself!" Oh! how he means of her loving protection. She conducts mariners through a thousand dangers; and the dangers over, the mariners are safe and sound. Temptations, the deception of the world the snares of evil spirits cause indeed the sea of this life to be full of rocks; but what has he to dread, who follows in her? The star which appeared in the heavens at the birth of Our Redeemer, guided the Wise Men to the cave of Bethlehem, where they found Jesus; and however mysterious was that star, a brighter one than that leads all who follow the brighter, to Jesus in heaven. Who can ever tell how many that star by its light pointed out the way, to how many it afforded protection, in dangers? Who can tell how many it conducted to the throne of its God in

heaven? All this is Mary's loving office, in all this she rejoices; of all this she is proud. You may be taken away young; you may live to fourscore; you may die in your bed; you may die in the open field; but if Mary intercedes for you, that day will find you watching and ready. All things will be fixed to secure your salvation, all dangers will be foreseen, all obstacles removed, all aid provided. The hour will come—and in a moment you will be transferred beyond fear and risk.—The Annals.

There is no remorse so deep as that which is unavailing; if we would be spared its tortures, let us remember this in time.—Charles Dickens.

Entrance to Normal Schools, Entrance to the Faculty of Education, Junior and Honour Matriculation, Thoroughly equipped departments for study of Domestic Science, Commercial School with offices for actual business transactions. School of Music affiliated to Toronto Conservatory of Music and local centre for examinations in Piano, Violin, Voice, Theory, etc. Schools of Art and Expression have wide reputation. Minimum Department under careful direction. Recreation grounds comprise twenty-seven acres in one of the most beautiful and healthy localities in Western Ontario, about ten minutes drive from C. P. R. and G. T. R. depots. New buildings with all modern improvements. Private Rooms. General and Private Classes in Physical Training. For catalogue apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE**  
FOUNDED 1864  
BERLIN, ONTARIO  
Excellent Business College Department.  
Excellent High School or Academic Department.  
Excellent College and Philosophical Department.  
New buildings with latest hygienic equipments. The largest gymnasium in Canada—Running Track, Swimming Pool, Shower Baths, Theatre. First-class Board, Comfortable Sleeping Rooms, Individual Attendance to Students.  
All professors Canadian by birth and training, with seven years post-graduate courses in Europe.  
ADDRESS  
REV. A. L. ZINGEB, C. B., Ph.D., Pres.

**Assumption College**  
SANDWICH, ONTARIO  
Boarding College for Young Men and Boys  
The following courses are offered:  
1. College. 2. High School. 3. Commercial. 4. Preparatory.  
The Next Term Begins on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1912  
For Catalogue, Address—REV. F. FORSTER, C. S. B., President

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY**  
A Boarding School for Young Girls  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO (Opposite Detroit)  
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary  
Departments—Collegiate, Academic, Intermediate and Primary.  
Schools of Music and Art affiliated to the Toronto University and the Detroit Conservatory of Music.  
Monthly lectures on Art are included.  
Special attention paid to French and Domestic Science.  
For terms and other particulars address Sister Superior.

**The Hambourg Conservatory of Music**  
100 Gloucester St., Toronto  
Director, Professor Michael Hambourg  
Complete Musical Education from Beginning to Highest Artistic Grades.  
Faculty of Soloists  
PIANO: Professor Michael Hambourg, Grace Smith, Ernest J. Farmer, Grace Gillies, Madge Williams.  
VIOLIN: Jan Hambourg, Z. Caplan, B. Farmer.  
CELLO: Boris Hambourg, Joseph Sheard.  
VOGAL: Kathryn Innes-Taylor, Edith Fitch, Stella Muckesay.  
HARMONY: Ernest J. Farmer.  
ORGAN: Edmund Phillips.  
KINDERGARTEN: Eud Farmer.  
Terms from \$10 upwards.  
Fall term starts September 2nd.  
For Prospectus apply to the Secretary, 100 Gloucester street. Tel. N. 2341



**Ursuline College**  
"The Pines"  
Chatham, - Ontario  
Under the patronage of Right Reverend M. F. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London.  
Residential and Day School for Young Women and Girls.  
Special attention to the formation of character and exterior deportment.  
Thorough courses for students desiring to prepare Examinations for Entrance to High Schools, and Civil Service, under the direction of teachers holding University Degrees.  
Thoroughly equipped departments for study of Domestic Science, Commercial School with offices for actual business transactions.  
School of Music affiliated to Toronto Conservatory of Music and local centre for examinations in Piano, Violin, Voice, Theory, etc.  
Schools of Art and Expression have wide reputation.  
Recreation grounds comprise twenty-seven acres in one of the most beautiful and healthy localities in Western Ontario, about ten minutes drive from C. P. R. and G. T. R. depots. New buildings with all modern improvements. Private Rooms. General and Private Classes in Physical Training. For catalogue apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**LADIES' BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
51 BOND STREET, TORONTO, ONT.  
Under the able direction of the Ladies' of Loretto, this Institution provides a thorough course in Business Education.  
The building is fitted up in accordance with the most modern and improved appliances found in the best business colleges and commercial high schools of Canada and the United States.  
Young ladies are here prepared to enter the commercial world as highly proficient amanuenses, accountants, stenographers, etc.  
An Advisory Board of prominent business men is a feature of the Institution. Both resident and day pupils are received. For further particulars, apply to THE PRINCIPAL

**University of Ottawa**  
CANADA  
Conducted by the Oblate Fathers  
Founded in 1848. Degree-conferring powers from Church and State. Theological, Philosophical, Arts, Collegiate and Business Departments.  
Over 50 Professors and Instructors  
Finest College Buildings and finest Athletic Grounds in Canada. Museum, Laboratories and Modern Equipments. Private Rooms.  
For Calendar and particulars address  
REV. A. B. ROY, O.M.I., RECTOR.  
N.B.—Studies resumed Sept. 4, 1912.

**College and Academy of St. Joseph**  
ST. ALBAN STREET, TORONTO  
Residential and Day School for Young Ladies  
Thorough Academic, Collegiate, Commercial and Preparatory Courses  
Under the Direction of Teachers holding University Degrees.  
For Prospectus apply to the Mother Superior.

**Academy of the Sacred Heart**  
London, Ontario  
The locality, unrivalled for healthfulness, offers peculiar advantages to pupils of elite delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. The system of training aims at an education thorough, cultured and practical.  
French, included in the ordinary course, is taught, not only in class but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary and musical reunions, held monthly, are an evidence of the progress of the students, and a means of acquiring ease and self-possession of manner. Strict attention is paid to the cultivation of habits of neatness and refinement.  
For further particulars apply to the Reverend Mother Superior.

**Imperial Bank of Canada**  
Capital paid up \$6,000,000. Reserve \$6,000,000  
Savings Department. \$1.00 opens an account  
London Branch, Richmond and King Streets  
R. Arkell, Manager  
THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COY.  
Capital paid up, \$1,750,000. Reserve, \$1,350,000  
Deposits received, Debentures issued, Real Estate Loans made. John McClary, Pres. A. M. Smart, Mgr. Offices: Dundas St., Cor. Market Lane, London.  
THE HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.  
Incorporated 1864. 4% and 4 1/2% Debentures  
Write for Booklet: "Unquestioned Safety for your Savings." H. Cronin, Manager. St. Thomas  
THE LONDON LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OF CANADA  
ALLOW:  
4% on Deposits 5% on Municipal Bonds  
4 1/2% on Debentures 6% on Stock  
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA  
Paid-up capital, \$6,000,000. Reserve funds \$4,999,997  
Commercial and Savings Accounts Invited. Joint accounts if desired. Interest at highest rates. J. E. Magee, Mgr. London Branch, Richmond & Queen Sts. J. A. McKellar, Mgr. London South, 146 Waverley Rd.

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**  
The Oldest Bank in Canada  
Having its Head Office in Ontario  
BRANCHES AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES  
and Correspondents throughout the world  
Four Offices in London  
FURNITURE  
H. WOLF & SONS, 265 Dundas St.  
ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.  
LAUNDRIES  
PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.  
of Ontario Ltd. 73-75 Dundas St. Phone 330

**The Hambourg Conservatory of Music**  
100 Gloucester St., Toronto  
Director, Professor Michael Hambourg  
Complete Musical Education from Beginning to Highest Artistic Grades.  
Faculty of Soloists  
PIANO: Professor Michael Hambourg, Grace Smith, Ernest J. Farmer, Grace Gillies, Madge Williams.  
VIOLIN: Jan Hambourg, Z. Caplan, B. Farmer.  
CELLO: Boris Hambourg, Joseph Sheard.  
VOGAL: Kathryn Innes-Taylor, Edith Fitch, Stella Muckesay.  
HARMONY: Ernest J. Farmer.  
ORGAN: Edmund Phillips.  
KINDERGARTEN: Eud Farmer.  
Terms from \$10 upwards.  
Fall term starts September 2nd.  
For Prospectus apply to the Secretary, 100 Gloucester street. Tel. N. 2341

**Ursuline College**  
"The Pines"  
Chatham, - Ontario  
Under the patronage of Right Reverend M. F. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London.  
Residential and Day School for Young Women and Girls.  
Special attention to the formation of character and exterior deportment.  
Thorough courses for students desiring to prepare Examinations for Entrance to High Schools, and Civil Service, under the direction of teachers holding University Degrees.  
Thoroughly equipped departments for study of Domestic Science, Commercial School with offices for actual business transactions.  
School of Music affiliated to Toronto Conservatory of Music and local centre for examinations in Piano, Violin, Voice, Theory, etc.  
Schools of Art and Expression have wide reputation.  
Recreation grounds comprise twenty-seven acres in one of the most beautiful and healthy localities in Western Ontario, about ten minutes drive from C. P. R. and G. T. R. depots. New buildings with all modern improvements. Private Rooms. General and Private Classes in Physical Training. For catalogue apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**LADIES' BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
51 BOND STREET, TORONTO, ONT.  
Under the able direction of the Ladies' of Loretto, this Institution provides a thorough course in Business Education.  
The building is fitted up in accordance with the most modern and improved appliances found in the best business colleges and commercial high schools of Canada and the United States.  
Young ladies are here prepared to enter the commercial world as highly proficient amanuenses, accountants, stenographers, etc.  
An Advisory Board of prominent business men is a feature of the Institution. Both resident and day pupils are received. For further particulars, apply to THE PRINCIPAL

**University of Ottawa**  
CANADA  
Conducted by the Oblate Fathers  
Founded in 1848. Degree-conferring powers from Church and State. Theological, Philosophical, Arts, Collegiate and Business Departments.  
Over 50 Professors and Instructors  
Finest College Buildings and finest Athletic Grounds in Canada. Museum, Laboratories and Modern Equipments. Private Rooms.  
For Calendar and particulars address  
REV. A. B. ROY, O.M.I., RECTOR.  
N.B.—Studies resumed Sept. 4, 1912.

**College and Academy of St. Joseph**  
ST. ALBAN STREET, TORONTO  
Residential and Day School for Young Ladies  
Thorough Academic, Collegiate, Commercial and Preparatory Courses  
Under the Direction of Teachers holding University Degrees.  
For Prospectus apply to the Mother Superior.

**Academy of the Sacred Heart**  
London, Ontario  
The locality, unrivalled for healthfulness, offers peculiar advantages to pupils of elite delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. The system of training aims at an education thorough, cultured and practical.  
French, included in the ordinary course, is taught, not only in class but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary and musical reunions, held monthly, are an evidence of the progress of the students, and a means of acquiring ease and self-possession of manner. Strict attention is paid to the cultivation of habits of neatness and refinement.  
For further particulars apply to the Reverend Mother Superior.

**Imperial Bank of Canada**  
Capital paid up \$6,000,000. Reserve \$6,000,000  
Savings Department. \$1.00 opens an account  
London Branch, Richmond and King Streets  
R. Arkell, Manager  
THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COY.  
Capital paid up, \$1,750,000. Reserve, \$1,350,000  
Deposits received, Debentures issued, Real Estate Loans made. John McClary, Pres. A. M. Smart, Mgr. Offices: Dundas St., Cor. Market Lane, London.  
THE HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.  
Incorporated 1864. 4% and 4 1/2% Debentures  
Write for Booklet: "Unquestioned Safety for your Savings." H. Cronin, Manager. St. Thomas  
THE LONDON LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OF CANADA  
ALLOW:  
4% on Deposits 5% on Municipal Bonds  
4 1/2% on Debentures 6% on Stock  
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA  
Paid-up capital, \$6,000,000. Reserve funds \$4,999,997  
Commercial and Savings Accounts Invited. Joint accounts if desired. Interest at highest rates. J. E. Magee, Mgr. London Branch, Richmond & Queen Sts. J. A. McKellar, Mgr. London South, 146 Waverley Rd.

