

AND.

in adopted a... his joy at... to the... July 5th. It... annual Peter's... gave in their... increase on... sum was much... supplement... to Sir George... after all the... of an uninten... Church.

as the Queen's... in the court-house... Justice Johnson and... later presided in... There were only two... about ten appeals... character, were... there was no record for... as he had's County.

The... were opened at Tullamore, on July 6th. There were only two cases to be tried.

Meath.

On July 6th, the assizes for the county Meath were opened by Justice Lawson, who was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal case for trial. There were only four unimportant appeals disposed of.

Westmeath.

At the Westmeath Assizes, on July 6th, a presentation of white gloves was made to Baron Dowse. There were no bills to be sent before the grand jury.

Westmeath, in the matter of recommending its Parliamentary representatives, has again come to the front, and has set an example which as yet has only been imitated in some four or five other Irish counties. Quietly and unostentatiously the men of Westmeath organised a parochial collection through the county, and when the fund closed it was found that a sum of £500 was in hand. The committee of management—taking advantage of the presence of Messrs. Sullivan and Harrington, in Mullingar lately, on the occasion of the public reception of the most Rev. Dr. Nulty, on his return from Rome—presented each gentleman with his share of the collection. The presentation was made without any demonstration whatever, and it partook altogether of the character of an ordinary business transaction. It will be thus seen that Westmeath for the second time has committed itself to the healthy principle of paying its members.

Louth.

The Summer Assizes were opened at Dundalk, on July 8, by Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Lawson. Justice Lawson addressed the grand jury, and said he was glad to say the condition of the county was peaceable and orderly, and showed no increase of offences as compared with the previous assizes.

On July 9, Justice O'Brien attended in Drogheda to open the commission. The High Sheriff presented him with white gloves, which were enclosed in a handsome case, as emblematic of the stainless purity of the calendar.

Longford.

On July 9, the Longford Assizes were opened by Justice Harrison and Baron Dowse. Justice Harrison said only one case was to be tried.

Kildare.

On July 6, the assizes for county Kildare were opened at Naas, which has been made the first town on the new Leinster circuit. The Grand Jury, having been re-sworn, were addressed by Justice Johnson, who congratulated them on the peaceful condition of their county.

Michael Davitt, speaking, on July 5th, at a largely attended meeting of the National League, at Athy, said, that while condemning the coercion and vices of the Whigs, they should not forget the crimes and infamies of the Tories, whose interest in the Irish tenant he compared to the interest the wolf takes in the lamb. It was to him almost incomprehensible that the Tories should now be held up as sources from which Ireland was likely to receive substantial legislative concessions. The Tories would govern Ireland to-day by martial law, and shoot down the people like dogs, if they only had a majority in the House of Commons. They were the same men who hung Allen Larkin, and O'Brien, in Manchester, in '67, for the accidental shooting of a policeman, and who shot brave Crowley, in Killeenohy Wood; and these were the men, forsooth, by whom Irish landlordism was to be swept away and the Castle dethroned.

Cork.

The eviction of a poor farmer named Michael Daly, holding under the Aldworth family, was the means of bringing together a very large assembly, on July 5th, near the village of Glanworth. The meeting was of a very influential character. The chairman of the Fermoy Town Commissioners and Board of Guardians, as well as many other representative men of the surrounding districts, were in attendance, and the parish priest of Glanworth, Rev. Father O'Connell, was in the chair. In an eloquent speech, the reverend gentleman denounced the evils of the system of rack-renting, which was the military Daly's being cast out of the village of Pampoe; and wound up by thoughts were directed to cure for such ills during his... to the thing this about—to H...

Ary.

enagh, who died on... age of 90 years, part of her long life, her native town, ate tuitions. She boy thrift and good a handsome sum... of which she... declining years... £1,000 in... Bishop of the... of building a... enagh, and £500... of the Diocesan... Carey, of Bird... his home to

come to America. Since that time his folks have not heard from him in any way. A variety of reasons of importance to himself, however, make it highly desirable to have correspondence re-established, and should he address J. F. Shaughnessy, Box 8, New York City, he would hear of something to his advantage.

Limerick.

