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A sweet, sweet thought invades my mind This eve, as 'mid the fading light I feel the busy cares of day Subside before the peace of night. 'Tis this: as sure as speeds the ship Across the ocean's crested foam: By just the journey of a day I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

And further from all pain or care, From every human fear or cross, Much less to know of wee and tears, Or taste the cuo of earthly dross. Thro' many ills I've struggled on, And past the wayside's dusty loam, By just the journey of a day I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

And, oh, the rapture that it brings
To know I'm near my waiting crown,
And closer to my Father's feet.
Where earth's burdens are laid down!
And now the night shade drifts athwart
The splendor of yon sunset dome,
And by the journey of a day
I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

JUNIPERO SERRA'S CENTENARY.

RESTORATION OF THE SAN CARLOS MIS-SION.

Fully 5,000 people, of whom many were non-Catholics attended the religious and civic celebrations, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in last week's Pilot, in Montery, Cal., August 28, in honor of the centenary of Padre Junipero Serra, the founder of the Franciscan Missions in California; and assisted at the re-dedica-tion of the restored Mission Church of

tion of the restored Mission Church of San Carlos at Carmelo.

It will be appropriate here to outline briefly the life of Padre Serra. The Christian history of California dates back to 1599, when its colonization by the Spaniards was attempted. All efforts failed, however, until 1767, when the Franciscans, with due Government authorization, undertook the colonization of Baja California, while the Dominicans turned toward Alta California. It was at this time that Padre Serra, fifty-seven years of age, was appointed President of all the Franciscan Missions to be established in Upper California. Two expeditions were organized with the aid of the Marquis de St. Croix—one by land under Gaspar de Portala and the other by sea under himself. Portala reached Monterey Bay, May 23, 1770, and the packet San Antonio, Don Juan Perez commanding, with Padre Serra on board, darrived on May 31st. On the 3rd of June following, formal possession was taken of the country in the name of Charles III. It was the holy Day of Pentecost when all the officers of the San Antonio and Portala's expedition and all the peo-ple gathered under the grateful shade of an oak—still standing to the west of the town-and erected an altar and rang the first church bells. The Veni Creator was chanted, the water was blessed, a grand cross erected and the royal standard was hoisted. Then was celebrated the first Mass ever chanted in

Upper California; the Salve Regina was

sung, a sermon was preached and the services ended with a Te Deum.

The whole ceremony was accompanied by volleys and salutes from the vessels by voileys and salutes from the vessels and troops. A large white cross now marks the historic spot. It bears the inscription, "June 3, 11770." The first settlement was made near the present church in Monterey. But the location did not please Father Serra, who found in the fertile and beautiful Carmel Valley the promised land. On a hill, commanding a superh view of the Valley manding a superb view of the Valley, Carmelo Bay and the ceaseless rolling Pacific, he erected the San Carlos Mission. It was built of white stone, quarried by natives, and carried on their backs for miles. It was thirty feet wide by 125 feet long, and was a massive structure, that would, with care, have outlived the ravages of centuries. Outside and in front were many adobes, occupied by the Mission Indians. These also are in ruins Here the work of evangelization went on. A year after its founding, the Fathers' possessions amounted to four horses, ten mules, and nineteen head of cattle. Fifty four years later, the little valley, from half a mile to five in width, and fif teen miles long, teemed with industry. The Mission's possessions had then swelled to 87,600 head of cattle, 60,000 sheep, 2,300 calves, 1,800 horses, 365 yoke of oxen, much merchandise, wine, etc., and \$40,000 in specie. At this spot began the labors of Padre Serra, which resulted in founding twenty-one missions and immortalized his memory. He was a practical farmer and taught the natives to dig irrigation ditches (the remains of which are still visible), to build churches and to worship the only true God. The first orchard was planted here and the first beans and potatoes raised in the State were grown here. Large fisheries were established and the attention of the was turned to stock raising. While the mission was in the height of its prosperity, on the 28th of August, 1784, the good Padre Serra was gathered to his fathers, at the age of seventy years,

five of which were passed as a mission. Padre Serra, and subsequently several of his coadjutors, were buried in the old Mission Church. The exact place of his grave remained doubtful until 1882, when it was discovered by Father Casanova, as has been already narrated in

