ONTARIO

LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

Paid-up Capital, - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - 226,000

TO PARTIES ABOUT TO

This Company are again re-

celving large amounts of Eng-

lish Capital for investment, on

Moderate Rates of Interest.

Savings Bank Branch.

Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE:—CORNER OF DUNDAS ST. AND MARKET LANE.

TENDERS FOR COAL

FOR THE Public Institutions of Ontario, 1883.

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

TUESDAY, 15th MAY, 1883,

for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions named (except as regards the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, where delivery is to be effected at the Midland Rallway Station), on or before 1st July, 1833, viz.:—

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

Hard coal-900 tons large egg size, 175 tons tove size. Soft coal-400 tons.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO,
Hard coal—26 tons chestnut size, 74 tons
tove size. Soft coal—500 tons.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.

Hard coal—loo tons stove size. Soft coal—

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal-220 tons egg size. 70 tons chest-nut size. Soft coal-1,650 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

Hard coal-250 tons small egg. Soft coal

-1,400 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.]

Hard coal—83 tons stove size, 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—1,125 tons for steam purposes, and 75 tons for grates. N.B.—200 tons
of the steam coal to be delivered at the
pumping house.

ASYLUM for IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

ASYLUM for IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

Hard coal—85 tons stove size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE.

Hard coal—65 tons large egg size, 25 tons
stove size. Soft coal—650 tons.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

Hard coal—450 tons egg size, 150 tons stove
size, 10 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—10 tons
for grates.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Hard coal—300 tons large egg size, 25 tons stove size. Soft coal—125 tons for steam, 20 tons for grates.

S. C. WOOD. Treasurer of Ontario.

WM. F. BULLEN.

Manager.

#### LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, April 28.—The proceedings at Philadelphia have occasioned general sur-prise, and have greatly disappointed the numerous Tories who have of late advonumerous Tories who have of late advo-cated the several methods of repression in Ireland. The meaning of the Philadel-phia convention is that agitation on con-stitutional grounds is to be maintained with all possible vigor, and with a leavy support from the Irish in America, who, together with the leaders of the party here, ignore dynamite altogether, and even refuse to discuss it as an issue hav-ing any relevance to the affairs of Ireing any relevance to the affairs of Ire-land. Nothing could have pleased the Tory element better than that the convention should have fallen into the hands of such men as Rossa, and have ended in a series of resolutions pledging the united efforts of 9,000,000 of American Irish to the annihilation of England. It would have justified their policy and have demonstrated anew the imbecility of all liberal legislation. As it is, Mr. Parnell's vention should have fallen into the hands telegram is conceived here to have accom-plished almost as much as he could have effected had he been present, and while THE LANDLORD CLASS

and its sympathizers are greatly disappointed at what has been done, and look forward with dismay to the prospect of a prolonged and effective agitation, the public at large is reassured, and learns with relief that the dynamite element in Irish affairs can readily be dealt with by the police. The practical putting aside of the faction of force, and the contempt, if the telegrams have rightly described affairs at Philadelphic, with which the manifestations of the dynamite party were received, will serve to strengthen the Irish party here at once. In the present temper of English Liberals it may be said to have rehabilitated, and the effect of it will be at once apparent. The Times is thoroughly disheartened by the result at Philadelphia. From a certain noisiness and turbulence of demeanor, of which it had accounts it haved for the next ten per content to the process and turbulence of demeanor, of which it had accounts it haved for the next ten per content to the percent of the process and turbulence of the percent of the process and turbulence of the percent of the perc and turbulence of demeanor, of which it had accounts, it hoped for the very worst. To day it only permits itself the following comment, which is, however, fully significant of its feeling:
THE LONDON TIMES RANTS.

"It is a significant fact, the connection of which with the recent trials and revelations in Dublin is something more than fortuitous, that what is called the extreme Irish party in America—the party of Rossa and dynamite—has determined to keep itself in the background at the Irish convention now in session at Philadelphia.