At a largely attended meeting of the tenants on the Devon estate, the Rev. F. Sheehy, P. P., Moneygay, presiding, it was unanimously resolved not to accept from Lord Devon, a reduction of rent less than 30 per cent, in the present half year, and the determination of the meeting was conveyed to Mr. Curling, agent to the property, who stated he would communicate the resolution to Lord Devon. It will be remembered that he offered an abatement of 10 per cent.

Mrs. Mary Cullen, of Morelands, a native of the city of Limerick, and widow of the late Alderman Daniel Cullen, one of the most energetic and well-known of the public men of Limerick for a long period, died on July 2d. Mrs. Cullen and her family, soon after the death of her husband, which took place several years ago, went to live at Morelands, a very beautiful suburban residence, about two miles from the city, parallel to the Grand Canal, in the neighborhood of Plassy, and other charming places. Here she was beloved by all classes of the people for her kindness, her charitable and excellent disposition and every other good and generous quality.

Clare.

On July 9th, a meeting of O'Connell's (minors) tenantry was held at Kildysart, Mr. Maurice Walsh, Chairman of the Kildysart Union, presiding. The object was to take into consideration the letter which was received from Judge Ormsby in answer to a memorial from the tenants to have the arrears wiped out, and a reduction of 25 per cent, in the future rents granted. Judge Ormsby offered 20 per cent, in the present rent, and 25 in the arrears. These terms were rejected by the tenants, who immediately resolved to pay no rents until their offer was accepted.

The assizes opened at Ennis, on July 6th, when there were only a few trivial cases to be tried.

Kerry.

The most Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Kerry, has intimated that he should prefer not to receive the address which it was announced would be presented him on his return from Rome by the landlord portion of his flock.

The Earl of Kenmare's mansion, which has been protected every night for the past few years, without intermission, by four armed policemen, is to be guarded during his lordship's stay in Killarney by an equal number of armed police in plain clothes every day. Two armed police have also been assigned to duty for some time past at the Flesk Priory, the residence of Dr. Griffin, in which his lordship's second son, the Hon. Cecil Browne, has been permanently staying for medical treatment.

Antrim.

Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, ex-Fisheries Inspector, is on the rampage. The testimonial to Mr. Johnston does not appear to be progressing satisfactorily, and we can understand that the Orange sympathy with a martyred victim of Lord Spencer's policy needs a fiery stimulant. Nobody minds Mr. Johnston; and nobody is hurt by his talk but himself, it having cost him already £700 a year.

Fermanagh.

Ulster, in the most practical fashion, is putting herself in readiness to meet the crisis of the general election. Fermanagh is one of those Northern constituencies where a determined effort will be made in November to return two popular candidates; and to take counsel together as to how this may be done a large and influential convention of delegates from all parts of the county met in Enniskillen on July 6. Nearly twenty branches of the National League were represented, and amongst the delegates were a large number of Catholic clergymen. The greatest harmony prevailed, and the result of the convention's deliberations cannot fail to strengthen the National movement in Fermanagh.

Donegal.

Dr. Logue, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, was presented, on July 10th, on his return to Letterkenny, from Rome, with a purse of three hundred sovereigns and an address. In reply, he assured the meeting that no machination would succeed in turning the Pope against the Irish people, whom he dearly loved. In the evening a band paraded the streets, and the town was illuminated.

Galway.

Michael Phillips, of Loughrea, in the county of Galway, draper, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

Michael Claherty, Esq., merchant, Galway, died on July 5, aged 75 years. Mr. Claherty, during a long and honorable career, was one of the most enterprising merchants and respected citizens of Galway. The funeral was one of the largest and most respectable ever witnessed in the city for a considerable time. Mr. Claherty was in declining health for some time.

Mayo.

After long months of suspense and uncertainty, consequent on official routine and red tape, the fishermen of North Mayo, are to be provided with harbor accommodation. Mr. Thomas F. Brady writes to Father McDonnell, of Ballycastle, to state that £1,500 have been voted by the Piers and Harbor Commissioners for the construction of a pier and boat-slip at Killybeg, and £400 for improving the small harbor of Poulinaumuck, by making a cutting in the cliff. Nothing has been learned with regard to the proposed pier at Belderrig, but it is supposed this project also will be liberally treated.