eight months, and twenty-six days. He

wore the habit for fifty-tour years, thirty-

"Great credit," says the Very Rev. J. Adam, "is due to Father Casanova, the pastor of Monterey, who in his unosten-tatious way has gathered material for the restoration of Carmelo. To this end. he not only emptied his own purse, but worked as a common laborer. From early morning till sunset he was there to superintend the work, although it was necessary to make a journey of eight miles each day. He has expended nearly fifteen thousand dollars on the church. and erected a beautiful marble altar costing five hundred dollars, though he has received only one thousand dollars in subscriptions. How he expects to procure the means to complete his undertaking is a mystery. Still, the fact is that thus far the laborers have been

immense concourse of the laity, the following clergy were present—active or passive attendants: Are sishops Alemany and Riordan, of S. Francisco; Bishop Francis Mora, of 1. Angeles; Bishop Francis Mora, of L. a Angeles; Rev. Father Casanova, Rector of Mon-terey; Father Brady, of Mento Park; Father A. Cullen, of St. John's Parish, San Francisco; Father Adam, Vicar General of Los Angeles; Father Ma-honey, of Hollister; Father Hugh Cur-ran of Castroville; Father Hynes and Buchoizer, of Maryaville, Father Grane ran of Castroville; Father Trynes and Buchoizer, of Marysville; Father Grace, Bishop O'Connell, of Marysville; Padre Bishop O'Connell, Visitador General Ferdinand Bergmyer, Visitador Genetal of the Franciscan Order in the United States, from Indianapolis; Father Codina, a Gray Friar from the Hospice at Watsonville; Father Romo, Superior of the Convent Santa Barbara, and Father of the Convent Santa Barbara, and Father Serda. Among the civilians present were Mayor Bartlett, P. A. Roach, A. C. Bradford, Michael Kane, C. D. O'Sulli-van, Peter Donahue; P. J. Thomas, D. J. Oliver, F. S. Wensinger, Delegates of the California Pioneers of San Francisco. These forerunners of California's pro-gress attended in a body under the mar-shalship of Hon. Philip A. Roach shalship of Hon. Philip A. Roach, Others present were John H. Wise and W. E. Dargee. All the prominent news-papers of the State were represented. The Santa Clara college students to the

number of sixty attended. A. F. Cor-nell, ex-State Treasurer, represented the Los Augeles Historical Society. After the dedication Pontifical Re-quiem Mass was celebrated by Arch-bishop Alemany, his conditions bishop Alemany, his coadjutors assist-ing. The grand Gregorian music was chanted in minor by the priests amidst the solemn and reverential hush of the congregation. Following the impressive Mass came the sermon in Spanish, by the Rev. J. Adam, V. G., of Los Angeles, Father Adam took for his text verse seven, Psalm iii: "The memory of the just lives forever."

The reverend preacher's discourse was listened to attentively by all, and was

evidently appreciated very much by the great number of Spaniards present.

The English panegyric was delivered by Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, and was full of eloquence and enthusisment. asm. He said the spirit of Padre Serra would live forever.

This concluded the religious exercises

in the church. It was high noon, and the throng turned from spiritual to corporeal pleasures, the barbecue, the res-taurant and booths. The civic services were opened outside the church by Sen-ator R. F. Del Valle, the orator of the afternoon. The speaker, after alluding afternoon. The speaker, after alluding to the excellent discourses of the happy morning, entered into his subject by elomorning, entered into his surject by elo-quently speaking of Father Serra and his characteristics, which were those of a true nobleman. He dwelt on all the achievements of the dead pioneer. In earnest terms he spoke of Califor-nia's debt to Father Serra as the founder of all the missions in the State. The

of all the missions in the State. The present state of the mission was minutely described, the great progress of California proudly illustrated, and its glorious future graphically depicted. The orator rounded out his interesting remarks with this invocation:—"If you would behold the true monument of that humble triar, whose winding-sheet was

himore mar, whose winding-sneet was his simple Franciscan robe, look around you—it is California." The orator was enthusiastically applauded. The poem, by Miss Harriet M. Skid-more, of San Francisco, and the centen-nial ode by Miss Marcella A. Fitzgerald, of Gilroy, which followed and concluded nial ode by Miss Marcelia A. Fitzgeraid, of Gilroy, which followed and concluded the proceedings, were fine productions, full of religious fervor and poetic feeling, and were enthusiastically applauded by the immense auditory.

The Author of the "Imitation of Christ."