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**  
The Oldest Bank in Canada  
Having its Head Office in Ontario  
BRANCHES AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES  
and Correspondents throughout the world  
Four Offices in London  
FURNITURE  
H. WOLF & SONS, 265 Dundas St.  
ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.  
LAUNDRIES  
PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.  
of Ontario Ltd. 73-75 Dundas St. Phone 330

The superior man thinks of virtue; the small man thinks of comfort.  
**Cure that Bunion**  
No need to suffer bunion torture another day. DR. SCHOLL'S BUNION RIGHT removes the cause of your bunion or enlarged toe joint by permanently straightening the crooked toe. Gives INSTANT RELIEF and a FINAL CURE of all bunions, pain, shields, plasters or shoe stretchers never cuts.  
Dr. Scholl's Bunion Right is comfortable, sanitary, convenient. Guarantees money back: 50 cents each or \$1.00 per pair at top of shoe store. If not cured from the Dr. Scholl's Mtg. Co., 472 King St. W. Toronto. Illustrated Booklet Free

**Our PREFERRED TRADING REGISTER**  
The following Firms, together with our Regular Advertisers, are Recommended as a TRADING GUIDE to our Readers, as they represent the Best Concerns in London  
ARCHITECTS  
Moore & Munro  
Architects and Civil Engineers  
We make a specialty of Churches, Schools and Large Buildings  
Carling Block, London, Canada  
AUTOMOBILES, LIVERIES, GARAGE  
MITCHELL GARAGE & SALES CO., LTD.  
591-599 Dundas St. Phone 180  
Automobiles  
For Pleasure, Business and Commercial use. Taxi-Cab Service open day and night  
HUNTER & SON PHONE 170  
For Taxis, Autos and Carriages  
Open day and night  
166 Maple — and — 87 Askin.  
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS  
MCKILLOP & MURPHY, London, Ont.  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.  
James B. McKillop Thomas J. Murphy  
GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS  
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.  
Richmond and Dundas, London, Ont.  
PURDOM & PURDOM  
Barristers and Solicitors  
Masonic Temple London, Ont.  
IVEY & DROMGOLE  
Barristers, Etc. — London, Ont.  
Chas. H. Ivey — J. O. Dromgole  
BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY  
D. S. Perrin & Company  
Limited  
Manufacturers of Biscuits and Confectionery  
LONDON, CANADA  
BREAD MANUFACTURERS  
You can depend upon having THE BEST if you order  
Johnston Bros. XXX BREAD  
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS  
R. H. & J. Dowler  
LONDON and ST. THOMAS  
Confectioners, Caterers, Bakers  
FAWKES & SONS, 460 Dundas St. W. Wedding and Party Supper a specialty  
J. E. BOOMER  
Confectioners, etc.  
181 Dundas St. London, Ont.  
DAIRY PRODUCE  
J. F. MORALEE Phone 1340  
Market House Basement  
DAIRY PRODUCE AND MEATS  
E. J. GRAHAM, Meats, 1001 Dundas St.  
DEPARTMENTAL STORES  
SMALLMAN & INGRAM, Limited  
Department Store  
Send for our Catalogue. Its free.  
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY  
WATCHES  
Call and see our full line of ladies' and gents' watches. They range in price from \$1.00 to \$175.00. Every watch is fully guaranteed.  
C. H. Ward & Co.  
Diamond Merchants and Jewellers  
314 & 316 King St. W. London, Ont.  
DRUGGISTS AND OPTICIANS  
CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE  
Chemists, Druggists and Opticians  
170 Dundas St. London, Ont.  
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS  
JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO.  
Dry Goods, New Stock  
New Store, 248 Dundas St. London  
T. F. KINGSMILL, 130-131 Canning St.  
Direct Importer Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Shades, etc. I stand between the manufacturer and customer. Quality, Quantity, Variety, Value.  
ENGINEERS AND BOILERS  
E. LEONARD & SONS, Est. 1834  
Manufacturers of Engines and Boilers  
Head Office and Works—London, Canada  
FINANCIAL  
THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY  
1 Masonic Temple, London  
Interest allowed at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. on Deposits and Debentures.  
Imperial Bank of Canada  
Capital paid up \$6,000,000. Reserve \$6,000,000  
Savings Department. \$1.00 opens an account  
London Branch, Richmond and King Streets  
R. Arkell, Manager  
THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COY.  
Capital paid up, \$1,750,000. Reserve, \$1,350,000  
Deposits received, Debentures issued, Real Estate Loans made. John McClary, Pres. A. M. Smart, Mgr. Offices: Dundas St., Cor. Market Lane, London.  
THE HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.  
Incorporated 1864. 4% and 4 1/2% Debentures  
Write for Booklet: "Unquestioned Safety for your Savings." H. Cronin, Manager. St. Thomas  
THE LONDON LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OF CANADA  
ALLOW:  
4% on Deposits 5% on Municipal Bonds  
4 1/2% on Debentures 6% on Stock  
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA  
Paid-up capital, \$6,000,000. Reserve funds \$4,999,997  
Commercial and Savings Accounts Invited. Joint accounts if desired. Interest at highest rates. J. E. Magee, Mgr. London Branch, Richmond & Queen Sts. J. A. McKellar, Mgr. London South, 146 Waverley Rd.

**Our PREFERRED TRADING REGISTER**  
The following Firms, together with our Regular Advertisers, are Recommended as a TRADING GUIDE to our Readers, as they represent the Best Concerns in London  
ARCHITECTS  
Moore & Munro  
Architects and Civil Engineers  
We make a specialty of Churches, Schools and Large Buildings  
Carling Block, London, Canada  
AUTOMOBILES, LIVERIES, GARAGE  
MITCHELL GARAGE & SALES CO., LTD.  
591-599 Dundas St. Phone 180  
Automobiles  
For Pleasure, Business and Commercial use. Taxi-Cab Service open day and night  
HUNTER & SON PHONE 170  
For Taxis, Autos and Carriages  
Open day and night  
166 Maple — and — 87 Askin.  
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS  
MCKILLOP & MURPHY, London, Ont.  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.  
James B. McKillop Thomas J. Murphy  
GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS  
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.  
Richmond and Dundas, London, Ont.  
PURDOM & PURDOM  
Barristers and Solicitors  
Masonic Temple London, Ont.  
IVEY & DROMGOLE  
Barristers, Etc. — London, Ont.  
Chas. H. Ivey — J. O. Dromgole  
BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY  
D. S. Perrin & Company  
Limited  
Manufacturers of Biscuits and Confectionery  
LONDON, CANADA  
BREAD MANUFACTURERS  
You can depend upon having THE BEST if you order  
Johnston Bros. XXX BREAD  
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS  
R. H. & J. Dowler  
LONDON and ST. THOMAS  
Confectioners, Caterers, Bakers  
FAWKES & SONS, 460 Dundas St. W. Wedding and Party Supper a specialty  
J. E. BOOMER  
Confectioners, etc.  
181 Dundas St. London, Ont.  
DAIRY PRODUCE  
J. F. MORALEE Phone 1340  
Market House Basement  
DAIRY PRODUCE AND MEATS  
E. J. GRAHAM, Meats, 1001 Dundas St.  
DEPARTMENTAL STORES  
SMALLMAN & INGRAM, Limited  
Department Store  
Send for our Catalogue. Its free.  
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY  
WATCHES  
Call and see our full line of ladies' and gents' watches. They range in price from \$1.00 to \$175.00. Every watch is fully guaranteed.  
C. H. Ward & Co.  
Diamond Merchants and Jewellers  
314 & 316 King St. W. London, Ont.  
DRUGGISTS AND OPTICIANS  
CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE  
Chemists, Druggists and Opticians  
170 Dundas St. London, Ont.  
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS  
JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO.  
Dry Goods, New Stock  
New Store, 248 Dundas St. London  
T. F. KINGSMILL, 130-131 Canning St.  
Direct Importer Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Shades, etc. I stand between the manufacturer and customer. Quality, Quantity, Variety, Value.  
ENGINEERS AND BOILERS  
E. LEONARD & SONS, Est. 1834  
Manufacturers of Engines and Boilers  
Head Office and Works—London, Canada  
FINANCIAL  
THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY  
1 Masonic Temple, London  
Interest allowed at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. on Deposits and Debentures.

**College and Academy of St. Joseph**  
ST. ALBAN STREET, TORONTO  
Residential and Day School for Young Ladies  
Thorough Academic, Collegiate, Commercial and Preparatory Courses  
Under the Direction of Teachers holding University Degrees.  
For Prospectus apply to the Mother Superior.

**Academy of the Sacred Heart**  
London, Ontario  
The locality, unrivalled for healthfulness, offers peculiar advantages to pupils of elite delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. The system of training aims at an education thorough, cultured and practical.  
French, included in the ordinary course, is taught, not only in class but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary and musical reunions, held monthly, are an evidence of the progress of the students, and a means of acquiring ease and self-possession of manner. Strict attention is paid to the cultivation of habits of neatness and refinement.  
For further particulars apply to the Reverend Mother Superior.

**Imperial Bank of Canada**  
Capital paid up \$6,000,000. Reserve \$6,000,000  
Savings Department. \$1.00 opens an account  
London Branch, Richmond and King Streets  
R. Arkell, Manager  
THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COY.  
Capital paid up, \$1,750,000. Reserve, \$1,350,000  
Deposits received, Debentures issued, Real Estate Loans made. John McClary, Pres. A. M. Smart, Mgr. Offices: Dundas St., Cor. Market Lane, London.  
THE HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.  
Incorporated 1864. 4% and 4 1/2% Debentures  
Write for Booklet: "Unquestioned Safety for your Savings." H. Cronin, Manager. St. Thomas  
THE LONDON LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OF CANADA  
ALLOW:  
4% on Deposits 5% on Municipal Bonds  
4 1/2% on Debentures 6% on Stock  
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA  
Paid-up capital, \$6,000,000. Reserve funds \$4,999,997  
Commercial and Savings Accounts Invited. Joint accounts if desired. Interest at highest rates. J. E. Magee, Mgr. London Branch, Richmond & Queen Sts. J. A. McKellar, Mgr. London South, 146 Waverley Rd.

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**  
The Oldest Bank in Canada  
Having its Head Office in Ontario  
BRANCHES AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES  
and Correspondents throughout the world  
Four Offices in London  
FURNITURE  
H. WOLF & SONS, 265 Dundas St.  
ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.  
LAUNDRIES  
PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.  
of Ontario Ltd. 73-75 Dundas St. Phone 330

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**  
The Oldest Bank in Canada  
Having its Head Office in Ontario  
BRANCHES AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES  
and Correspondents throughout the world  
Four Offices in London  
FURNITURE  
H. WOLF & SONS, 265 Dundas St.  
ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.  
LAUNDRIES  
PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.  
of Ontario Ltd. 73-75 Dundas St. Phone 330

**BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND**  
Subjects taught by expert instructors at the Westwood School  
C. A. HING, LONDON, ONT.  
Students assisted to positions. Catalogue free. Enter any time.  
J. W. Westervelt, Jr. Principal  
J. W. Westervelt, Jr. Vice-Principal

**Our PREFERRED TRADING REGISTER**  
The following Firms, together with our Regular Advertisers, are Recommended as a TRADING GUIDE to our Readers, as they represent the Best Concerns in London  
ARCHITECTS  
Moore & Munro  
Architects and Civil Engineers  
We make a specialty of Churches, Schools and Large Buildings  
Carling Block, London, Canada  
AUTOMOBILES, LIVERIES, GARAGE  
MITCHELL GARAGE & SALES CO., LTD.  
591-599 Dundas St. Phone 180  
Automobiles  
For Pleasure, Business and Commercial use. Taxi-Cab Service open day and night  
HUNTER & SON PHONE 17







instance. Secondly, when they came to this country, flying from the bitter persecution and poverty of the old land inflicted upon them by those who by force of arms deprived them of nature's patrimony, they were not as well equipped in life as their Protestant neighbors. To make a start they had to engage in the humble avocations of life, and they could not afford to leave their children in school for any length of time. But they are getting on very well, and in the course of years will forge to the front and be abreast of their Protestant neighbors even in the matter of material wealth. We are surprised at one statement made by Mr. Northwood. He says:

"And last, sir, reticence might give an erroneous idea it would be well to impress upon the honorable gentleman that there are those citizens in this country who say that the time will never come when any person shall be forced to contribute to the up-keep of any schools whose purpose is the propagating of any particular religious tenets."

In reply we may say that if the Catholic people wish to support their own schools, in which both secular and religious training is given, with their own money, they wish to be excused if they refuse to believe that it is a concession or favor granted them. It is simply their right, and interference with this God-given right by people prompted by prejudice will be resented to the bitter end.

**PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS**

This is the name given to Catholic schools by the faithful in the great American Republic. One of the greatest evidences of the genuine Catholic spirit is to be found in the self-sacrifice made by these people to build and maintain this splendid system of education, which means not a little for the spread of the faith, and in the long run will prove to be the strong right arm of the Republic itself. It is a matter of wonderment why any Catholic worthy the name would entertain for a moment the thought that for the education of his children the public or godless school is to be preferred to the Catholic one. Long years ago we had a few people of this character in the province of Ontario, but the race has become well nigh extinct. Experience has given them a painful demonstration of the fact that as a rule they made the mistake of their lives. As to secular training their children are, to say the least, not one whit better, and in many cases not as well trained, as if they had gone to the parochial school, while at the same time the germ of Catholic faith has dwindled to an almost invisible quantity. The world and its belongings are their sole concern. They plunge into the swim of frivolity, and if not irreligious are decidedly non-religious in all of life's activities in which they may be engaged. They become in ninety nine cases out of a hundred a reproach to their parents, a disgrace to the church in which they were born, and undesirable citizens of the great Republic. They will not take a Catholic paper or read a Catholic book. In the public school and the careless home such reading matter is not in vogue. The evening paper, filled to repletion with the doings of the criminal world, is their literary pabulum, and what wonder then if in after life they contract vicious habits, are gross in society, and are shunned by refined people. To the Catholic parents of the great Republic we would say, "Have a care! If you sow the wind you will reap the whirlwind."

**A LOW CHURCH CLERGYMAN**

The curate of St. John's church, Victoria, B. C., Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, has made study of the lowest type of Low Churchism and is therefore quite capable of giving an assembly of Orange men just such a sermon as they like to hear. In the Victoria Times of July 8 appears this gentleman's discourse delivered to the Orangemen and the Sons and Daughters of England. This gives further proof of what we always contended, that the Orange Association and the Sons of England are pretty one and the same, both built upon a superstructure of ignorance and prejudice. "It is our duty," declared Mr. Ard, "to defend as far as we possibly can not only the rights of our own Protestant church but also the rights and liberties of Roman Catholics." It is exceedingly childish, even criminal, when speaking to an ignorant congregation, to talk about religious liberty in this country. The most far-seeing statesman can see no prospect of a disturbance, and if our religious liberties are ever curtailed it will not be by the Catholic Church but by the class who composed Mr. Ard's congregation. He should not forget that even up to 1829 Catholics were not permitted to vote in the United Kingdom and then his brother Orangemen and brother Churchmen fought bitterly against the emancipation of their fellow subjects. The same in regard to the established church. Up to Gladstone's time the Catholics were forced to pay tithes to Mr. Ard's church, and when a measure was brought into the English House of Commons to relieve

them from this incubus, was there not a threat made by the so-called champions of religious liberty, Mr. Ard's constituency, to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne if the law were enacted?

"We ought to look back to the history of the times when the Roman church held sway over the British people, and when the Church of England was in captivity to the false doctrines of Rome, and we shall find that man was forbidden to come into direct contact with his Creator. Certain laws were laid down, certain commandments were given you, certain observances had to be kept—and then, if you paid sufficient heed you would be pardoned the sins you were allowed to commit. Jesus Christ, the perfect ideal of man, was not held before you."

The above is an extract from Mr. Ard's discourse. Had we read it when we began this article we would have put the report of his sermon in the waste basket and taken no notice of him. When a man of the cloth wearing a Roman collar and supposed to be a cultured gentleman makes such a declaration as the above, we are constrained to believe that he is a misfit. The publishers of the yellow evening papers in New York give the denizens of slumdom the kind of literature they want; healthy people will not look at it. Is Mr. Ard governed by the same motives? He gave the Orangemen what they wanted. Does he not know that a Catholic priest, accepting money or any other consideration for the forgiveness of sins, would be guilty of simony or traffic in that which is sacred—one of the gravest offences of which he could be guilty. Such a thing may have happened, for as long as human nature is what it is we will ever have a Judas with us. If so, is it honest to hold up the Catholic Church to odium on that account? Not long since a Baptist preacher was electrocuted in Boston for the murder of a young lady. What would be thought of us were we to hold the Baptist denomination accountable for the crime? Has Rev. Mr. Ard's insane bigotry made him regardless of truth and honesty?

**THE OLD FABLE**

A correspondent sends us this little item:

"Our minister, Methodist, told us a week ago that the Catholics are ignorant people, believing wholly what their priests tell them and blindly led by them."

We are not surprised. There are a few Methodist ministers like unto Rev. Citizen Johnson, of Hamilton, lately of Toronto, who, when speaking about the Catholic Church, exhibit an amount of ignorance truly amazing. The minister above referred to is, however, correct in a sense, and in this regard Catholics are notably different from the flocks of our ministerial friends. That Catholic people believe what their priests tell them is undoubtedly true. In making this charge against Catholics we are to infer that the Methodist people do not believe what their pastors tell them? Very true it is that the Catholic people recognize their pastor as a shepherd indeed, and are led by him into pastures pure and true and noble, with the divine ideals always in the forefront. When the preachers of the sects make declaration upon any given subject, it may be secular or it may be religious, the pew holders are wont to draw their own conclusions. Our correspondent "A. M." ought to procure a copy of the little book entitled "Question Box," and make a present of it to his neighbor the Methodist minister. As to the charge of ignorance of the world's history and the world's work, in secular and religious subjects, the Catholic people will not suffer by comparison with their Methodist neighbors.

**TOO MUCH**

A subscriber has sent us a clipping from a Moncton paper containing a report of an address delivered by Rev. Mr. Lawson under the auspices of Kelly Loyal Orange Lodge No. 8. Parenthetically we may remark that a sign escaped us when we saw this grand old Irish name pinned to an Orange lodge. We wish to say to our subscribers in different parts of the country that it would be impossible for us to take notice of all the Orange addresses delivered by un-Christian Christian ministers, in the hot days of July and upon other occasions. The statements made by these gentlemen concerning the Catholic Church are as a rule worthy only of contempt. They are brusque, coarse, incorrect and bristle with the superstitious of Orange history. Let us give an example. Rev. Mr. Lawson said:

"In reading the police report for Montreal in a paper, a short time ago, I found that there were 2,608 convictions, 1,729 men and 407 women, making a total of 2,136. Of these convictions 469 were Protestants and the rest Catholic, showing that the majority of criminals are Catholics."

It will here be noted that he has given as authority a paper and his figures are likewise suspicious. But let that pass. For argument's sake we will admit they are correct. Why was he not honest enough to say that the Catholic population of Montreal is six times as large as the Protestant population? Mr. Lawson further declares: "One of

the editors, of which I have written down a part here, says that no one may be saved unless under the jurisdiction of the Pope." This is enough. It were but waste of time crossing swords with men like the Rev. Mr. Lawson. Hereafter when our subscribers send us reports of Orange speeches we would ask them to kindly confine them to those of scholarly persons who have some regard for the truth. This whole Orange business is a big, black blotch upon Canada's fair name. The organization lives, moves and has its being through the machinations of low grade politicians who desire to keep themselves in the line—fight with a view of receiving reward by way of government positions drawing fat monthly cheques.

**CLOSED CHURCHES**

"Of the 108 hours in each week it is safe to say that the average Protestant church is not occupied more than 8 hours. For six days and a half the churches stand vacant and useless. In Cincinnati the experiment has been made of opening the churches in the day time as a resting place for mothers and children and a refuge from the hot weather outside. Even on Sundays the churches are sometimes not put to much better use."

The above is taken from the Toronto Mail and Empire, having appeared in the form of an editorial note. We are sorry conditions are so deplorable amongst our non-Catholic fellow citizens. Calm reflection must surely bring to the minds of many of them the conviction that after all there is only one Church, the old Church of the ages, whose doors are ever open to troubled souls who hunger to commune with the Eternal One and the merciful One Who is ever present on its altars. And millions of money are spent by misguided people with the purpose of tearing from the hearts of Catholics their simple faith to be supplanted by a system that has but little to commend it from the spiritual standpoint, an up-to-date place of entertainment attended in great part by a highly cultured people wearing the finest of raiment and thanking God they are not as the Publican.

**KEEPING IT UP**

For the sake of making political capital some editors, we regret to say, permit the publication of ridiculous caricatures. The latest offender is the Toronto Globe. The gentleman who sends its special despatches from Montreal is sadly in need of a lecture on the proprieties. Referring to the visit of the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General, to Rome, he says the hon. gentleman will try to secure the Pope's blessing on the stand he took in regard to the Keewatin School Question, and is to consult His Holiness as to what he and his compatriots should do in the matter of a Canadian navy. That Mr. Pelletier as a Catholic will seek the Pope's blessing we have no doubt; whatever. We extend our sympathies to those outside the fold who have no headship from which a like favor may be sought. The statement that Mr. Pelletier will discuss Canadian politics with His Holiness, more especially the matter of a Canadian navy, is not only ridiculous but mischievous. The despatch is evidently made to order for consumption in Ontario where scores of people and some adherents of the sects on the other—are already somewhat beside themselves with a species of narrow bigotry. Upon reading this despatch once more certain people will become imbued with the notion that the Pope has designs upon our civil and religious liberties. It is to be hoped the time will come when certain politicians will not be able to fool all the people all the time. If Hon. Mr. Pelletier had anything particular to say to His Holiness it is not likely he would take into his confidence a newspaper correspondent in Montreal—least of all the representative of the Globe. There is altogether too much of this "it is rumored" business amongst the news-gatherers.

**THE LABOR UNREST**

Cardinal Bourne recently gave an address to working people at Stoke-on-Trent, and his words of wisdom will, we doubt not, play a large part in bringing about a better understanding between the laboring class and the workers in the Mother Country. In dealing with the late strike His Eminence said:

No legislation can really change these things. We have come to a point in the history of the world when men seem to consider that no country can go on for any length of time unless year after year we have some twenty or thirty new laws. Have you ever considered what an absurd position that is? And what is to be the result if the world goes on for another thousand years? Legislation cannot change human character. It may coerce it; it may restrain it; but it cannot change it. No schools, and no instruction of a secular character, can ever heal those evils. We have had forty years or more of compulsory education. I suppose all those who are engaged on either hand in this industrial strife have had what our legislators consider to be a good education. And yet the industrial difficulties are more acute than ever they were before. Nothing can heal those ills save the fullest recognition of the rights of each human personality, and

such recognition of the rights of our fellow-men will never be given except by a conscience which is taught by faith in God and His revelation. Every other remedy, call it by what name you like, is absolutely futile, and if it does not carry us farther on the road to disaster, will certainly never provide any remedy for the evils that we see all about us. Our best as Catholics is that we believe unflinchingly, unhesitatingly, with no thought of shame, with no thought of concealment in the supernatural. And we believe that God Almighty, Who made us, can so transform the hearts and the minds of men that, in spite of the inherent human selfishness, in spite of the longing that every man has to fight for his own and to get what he can for himself—in spite of all that, if men will listen to the Word of God and the voice of their consciences, they can find a way out of every difficulty that confronts them. And on that account, small minority as we are in this country—as we are sometimes reminded, though perhaps we are more numerous than some of those who say those things give us credit for—but small minority were though we be, we are able, I think, to render very useful service in this respect.

I have never hesitated—and I think my brothers the Bishops are with me in this matter—to recommend our Catholic people to enter boldly into the various industrial unions, the organizations that cover the country. We do that because we believe that thereby they can safeguard their interests, and that union of that sort is a necessity for them; and because, moreover, we believe that by entering into contact with their fellow countrymen and their fellow workers they will have many opportunities of putting before those, to whom perhaps those principles of which I have spoken are unknown, what is really the teaching of the Church and the teaching of God on those momentous matters.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you are to do these things among you, I appeal to you, your position in life, feel that it is an advantage to you to belong to trades unions or other organizations, if you are to do that aright I would utter a word of warning to you, and that is not to follow too blindly and without reflection leaders who do not profess plainly that they believe in God and His revelation. Whatever their qualifications may be, whatever their single-mindedness may be, if they do not recognize God and His revelation they are blind, and they will be leaders of the blind. You know with what results, when, seeing, they are given opportunities of education may have been, strive to imbue yourselves with Catholic principles. Know what our Church teaches on these matters, and be able, without obtrusiveness and without useless insistence, to put before your fellow-workers what is the view of the true Catholic on all these industrial troubles.

**BISHOP HOBAN'S WARNING TO CATHOLIC AMERICAN IRISHMEN**

**ATHEISTIC-SOCIALISTS MAY PLUNGE COUNTRY INTO CIVIL WAR LIKE FRANCE, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL**

In a recent sermon Right Rev. M. J. Hoban, D. D., Bishop of Scranton, said: "We must be on our guard. My Irish blood tells me that if the Atheistic Socialists attempt in this country what they have carried out in Europe, in Portugal, Spain and France, they will precipitate a civil war. If they do attempt such things we will accept the challenge and Catholics of Irish blood will be found fighting for God and country, for the cross and for the flag."

Bishop Hoban said in part:

"Every school boy knows that in the vast oceans there are currents that change the temperature and climate of the coast to which they trend. America, that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan current acts similarly, giving to the lands on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon and Washington, a climate that on our neighboring coast, the mighty gulf stream skirts our shores, giving of its benefits to countries in far northern latitudes. As in the Atlantic, so in the Pacific ocean, the Japan



FIVE-MINUTE SERMON

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

CONFIDENCE IN PRAYER
Then I cried to the Lord: He heard my voice from them that draw near against me: and He who is before all ages and remains forever hallowed them: cast thy cares upon the Lord and He shall nourish thee.