Leitrim.

Chief Justice Morris, opening the Leitrim assizes, on July 7th, in Carrick, said he was glad on his return, after seven years' absence from the county, to find it was resuming its normal condition so far as crime was concerned. There was but one bill to go before the Grand Jury, and the constabulary returns were equally satisfactory.

Roscommon.

If some of the tenantry of Mr. Hussey Walsh have occasion to rejoice and feel thankful for unusually good rent reductions, there are a few that for that same have occasion to feel sad. An unfortunate woman named Lennon, whose husband went to America some time ago to try and earn the back rent, was evicted, by the crowbar brigade, on July 3d, and the balliffs angry from the pleadings of the desolate woman. Her scanty belongings were taken in charge by the neighbors, after she had been thrown on the road-side, and she depends for existence on the surrounding hospitality until the arrival of the Union relief.

THE HOLY HOUSE OF LORETTO.

(Charles Warren Stoddard in "Sanctuaries of the Madonna.")

The Holy House at present is enshrined beneath the lofty dome of a magnificent basilica, erected in the fifteenth century by Cardinal Barbo (a Venetian), afterward Pope Paul II. In 1464 Pope Pius II. came with his court to Ancona. While there he was stricken down with the pest and died. Cardinal Barbo, one of the Papal court, was almost immediately after seized in like manner; but he desired to be at once removed to Loretto, in order that he might visit the Holy House. His request was granted, and no sooner had he entered the portals of the wonderful chapel than he fell into a deep sleep, out of which he awoke in perfect health. In gratitude for his miraculous recovery he immediately gave orders for the erection of the splendid edifice that now shelters the Holy House.

The inhabitants of Recanati, having heard that a house similar to the one that had made its mysterious appearance in their territory had as mysteriously appeared, without a moment's warning, in Dalmatia, and after remaining there for three years and seven months had suddenly and unexpectedly disappeared, and believing the two houses to be one and the same house—the veritable house of the Blessed Virgin—determined to send a delegation to Fiume in Dalmatia, and afterwards to Nazareth, in order to obtain more positive proofs of its identity. The delegation returned with testimony so ample that there was no longer any reasonable doubt that the Holy House of Loretto was the same that had rested in Dalmatia after its miraculous rescue from the hands of the Syrian infidels.

These facts were in my mind—I had prepared myself for the Loretto pilgrimage—when I first entered the Basilica. The huge building was thronged with worshippers—chiefly Italians—the peasants from almost every district that lies between the Alps and Etna; and all these pilgrims were in brilliant national costume.

The floor of the church was like a bed of tulips—a bewildering maze of color. High Mass was being sung at the grand altar against the eastern wall of the Holy House. Two choirs of singers flooded the nave with harmony. At least thirty Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Church dignitaries, took part in the splendid and impressive ceremonies. The confessionals were all belated. The confessions are heard in every modern tongue by the Papal confessors of the Order of Minor Conventuals of St. Francis. Foreigners who visit Loretto should at once inquire at the church for the confessor who speaks their language; they will find him of the greatest assistance, spiritually and temporally, both within and without the church.

In consequence of the great crowd that gravitated to the Holy House, I despaired of ever entering there, and feared even to attempt it; but my confessor and I—he proved to be an American—became great friends, and to him I owe all the advantages I enjoyed during my stay in Loretto. He advised my waiting until evening, when the several services were ended, and the doors of the Basilica closed for the night; and this I was glad to do. Meanwhile I interested myself in the life of the town. Pilgrims continued to arrive from time to time. Many of them had come a nine-days' journey on foot, and they were weary enough when they at last had the ineffable satisfaction of pressing their lips upon the threshold of so sacred a chamber.

As soon as the pilgrim has confessed himself, and spent a day in serene meditation and rest, a little season of harmless gaiety follows. The "tarantella" is danced in the edges of the town, and there are many other diversions; but for the most part everybody seems to be buying something of somebody else. The main street of Loretto is completely lined with rosaries. They are to be had at prices ranging from two sous to ten times as many dollars. Multitudes of photographs are on sale; pictures of the Holy House borne in the arms of angels over a misty sea, and of the interior of the shrine, and of the grand Basilica that shelters it; and pictures of the quaint, antique statue of the Blessed Virgin that has followed it in its flights, even from distant Nazareth.