In the metropolitan basilica of Vercelli, Rome, on the 31st of July, a monument was inaugurated to John Gersen, Bene-dictine monk, born at Cavaglia in 1180, who is believed to have been the author of the "Imitation of Christ." would, according to the Unita Cattohca, suffice to solve all the problems agitated in the present day, and to bring back into the world the peace, the order, and the true liberty which is that of the sons of God. At the ceremony several of the Bishops of Piedmont assisted. His Eminence Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop Eminence Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin, pronounced a magnificent discourse on this occasion. France, Flanders, Germany and Italy contend for the honor of having been the birth-place of the author of the "Imitation," which Fontenelle said was the most beautiful book which ever came from the hand of man, the Gospel Leing Divine. In favor of the authorship of John Gersen are ranged Rossignoli, Possevino, Negroni, Bellarmine, Caietani, Mariallac, Della Chiesa. Outremaire, Launov. Du Chenge. Bellarmine, Caietani, Mariallac, Della Chiesa, Qutremaire, Launoy, Du Chenge, Mabillov, Valsecchi, Zeno, Deplesis, Mul-atera, Napione, Durandi, Cancellieri, Paravia, Rohrbacher, Donisotti, Michelet and Renan. On the 28th of October, 1874, a medallion representing the bust of John Gersen was affixed to the wall of the parish church of Cavaglia, near Vercelli. It is from this medallion that the people of Vercelli have designed the statue representing the Benedictine monk, Gersen, which he which has just been inaugurated in the metropolitan Basillica of that city.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in station that I was much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight." Sold by Harkness & Co., Drug-gists Dundas Street.

FOR THE COMPLEXION. - For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sul-

IRISH SCHOOLS.

Rev. Bernard O'Reilly writes : Ireland 804,974 pupils of both sexes; in 1871 there were 994,810, and in 1881 there were 1,100,108. Since 1881 the 1871 there were 994,810, and in 1881 there were 1,100,108. Since 1881 the attendance at schools of every grade has increased more rapidly than ever before. For instance, in that year only 23,914 pupils are assigned by the official reports to the schools of Christian Brothers and other Roman Catholic communities, whereas, in 1883, according to the list farnished by the Superior General of the Christian Brothers, these admirable educators counted in their own 381 schools cators counted in their own 381 schools in Ireland 28,380 boys. Now in 1868 the convent primary schools of Ireland had a regular attendance of 44,042 children, being, says Count Murphy, 95 per cent. of all the children and very little under one-litth of the girls found attending the primary schools of Ireland on June 25th of that year. Of these convent schools 133, with an attendance of 30,439 children, were in connection with the Board of National Education, and ninety-six, numbering 13,584 pupils were not connected with the Board. The schools of the Christian Brothers are also independent of Government control. ent of Government control.

Of course, since 1868 the number of convent schools has gone on increasing. The great praise bestowed on them by the Government Commissioners and the ex-traordinary success achieved in the intermediate examination by several convent schools such as those of the Sisters of Mercy at Kinsale, the Sisters of Loretto and others, have stimulated the zeal of Catholies in founding and supporting these establishments.

Education is, therefore, leavening rap-Education is, therefore, leavening rapidly the entire mass of the population, the only obstacle to its complete success being the fearful poverty of the farm laborers in at least three of the provinces of Ireland—a poverty which I have already been able to see with my own eyes, and in its most invadible forces are successful. most incredible forms among the teeming-fields and near the princely mansions of

the south of Ireland. On March 31st, 1881 Ireland possessed 9,665 educational establishments, 2,308 9,605 educational establishments, 2,308 being destined for the male sex, 1,862 for the female and 5,485 for males and females (mixed schools). In these 532,-882 Catholics, representing a total Catholic population of 3,960,801 were receiving instruction, and 504 of these establishments were classed as superior, that is, as schools in which other languages besides the English are taught. The designation of primary is reserved for schools in which the instruction is exclusively English. In the instruction is exclusively English. In these 504 superior schools and colleges 24,693 students and pupils were receiving rducation, 12,064 of these being Catholics. These superior colleges included 16 colleges attended by 4,288 students, 2 training schools of the National Board, 62 endowed schools, 31 ecclesiastical schools, 28 schools and colleges under religious Orders of men, 90 monastic and convent schools,

4 national and 240 private. The 9,151 primary schools numbered 675,036 pupils, of whom 335,446 were females, and 520,818 were Catholics. Ninety of these primary schools belong to the Christian Brothers; in the remaining 181 controlled by these men, an education is given in the foreign languages and the classics which enables the purple. classics which enables the pupils to com-pete successfully at the intermediate examinations, or to prepare for the univers

ity and professional studies.