We do not suppose, for a moment, that
Rossa and his followers are really preparing to assume a virtue which they
cartinity do not sesses a virtue which they certainly do not possess, but they know when to take such a hint as Mr. Parnell has given them in his telegram addressed to the convention, and they are not wholly impervious to the influence of healthy public opinion in the United States. That the dynamite faction in America will continue to plot crime in England and Ireland is only what is to be expected, but it is becoming daily more evident that the law in England and Ireland is covering its power to detect and punish crime, and so long as that is the case we must be content to leave its transatlantic authors and abettors to the enjoyment of such immunity as America es to afford them."

The Nationalist party in Ireland does not propose to concern itself with pub-lic opinion in England on the subject of dynamite, or to be deterred from action by English exasperation or hostility, and it will, in consequence, start a fresh agitation of the most determined character. During the Whitsuntide recess meetings are to be held in every part of the country, and are to be presided over by the Irish members of Parliament. The United Ireland publishes an article on the subject, calling all Nationalists to the front. The dangers, it says, that beset active public life in Ireland are great, but they are trivial when compared with It is not because men here and there hav BRANDED AS CONVICTS FOR SPEAKING THEIR

MINDS that public opinion shoull efface itself. Anything is better than shameful and obsequious silence while starvation, forced expatriation, and iron-fisted despotism are playing havoc with the destinies of the

INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL-WHAT HE THINKS OF THE CONVENTION. LONDON, April 28.—Mr. Parnell was interviewed to-day by the correspondent of the Globe, who is also a personal friend, as to the possible results of the Philadelphia convention and its effect on the condition of the condition of Ireland. He spoke reluctantly and cautiously, and would probably have preferred to say nothing at all. He expressed a positive regret at having been unable to go to America, and tacitly admitted that prudential reasons had much to do with preventing him from sailing on April 9, as he had intended, although the April 3, as he had intended, actuage the sudden change in the character of the par-liamentary work at that time, and the fact that O'Connor Power would resign as the Irish whip, were quite sufficient rea-sons for abandoning the American trip. The prudential reasons grew out of the explosives bill, as already stated in these dispatches, and the Irish leader had up to last night feared that the convertion might still take some action which could be construct into something like sympathy with the dynamite policy, which personally he strongly condemns. He said that it was, as yet, too early for him or any one to criticise the proceedings in Philadelphia or the results of the convention, as the latter had been but imperfectly reported by cable in the English press. He had no hesitation in saying that he was greatly pleased at the fact that

SO LARGE A BODY OF IRISHMEN, so great a number of men, who had sufso great a number of men, who had suffered themselves, or the representatives of others who had suffered long under every possible provocation which could excite the feelings of patriotism, should have easily concluded the largest convention of the present age with moderation and good political sense. Mr. Parnell, at this point in the interview, almost forgot his apparent determination to be reticent, and, before he checked himself, spoke with much warmth as follows: "We have nothing to expect from the present Parliafor the Irish interest, even against such legislation as humarity demands. We seem to be alone in Parliament. We are alone. We are foreigners. The very principles which the ministry not long ago urged Parliament to apply in legislation for Ireland are at present set aside, as if the Irish people were by themselves, a humanity for the government of whom experience proves nothing, and for whom a new political philosophy must be discovered. And yet the Irish people practically ask for nothing but the application to them upon their own soil of the principle that taxation and representation ought to go together. They believe that they know best what is good for themselves, and naturally feel, and will forever feel, an unconquerable spirit of resistance to the form of government that for the Irish interest, even against such MAKES COLONISTS OF THEM IN THEIR

MAKES COLONISTS OF THEM IN THEIR NATIVE LAND.

The desire for self-government among the Iri-h has never for one instant been quieted, and among them, more than among any other people, has been demonstrated to be absolutely unconquerable. For England to ignore this desire is political folly. To attempt to govern the Irish without concession to this desire, is political crime; but the folly and blunder goes on. Ireland has suffered beyond political growth has been dwarfed."