One day, at twilight, I met my friend the confessor, and together we entered the silent Basilica. A few lamps burned dimly before the many altars, and by the faint light of these lamps, as they swung slowly to and fro at the end of chains reaching from the now almost invisible ceiling, we saw vaguely a few groups of penitents still bowed in devotion before the shrines from which they found it so difficult to tear themselves. The only sound was the whisper of the prayerful, or an occasional involuntary sigh, or perhaps the soft echo of a footstep away off in some dark corner of the vast building. Lamps were burning before the splendid screen that encloses the Holy House. There we met the warden, burdened with ponderous keys, and who spoke never a word, but seemed actually dumb with awe. We entered the Holy of Holies. Here clusters of golden lamps twinkled like constellations (they burn forever in that hallowed chamber); a faint, delicious cloud of incense still floated in mid air. The silence was intense and thrilling. We hardly dared to lift our eyes, but were content to kneel within the four walls that had once sheltered the Saviour of the world.

At one end of the chamber—there is

but a single room—stands an altar, and in the rear of it is the chimney-place, just as it was found when the wonderful house descended in Dalmatia, and later when it had come to Italy, and doubtless just as it has ever been since the days when the Blessed Virgin and the Divine Child dwelt in this humble abode. Against the chimney is placed the statue of the Blessed Virgin and the Child that has for centuries been enthroned there. This statue can be seen above the altar when one kneels in the body of the house; it faces the antique cross that has accompanied the house in each of its miraculous flights. Within is seen the ancient and original form of the chamber. The walls are built of thin, flat stones, and within the wall is the cupboard; upon its shelves are kept two bowls and a small plate, the latter now mounted with gold in the form of a chalice. All these are from Nazareth, and have been treasured in the house since the day it left the inhospitable shore of the once holy land. There were also two other bowls, but these, together with the riches of the treasury of the Basilica, were carried away among the spoils of Napoleon I. during his Italian campaign.

The rafters of the Holy House have been taken down and placed under the high altar. The walls, to write accurately, are twenty-nine feet eight inches in length, twelve feet eight inches in breadth, thirteen feet three inches in height, and one foot two inches thick. The house rests on the solid rock of the hill—probably the highest part of the hill—and is approached by means of the steps or terraces of marble before referred to.

The hill is bare. The lower edge of the walls of the house are uneven; they naturally would be, having been lifted off from their original foundations; there are places where a man may thrust his hands under the walls; by inserting a lighted taper, he may carefully examine the rough stones—stones that rest so lightly upon the rock of the hill, the wonder is that they have not since fallen apart, or settled out of the perpendicular. The greater wonder is when one is within the house, that it does not rise again and float away into the sky, so powerful does the miraculous nature of the house impress one. If you have harbored doubts before, they vanish now; it is impossible not to believe this to be the veritable House of our Lord; the inexplicable intuitions of the soul confirm all faith in it.

Such an hour of reverie as came to me there may never again come to me; but the memory of it can never leave me. I seemed to hear the melodious echoes of hallowed feet, and the enchanting whisper of hallowed voices, that from the ancient days have entered and prayed within these angel-guarded walls.

It is written, St. Charles Borromeo on his way from Rome to Milan, in 1572, visited the Holy House of Loretto. He arrived on the vigil of All Saints' and gave great edification to the pilgrims by passing the whole night in prayer in the chapel of Our Lady, in imitation of the Holy Fathers.

One night the beautiful facade of the Basilica was hung with a thousand lamps. The Papal Palace, that encloses two sides of the piazza, was crowned with a double row of torches, that flared in the light breeze, and threw flickering shadows across the broad pavement below. The stone steps before the Basilica, extending the whole breadth of the illuminated facade, were crowded with worshippers, who were saying their last evening prayers, and chanting their last evening hymns. Upon the morrow they were to set forth on their homeward tramp, and many of them, perchance, would never again be permitted to visit the Holy House.