I could have wished to speak more intelligibly of the system of intermediate education; I can only say at present that it has done in Ireland what it had done previously in England—stirred up both primary and secondary schools to a noble and salutary emulation. You can judge of the effect of this admirable system of competitive education and examinations with the skilfully devised and graduated scale of honor, "exhibitions" (or yearly pensions), and valuable prizes, on the entire youth of the country. From 1879 inclusive, to 1883 also inclusive, 29,243 pupils of both sexes and of all grades were cent up for examination ("a fair field and up for examination ("a fair field and That book in dayor"), of whom 22,669 were boys and ita Cattolica, 6,574 were girls. Of this total number, ims agitated 18,761 passed the ordeal successfully, 14, 022 being boys and 4.739 being girls 792 boys and 233 girls gained "exhibitions," 4,086 having obtained either exhibitions, prizes in books or money, or gold or silver medals. In this race for intellectual distinction, maintained for four years suc-cessively, between boys and girls of every class and creed in the community, the moral effect on the whole people can be easily imagined. What will it be when easily imagined. What will it be when this competition, ever increasing in earnest-ness, shall have been carried on for a quarter of a century? And this is only one side of the great work of education into which Catholics, the great majority the ratios are at length allowed to one of the nation, are at length allowed to en-ter under anything like equitable conditions. I will leave it to your readers to make their own reflections and put two and two together. Industrial schools are also rising on every side, and among Catholics the religious Orders are most z-alous in establishing and perfecting

There are two other features of the national education which deserves special mention here. Last year the Government sanctioned the establishment of two train-ing colleges for Catholic teachers. One is at Drumcondra, near Dublin, under the direction of the Lazarists, who have acquired an enviable reputation as educators; the other is a training college for mistresses, and is situated in Dublin itself, and directed by the Sisters of Mercy, whose schools in Ireland are foremost in excellence. Add to this that the Institut of the Christian Brothers is acknowledged to be an admirable normal school, in which their members are formed on the best models before being allowed to teach.

The other great feature to which I call the attention of Americans is the recent establishment of the Royal University of Ireland, substituting this for the for-mer Queen's Colleges. Of this the "Catholic University of Ireland" is now undertaking is a mystery. Still, the fact is that thus far the laborers have been promptly paid, and there is no lien on the structure. The floor of the sanctuary has been raised a few feet, to cover the graves of the four saintly priests who there await the morning of the resurrection."

The ceremony of dedication began about half-past ten o'clock. Besides an light of the sanctuary has been raised a few feet, to cover the graves of the four saintly priests who there await the morning of the resurrection."

The ceremony of dedication began about half-past ten o'clock. Besides an light the fact the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulthe Catholic hierarchy. It is to consist in future of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal in thing tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulthe Catholic hierarchy. It is to consist in future of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal McCabe has given over to the Jesutts, and in which the fellows of the Royal University of Ireland" is now an integral part. The governing body is the Catholic hierarchy. It is to consist in future of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal McCabe has given over to the Jesutts, and ture of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal in thing the hour of the box of the several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal in thing the hour of the box of the several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy in the total cardinal integral part.

cal school in Cecilia street are to be also nurseries for this great Catholic centre of the highest culture. This arrangement is in a partial measure due to Monsignor Neville, Dean of Cork, who is one of the most scholarly way in Irada. most scholarly men in Ireland. The thirteen Catholic Fellows have each a salary of \$2,000 a year, placing the existence of the central body on a secure basis.

A RACE WITH A SHARK.