"Mr. Parnell," the correspondent asked,

political growth has been dwarfed."

"Mr. Parnell," the correspondent asked,
"why do you state that you have nothing
to hope for from this Parliament?"

"Because," replied the Irish leader,
"there can be nothing hoped for from a
body which, at every vote, rises with an
overwhelming majority against every
measure presented for the Irish people,
except that of immigration."

"How do the majority seem to desire to
apply that principle?" suggested, rather
than asked, the correspondent.

"They seem to desire to apply it rigorously, both as a parliamentary reply to
every statement of Irish grievances and as
a measure in practice by which to rid
themselves of every Irish trouble. If we
point out that the people in Ireland are

point out that the people in Ireland are discontented, the majority reply that the discontent is not political, but material. If it be said that the Irish people would make the people would If it be said that the Irish people would make themselves soon materially prosperous if let alone to manage their own affairs, it is retorted that the country is too densely peopled to allow of a fair division of prosperity. If it be pointed out that there is immeasurably more good desirable land in Ireland than is needed for the comfort of twice the present way. for the comfort of twice the present population, and that the government should make equitable distribution, it is answered that that would be communism. We are told that statistics show that the rates of prosperity in those districts where there is not a sort of continental famine is actually proportionate to the loss of population in those districts by emigration, and that the misery in the famine districts is exactly proportionate to the love the people have for their native land and to the members that cannot or will not leave it. That is, the only cure for the ills of Ireland is emigration. The ministry practically says to the Irish people: 'The only way her majesty's government knows how to make her Irish subjects prosperous is to assist

LEAVE THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND BECOME That such a thing as this was absolutely true in the year 1883 of the Christian religion and in a Christian nation, will be he most difficult subject for explanation the future historian. That the governo the future historian. I nat the govern-nent which has no other political philoso-bly than this to apply for the relief of he discontent and distress in one of the nost fertile and naturally endowed porons of the empire has an overwhel majority of supporters in its Legislature is a shame upon the time. We have noth-ing to hope for until there is a complete change in such a government and such a

them to

ninistry.
Parnell at this point begged to be exstates, held the convention at Philadelphia and conducted it as they did, must prove two things to the British mind —first, that Irishmen can conduct unsurpassed assemblies; second, that the Irish people, although willing enough to renounce allegiance to the British government, will never become aliens to Ireland."

Chicago, May 5.—The meeting at Central Music Hall this evening, called to ratify the action of the Philadelphia convention in the formation of the Irish National League of America, was very largely attended. The Ancient Order of Hibernians was represented by several of Hibernians was represented by several bodies, members appearing in full regalia, and two companies of Irish soldiery were present in full uniform and bearing arms. On the platform were members of the State judiciary, Mayor of the city and other distinguished gentlemen, in addition to the new President of the League. Judge Moran presided, and delivered an Judge Moran presided, and delivered an address, as did also Alexander Sullivan, President of the National League, Congressman G. R. Davis and Mayor Harrison. The proceedings closed at midnight by the audisnee rising and joining in the chorus "God Save Ireland," and three cheers for the National League.

New York May 6. The coulty elected.

New York, May 6.—The newly elected Council of the Irish National League of America has made arrangements with Thos. Brennan, late Secretary of the Irish National Land League, of Ireland, and the Honorary Secretary of the National League which succeeded it, to organize pranches of the new league in the United States. For this purpose he will deliver a series of lectures in the principal cities and towns of the States, beginning in this

The opinions and criticisms of others deserve our respectful consideration. They come to us as part of the materials which go to make up our conduct and our life, and they should form at least one factor in every decision. At the same time, it is never to be forgotten that these opinions come to us not as an authority to be obeyed, but as subject matter for our examination and judgment. We are to treat them with neither defiance nor submis-sion; we should neither dismiss them as worthless, nor yield to them as infallible

