

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, April 24.—Parnell arrived at Kilmisham jail at seven o'clock this evening. He was much cheered at the depot, but avoided an ovation as far as possible.

London, April 24.—It is reported that Parnell, while in London, had a conference with the leading Home Rule members of Parliament.

The Home Rule members of the British Commons have passed a resolution thanking the Dominion Parliament for passing the resolution to present an address to the Queen praying for autonomy for Ireland.

London, April 24.—Dilke stated the correspondence relative to American suspects will be presented to Parliament this week.

The Government had no intention of introducing a bill to enable them to deal with alien suspects.

Forster, replying to Sexton, announced that the circular concerning Clifford Lloyd had been withdrawn.

Mr. Parnell arrived by the mail boat at Kingstown at 6 o'clock last evening. To avoid public notice on going to Dublin, he got into the mail carriage of the train.

About thirty persons were waiting at Westland Row, but Mr. Parnell eluded them, jumped into a cab and drove to Kilmisham, where he surrendered to his parole at ten minutes before 7 o'clock.

It is reported that John Dillon will be unconditionally released in a few days.

London, April 24.—In regard to the Costigan resolutions recently passed in the Dominion Parliament, the Irish Times says: "The action of the Dominion House of Commons is sure to cause a stir.

The incident shows the attention bestowed on Irish affairs in the colonies." The resolutions are regarded by Irish moderates as the most significant and influential pro-nominence ever made in any quarter for Home Rule.

Both wings of the Irish party are jubilant, and a graceful acknowledgment of the Canadian Parliament is on foot by the Irish members of the House of Commons.

At a meeting of Home Rule members of Parliament to-day a vote of thanks to the Canadian House of Commons for adopting a resolution in favor of an address to the Queen praying for autonomy for Ireland, was passed on motion of Mr. Dawson, member for Carlow.

It was resolved to send copies of the resolution to the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, and to Mr. Costigan, who introduced it.

Redmond, in moving the second reading of the Land Law of Ireland Act Amendment Bill, drafted by Healey and Parnell, said: "The Land Act of 1881, which I believe the necessity of an amendment to the Act was recognized by everybody. He said the Bill was a crushing answer to the accusation that the Irish party desired to deprive tenants of the benefits of the Land Act.

Gladstone said the Government could not support the second reading of the Bill. The Land Act might not be disturbed, but this opinion did not apply to the purchase and arrears clauses of it. The latter clause certainly fell far short of its object, and should be legislated upon early in this present session.

The Government would approach the question impartially, listening to questions of all qualified persons, and settling the question effectually. Gladstone praised the system for settling arrears sketched in the Irish Bill, and said he knew how many landlords thought settlement should be compulsory.

He considered relief should take the form of a gift and not of a loan. He saw in the Irish Bill the first gleam of hope on a dark subject, for although he was confident of the power of the empire, compulsion was completely alien to the spirit of the Constitution. He approved of the application of the Irish Church surplus fund for aiding tenants in arrears, but feared the fund was not large enough for that purpose.

Healey, O'Shea and McFarlane expressed satisfaction with Gladstone's statement.

Forster announced that the Land Commission would issue circulars stating it is ready to send a valuator to farms where the landlord and tenants agree to adopt his decision.

It is stated the Government is now considering Parnell's liberation.

London, April 27.—There is a strong belief among Home Rules that Parnell will soon be released.

Great Britain.

Gladstone, introducing the budget, referred to growing expenditure and sluggish revenue, and slowness of recovery of trade, especially as its action upon the revenue was concerned. The receipts from the beer duty had fallen short of the estimate £220,000. £1,400,000 increased expenditure was due to special charges on account of Indian and Transvaal wars.

The actual surplus revenue over expenditure the last year was £352,000.

London, April 28.—Dr. Lamson was hanged at nine o'clock this morning. He was calm and composed to the last. After a final interview with his wife, the prisoner wrote to a friend virtually admitting his guilt and attributing the crime to mental derangement. He subsequently wrote a definite confession that he poisoned Percy John, but denies being concerned in the death of Herbert John.

Russia.

Kieff, April 27.—The exodus of Jewish families ordered to quit Kieff has commenced. Six hundred sets of lodgings in the Hodelian quarter alone are now tenanted.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Hand-bills are circulated calling upon the Jews to join the nihilists.

Zululand.

Petermaritzburg, April 27.—A serious crisis in Zululand affairs has arisen. One thousand Zulus, including three brothers of Cetewayo, awaiting an audience with the Governor, protest against the authority of John Dunn. Great care is necessary to prevent terrible bloodshed.

United States.