From these lines we gather that the prayer which the psalmist sent up to the Great White Throne must have been efficacious, for he sings that when he cried to the Lord the sound of that crying was heard and the enemies that drew near in battle against him were stricken down in defeat.

Then, in a tone of triumph, he points out one of the attributes of the God Who has answered his prayer, saying of Him that He "is before all ages and remains forever."

And finally he deduces the moral that we should cast our cares upon Him, since He is so mighty to sustain us.

That prayer is efficacious—in other words, that it obtains its effect—is evident to every one who has accepted revelation—for we know with that knowledge which comes by faith that the ear of the Lord is ever listening to each even the faintest whisper of prayer.

But why does the psalmist speak of the eternity of God in connection with His power to answer prayer? We know enough of God's nature to realize in an imperfect manner that as He "is before all ages and remains forever," so His all-embracing knowledge must partake of the same quality of eternity.

Prayer, therefore, has as much reason for existence and as much a reality as anything we can see or touch.

This must be the meaning the psalmist would have in mind when he says: that God foresees both his danger and his prayer, and determined the result. With this interpretation, the assertion of modern rationalism, which not only denies all efficacy to prayer but scorns it as an absurdity, becomes a profound lie; for instead of the natural outcome being put out of joint by the fulfillment of prayer, it is, on the contrary, clothed with infinite grace and "bound by gold chains around the feet of God."

Revelation—the promises of God—is the only means we have to prove that prayer is really heard; but where is the proof that God would have to stop the machinery of the world to make prayers availing, as a rationalist claims?

The stability of nature, on which they rely, is the uniform working of cause and effect, provided no higher power interferes; the sacredness of nature, so dear apparently to them, is in itself obedience to the Creator, in subserving moral as well as physical ends—into mere expressions, both the creation of Him "Who is before all ages and remains forever."

Why, the mother who bends over the cradle to kiss her fever-stricken child knows this! She knows that the God Who struck down David's foes has also the power to cure her son.

Thus the element of prayer, instead of being a disturbance to the arranged order of things, becomes at once a proof of its complex beauty, and the God Who is moulding the tear on that mother's cheek becomes at once the same God Who can stop the sun in its course and take the stars from the heavens.

Since, then, prayer is part of God's design, there falls upon every man the obligation to pray; and such also is the psalmist's conclusion, for he says: "Cast thy cares upon the Lord and He shall nourish thee," and this asking for God's nourishment or protection is nothing but an act of prayer.

Yes! let us by prayer cast our cares upon the Lord, "for more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Let us learn from the words of the psalmist to pray that God may not only avert epidemics but even physical enemies from us. This, we have seen, is God's will, and the eternal fitness of the things in His creation is crying out for it, and the cry must be heard. It is God's will.

TEMPERANCE

HOW ALCOHOL DELUDES THE WORKER

"Industrial Alcoholism" is the name given by experts to that form of alcoholism whose ravages are felt chiefly among working men and working women. Those affected by it begin by taking the alcohol in so-called moderate doses to enable them to do their work, muscular or mental, better. This soon leads to increasing doses and tends always to chronic alcoholism with its accompanying mental deterioration.

"There is no doubt," says Dr. Lambert of Cornell University, "that in the physiologic action of alcohol moderate doses do permit the motor activity to take place with greater ease and rapidly. With it, however, there goes a false mental sense of great improvement in work done and of greater accuracy in the acts performed. This last factor, this mental experience that one is working better and easier, and that one's work is of higher grade, is the treacherous stumbling block over which this type of alcoholic falls. The moderate dose soon has to be repeated, with a result of a diminishing power to excite the flagging activities, with less work done and that of a poorer quality. But you can not persuade the ordinary mind, when relieved of the sense of weariness and dulled with the sense of doing better, that it is deceived, for the greater the dose of alcohol taken, the firmer is the conviction of the excellence of the result, and the accompanying paralysis of the mental judgment prevents an accurate realization of the true state of affairs."

CURED OF THIS HORRIBLE DISEASE

Edmonton Girl saved By "Fruit-a-lives"

EDMONTON, ALTA., Nov. 20th 1911. "I had been a sufferer from babyhood with that terrible complaint, Constipation. I have been treated by physicians and have taken every medicine that I heard of, but without the slightest benefit. I concluded that there was no cure for this horrible disease. Finally, I read of "Fruit-a-lives" and decided to try them, and the effect was marvellous.

The first box gave me great relief, and after I used a few boxes, I found that I was entirely well. "Fruit-a-lives" is the only medicine that ever did me any good for Chronic Constipation and I want to say to all who suffer as I did—Try "Fruit-a-lives"—why suffer any longer when there is a perfect cure in this great fruit medicine?"

(Miss) E. A. GODALL. "Fruit-a-lives" is the only remedy in the world made of fruit and the only one that will completely and absolutely cure Constipation. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Those who earn their living by muscular exertion are particularly prone to this form of alcoholism, which goes on from day to day soon turns into chronic alcoholism. But the mental worker falls a victim also to the delusion. The overworked brain worker," says Dr. Lambert, "begins to take alcohol to relieve himself of the sense of intense weariness which his tired brain feels. The rapidly with which moderate doses will give this sense of relief and permit him to go on and to do more work when he should rest presently forces him to increase the doses and creates a habit of overwork and excessive indulgence which soon brings him into the same chronic alcoholism. Herein lies the danger to this class and you can not persuade a man that his own experience is not reliable, especially when the judgment has begun to deteriorate from steady indulgence. These individuals also become drunk from convivial drinking, but it is the daily indulgence to spur themselves on which is most responsible for the chronic alcoholism into which they fall and become useless in their occupation." —Sacred Heart Review.

GERMANY'S LIQUOR PROBLEM

All total abstainers are accustomed to having Germany cited to them as an example of a land where the people had solved the problem of drinking without getting drunk. Not so much now, as formerly, however, is Germany held up as an example of a country without a liquor problem. People who know Germany are not now so confident that Germany has settled the whole question. The fact that there is a well-directed anti-alcohol movement in the Fatherland shows that course was not quite so rosy as was once supposed. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University writing in the Scientific Temperance Journal of a recent visit to the great international Hygiene Exhibition in Dresden, says: "I was very much surprised to see that in Germany, an alcohol-using nation, distinctively a beer-drinking nation, that so much attention was given to the evils of alcohol. I found that at this exhibit there were a number of new and interesting statistics on the subject and facts brought out by physiologists, and a daily demonstration by a skilled expert on alcohol, which was listened to with very great attention, by all the visitors there, including the Germans."

"I also found that the Kaiser was encouraging this anti-alcohol movement in Germany, that he had spoken against alcohol, had given it up absolutely in his own household and had selected the university to which to send his sons, on the basis largely of the fact that that

university had less of the fashion of beer drinking than any other, university in Germany."

"I found also that the statistics of Germany, taken from the recent scientific movement against alcohol—I want to emphasize that word 'scientific,' because it is not the kind of an alcohol movement that we are accustomed to think of in this country—showed that there has been a striking diminution in the use of alcoholic beverages, including beer, in Germany. Concomitant with this there has been a decline in the death rate."

ABSTINENCE, TO HELP OTHERS

"No one is allowed to live for himself. The egoist is unworthy of the spot of earth upon which he stands. We are all bidden to be the keepers of our brother. We all have influence, and we should use it for the good of others. Who, loving God and loving his neighbor, would not strive to save the victim of alcohol? Who, the Christian or the philanthropist could refrain from holding out the hand to wrest from the flood of sin and misery which alcohol is pouring upon the land some few of the millions who are perishing beneath its noisome waters? There are many methods and plans of rescue: The best, the most potent, is the example of total abstinence. Words are usually echoless sounds; examples are resistless magnets. Let the good men, the men of position, the men of social power, be total abstainers and the weak ones will esteem total abstinence and be drawn to it. The most hurtful saying in a war against intemperance is that the pledge of total abstinence is the proper thing for the men who do not control their appetites. These words said, the pledge is made a badge of weakness, and no one puts it on his breast.

How oft has the flush of indignation mantled my cheek as I heard men, who made profession of loving virtue and of leading their fellows to virtue, dishonour and degrade by language of this kind the practise of total abstinence, which is for so many the sole plank of salvation! Oh, for the charity of St. Paul, who exclaimed that he should eat no meat and drink no wine when there is danger of scandalizing a brother! Oh, for the charity of Manning, who declared that he needed the pledge, because his poor friend, the London dock laborer, needed it. And Manning was loyal to the last to charity and total abstinence. On his bed of death a potion was tendered to him by his physician, to be drunk from alcohol; the physician knew that no pardon would be given if a single drop of alcohol was put into that potion; but as it was, it gave a slight exhilaration and the great Cardinal was troubled, and he would no more allow to his lips the cup from which he feared the shadow of a harm to his pledge of total abstinence. Oh, for a few such leaders of men as great Cardinal Manning!" — Archbishop Ireland.

Fine For The Family

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is economical as well as nutritious and useful. A ten-cent package contains enough for twenty dishes.

THE INDULGENCE OF THE PORTIUNCULA

The 2nd of August annually reminds the faithful and zealous soul of the great St. Francis, who was not only similar to Our Lord and Redeemer for being born in a stable, practicing extreme poverty, and being favored with the sacred five wounds, but also by feeling deep compassion for the poor sinners. Our Saviour was accused of conversing and eating with the sinners and He wept over the impenitent sinners of Jerusalem. St. Francis endeavored to bring his fellow men to repentance by speaking to their hearts, and he prayed to God for their conversion—yes, even wept often and protractedly when he considered how so many were heedlessly continuing in sin and thus hastening to their temporal and eternal destruction. He wept so much over the sufferings of Our Lord and the indifference and carelessness of the world, that he nearly lost his sight. Our Lord, seeing the glowing heart of His servant, lamenting the offenses offered to His God and his, all,

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
Cost No More Than the Common Kind
All dealers 50 cents. Light, medium and heavy weights. DOMINION SUSPENDER COMPANY, Niagara Falls

was much pleased, hearing the suppliant prayers of his ardent intercessor. At one time, when St. Francis was again fervently praying for the conversion of sinners, an angel urged him to go quickly into his beloved chapel, called Portiuncula. He hastened there and saw the most wonderful spectacle. Our dear Lord appeared over the tabernacle, His face beaming with infinite kindness and His most glorious Mother Mary at His side, and both surrounded by a host of bright angels. St. Francis prostrated himself in deep adoration and sweet ecstasy. But Jesus bade him rise and ask a favor for his poor sinners. And St. Francis said: "Merciful Lord, grant to all the sinners coming into this chapel and praying with a contrite heart a full forgiveness of all their sins and the punishment thereof." When Jesus seemed to hesitate, saying: "This is something very great, what thou askest," St. Francis turned with touching simplicity to Mary, the refuge of sinners, to plead with Him for the poor sinners. Thereupon Jesus granted the extraordinary indulgence of Portiuncula.

For two hundred years this indulgence was confined to that little chapel of the Portiuncula, which was each 2nd of August the scene of a wondrous gathering of penitents. After this the Pope was moved to extend it to all the Franciscan churches of the world.

Succeeding Popes have still further extended it to churches where members of the Third Order meet, and even to other churches where no Franciscan church is available. The obligation of receiving Holy Communion, either on that day, Aug. 2nd, or on the day before, is required for all the churches outside of Assisi, however.

Confession and Communion and a visit to the church so privileged are all that is necessary to the gaining of the indulgence of the Portiuncula. One may not gain it oftener than once for himself, but he can gain it as many as a hundred times for the souls in Purgatory if he can go in and pray and come out so often. There is no set form or duration of prayer. Five Our Fathers and Hail Marys, and Glorias in union with the Sovereign Pontiff's prayer are recommended, but any form of prayer may be followed.

WHITTLING DOWN THE BIBLE

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times

The principle of the referendum and the recall is being applied now to the Bible and the Christian doctrine. A plebiscite is being taken on the question of a positive hell for sinners, and the verdict of the large body of students and ministers on the question is in the negative. We do not wonder at it. The process of reasoning adopted follows a strictly logical course. Destroy the teaching of the Church in regard to the Divinity of Christ and the meaning of the Atonement—His Passion and agonizing death on the Cross—destroy the belief in His Resurrection and what remains of the whole Christian system? The comfortable theory of Luther that the more the sinner sinned the more acceptable was he to the Saviour destroyed the logic of hell and everlasting punishment as a blow. A vote of five thousand ministers and educators has been taken on the subject and the result is practically the decision that "hell will have to go."

When our Divine Lord said to the woman taken in her sin, "Go, and sin no more," what did He mean? Was it that there was no punishment for sin, and that she was safe in sinning again? On the contrary, it was a warning and a resource never in life to be forgotten. No human lips, up to this time, had dared to issue such a command or utter such a warning. There was the picture of hell fire behind that decision. In many sentences spoken by Our Divine Saviour there was the same fearful intimation that the punishments of disbelief and disobedience are not empty imaginings but awful realities.