### C. M. B. A. NOTES

Esteemed C. M. B. A. Column:

The C. M. B. A. requires that its members should be practical Catholics. That is, they must practice their religion according to the spirit of the Church, and the dictates of their own consciences. Among the various practical duties of members, there is none more useful, profitable, or really practical than to subscribe for, and introduce into the family circle a good Catholic newspaper. It should be a pleasure and a duty on the part of members of the C. M. B. A. to work zealously to introduce Catholic newspapers and good Catholic literature into the family circle of all Catholic families, and par icularly of members of the C. M. B. A. No Catholic deserves to be classified as a practical Catholic unless he is a subscriber to a Catholic convenience. deserves to be classified as a practical Catholic unless he is a subscriber to a Catholic newspaper, particularly so, if while neglecting the important duty of providing good moral reading for the family, he tolerates the poisonous and trashy Weeklies which in so many instances displace Catholic newspapers in the homes of persons who would resent the accusation of not being practical Catholics. Here is a matter that members of the C. M. B. A. could do much by a little concerted action to remedy. It is necessary to mould Catholic opinion in favor of this movement. Let the best method of increasing the circulation of Catholic newspapers and literature be discussed at Branch meeting.

Fraternally,
BRANCH NO. 3, AMHERSTBURG.

BRANCH No. 3, AMHERSTBURG Branch No. 3, Amherstburg.

Much inquiry has lately been made respecting the delay in forwarding to applicants, their Beneficiary Certificates. The cause of the delay was, that according to a late regulation of the Supreme Council those certificates are made out in full by the Supreme Recorder; heretofore they were supplied to branches signed in blank by the Supreme President and Supreme Recorder. The Grand Councils of New York and Pennsylvania having issued Beneficiary Certificates without having the signatures of the above named Suthe signatures of the above named Su-preme officers, said certificates were illegal, and the Supreme Recorder, thence, had probably over four thousand extra certificates to prepare. The certificates are now nearly all ready, and hereafter there will be no such delay. Beneficiary Certificates will be issued as quickly as possible after application has been made. OBJECTIONS TO CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSUR-

The gravest objections we have heard made to the co-operative life insurance societies is that the last men are likely to bear a very great burden of assessments, and that, in the event of an epidemic, they would surely be wrecked, as they have

little or no reserve capital.

I do not consider these objections hard to meet; it is the shiftlessness, the improvidence, the carelessness, and the superstitions dread of some property. ous dread of some men, of any form of life insurance, that we have the most diffi-

culty to overcome.

Many honest men bring misery and trouble on their families by giving way to the silly fear that the taking out of a life insurance policy, or joining an Association having life insurance as its object, or the making of a will means sudden death. the making of a will, means sudden death!

It almost useless to argue against this
superstition—"convinced against its will,
its of the same opinion still."

For a man with a family there is no

For a man with a family there is no investment better than a policy in a reliable life insurance company, if it can be afforded, and the premiums kept paid. It was chiefly for the purpose of furnishing our Catholic people with cheap, and at the same time perfectly reliable, life insurance, that the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was established. It is without being a secret seciety, to our is, without being a secret society, to our people, what the Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. Workmen, Oddfellows, Foresters and such societies are to Protestants. The Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-

tion offers the best practical advantages to the danger of stifling public speech altogether. It does not propose that the government should do its depopulation and terror striking in undisturbed serenity.

The answer to the first objection is that the C. M. B. A. was established to last, and as its advantages become known, it must increase in numbers. It is sanctioned by the Church, is a practical business society with a very concrete object, and if Catho-lies do not fail to see the necessity of pro-viding for their families, it will continue in the future, as it has since its organiza-tion, to spread rapidly; and every mem-ber added to its roll makes the burden lighter, provided the proper examination of the physical condition of the applicant be made, and this at present is as sufficibe made, and this at present is as suffici-ently thorough as the Medical Examina tion of applicants to regular Life Insur-ance Companies. It is the intention, too, of the C. M. B. A. to begin to make pro-vision for a reserve fund. As to the pro-bability of an epidemic, that is one of the risks which men must take. Their duty is to do their part, so far as human fore-sight may direct them.