Macon, Ga., April 24.—A fearful cyclone struck the lower edge of Bibb county on Saturday night, passing into Twiggs, Jones, and Wilkinson counties, ploughing a track 800 yards wide, and moving down fences, farm buildings, etc. Samuel Gore and Miss Lockhart were killed.

The conditions for release made by English authorities in the case of imprisoned Americans are precisely the same as those insisted on several occasions by the United States during the rebellion, when the British Government asked for the trial or release of English subjects imprisoned for incendiary conduct. In one case release was granted on condition that the Englishman would go out of America and remain out during the war, and furnish sureties that he would keep this agreement.

Washington, April 25.—Robinson in speaking of his resolutions in the House to-day, said he thought the United States was going careless about the honor of her flag, and argued strongly for the recall of Minister Lowell. He said that he also had it in his mind to introduce a Bill "for the relief of England, for the benefit of Ireland, and for the glory of the United States."

He characterized Gladstone as "the most deliberate fraud of the nineteenth century," and contrasted "the former glory of England under her Johns, Henrys and Georges, and her present shame under her Gladstones, Brights and Forsters."

"It was asked what should be done if England refused to comply with our demand, I say, 'fight,' continued Robinson. 'Washington said, 'independence or fight.' Madison said, 'Give up the right of search or fight, and I say, and this House and all true Americans say 'Fight!'

When I came here I found the American Eagle drugged and drowsy; her blood poisoned with political poison; her wings wet with the milderew of monarchy and her head filled with Lowell garbage. I roused her from her ignoble slumber; brushed the dew from her magnificent pinion; I gave her voice the music of freedom and sent her with her magnificent wing to fan the tempest and soar to the sun."

Cox (N. Y.), desired to rise to the height of the argument that Congress was to-day, in passing this resolution for the prompt trial or immediate release of American citizens, vindicating not Irish, not German, not native or naturalized citizens, but citizenship and Magna Charta, citizenship, and a fair trial by jury. It was not the policy of Congress to ask Lowell to beg Lord Granville in honeyed phrases to release our citizens, but to demand it in the name of fifty million people as the right of our citizens. Let the English Government, if it thrust these men out of prison, do it openly, recognizing the right of the United States to demand them. Let us put the resolution in those terse, old, tough Anglo-Saxon terms of the Magna Charta.

Robinson withdrew his resolution, and Cox's was adopted without division.

Canadian.

Newbridge, April 26.—Jacob Bender, while tail sawing at Gale's mill was caught by a slab and thrown across the saw, severing his head and one arm from the body, cutting his heart in two and causing instant death. Deceased leaves a wife and three small children.

Walkerton, April 25.—A farmer named John Latchford, about 60 years of age, living in the township of Carleton Place, miles from here, was found dead on the track of the G. W. R., near his own place, this afternoon. The train coming north at 5 o'clock ran over him, but he was not dead. It is supposed that he was killed by the mixed train coming north this forenoon.

Mr. Robert Christie, ex-M. P. for North Wentworth, jointly with Dr. O'Reilly, has been appointed Provincial Inspector of Prisons and Charities for Ontario.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Mr. S. R. Brown.

Dear Sir and Bro.,—We the undersigned, President and Recording Secretary of Canada Branch No. 13, Stratford, Ont., do hereby certify that Angus J. McIntyre was admitted into this Branch on January 13th, 1882, and died April 24th, 1882, that he held a C. M. B. A. Beneficiary Certificate, and had his Will entered on the "Will-Book" of our Branch; was at the time of his death in good standing in the Association, and entitled to all its Benefits.

D. J. O'CONNOR, President, R. A. PURCELL, Rec. Secretary.

This is to certify that the late Angus J. McIntyre died at Stratford on the 24th day of April, 1882, from Pelvic abscess, resulting from acute peritonitis.

F. R. SHAYERS, M. D., Stratford, Ont.

We are very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Angus J. McIntyre, of Branch No. 13, Stratford, Ont. Mr. McIntyre, was a charter member and one of the Trustees of our Branch; a good member of our Association, and highly respected by all who knew him. He joined the Association on 13th January, 1882, and died 24th April, 1882. During his illness of five weeks, two members of Stratford Branch attended him each night. On Wednesday last at 10 a. m. a Requiem High Mass was offered for our deceased brother; the entire Branch assisted, and marched in procession at the funeral. At a special meeting of the Branch the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Dr. Hanavan, seconded by T. J. Douglas,

That whereas Stratford Branch No. 13, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has, by the death of Brother Angus J. McIntyre, lost an efficient Officer and an excellent and zealous member; highly respected and beloved by an extensive circle of friends; therefore we desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with his friends and relatives, and especially with his afflicted brothers and sisters in their sad bereavement.