A couple of weeks ago, in looking over a re-issue of Cardinal Newman's lyrical works we came across a poem of his on this very subject. We did not when reading the poem, anticipate that we were so near the outbreak of a new revolt against the doctrines of the penit character of sin as we now face. Inasmuch as the revolt has now been formally proclaimed, we deem it reasonable to reproduce what the great Cardinal wrote on this essential law of Christianity:

THE WRATH TO COME
When first God stirr'd me, and the Church's word
Came as a theme of reverent search and fear,
It little cost to own the lustre clear
Of truths she taught, of rite and rule she stored;
For conscience craved, and reason did accord.
Yet one there was that wore a mien austere,
And I did doubt, and startled ask'd to hear
Whose mouth had force to edge so sharp a sword;
My neighbor op'd her trust, the Holy Book,
And heal'd my pang. She pointed, and I found
Christ on Himself, considerate Master took
The utterance of that doctrine's fearful sound.
The Fount of Love His servants sends to bell
Love's deeds; Himself reveals the sinners' hell.
—Of Sardinia, June 21, 1833

Larster's COMMON SENSE
KILLS BUGS ROACHES RATS MICE and other vermin
25 cents at all Druggists or we will mail post free on receipt of price COMMON SENSE MFG. CO. TORONTO

Memorial Church Windows
LEADED ART GLASS
Estimates and Sketches on application.
Cutler Art Glass Co.
434 Richmond St.
LONDON, CANADA



Buy I H C Wagons for True Economy

YOU cannot farm without a wagon any more than you can keep a house without a stove. It is something you need every day. You work it harder than anything else on the farm, and when the old one wears out you have to get a new one at once. Figure out how many bushels of corn, wheat, or oats, or how many bales of cotton it takes to keep you in wagons, and then see how much you save when you buy a wagon that lasts longer than the average. It is an easy thing to do, even though all wagons which are painted alike look alike. The difference in wagons is underneath the paint. It is the material and workmanship, as well as the paint of I H C wagons

Petrolia Chatham

which make them the best wagon investment for any farmer. We tell you plainly what material goes into every part of our wagons, and we want every purchaser to convince himself before buying, that when I H C wagons are advertised as having birch hubs, maple axles, and long leaf yellow pine box bottoms, these are the materials actually used.

Such care is taken in the construction of the I H C wagons, and in the calling of the materials which go into them, that when a wagon reaches a farmer's barn, that farmer has one of the best wearing, easiest running farm wagons that skilled labor can make or that money can buy. There is no need to speculate in buying a wagon. Wear and tear and length of service are the points to go by. I H C wagons are made for nation-wide uses, with special features adapted to local conditions. Wherever sold they are right, and ready for use in that locality. The I H C wagon agent in your town sells the wagon best suited to your neighborhood. Ask him to go over the wagons with you. Ask him for I H C wagon literature, or write the nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
At Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, P. Q.
Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N. B. Quebec, P. Q.
I H C Service Bureau

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada

ENTHUSIASM is the key note of success in the profession of a Life Insurance man. Enthusiasm for the work: Enthusiasm for the Company. The Northern Life has room for good men who are honest and have the ability to write Life Insurance.

W. M. GOVENLOCK, JOHN MILNE, Secretary Managing Director

Don't Take Chances

Perils lurk on land and sea during these hot vacation days. You can't afford to leave those dependent upon you without any sound insurance protection. Let the North American Life be their guardian.

The North American Life Assurance Company
Head Office: 112-118 King St. W. - Toronto

WENEELY & CO. WATERVILLE (West Troy), N. Y.
The Old Reliable Money Foundry, CHURCH, CHIME, BELL, BRASS, AND OTHER BELLS

Well Satisfied

An unsolicited letter from Policyholder No. 35 964. The Company receives many such letters expressing satisfaction with results under matured contracts.

MR. GEO. WEGENAST, Managing Director, The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ont.

Dear Sir—Received to-day two cheques, one for \$3,871.97 and the other for \$1,500.00 from the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. I thank you very much for the kindness of your Company during all the years of our business connection. I am well satisfied with the returns of Policy 35,964, and were I insuring again I would certainly do business with your Company. The kind and gentlemanly treatment accorded me by all the officers of your Company is very much appreciated. Thanking you again. Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.

O'KEEFE'S Liquid Extract

OF Malt with Iron

is an ideal preparation for building up the BLOOD and BODY. It is more readily assimilated and absorbed into the circulatory fluid than any other preparation of iron.

It is of great value in all forms of Anemia and General Debility. For Sale at Drug Stores

W. LLOYD WOOD General Agent Toronto :: Canada

Church Chime Bells
Memorial Bells a Specialty.
Hathas Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.



This shows why the famous "IDEAL" Spiral Spring is more restful than the sagging, "hammock-like," woven-wire kind.

Note how springs supported from the ends sag hammock-like in the centre, compelling an unnatural and tiresome position of the body. The "IDEAL" Spiral Spring cradles the body comfortably and buoyantly, inducing sleep by the complete relaxation which it permits. Each of the many coils yields independently, according to the weight placed upon it—molding gently and elastically to the curves and contour of the body. Sagging or rolling to centre is impossible.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction and sold on Thirty Nights' Free Trial. Made plain and upholstered. Cost little more than the ordinary kind. Write for "Widespread Facts About Sleep," our Book No. S13.

IDEAL BEDDING CO. LIMITED 23 Jefferson Avenue, TORONTO

NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO., Limited

"A Fresh Water Sea Voyage"
to S. S. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William & Duluth.
Sailings from Sarnia, Mondays Wednesdays and Saturday.
Special Grand Trunk train service between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf, via Hamilton and London connecting with steamers.
"Among the 30,000 Islands" Effective June 17th—Daily Service, Sunday excepted, between PARRY SOUND, Penetang and way ports. Special Grand Trunk service between Toronto & Penetang



CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE EVIL OF THE DAY

The efforts of sects, whether sincere or malevolent, to destroy the very foundation of faith and morals, that is, true religion as taught by Christ's Church, seem to have acquired new impetus.

In this connection, the following from the address of the National Synod of Thurles, held in August, 1860, is most appropriate:

"As rulers of the Church of Christ, chief pastors of His flock, religiously responsible to the Prince of Pastors for every soul committed to our charge, it forms, as is obvious, our first and paramount duty to attend to the pastures in which they feed—the doctrines with which they are nourished. And surely, if ever there was a period which called for the unceasing vigilance, the prudent foresight, the intrepid and self-sacrificing zeal of our august ministry, that period is the present."

"The alarming spectacle which the Christian world exhibits at the present day, the novel but formidable forms in which error presents itself, and the manifold evils and perils by which the Church is encompassed must be evident to the most superficial observer. It is no longer a simple heresy or an eccentric fanaticism, the denial of some revealed truth, or the excesses of some extravagant error, but a comprehensive, all-pervading, well-digested system of unbelief, suited to every capacity of reasoning every intellect, that corrupts and desolates the moral world."

"Is not such the calamitous spectacle which the continent of Europe offers to us at this moment? Education, the source of all intellectual life, by which the mind of man is nurtured and disciplined, his principles determined, his feelings regulated, his judgments fixed, his character formed, has been forcibly severed from every connection with religion, and made the vehicle of that cold skepticism and heartless indifference which have seduced and corrupted youth, and by a necessary consequence shaken to its centre the whole fabric of social life."

"Separated from her heavenly monitor learning is no longer the organ of that wisdom which oozeth from above, which, according to St. James, is 'chaste, peaceable, modest, easy to be persuaded, consenting to the good, full of mercy and good fruits, without judging, without dissimulation, but rather of that wisdom which he describes as 'earthly, sensual, and devilish.'—(James III, 15-16)"

"It is, we feel assured, unnecessary to observe to you, that of all modes of propagating error, education is the most subtle and dangerous, furnishing, as it does, the aliment by which the social body is sustained, which circulates through every vein, and reaches every member; and that if this aliment should prove to be corrupt, it or deleterious, it will not fail to carry moral disease and death to the entire system. Hence the awful obligations we are under at the peril of our souls, of watching over the education of the people whom God has intrusted to our charge."

"Listen to the emphatic words in which the present illustrious Pontiff sets forth the dangers to which youth is exposed at the present time, and the duties which are placed upon the pastors of the people in this regard. 'It is incumbent upon you,' he says, 'and upon ourselves, to labor with all diligence and energy, and with great firmness of purpose, to be vigilant in everything that regards schools, and the instruction and education of children and youth of both sexes. For you well know that the modern enemies of religion and human society, with a most diabolical spirit, direct all their artifices to pervert the minds and hearts of youth, from their earliest years. Wherefore, they leave nothing untried; they shrink from no attempt to withdraw schools, and every institution destined for the education of youth, from the authority of the Church and the vigilance of her holy pastors.'—(Encycl. Letter of Pius IX., 8th December, 1849)"

"Such are the words of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, which show the responsibility under which we are placed, and point out our duty to protect from the insidious snares laid for their destruction, the lambs of the fold—that most helpless but precious portion of the flock of Jesus Christ which the prophet represents as carried in His bosom."

Yet in spite of this and similar serious, thoughtful pronouncements of Popes and Bishops, there are those who claim to be Catholics who are continually proclaiming the benefits of such education. They are nominal Catholics, who always know more than Bishop or priest; who constantly disobey the mandates of the Church, and are thoroughly disloyal and rebellious.

YOUTHFUL THRIFT  
Thrift is a virtue that is said to be growing so obsolete now-a-days that "parsimonious" or "stingy" are the gentilest terms applied to those who practice it. Yet if our young men were more given to saving and did not take such an unworthy pride in being considered "spenders," many of the economic and moral problems facing them would surely be easier of solution.

An early marriage for instance, in, of course, out of the question, for a man who is always living so close to his income that a period of illness, or enforced idleness makes him a borrower. Suppose, however, that a youth earning \$80 a month were to lay by at interest but one-third of that sum, would he not be well able in a few years to support a wife?

But with many of our young men, to have a good bank account seems to be thought a meanness, for it is "the mark of an open-handed gentleman to be lavish of his money." It is likewise the mark of a spendthrift, he it said, and exposes him, moreover, to many grave temptations. The man who is saving for some worthy object a generous portion of his salary will be less prone to certain excesses that are his prodigal friends. That he may have something each week to add to his bank account he will avoid, for example, the cafe and the card table.

Let our young "spenders" become for a season "savers." The experiment will at least be a novel and interesting one, and will certainly make them better and happier men. For of much higher value than the money saved will be the strength and vigor the practice of thrift gives the character.—America.

TACT MAKES FRIENDS  
If you wish to gain social success you must cultivate the things that will bring you success. You cannot go through life doing only what you want to do. You must cultivate tact. You must forget yourself and think of others. You must learn to say the right thing at the right moment. You must have graceful ways and pretty manners and you must listen to other people's opinions with courtesy, even if you do not agree with them.

You must also show great courtesy to older people and put yourself out to be agreeable to other people. If you have polite and a frank engaging manner, you will find that you will make friends easily. But it all requires self-control and unselfishness.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

MISS DAISY  
"I am leaving you to-day," said the Lily, raising her head. "The farmer has an order for me to grace a bride's bouquet."

"I wish I could go to the city with you," sighed the Daisy. "None of our family has ever left the country."

"That's because no one ever buys the field daisy. But if I were you, I'd try to make the most of my lowly state, for you can always grace the field."

But Miss Lily was mistaken, for the very next morning the gardener came with his trowel and, digging up the daisy plant, roots and all, placed it in a large earthen pot.

"Some one wants us, after all," called the Daisy, nodding her head unafraid to the grass and clover. "Good-bye, friends."

In a short time the Daisy found herself in a huge market-place, standing in line with other lovely blooming plants. Many purchasers passed and said:

"What lovely large daisies!" but no one bought the plant until a shabbily dressed boy of twelve came along.

"I've got your daisies, boy," called the farmer.

"Thank you, sir," said the boy, his face lighting up.

"Here it is," said the farmer, holding up the pot.

MANY brands of Baking Powder contain alum, which is an injurious acid. The ingredients of alum baking powder are never printed on the label.

Magic Baking Powder contains no alum and is the only baking powder made in Canada that has all the ingredients plainly printed on the label. E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

"Oh!" and the boy's face fell. "I've only got five cents," he said. "A bargain is a bargain," said the farmer, holding out the plant. "I'm glad I was able to get you such a fine one for your nickel."

"Mother will love them," said the boy. "Would you mind taking a charge of my evening papers until I run home with this?"

"Sure thing," answered the farmer, laying the papers on an apple barrel in view of the public. And he it here said that he sold ten of the boy's papers for him before he returned. In the meantime Bobby ran home with his bargain. The Daisy must have whispered something pleasant to him as she nodded near his ear, for Bobby had a pleased smile on his face when he entered his cheerless home.