SAM. R. BROWN, Sec. G. Council.

### A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY AND THE POPE.

We will send free by mail a sample set of our large German, Fernch and American Cheron Cards, on tinted and gold grounds, with a price list of over 200 different designs, on receipt of a stamp for postage. We will also send free by mail as samples, ten of our beautiful Chromos, on receipt of ten cents to pay for packing and postage; also enclose a confidential price list of our large oil Chromos, Agents wanted. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 46 Summer Street., Boston, Mass. The American young lady in Rome is usually somewhat of an incongruity, especially if she be a Protestant. But on A GENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest selling Pictor ial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 88 per cent.
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Ph'la., Pa. this very account an interest attaches to the impression made on her by the sights \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfifere. Address H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Me. of the city, and especially by the sight of the city—the august occupant of the Vatican. The letter of such a young lady, written to her sister at home, is published in the Italian Times. She writes: "I own I was not a little nervous in JENNER'S The relations of the human hair to personal comeliness, and to health, render the laws which govern its growth and decay a study of practical importance. It has been our aim to discover and combine in one preparation the choice ingredients requisite to restore the youthful appearance of the hair, and render it strong, vigorous and abundant. This object has been accomplished in the production of Jenner's Hair Restorer, which

"I own I was not a little nervous in spirit, when I commenced to make hasty preparations. All black is en regle, you know. Mamma calmly took out some splendid old chantilly lace and began to drape herself, until she looked like a big black she look talking meanwhile of the black shadow, talking meanwhile of the last Pope, Pius the Ninth, whom she had known very well, and who had been kind to us. Of course, she did all this to reassure me, for I was as badly frightened as if I were going to be married. Arrived at the Vatican, we went up many long flights of stairs, passed through great marble rooms, simply furnished: came upon the Swiss Guard, in full uniform, exhibited our card of admission, and at last were seated in the first of a series of antechammuch warmth as follows: "We have nothing to expect from the present Parliament; absolutely nothing. It is resolutely set in advance against every proposition worthless, nor yield to them as intallible. The Angelus.

The Angelus.

The tears of true repentance are the ment; absolutely nothing. It is resolutely set in advance against every proposition invigorates the languishing soul.

Tour card of admission, and at last were seated in the first of a series of antechambers, every one of which looked alike—red walls and green carpets. Sitting close to one another were rows of people from

every part of the world, very silent and also very expectant, most of whom were laden with crucifixes and rosaries. After what seemed to me to be an interminable time, a man, who resembled a king's chamberlain, came and announced that we would enter next; we immediately rose, and I felt, like Bob Acres, all ny courage going out at my fingers' ends. But the moment we saw that tranquil and bowed figure, with the pale and wrapt face, the luminous eyes, that glory of a noble old age from which all the dross of life had been discarded long ago, the foolish fear was gone, and we approached the ish fear was gone, and we approached the dais upon which he sat with as much con-

data upon which he sat with as much con-fidence and ease as if we were meeting a beloved relative. Monsignor M. pre-sented us to his Holiness as American Protestants; he received us as such, inquiring about America with a grave interest, and speaking most kindly of the absent papa and sister, and calling blessings upon us both, keeping his hands upon my head all the time. He ended by his especial blessing to me, even calling me by name as though I belonged to his own flock, though he had said to another young girl, 'If you are a Protestant, be a good one,'"