Moved by Chas. Stock, seconded by Edward Walsh, that the charter and emblems of the hall of this Branch be draped in mourning for one month as a testimony of respect for the memory of our late Brother Angus J. McIntyre.

Moved by R. A. Purcell, seconded by Edward Fitzgerald, that copies of the above resolutions be placed on the minutes of this Branch, and that a copy be sent to the family of deceased and also for publication to the official organ of the Association in Ontario, the "Catholic Record."

Those members who have lately written to me regarding the work I am doing in the interests of the C. M. B. A. Association, will please accept my sincere thanks for their kind expressions. I am certainly doing what I can, with the time at my disposal, to extend the benefits of this noble society, and make its objects and workings known to our Catholic people in Canada; but I consider I can only do my duty, and what I hope my successor in office will continue. The members of your Grand Council are working in harmony, and so long as this is the case, and our Council select an energetic President and competent Recorder, our Association must continue to increase in membership and usefulness. Of course our labor would be in vain without the co-operation of our Bishops and Priests, but we are pleased to be able to state we have this ungrudgingly. Our Grand Council in Canada started when we had but six Branches; we have now sixteen, and three or four more in way.

At Parkhill on the 16th of April a Mission was commenced at the invitation of the pastor of the place by Rev. Fathers Damen and Leyson.

The good people of this parish and of the surrounding parishes thronged to the sermons and exhortations of the Rev. Fathers and the result proves how efficacious the words of God were; for in the old mission there was not one young or old who did not come to their duty and who did not testify by their contrition the impression made upon them by the eloquent preachers. The grace of God was certainly poured forth without stint on the people of the parish, and they corresponded thereto as became the children of God, and of our holy mother the Church.

Every morning during the Mission there was Mass at every hour from five to nine, and at every Mass the railings were crowded with devout communicants, so that the good pastor of the place and his talented assistants must have their hearts delighted by the devotion and good works shown by the people during the course of the Mission.

During the Mission, and particularly at the benediction, the choir of the church, under the leadership of Miss McGregory, raised the souls of the congregation into ecstasy.

Miss Nolan, of Brantford, Miss Dertinger, of LaSalette, and Miss Hughton, of St. Thomas, have laid the people of this parish under obligations which they shall never forget for the beauty of their singing in the choir.

It is the universal opinion, without exaggeration or flattery, that a singer so accomplished as Miss Nolan has never been heard in Parkhill.

Father Lamont of Irlitown was present during the whole Mission and gave twice a day powerful discourses in Gaelic.

On Tuesday morning, in presence of all the parish, Father Damen raised a cross, the symbol of our Redemption, as a lasting memorial of the blessings conferred by God on the people during the Mission. On Tuesday night, April 25th, the Mission was concluded by a solemn profession of faith by the people and the renewal of their baptismal vows, after which Father Damen bestowed the benediction of his Holiness the Pope on all those who had devoutly assisted at the religious exercises of the Mission. The Jesuit Fathers who gave the Mission may reckon on the deep gratitude of the people of this parish, and their names shall be dear and household words here during the lives at least of the present generation.

Parkhill, April 26th, 1882.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER DOES FOR NOTHING.

The following article should be read and pondered over by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it:

The result of my observation enables me to state as a fact that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the American States who invest an equal amount of labour, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and dead-headed, to puff and defend more people without any fear or hope of reward than any other class.

They credit wider and longer; get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, and are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gaw-gaw, yet everybody avails himself of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professions and callings have reputations and fortunes been made and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited pen of the editor! How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffing into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of "the letter that moves the world?" In short, what branch of industry or activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has benefited more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of appetite and dissipation are thronged with eager adulators, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vendred are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting-room of the newspaper is jehing, cheapening trade of orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

Total Abstinence.

As an example of what can be accomplished in the direction of Temperance when sensibly and reasonably managed, and its beneficial results, it may be mentioned that the population of this County of Victoria is 32,000, of this number 6,000 are members of the Catholic Church, forming the parishes of Lindsay, Carleton, and Fenelon Falls. The official list of convictions for the quarter ending 1st of March, contains the names of twenty-four offenders, not one of whom is a Catholic. This happy condition of affairs may be attributed mainly to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Stafford, who by personal example and calm dispassionate argument, has induced his parishioners to form strict habits of temperance. To enforce sobriety by Act of Parliament is an impossibility, it would be the tyrannical act of a majority to which the minority would not submit. Spasmodic craving about Prohibition, by advocates who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and by people who are total abstainers during a snap, when the spasm is over, revert to the old "Tonic," "purely vegetable," is next to useless. The course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, that of a reasonable and persistent moral suasion, is the proper one, and were it more generally adopted by our pastors, the results would be incalculably beneficial.