"Look, mother, I bought this for you to keep you company in my absence!" he said, kissing his mother.

"It is beautiful, Bobby. It seems as though the sun just came out in here. They look so cheerful. This one especially is a beauty."

Miss Daisy bent down and kissed the sick lady. "I'll nurse them all," said the invalid.

"They'll nurse you, mother, and I hope soon to see you up and about."

Bobby's hope was realized within a week; but the Daisy did not think that she fitted her full mission. She smiled on Bobby as he left in the morning to sell his papers, and she smiled on him when he returned home weary at night, and long after Miss Lily was packed away by the bride to be saved as a souvenir of her marriage day the Daisy cheered the hearts of mother and son.—True Voice.

GOOD LANGUAGE  
Purity of speech means something more than the omission of vulgar phrases that ought not to be used by any self-respecting person. A young girl should carefully avoid falling into slangy or careless models of speech. You can shut your eyes and tell whether the woman next to you is a lady (or, should I say a gentleman?) by listening to her conversation. There has been in recent years a reaction against the word "lady," because it has often been misapplied. There is really no reason why we should not use it in describing an attractive, polite and agreeable woman.

A charming writer has given the definition of a lady as woman in a high state of civilization.

I am sure you prefer to be considered highly civilized to being thought savage and barbarous.

When a girl says, "Gee whiz," "It was something fierce," or "You're up against it," you need nothing more to convince you that she may be good-hearted and well-meaning, but—

Nobody wants to be stamped as common. To say to anyone that she is kind-hearted, good-natured, willing to serve a friend, and that she honestly pays her way is to say that she is a respectable member of society; but to add to this that she is common and ordinary is to indicate a fatal defect.

Purity of speech requires the omission of slang and silly superfluous phrases. The latter, while perhaps not profane, are often not refined, and show that one's associations have been with ill-bred persons.

To think before you speak is an excellent rule.

You should make up your mind once for all to use only grammatical words and phrases to represent the things you mean to say. Never say "didn't ought" or "n't," or use a singular verb with a plural noun.

Most girls have gone through the grammar school, if not further, and they have been taught what is right and what is wrong in framing sentences in English.

Vocabulary is another matter. We acquire a good stock of words for daily use, a working vocabulary; that is partly by our own pains and care, and partly by listening to others who use good language, and partly by every day reading a few pages in a book that is worth attention.

No matter how busy one is, she should try to keep one good book on hand and read it through, page by page, although to do so may occupy several weeks.

More than most people think, they enrich their vocabulary attending church services. The habit of listening to sermons does more for you than its credit is to life the mind into a first object, which is to life the mind into an atmosphere of devotion. It adds little by little to your treasury of beautiful and well-chosen words.—New York Evening Telegram.

A DOG GUIDE  
Six miles south of Dinard (Ille-et-Vilaine), on passing through the village of Pleurtuit, and descending into the deep valley of Fremur, the visitor finds the Crochais ponds, a widening of the river in a romantic spot, between wooded slopes whose dark verdure is reflected in the somber waters. The whole valley being private property, dependent upon the neighboring Castle of Crochais, which dominates the hills, would-be visitors are directed to apply at the mill, whose great wheel is turned by the waters of the first pond. The intricate path that must be followed, then calls "Bernard," and, indicating the visitors, tells Bernard to

go with them. Bernard is the dog that acts as guide in order to save the miller the journey and explanations. The dog trots quickly along in front of those intrusted to his care, and, if they take a bypath, he stops and waits till they rejoin him. It is easy to understand him. The walk is about a mile as far as the second pond, where it terminates. Beyond that point he goes on further. If one tries to continue, it is at his own risk and peril. Bernard will not budge from the spot, but squats down or carries on a diritation at the second mill till one returns. As soon as he sees the visitors returning, Bernard runs along the path back to the first pond, and, without passing the mill where the visitor was committed to his charge, he conducts him directly to the road for Pleurtuit. Then when he sees the visitor set off on foot or in carriage, he turns his back and trots off home, and no amount of persuasion will induce him to accompany any one farther on the road.—The American Boy.

ADVICE TO BOYS  
Boys have an idea sometimes that it is childish to be afraid of taking cold. On the contrary, to value your health and take all reasonable means to protect your coats on after a sharp exercise. Do not stand still, either, after you have run and got yourself heated, even for your coat on. Watch the trained football and baseball players and see how quickly they slip their sweaters on the moment they are not exercising. They would not get a chill for anything, and they know that of the easiest ways to do so is to cool off suddenly when very warm. It is not at all beneath a boy's dignity to take care of himself in the matter of health.

SAYING PRAYERS  
Charlton Benedict Walker, in the July Catholic World.

It is most necessary to have a regular time for prayer. For busy people morning and evening prayers are the rule, and prayers at other times when possible. Now with regard to morning prayer, the difficulty lies very largely in getting up in good time. This is really a matter of habit, a difficult matter, but one which can be formed.

Fervor in this case will suggest impracticable schemes. It is not the slightest use to make resolution forthwith to rise daily at half past six when all lives hitherto we have been rising daily at half past seven. For a few mornings we shall doubtless rise at half past six; a very few if experience is to be trusted. And then—! It is excellent to make a fixed endeavor early in life, as far as we can, to hear Mass every day. Mass is at a fixed time and it is easy. Perhaps not very early, but sufficiently so for anyone who finds a difficulty in getting up in the morning. If we are too far from church to be able to get to Mass, we will at least arise in time to get there. And with regard to evening prayers. If we are obliged to be up late at night, and some of us have to do most of our work when the rest of the world is in bed, then evening prayers are much better said early in the evening. It requires no great preparation to retire to one's bedroom for a quarter of an hour or so in the evening; no very elaborate excuses need be made, so long of course as one's conscience entails no neglect of other duties. And then the saying of the "De Profundis" as we are undressing is no irreverence, and the "Nunc Dimittis" as we get into bed, and an unfinished Hall Mary as we drop asleep, "directly our head touches the pillow," as we say. Surely not! But our evening prayers would have been but of a poor kind had we deferred them so long.

The Holy Bible, is, as I have said, not one book, but many. If we desire to study the history of nations we do not take down our Longfellow from our book shelf; if it be drama that our mind craves for we do not lay hands upon Buckle or Adam Smith. So if we desire to pray we shall turn to those parts of the Sacred Library which contain prayer—later on, as I hope to show in a future article, we shall come to regard the whole Library as one vast prayer book for the present we turn to the special prayer sections. Was there ever such a prayer book as the Psalter! Almost every line of it puts thoughts into the mind and words upon the lips for every conceivable human need. Hard and stern it seldom is, though hardness and sternness have their right place in prayer; bitter and biting are the words we have to use to God in our entreaty that sin may be no more; sharp and keen must be the word which denounces the transgression. But love and peace, and a great longing for a clearer knowledge of God, are the prevailing notes, and upon these rises that deathless song of praise and petition, of intercession and thanksgiving, the symphony with its war-song of the Church Militant, its wail of the Church Suffering, and its endless Alleluia of the Holy Host of Heaven, re-

sponding with one voice to the beating of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. So, in part at least, the Bible must be considered a very important book when we kneel down to pray.

HEART OF O'CONNELL

PRESERVED IN BASILICA OF ST. AGATHA OF THE GOTHAS, ROME

The ancient basilica of St. Agatha of the Gothas, which is attached to the Irish College, Rome, contains the embalmed heart of Daniel O'Connell. The urn containing the Liberator's heart is kept with the magnificent marble monument which stands in the left aisle, and on which bas-reliefs of Benzoni represent the Angel of Hope bidding Erin throw off her chains and arise.

The inscription which most interest every lover of liberty runs as follows: "This monument contains the heart of O'Connell, who dying at Genoa on his way to the Eternal City, bequeathed his soul to God, his body to Ireland and his heart to Rome. He is represented at the bar of the British House of Commons in MDCCCXXXIII, when he refused to take the anti-Catholic declaration, in these remarkable words: 'I at once reject the declaration; part of it I believe to be untrue, and the rest I

know to be false.' He was born VI. August MDCCCLXXVI, and died XV. May, MDCCCLXXXVIII. Erected by Charles Benzoni, the faithful friend of the immortal Liberator, and of Ireland, the land of his adoption.'—Boston Pilot.

New Telephone Directory

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is soon to print a new issue of its Official Telephone Directory for the District of Western Ontario, including London.

Parties who contemplate becoming Subscribers, or those who wish changes in their present entry should place their orders with the Local Manager at once to insure insertion in this issue.

Connecting Companies  
Should also report additions and changes in their list of Subscribers, either to the Local Manager, or direct to the Special Agent's Department, Montreal.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Interruptions seem well nigh to form the occupations of some lives.

USE ABSORBINE JR. FOR IT Swollen Varicose Veins, Eczema, Tortures, Ulcers, Itching, Blisters, Head-ache, Milk-Legs, Thrombosis, Elephantiasis. It takes out the inflammation, soreness and discoloration; relieves the pain and tiredness; restores the swelling, gradually restoring part to normal strength and appearance. ABSORBINE JR. is a mild, safe, pleasant antiseptic liniment, healing and soothing. Severe cases where veins have ulcerated and broken have been completely and permanently cured. First few applications of ABSORBINE JR. will give relief and prove its merit. Price and 25¢ per bottle at drugists or delivered. Detailed directions, reports on recent cases and Book 6 & 7 free on request. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 239, 239, 239, Montreal, Ca.

PEWS AND CHURCH FURNITURE VALLEY CITY SEATING CO. DUNDAS ONT.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA "Couldn't wait, Grandpa" Cowan's Cocoa shares with milk the first place as a drink for children. A pure Cocoa, it contains nerve, flesh and muscle-building material. Made with milk it is a perfectly balanced food, as well as a drink the children love. YOUR GROCER HAS IT The COWAN CO., Limited TORONTO

Cross section of radiator showing fused joints. HECLA FURNACE No Gas No Dust FUSED JOINTS CANNOT LEAK Comfortable heating is possible only with a Furnace that cannot leak gas and dust. At every joint where a leak might otherwise occur, the Hecla is sealed tight. We do not trust to bolts and cement. The wear due to constant expansion and contraction would grind out the cement and leave a series of leaks for the escape of gas or dust. To make a joint that will be as tight after years of service as it is when new, we fuse the steel sides and cast-iron frames of our radiators by a patent process. This welds the iron and steel into one piece. Homes heated by Hecla Furnaces 20 years old are getting as pure air from the registers as when the Furnace was new. And this Furnace saves one ton of coal in seven. Isn't it worth looking into? WRITE FOR THIS BOOK. If you want a more comfortable home, it will interest you. Burns wood as well as coal. CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED, Dept. R, Preston, Ont.

You cannot afford brain-boggling headaches. NA-DRU-CO Headache Waters stop them in quick time and clear your head. They do not contain either phenacetin, acetanilid, morphine, opium or any other dangerous drug. 25c. a box at your Druggist's. NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT Makes Houses Snug and Warm "Sovereign" Sheathing Felt compared with ordinary building paper is like a woollen blanket compared with an ordinary cotton sheet. "Sovereign" Sheathing Felt is made partly of WOOL, saturated and coated with the same tasteless, odorless gum that gives Ru-ber-oid Roofing its recognized superiority. It does more than break the wind—it acts like a blanket in the wall, and prevents the heat from leaking out in winter or filtering in in summer. As a result it makes a substantial saving in your winter coal bills and adds to your summer comfort. "Sovereign" Sheathing Felt is waterproof—will not mould, rot, dry out nor crack, and is strongly fire-resisting. Get a sample of "Sovereign" from the nearest Ru-ber-oid Dealer, or write us for sample and Booklet. THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



DR. PAM'S TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH

The utter lack of religion in our system of education, the merely humanitarian and agnostic teachings of philosophy in our great secular universities and the spirit of unrest prevalent everywhere in regard to our social conditions have sounded the signal of alarm among non-Catholics and leading economists. The problems of man's relations to man, man's relation to government and man's relation to property are being misconceived and misunderstood. New and strange theories of government are being evolved, threatening to lead to Socialism, which means anarchy and ruin. Yet we are facing grave social evils which it is imperative to lesson if not to remove. To study the sources of them, to explore their remedies and entrust them to safe and conservative and liberal progressive hands, seems to be at least a part of the task devolved upon our present-day sociology. That a causer is eating away at the very vitals of our national and social life is easily recognized—and none too soon will the best citizens of the land realize the danger and unite to stem the tide of lawlessness and disregard of sound principles.

It is therefore not strange and yet speaks volumes for his research and insight that so eminent a Jewish philosopher and authority as Dr. Max Pam, jurist, recently turned over to the Catholic University through his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of founding five scholarships, with the provision that each of the holders of the scholarships should take at least one of his studies in the department of sociology with a view to studying social and economic conditions in the interest of the nation's welfare.