## OBITUARY.

Thomas Keenau. For some months death has been unusu For some months death has been unusually active amongst our oldest residents and settlers. On Sunday evening last after a long illness Thomas Keenan, one of our most prominent citizens, passed away, in his 71st year. Mr. Keenan was born in Killians, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, on the 11th July, 1812, and when a young man came to this country with his father and settled first in Adjala, Simcoe Co. The village there was named Keenansville, after them. Mr. Keenan came to Lindsay over forty years ago, and has been resident here ever since. He saw Lindsay grow from an insignificant hamlet to one of the finest towns in the province; and of the finest towns in the province; and to that progress and prosperity he himself contributed no small share. He carried on contributed no small share. He carried on for many years a large general store, and was successful and prosperous in business. For many years his store was on the corner just north of The Post block, in a large frame building. He was for some time in partnership with Mr. James Lenihan. After the "great fire" Mr. Keenan set to work with characteristic energy and enterprise and built the fine brick blocks on either side of Kent st., and facing that thoroughfare—blocks that for many years either side of Kent st., and facing that thoroughfare—blocks that for many years were not equalled by any outside of the cities. They added very materially to the fine appearance of the street; and one of Mr. Keenan's last acts was to arrange and Mr. Keenan's last acts was to arrange and superintend, a few months ago, improvements, in the way of plate glass windows, that brought them up to the latest modern styles. Mr. Keenan was remarkable for his activity, public sprit and energy all his life, and especially in his later years until a few months ago when his health failed, and the inroads of time became apparent. He was one of the first magisparent. He was one of the first magis trates of the county, and gave great care to the discharge of his magisterial duties. He was an imbitious man in his business plans; and generous, hearty and wholesouled in his ideas and deeds. He was several times elected mayor of the town, but of late left the management of public affairs to others, though he never ceased to evince a warm concern in all matters of local or general interest. He was a strict, uncompremising teetotaler, and was a firm and zealous supporter of the late Father Stafford in his temperance and educational work here. He appreciated the advances of the stafford in the stafford in his temperance and educational work here.

the advantages of a good education and devoted much time and means to get for THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF his children a thorough mental equip-ment. The convents, colleges and places of higher education will miss his generous hand and never-failing interest. He was thrice married; the last time to Miss B. Macaulay, member of a well known family, who survives him. He was the father of With 39,719 Policies in Force. twenty-one children, of whom eighteen friend, an active, useful citizen, a devoted parent and husband. His death is a pub-

lic loss, and to the members of his own family a loss that will ensure for them the deep and respectful sympathy of all. In politics Mr. Keenan was an ardent liberal, an active man in his day, and a very warm personal and political admirer of Mr. Blake. Mr. Keenan died fortified by all D. C. McDONALD, REMOVAL. the consolations of the Catholic church. The funeral on Wednesday afternoon

was largely attended. The flags were put at half mast, and with suitable recog-

nition of the worth of the departed citi-

zen the mayor requested the closing up of the stores during the time of the funeral,

a request that was very generally conplied with.—Lindsay Post, May 4.

FREE! CARDS & CHROMOS

Hair Restorer.

Restores Grey Hair to its Original

Color, prevents Baldness, preserves the

Hair and promotes its Growth, cures

Dandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp,

and is at the same time a superior dressing It is free from uncleanly, dangerous, or in-jurious substances, and its use is always safe and beneficial. It will produce hair on any head where the hair bubbs are not dead.

PRICE, 50 CENTS. -

Sole Agents for Canada. Bren'ford, On'.

JAMES MEDILL & CO.,

Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, has removed to the large and specially fitted up offices at No. 42 Barclay Street The increasing demands of business required this change.
With extended facilities and experience thi

With extended faculties and experience this Agency is better prepared than ever to fill, promptly and salisfactorily, all orders for any kind of goods, and to look after any business of personal matters entrusted to it.

Whatever you wish to buy or have attended to you can save time, trouble and money by addressing.

THOMAS D. EGAN. NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY 42 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.



ET FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. SA
DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, MOODS,
YARN, STOCKINCS, CARPET RACS,
RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or
fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any
shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Searlet,
Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive
Green, Terra Cetia and 20 other best colors
Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will
color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never
used Dyes try these once. You will be deligated.
Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any
color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples
and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c, stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps,
Chandeliers, and forall kinds of ornamental work.
Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only
10cts, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Va CITY DIRECTORY.