—Bobayson Independent.

CHILBLAINS.

These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Haggard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic remedy, which, as

an external application and as an internal remedy, has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All druggists sell it.

MISSION AT PARKHILL.

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Parkhill, April 26th, 1882.

LOCAL NEWS.

The G. W. R. passenger station is to be illuminated by the electric light.

Hugh MacMahon Esq., Q. C., has returned to Winnipeg.

A little girl six year of age, daughter of Mrs. Skelly, of Westminister, was burned so badly on Wednesday last while playing with matches that she only lingered until the following evening.

A man named John Harper was seriously hurt by the roof of Fitzgerald and Scandrett's building falling, while undergoing repairs. It is thought he will recover.

A lady named Mrs. Fein, of Mount Morris, Mich., visiting in this city, let her baby fall on Bidout street on Thursday last, fracturing its skull.

LINKED FOR LIFE.

Fashionable Wedding at the Church of the Holy Angels.

The announcement of some days ago, that a wedding would take place in the above church this morning, caused a flutter of excitement among a large number of the citizens, and at ten o'clock that place of worship was comfortably filled, the majority of those present being young (marriageable) ladies. The contracting parties were Mr. John Cunningham, merchant, Pembroke, Ont., and Miss Nora Flannery of St. Thomas. The marriage ceremony was performed by his Lordship Bishop Walsh of London, assisted by Revs. W. Flannery, J. P. Molloy of Maidstone, and N. Gahan. High Mass was sung by Rev. W. Flannery, the parish priest and cousin to the bride. The bride was dressed in bronze satin, trimmed with moire, and bonnet of white, trimmed with shaded ribbon, pink feathers and pearls; sun-flowers at her waist. The bridesmaids, Miss B. Reidy, of Simcoe, wore ecru brocade, trimmed with Turkish silk, same shade, white bonnet and feathers; Miss Nora Flannery, of Rochester, ecru nun's veiling, straw bonnet with tinted feathers. The groomsmen, Mr. Thomas Flannery, of the Daily Union and Advertiser, Rochester, the conventional black. The procession entered the church from the parish priest's residence, the bride leaning on the arm of Father Flannery, followed by the bridesmaids, with the groom and groomsmen in the rear—Miss Hughton playing an appropriate air on the organ. At the conclusion of the service the wedding party entered Father Flannery's residence where a sumptuous breakfast was partaken of. The presents were numerous and of a costly description. The happy couple will leave to-day for Montreal.—St. Thomas Journal, April 27.

NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

We have received a copy of this really excellent work, published by W. F. Studds, Philadelphia. It is designed, not only for those who desire to become professional pianists, but also for those who wish to become accomplished amateurs, while for those who are compelled to become self-taught players, it will be found the most valuable aid ever published. We would call attention, briefly, to the following points:

1. It teaches the first principles of music, partly by means of musical writing lessons, to be filled out by the pupil, affording a much clearer and easier way of overcoming first difficulties, than other works of the kind contain.

2. The exercises are more carefully graded, introducing the pupil to but one new feature at a time, while in each case the necessary explanations, which are usually left for the teacher to give orally, are, as far as possible, written in detail.

3. The art of fingering, touch, accent, etc., is more fully treated than in average works.

4. It contains full and complete instructions in Harmony and Thorough-bass, subjects all-important, and yet scarcely hinted at in other Piano-forte Methods.

5. It instructs the student in the principles of vocal accompaniment, including playing from a vocal score, thereby preparing him to be an efficient church organist, when necessary; this, too, is peculiar to this work.

6. It is the only piano school which treats, at any length, on the proper use of the "pedal," and much abused, "loud pedal." On this subject alone, the work is of priceless value to the student.

7. We find among its contents, the subject of musical form, phrasing, etc. made plain and interesting to the pupil.

8. Aside from more than the usual amount of so-called technical matter, there is interspersed a valuable repertoire of piano music, selected from the works of Schubert, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Bach, Beethoven, Rubinstein, Morzkowski and others, with explanatory notes concerning the peculiarities and proper performance of each.

9. and last, but not least, is included a dictionary of music, with proper pronunciation of names and musical terms, with biographies of prominent ancient and modern musicians and composers.

That the "National School" opens to the student the shortest and best possible road to proficiency, is beyond a doubt, especially when we consider the well-known ability and recognized talent of the editor, as evinced in former works. And after a glance at the foregoing, it is almost superfluous to say that this book contains more than double the amount of musical information found in any other work of the kind.