Every citizen of the United States ought to read the reason Dr. Pam gives for having entrusted these scholarships to the Catholic Church. He says:

"The Catholic Church holds the traditions of the past; it is conservative; it stands for authority, for government, for the rights of the individual and for the rights of property, and these, to my mind, are the chief elements that enter into individual and national happiness; it has the largest number of communicants of any religious institution in the country; it has the opportunity of moulding character, developing the intelligence and creating a proper sense of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, not only among those who are citizens at the present moment, but among the millions who will come from other lands, seeking better opportunities and more favorable conditions of life. I do not believe in helplessness which leads to lack of self-reliance, destroys individual ambition and makes drones instead of producers. I believe that all right-thinking people are as opposed to predatory poverty as they are to predatory wealth. I believe in religious education, which quickens the conscience to a sense of its responsibilities. I believe in the country's future, and have faith that the people, properly educated and wisely led, will solve their problems as they arise; and, with the spirit of religion finding permanent place in thought and conduct, both in private and public life, the liberties and happiness of the people are assured."

Dr. Pam's magnificent tribute to the Catholic Church in establishing these scholarships will make up splendid material for another set of resolutions from some Methodist or Baptist conference, and perhaps Tom Watson, under indictment for sending indecent literature through the mails, might find another inventive to ridicule and slander the Catholic Church. By all means let us have some more resolutions from the ministers.—Intermountain Catholic.

Separate Schools Ahead  
Hamilton Times, July 19  
A comparison of figures compiled from the recent entrance examinations in this city shows the following percentages:  
Passed from Separate schools.....80.72  
Passed from other schools.....69.16  
As already stated the total number which tried was 579 and of these 708 per cent. were successful. From the Separate schools 83 wrote and 67 passed, a percentage of 80.72. The remaining 496 of whom 343 passed were almost entirely from the city schools, although a few were from private schools. There were not enough of them, however, to change the figures worth noting, which leaves the Public school percentage at 61.6 or 11.64 in every 100 less than the Separate school ratio.

Secret of Baking Good Bread  
There is probably no accomplishment that a woman glories in more than the ability to bake good bread. White Swan Yeast Cakes always ensure a light, wholesome and delicious bread. Sold by grocers in 5c packages of 6 cakes. Send to-day for sample. White Swan Spices & Cereals, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, NORTH BAY

The teachers and pupils of St. Mary's Convent, North Bay, are to be congratulated on the marked success obtained at the recent examinations of the Toronto College of Music.  
Dr. F. H. Torrington, one of Canada's leading musicians, conducted the examinations and expressed himself highly pleased with the excellent work done at this institution. All applicants presented themselves more successful, and two young ladies, Miss Irene Bailey, and Miss Edna Colgan, have taken first class honors in the graduating examinations. Following is the list:  
Primary piano—Annie McLellan, honors; Zita Rheanne, honors; Annie Wallace, Master Allan Young.  
First year piano—Beatrice Rheanne, honors; Josie McKeon, honors; Pauline Kangaroo, honors. Senior second piano—First class honors, Gertrude McKeon.  
Third year piano—First class honors—Edna C. Colgan.  
Third year vocal—First class honors—Irene Bailey.  
University of Toronto—Senior piano, Beatrice Mulhain.  
First year history—Edna Colgan.  
First year history—First class honors—Irene Bailey.

There is no liberty without justice, and there is no justice without the fear of God and the love of fellow-man as our brother, because such is the will of God.—Bp. Canevin.

DIABETES

Is one of the most cruel maladies of which mankind is subject, the many complications arising from time to time making life seem almost unbearable. For many diseases, medical, scientific and physiological knowledge and experience, gained from years of deep research, has achieved remarkable results, but, up to now, little has been discovered of practical value in the treatment of Diabetes. Diabetic people have begun to look upon the disease as well-nigh incurable. Even in the medical profession can be found factors who are of the same opinion, regarding especially any claim to ameliorate or improve the condition of a diabetical patient. It can, however, be proved that "Sanol's Anti-diabetes," the new German Discovery, does lastingly cure all cases of Diabetes.

Full particulars and booklet free from  
The Sanol Manufacturing Co.  
Winnipeg, Man.

PRICE \$2.00  
From Anderson & Nelles, Druggists  
268 Dundas St.

Edison On Socialism

Thomas A. Edison's views on Socialism are not favorable to the Socialists. He says: "I don't believe in Socialism. It's a wild dream. If they ever got a four-hour working day the Socialists would want double pay because they would have twice as much time to spend it in. Socialists don't want to work. The men who make a success want to work. Socialism will never get there. Did you ever hear of any of these colonial things that didn't break down? Socialism will break down." Mr. Edison has hazy views on immortality, but his ideas of work as necessary to man's best interests are eminently sound. The trifle, the idler, the spendthrift of time has no right to expect anything. He is a wastrel, and merits the fate of his kind.—Syracuse Sun.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

THE LADIES OF LORETTO OPEN A RESIDENT INSTITUTION IN TORONTO EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO BUSINESS TRAINING.

Several months ago a committee of business men waited upon the Ladies of Loretto and urged the necessity of establishing a Ladies' Business College and Commercial High School with accommodation for out-of-town students. The idea was a new one as we know of no institution in Canada or the United States exclusively devoted to commercial education and providing resident accommodation for students. The need of such an institution was evident from the difficulty experienced by business men in securing proficient stenographers and office assistants. The Ladies of Loretto have entered into the proposal with enthusiasm, and no money or pains will be spared to make this new seat of learning a credit to our city and add to its reputation as an educational center. The convent on Bond Street is being fitted out with all the modern appliances and facilities to be found in the best business colleges and commercial schools. The doors open next September, every opportunity will be afforded the young lady students to qualify themselves as amanuenses, accountants, stenographers, etc. A special feature of the institution is an Advisory Board composed of prominent business men who will lend valuable assistance in the efficient administration of the institution and form a connecting link between the students and the business and commercial world. We believe this departure to be a good one. Ours is a commercial world and the demand for more efficient office help is greater and increasing. Young ladies are frequently deterred from entering upon a commercial training by the difficulty experienced in boarding out. This will be avoided by the establishing of a resident college where the students can enjoy home life with all its comforts.

The success of the Ladies' Business College will be carefully followed by educators throughout Canada.

WESTERN FAIR

London, Canada  
This popular exhibition will be held this year September 6th to 14th. Arrangements have been made by the management at very great expense for the best program of attractions ever presented at any previous exhibition. This programme will take place twice daily before the Grand Stand. A great musical treat is in store for all this year. In addition to the First Hussars Band, and the Band of the 7th Regiment Fusiliers, the management has secured, at very great expense, the following:-  
THE BESSES OF THE BARN BAND  
This is one of the finest brass bands of the world. The Glendale Troupe in their wonderful Aerial and Trapeze Acts, The Haggard Bros. the funny men, the La Belle and Eddy Troupes in their Comedy Trampoline and wire acts, the Martellons the greatest acrobats in America, and the Seaberts Riding Combination and Equestrienne Act, both double and single. Hans and his male will make a laugh for every move he makes and he is moving all the time. In addition to all this there will be extra good speed events every afternoon and a magnificent programme of fireworks each night. The fireworks will consist of 60 pieces each night, including a very exciting motorcycle race and concluding with the wonderful production The Bombardment of Tripoli. The Midway will consist of a large number of good clean shows and will be instructive as well as amusing. All information regarding the Exhibition will be promptly given by the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario. Special railway rates commence September 6th.

favours Received

A subscriber asks the prayers of all the readers for a special favor from the Sacred Heart and St. Ann.  
A subscriber wishes to return thanks for two very urgent requests obtained through the intercession of our Blessed Lady, of Victory and St. Joseph.  
A reader wishes to return thanks to the Sacred Heart for several favours received after prayers and a promise to publish.  
A reader wishes to return thanks for great favours received after offering prayers in honor of St. Anthony for the suffering souls and promise to publish.  
A reader wishes to return thanks for favours received after prayers to Our Lady and the souls in purgatory.  
A reader wishes to return thanks to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and St. Anthony, for success in a recent examination, after prayers to the same.  
I wish to return thanks through the Record for the recovery of myself and child after prayers to the Infant Jesus, His Mother, the saints and souls in purgatory and promising a Mass and publication.  
A subscriber wishes to return grateful thanks to the Blessed Virgin, St. Anthony, the souls in purgatory, for the recovery of a dear brother's body, after promises to publish in the CATHOLIC RECORD.  
A subscriber wishes to return heartfelt thanks to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Anthony, St. Ann, and St. Rita, for a favor partly received after prayers been offered and had promised to publish in Record.  
A subscriber wishes to return thanks for favours received in spiritual and temporal interests because of having offered Masses in honor of the Holy Name and Immaculate Conception.

A Clinton reader wishes to return thanks for a great favor received after prayers to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and novena and prayers to the Blessed Virgin, with promise of Communion in honor of our Blessed Lady, and to publish in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

It is well to turn often, if only for a few moments, from the hurry of the world, and meditate on the end of life.

DEPT. OF EDUCATION PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

In Rural Separate schools the school year shall consist of two terms, the first of which shall begin on the 1st day of September and shall end on the 22nd day of December, and the second of which shall begin on the 3rd day of January and end on the 29th day of June.  
(C. 29, S. 81, Sub-Sec. 1, 2, Amended 1912)

TEACHERS WANTED

A QUALIFIED LADY TEACHER, WANTED for Catholic school No. 1, Morley, Salary \$400 per annum. Duties to commence after summer holidays. Apply to Patrick Armstrong, Sec. Education, 190-191 St. George St., Toronto.

A CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED FOR Separate school No. 2, Morley, Salary \$400 per annum. Duties to commence after summer holidays. Apply to Patrick Armstrong, Sec. Education, 190-191 St. George St., Toronto.

WANTED A TEACHER HOLDING SECOND class professional certificate for Separate school No. 10, Loughborough, County Frontenac. Salary \$400 per annum. Duties to commence immediately after school holidays. John Koen, Sec., Oates, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR ERINSVILLE Separate school after the holidays; holding second class Normal certificate. Salary \$400. Applicants state experience and send reference to Thomas Casey, Erinsville, Ont.

WANTED QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 2, Township of Madoc, Ontario. Salary \$400 per annum. Apply to James J. O'Connell, Sec. Education, 190-191 St. George St., Toronto.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE S. S. No. 18, Township of Yendinaga, Hastings Co. Second class normal training preferred. Salary \$400. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. Apply to Michael Corrigan, Sec. Treas. S. S. No. 18, Township of Yendinaga, Albert, P. O., Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR PRIMARY GRADE for C. S. S. Almonte. Apply, stating qualifications, experience and salary expected. Wm. McGrath, Sec., C. S. S. Board, Almonte, Ont.

QUALIFIED CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED for the convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Howell, Saskatchewan. Duties to commence August 19th. Salary \$700 per annum. Apply enclosing references, to Mother Superior, Box 1, The Convent, Vegreville, Alta.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. 4, WESTMEATH (La Pasa). Duties to begin after holidays. Applications will be received from teachers with any qualified references, to commence Sept. 3, 1912. Apply to Gilbert Gervais, Jr., Sec. Treas. S. S. 4, La Pasa, Ont.

A Clinton reader wishes to return thanks for a great favor received after prayers to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and novena and prayers to the Blessed Virgin, with promise of Communion in honor of our Blessed Lady, and to publish in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, section No. 1 of Stanley. Normal certificate. Salary \$450. Duties to begin after holidays. Apply to M. Jas. Breen, Sec., Bulger, P. O., Ont.

A QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR Micaulville Separate school. Salary \$450 per annum. Apply to E. I. Byrne, Sec. Treas., Micaulville 1761-3.

CATHOLIC FEMALE TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 2, Gurd and Hemsworth. Second class certificate. Duties to commence Sept. 1, 1912. Apply stating salary wanted to Casper Vershegers, Sec., Trout Creek, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL section No. 3, Greenock Township, Bruce Co. Average attendance 25. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. State qualifications, and salary expected to Daniel Madden, Cheshwote, Ont.

WANTED, TWO FEMALE SECOND CLASS professional teachers for Junior forms in the Arnprior Separate School. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply to J. J. M. Landy, Arnprior, Ont.

WANTED A CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 6, Dulloo. Must teach French and English. Salary offered \$375 per annum. Apply to J. L. Bastien, P. P. Sec., Pinewood, Ontario.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, Oakville; 1st or 2nd class professional certificate, salary \$425. Apply to L. V. Cole, sec., Oakville.

WANTED A TEACHER HOLDING SECOND class professional certificate for Separate school section No. 28, Yendinaga. Duties to begin after summer holidays. Very small school. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply stating qualifications and experience to James V. Walsh, Albert, Hastings Co.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 3, Malwood, holding second class Normal certificate. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply stating salary to Ambrose Carroll, Sec. Treas., Malwood, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 3, Paincourt. Must have first or second class certificate—French and English. Duties to commence Sept. 3, 1912. Electric car, five minutes walk from church and school. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Cyrille Primeau, Sec. Treas., Paincourt, Ont.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, HOLDING A professional first-class certificate, as principal for continuation class, Ennismore. Salary \$1,500. Duties to begin September 1, 1912. Apply with references and experience, to Rev. M. F. Fitzpatrick, Ennismore, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 5, Logan, holding a legal certificate of qualification for junior room. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. School is 7 miles north of Mitchell, 4 miles south of West Monkton. Boarding house right at school. Daily stages. A half-mile from P. O. Church right across road. Attendance from 25 to 30. Address, stating salary and experience to John Kennett, Kennett, P. O., Ont.