THE EPISODE THAT THRILLED A CROWD OF SPECTATORS AT STAPLETON A FEW DAYS

There were about fifty strong swimmers disporting in the sparkling waters of the Narrows yesterday off the old ferry dock at Stapleton, Staten Island. An old diver, John Taylor, who had been in the service of the Coast Wrecking Company for years, stood on the dock. By and by the swimmers began to see the coast Wrecking Company for years, stood on the dock. the swimmers began to scamper ashore and Taylor said "Sharks." Sure enough a shark was after the men, who managed to get safely in. When the spectators were gasping a sigh of relief, however, a cry of horror broke out from the diver, He pointed far out over the water on the other side of the pier. There was another swimmer frisking about all alone in the water, all unconscious of what had been going on or what a terrible foe had been encountered so near. This voung man named Thomas Kohler. crowd set up a yell at him and beckened him back with frantic gestures. He did not understand at first, and paddled slowly in. The crowd kept up their excited cries, and finally he, although not understanding the meaning of the commotion, standing the meaning of the commotion, started back with all his energy, evidently satisfied that there was some good cause for this solicitude in his behalf. The shark, meantime, had been scouting the other side of the pier, where he had lost his game by so close a shave, and seemed reluctant to leave so rich aground. "The shark will get onto him sure" said the shark will get onto him, sure," said the diver to the excited spectators. "He's only got to sweep around the end of the pier to head him off as he comes in on the other side." The situation was now thrilling. The swimmer at last had got at the true situation. He knew there were sharks in the water and as he swam it was noted that he looked apprehensively at times from side to side to learn from which quarter he might expect the attack. face wore an expression of desperation.

A shriek went up from him as he drew near and saw the shark rolling around on the expression of the consistency of the consi the opposite side of the pier to that he was approaching. He swam for dear life the crowd encouraged him with its frantic cries and advice.

"It sees him! It sees him!" yelled the

Sure enough the monster turned about and pointed its nose toward the incoming swimmer. It was apparent that the young man could not reach the pier in time. The shark glided along rapidly and the swimmer, too, was making excellent time. The spectators could calculate that the converging lines on which the two were travel ing would meet within a few feet of the dock and there would doubtless be enacted a horrible scene. The diver, Taylor, seemed to take a sudden resolution when it became apparent that there was no escape for Kohler. He took off his hat, coat and shoes and borrowed a long sheath-hylfo from a sailor. He knife from a sailor. He then ran out to the extreme end of the pier, where the shark, it was seen, would pass close by on its course to its victim, who was now near that point. As it came nearer the crowd saw that it was a monster more than eight feet long and one of the shovel-nose

species.

Taylor is a large man and an expert Taylor is a large man and an expert swimmer. As the shark swept up and was rushing direct for Kohler, turning on its back at the same time, Taylor sprang from the pier with the sheath knife in his right hand. He jumped about eight feet before striking the water. He landed about one foot on the opposite side of the shark. The whole weight of Taylor's body was thrown on the knife, which he plunged as he touched the water into the same of he touched the water into the stomach of the shark. Instantly Taylor's arm, the water and shark were almost hidden in blood. The shark made a terrible plunge and rolled over on its stomach. The shark was at this moment within three feet of the young man, whom the crowd expec-ted to see caught. Then he turned and disappeared in deep water. Taylor swam shore without the knife.
"I left it sticking in the cuss," he said.—

New York Star.

Straightforward.

"What is the charge against this man?" asked the police judge as an old negro was

arraigned at the bar. "Drunkenness," replied a policeman. "Old man, you took more than one drink, didn't you?"

"Took fifty, sah."
"You were not drugged?"
"No, sah."

"Do you think that the officer had a right to arrest you?"

Yas, sah. "Are you a preacher?"
"No, sah."
"Did you ever steal a Shanghai roos-

"Many a one, sah." "You don't claim to be honest?"

"No, sah."
"You have sold your vote, haven't vou ?" "Yes, an' fur powerful little money."

"Yes, an 'I'r powerful dtte money.

"Are you going to get drunk again?"

"Yes, sah."

"This is a very remarkable man," said
the police judge. "Here, old fellow, is a
\$10 bill, such straightforwardness should

be rewarded." FIRST RELIEF, ULTIMATELY A CURE. These are the successive effects of one of

the most deservedly popular remedies in the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irregular condition of the bowels and liver, invigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and turbid into a pure, rapid and fertilizing stream. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas Street. Druggists, Dundas Street.

The Signs of Worms are well known but the remedy is not always so well de-termined. Worm Powders will destroy

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" Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation of the

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"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

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French is taught, free of charge

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, by practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, clevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and sonon, with refinement of manner.

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Terms to salithe difficulty of the times. For further particulars apply to the Superot, or any Priest of the Diocese.

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RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATINAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
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the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
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branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
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wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge,
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and Pairting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wicz, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada modey, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
Benevolent Society The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are selected. CA. SIPPI, President.

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,
Alblon Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. ALEX.
WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

Professional.

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