Price, handsomely bound in half cloth, \$3.25.

Address, W. F. STUDDS, Author, 710 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nothing More for the Heathen that Day.

She was a real sweet-looking lady with a sealskin saque and a big plush hat and she stood on the steps of an up-town residence, having just pulled the bell. "I called to see," said she to the lady of the house, who was very red in the face from frying doughnuts over the kitchen fire, "if you wished to give anything to the heathen to-day."

"No, I don't want to give anything to the heathen to-day. I just gave the woman next door a piece of my mind about her

scowlage of a boy that broke down my plans. That's all I can afford for the heathen just now."

\$30.00 Worth of New and Popular Music for \$1.00.

Thomas Brothers' Musical Journal for March is undoubtedly the finest and best journal of its kind published. The reading matter is varied and original, being news from all parts of the world. The Journal will have a new feature this year in being beautifully illustrated and printed on fine heavy colored paper. Each number will have in over Two Dollars worth of Sheet Music, printed on our best plates, and as you receive one number each month, at the end of each year you have for binding one of the finest collections of vocal and instrumental music imaginable. Don't fail to subscribe for the Journal at once. Price per year, One Dollar; or with a thirty-five cent postage or express on the Chromo. Sample copy of the Journal, 10c. We want an agent in every village and city in the United States and Canada to take subscriptions for the Journal. Address

JAS. H. THOMAS, Successor to Thomas Brothers, Catskill, N. Y., U. S. A.

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We will send a Beautiful Silver-plated Sewing Machine, with 1000 Stitches, 1500 Stitches, 2000 Stitches, 3000 Stitches, 4000 Stitches, 5000 Stitches, 6000 Stitches, 7000 Stitches, 8000 Stitches, 9000 Stitches, 10000 Stitches, 11000 Stitches, 12000 Stitches, 13000 Stitches, 14000 Stitches, 15000 Stitches, 16000 Stitches, 17000 Stitches, 18000 Stitches, 19000 Stitches, 20000 Stitches, 21000 Stitches, 22000 Stitches, 23000 Stitches, 24000 Stitches, 25000 Stitches, 26000 Stitches, 27000 Stitches, 28000 Stitches, 29000 Stitches, 30000 Stitches, 31000 Stitches, 32000 Stitches, 33000 Stitches, 34000 Stitches, 35000 Stitches, 36000 Stitches, 37000 Stitches, 38000 Stitches, 39000 Stitches, 40000 Stitches, 41000 Stitches, 42000 Stitches, 43000 Stitches, 44000 Stitches, 45000 Stitches, 46000 Stitches, 47000 Stitches, 48000 Stitches, 49000 Stitches, 50000 Stitches, 51000 Stitches, 52000 Stitches, 53000 Stitches, 54000 Stitches, 55000 Stitches, 56000 Stitches, 57000 Stitches, 58000 Stitches, 59000 Stitches, 60000 Stitches, 61000 Stitches, 62000 Stitches, 63000 Stitches, 64000 Stitches, 65000 Stitches, 66000 Stitches, 67000 Stitches, 68000 Stitches, 69000 Stitches, 70000 Stitches, 71000 Stitches, 72000 Stitches, 73000 Stitches, 74000 Stitches, 75000 Stitches, 76000 Stitches, 77000 Stitches, 78000 Stitches, 79000 Stitches, 80000 Stitches, 81000 Stitches, 82000 Stitches, 83000 Stitches, 84000 Stitches, 85000 Stitches, 86000 Stitches, 87000 Stitches, 88000 Stitches, 89000 Stitches, 90000 Stitches, 91000 Stitches, 92000 Stitches, 93000 Stitches, 94000 Stitches, 95000 Stitches, 96000 Stitches, 97000 Stitches, 98000 Stitches, 99000 Stitches, 100000 Stitches.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

FOR THE Public Institutions of Ontario, 1882

The Treasurer of the Province of Ontario will receive tenders addressed to him, at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and endorsed "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY, 1882,

for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions named, on or before the 1st July, 1882 (except at the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Institution for the Blind, where delivery is not to be commenced until August 1st).

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto. Hard coal, 500 tons large egg size, and 175 tons stove size. Soft coal, 400 tons.

Central Prison, Toronto. Hard coal, 400 tons small egg size, 25 tons chestnut size, and 25 tons stove size.

Reformatory for Females, Toronto. Hard coal, 100 tons stove size. Soft coal, 500 tons.

Asylum for the Insane, London. Hard coal, 200 tons large egg size, and 60 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1250 tons, for steam purposes, and 150 tons for grades.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston. Hard coal, 800 tons large egg size and 10 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 800 tons.

As