WANTED ONE MALE TEACHER HOLDING a second class professional certificate for S. S. No. 2, Massey. State salary and experience. Duties to commence Sept. 3, 1912. Apply to L. Latray, sec., Massey, Ont.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED FOR SMALL family ranging in age from six months to six years. Apply to Frank Walsh, 67 Norfolk St., Guelph, Ont.

BABY FOR ADOPTION, FIVE WEEKS old, of lawful birth. Well formed and perfectly healthy. Address applications to—Baby, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London, Ont.

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE 1,000 ROLLS DIFFERENT SIZES BEST STEEL galvanized Wire Fencing at 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than the regular value. Also belts, iron pipe, pulleys, shafting, hangers, roofing, etc. Cheapest place in Canada to buy. Send for free catalogue. Imperial Wire & Metal Co. 220 Queen St. Montreal, P. Q.

POSITION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE REFINED WIDOW position wanted as priest's housekeeper. Town or city preferred. Best of references. Ex-perience. Address Box 1, Catholic Record Office, 1761-3.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, Oakville; 1st or 2nd class professional certificate, salary \$425. Apply to L. V. Cole, sec., Oakville.

WANTED A TEACHER HOLDING SECOND class professional certificate for Separate school section No. 28, Yendinaga. Duties to begin after summer holidays. Very small school. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply stating qualifications and experience to James V. Walsh, Albert, Hastings Co.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 3, Malwood, holding second class Normal certificate. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply stating salary to Ambrose Carroll, Sec. Treas., Malwood, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 3, Paincourt. Must have first or second class certificate—French and English. Duties to commence Sept. 3, 1912. Electric car, five minutes walk from church and school. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Cyrille Primeau, Sec. Treas., Paincourt, Ont.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, HOLDING A professional first-class certificate, as principal for continuation class, Ennismore. Salary \$1,500. Duties to begin September 1, 1912. Apply with references and experience, to Rev. M. F. Fitzpatrick, Ennismore, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 5, Logan, holding a legal certificate of qualification for junior room. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. School is 7 miles north of Mitchell, 4 miles south of West Monkton. Boarding house right at school. Daily stages. A half-mile from P. O. Church right across road. Attendance from 25 to 30. Address, stating salary and experience to John Kennett, Kennett, P. O., Ont.

WANTED ONE MALE TEACHER HOLDING a second class professional certificate for S. S. No. 2, Massey. State salary and experience. Duties to commence Sept. 3, 1912. Apply to L. Latray, sec., Massey, Ont.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED FOR SMALL family ranging in age from six months to six years. Apply to Frank Walsh, 67 Norfolk St., Guelph, Ont.

BABY FOR ADOPTION, FIVE WEEKS old, of lawful birth. Well formed and perfectly healthy. Address applications to—Baby, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London, Ont.

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE 1,000 ROLLS DIFFERENT SIZES BEST STEEL galvanized Wire Fencing at 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than the regular value. Also belts, iron pipe, pulleys, shafting, hangers, roofing, etc. Cheapest place in Canada to buy. Send for free catalogue. Imperial Wire & Metal Co. 220 Queen St. Montreal, P. Q.

POSITION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE REFINED WIDOW position wanted as priest's housekeeper. Town or city preferred. Best of references. Ex-perience. Address Box 1, Catholic Record Office, 1761-3.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, Oakville; 1st or 2nd class professional certificate, salary \$425. Apply to L. V. Cole, sec., Oakville.

WANTED A TEACHER HOLDING SECOND class professional certificate for Separate school section No. 28, Yendinaga. Duties to begin after summer holidays. Very small school. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply stating qualifications and experience to James V. Walsh, Albert, Hastings Co.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 3, Malwood, holding second class Normal certificate. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply stating salary to Ambrose Carroll, Sec. Treas., Malwood, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 3, Paincourt. Must have first or second class certificate—French and English. Duties to commence Sept. 3, 1912. Electric car, five minutes walk from church and school. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Cyrille Primeau, Sec. Treas., Paincourt, Ont.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, HOLDING A professional first-class certificate, as principal for continuation class, Ennismore. Salary \$1,500. Duties to begin September 1, 1912. Apply with references and experience, to Rev. M. F. Fitzpatrick, Ennismore, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 5, Logan, holding a legal certificate of qualification for junior room. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. School is 7 miles north of Mitchell, 4 miles south of West Monkton. Boarding house right at school. Daily stages. A half-mile from P. O. Church right across road. Attendance from 25 to 30. Address, stating salary and experience to John Kennett, Kennett, P. O., Ont.

WANTED ONE MALE TEACHER HOLDING a second class professional certificate for S. S. No. 2, Massey. State salary and experience. Duties to commence Sept. 3, 1912. Apply to L. Latray, sec., Massey, Ont.

The HOME Original Charter BANK 1854 of CANADA  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Drafts and Money Orders issued payable anywhere in Canada, Great Britain or United States.  
Letters of Credit issued payable anywhere in European and foreign countries.  
Collections made from any point in Canada where there is a branch of a Canadian Chartered Bank.  
Savings accounts received at all Branches of the Home Bank and full compound interest paid. Withdrawals forwarded by mail on instructions from the Depositor, to any out-of-town address.  
Notes discounted and advances made on acceptable security. Every assistance, consistent with sound banking practice, extended to those engaged in farming, industrial, financial and business enterprises.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and Connections Throughout Canada  
LONDON OFFICE: 394 Richmond Street  
W. J. HILL, Local Manager  
Branch Offices near London  
KOMOKA, ST. THOMAS, ILDERTON, THORNDALE  
LAWRENCE STATION, MELBOURNE, DELAWARE

David Battle, Thorold, Ont.

SELLS Chemical Safety Fire Extinguishers AND Chemical Safety Fire Bucket Tanks  
PRICES Extinguishers—\$15.00 and \$16.00  
Bucket Tanks 16 00 18.00  
All Churches, Schools, Hospitals and Public Buildings should have this protection. Write me.

C. M. B. A. Branch No. 4, London  
Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month at eight o'clock, at their Rooms, St. Peter's Parish Hall Richmond Street. P. H. RANAHAN, President; James S. McDonald, Secretary.

A 7% Investment

Money returned at end of one year or at end of any subsequent year, on 60 days' notice if desired.  
Interest paid June 1st and December 1st, and remitted to the address of the investor.  
The above security is the best industrial ever offered in Canada. Business established 27 years.  
Write at once for particulars.  
National Securities Corporation, Ltd.  
Confederation Life Building, Toronto

Western Fair September 6th to 14th, 1912 London's Great Exhibition

Liberal Prizes Instructive Exhibits  
Speed Events Each Day  
New Art Building Filled with Magnificent Paintings

ATTRACTIONS Programme Twice Daily Live Stock Parade Daily

Besses o' the Barn Band of Cheltenham, England. One of the Greatest Brass Bands in the World and several others

AERIAL ACTS, COMEDY ACTS, TRAMBOLINE and AEROBATIC ACTS, SEABERT'S EQUESTRIENNE ACT, and Others  
The MIDWAY Better than ever. FIREWORKS Each Evening

SINGLE FARE RATES Over All Railroads from Kingston to Detroit  
Special Excursion Days, Sept. 10th, 12th, 13th  
Price Lists and all information from  
W. J. REID, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary

RESTORE and GUARD YOUR HEALTH WITH Oxydonor

OXYGEN is life. Humanity's boon. Nature supplies it abundantly. Free as the air you breathe. No matter what disease you have

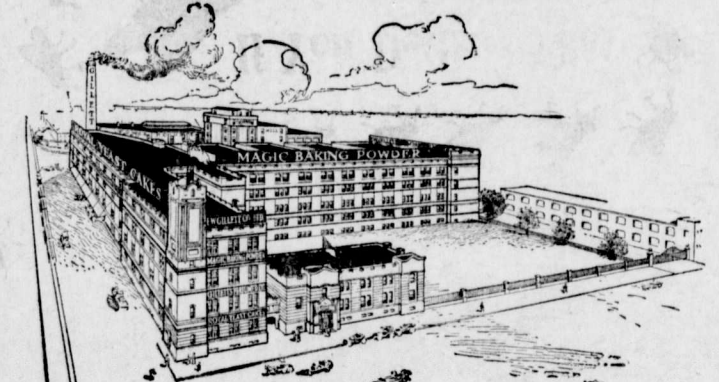
OXYDONOR

Causes to be supplied this natural force, this inexhaustible source of life, health and vigor of body and mind.  
Absorbed into the system while you rest or sleep.  
Revitalizing the human organism by Nature's own process.  
Eliminating disease without drugs or medicines.  
Safe, quickly and easily applied, and always ready for use for grown persons or children.  
Oxydonor makes its possessor master of his or her own health all the time—a preventive of disease and destroyer of sickness, so simple a child can apply it. No expense after the purchase price, no drugs or medicines, pills, plasters, massage or batteries. But a rational, natural means for making sick people well, discovered and perfected by an eminent physician, and endorsed by physicians.

Write us if you value your health and that of your family and friends. The genuine is plainly stamped and written on the wrapper. Write to-day for our wonderful Free Book.

Dr. H. Sanche & Co.  
DEPT. 13. 364 West St. Catherine St., MONTREAL, CAN.

OUR VALUABLE BOOK FREE



New modern plant of E. W. Gillett Company Limited, Toronto, Ont., consisting of six buildings, with three Railway sidings and separate office building.



Seal Presses

for parishes, School Trustee Boards, Lawyers, Notaries, Municipalities.  
Our work is perfect and our prices right. You'll save money by placing your order with us.

SEALS, BADGES, BANNERS, BUTTONS

Department L.  
T. P. TANSEY  
MONTREAL, QUE.  
14 Drummond St.

If You Destroy Flies for Sanitary Reasons

Why Not Do It in a Sanitary Way?

POISONED Flies drop into the food, the baby's milk, everywhere, or are ground into the carpets, rugs and floors. A poisoned fly is more dangerous than a live one. The poison is an added danger and does not kill the germs on the body of the fly. Fly traps are offensive and unsanitary, the care of them disgusting. The fly destroyer that catches both the flies and the germs they carry and coats them over with a varnish from which they never escape, is

Tanglefoot Fly Paper, Non-Poisonous, Sanitary  
Sold by all first-class grocers and druggists

ADVANTAGES OF A PEASE FURNACE

Smallest amount of fuel necessary. All gases are consumed by our Exclusive Air Blast Device. No Dust because it has fewest joints and these are "cup" joints and dust proof. Large Air Reservoir insuring generous supply of fresh, warm air from ALL registers at once. Vertical Shaking Device which enables one to shake it without stooping.  
Our books, "The Question of Heating," or "ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE," PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY, TORONTO, ONT.

There is no liberty without justice, and there is no justice without the fear of God and the love of fellow-man as our brother, because such is the will of God.—Bp. Canevin.

MOLASSINE MEAL

Get the Genuine (Made in England)

The Best Food For Live Stock

There is hardly a Farmer, Race Horse Trainer, Stock Breeder, Horseman, &c., in the British Isles that does not use Molassine Meal regularly for his stock.

HORSES will do more and better work, keep in better health and not chafe from the harness so much when fed on Molassine Meal. Is equally suitable for heavy draft horses, hunters and race horses, and will bring Show Animals to the pink of condition quicker and better than any ordinary methods of feeding.

MILCH COWS will increase the flow and quality of their milk and make rich flavored butter and cheese, and will prevent any taint in the milk when cows are fed on roots.  
STOCKERS can be fattened quicker on Molassine Meal than anything else. It aids and digests their other foods and keeps them free from worms.  
PIGS will be ready for the market ten days to three weeks earlier when fed on Molassine Meal than when fed on any other food.

SHEEP AND LAMBS, fed on Molassine Meal, produce the finest mutton and meat obtainable, securing top prices.  
POULTRY will fatten quicker and the hens will lay more eggs when fed on Molassine Meal.  
MOLASSINE MEAL is a food and replaces other food stuffs. It will keep all animals in good health. Prevents and eradicates worms.

MOLASSINE MEAL is put up in 100-lb. bags. Order from your nearest dealer but be sure and get the genuine. Be sure that the trade mark is on the bag, as above. Do not confuse Molassine Meal with imitations or other Molasses preparations. There is only one Molassine Meal.

MOLASSINE CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Distributors for Canada, L. C. PRIME Co., Limited. Write for full information to our nearest office. ST. JOHN, N.B. 402 BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., MONTREAL. PACIFIC BUILDING, TORONTO.