At sunrise on the day following I was awakened by the wild and exquisitely musical chant of the retreating pilgrims. Sweet as it was, there was yet something melancholy and pathetic in it. The narrow street was already filled with people. Through the throng that divided for their solemn passage, the pilgrims followed a crucifix bravely borne ahead; they were chanting their sad chant, while the bystanders doffed their hats and muttered many a blessing and many a God-speed. Not a few of the women were weeping; all were exceedingly mournful; for were they not leaving that Holy House, to them perhaps the most precious spot on the face of the globe, inasmuch as it brought them closest to the life of Him in whom we all live, and bore the most realistic testimony to the surpassing humility of the one who was yet to be Queen of Heaven?

"Viva Maria! Viva Maria!" sang the sorrowful pilgrims, who were returning into the world, there to take up the weary burden of life. Looking on them, listening to their refrain, I thought of my own speedy departure, and of the improbability of my return to Loretto; and, leaning from my window, gazing out upon the busy little town, and upon the lovely landscape that lay beyond it bathed in the morning light, I joined that song of parting, and cried again and again, with all my soul: "Viva Maria! Viva Maria!"

The Richest Street in the World.

No street in the world possesses more value than Fifth Avenue, New York city. Yet the city derives but \$1,000,000 a year in taxes upon the property, which shows conclusively that that city suffers from the epidemic of undervaluation. The total assessment upon property along the avenue is but \$49,449,000, although it must be worth six or seven times that amount. As an instance of undervaluation, Mr. Vanderbilt's property may be taken. His house cost \$3,000,000, exclusive of the land upon which it stands, which is said to be worth half a million more. Yet the whole establishment is assessed at \$1,000,000. The house of his son, William K., which is said to have cost \$2,000,000, exclusive of the land, is assessed at \$500,000, while that of Mr. Webb, his son-in-law, quite as expensive in value, is rated at \$400,000. Mr. Vanderbilt's former residence, which cannot be worth less than \$750,000, is rated at \$150,000. The Stewart marble palace is assessed at \$500,000. James Gordon Bennett's residence, for which \$350,000 was refused, is rated at \$150,000, while Robert Bonner, whose place is not much more valuable, pays taxes on a valuation of \$575,000.

A Skilful Surgical Operation.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels constive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Farringdon road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Willis,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.), branch office, 17 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

Advertising Cheats!!!
"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,
"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,
"Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability.
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?
"No!
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."
"The doctors do her no good."
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.
"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians,
"Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief,
"And now, she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it." THE PARENTS.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Hundreds of letters from those using Ayer's Hair Vi gor attest its value as a restorer of gray hair to its natural color. As a stimulant and tonic, preventing and often curing baldness, and cleansing and soothing the scalp, its cannot be too strongly recommended.

The experiment which Messrs. Tue kett & Son entered upon when they commenced to make their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco was this: to give the public a tobacco of the very finest Virginia leaf at the smallest possible margin beyond its actual cost, in the hope that it would be so extensively bought as to remunerate them. By the end of three years the demand for it had grown so much as to give assurance that the success of the experiment was within reach. The demand for it to-day is more than ten times greater than it was then and it is still increasing. Success has been reached.

What is Catarrh?
Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomias, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—The Mail.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary gentlemen hold monthly Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy with refinement of manner.

Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, SARNA, ONT.—This Institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with the most thorough and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100. German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43-ly

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, garden, and lawns, etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and silver, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Sisters embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, President. 46-ly

Professional.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
820 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases. J. G. Woodruff, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 784 Dundas Street West. Money to loan on real estate.

MCDONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON—Dentists, Office:—Dundas Street, 3 door east of Richmond street, London, Ont.

CANADIAN HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 555 Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of reliable Mother Tincture Potencies Triturations. Goods sent by express, part of Canada, prepaid, or receipt of price. Physicians supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

Meetings.
CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARRMAN, Pres.; JAS. CORCORAN, Rec. Sec.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Music Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIFFI, President.

NEW BOOK.
MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS
—BY—
REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES, PARKHILL, ONTARIO.
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