A few copies of the London City & County of Middlesex Directory for 1883 still on hand. Any person wanting a copy can obtain it by calling at 428 Ridout or addressing Box 118, London, Ont. LONDON PUB. Co.

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

Under the present management of the International Throat and Lung Institute, those who unfortunately are suffering from Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness or any diseased condition of the air passages, can avail themselves of the advantage of receiving treatment by the Specialists of this Institute, which is acknowledged to te the best of the kind in America. In fact the only one where the above diseases alone are treated. Consultations free. Also a trial of the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, Ex-aide Surgeon of the French the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, Ex-aide Surgeon of the French Army. Those unable to come to the Institute, or see our surgeons, who visit all the principal towns and cities of Canada, can be successfully treated by writing, enclosing a stamp for a copy of our International News, published monthly, which will give you full particulars and references, which are genuine. Address. good mortgage security, at

uine. Address,
International Throat & Lung Institute,
173 Church Street, Toronto,
or 13 Philip's Square, Montreal, Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley. Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882.

Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882.

PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES,
DEAR SIR:—Your yaluable medicine has done me a great deal of good, I have only tried one box, find enclosed \$1 for five boxes of Pride of the Valley, and oblige
Yours Respectfully,
C. GUILD,
Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich.

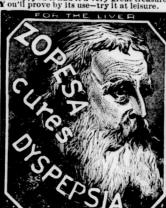
SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. a specialty.

T is only a fact all people should know— E verybody high, everybody low— A il who, desiring their Teeth to look white, B rush with "TEABERRY" each morning,

each night.

E ach speck of Tartar will yield to its power,
R emoves instantly all substances sour;
R eally, you'll find it a very great treasure;
Y ou'll prove by its use—try it at leisure.



stove size. Soft coal—125 tons for steam, 20 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and, if required, produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole supply specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the tender as a guarantee of its bona fides and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursars of the institution.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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CATHOLIC PRESS

How do the demi-gods live in Ire there is no famine for them; the future; the work-house cas dow on their path; the emigra only a beautiful picture. Liste Easter week has been a very g Eastern Ireland. Staghounds hounds did their spiriting well a There were 'silk and satin' chases, and redcoat races, too; a had nothing to complain of, f minor prancings at Killeen (other over-flowing country he Horace Plunkett gave his annu Dunsany Castle, to which the be Dunsany Castle, to which the best the chivalry of many parts of England and Ireland sent contingent things happened last century when the common people were scorned, and oppressed. But the sunshine made brighter by ground of lurid storm God and

ground of lurid storm. God av tempest as swept them out of e WHEN informer Carey first tole about the mysterious conspirat he named "No. 1," we said we believe in the existence of such When it turned out that "No. 1 unknown man named Tynan, confirmed in our belief that in the there was some deviltry brewin clique of rascals who do the wo English Government in Ireland then reports have from time to t started from London and from ernment circle in Dublin relative 1." This man is utterly unk Nationalists, both in Ireland and Nationalists, both in Ireland and His portrait has appeared in the of an English volunteer corps. V public interest was highly excite him, a rumor was sent abroad, as a "feeler," to the effect that was likely to become an inform arrested. A week or so later repeated; it was also said that h Mexico; that two English detecti been sent there after him, and t were not sent to arrest but were empowered to treat with information against the "Invi-Last week, another "feeler" can London to the effect that Tynas custody there, and had been custody there, and had been talong, and that he was likely appear as an informer. To the know how English officials work tof this kind in Ireland, this is suspicious. We never heard of t Tynan till his name was introduce murder trials, and we have kno sonally or by repute, all the acti ts for the past twenty ve certainly has never been connect tofore with Irish national politi-have asked all kinds of Irish nat about him, and none has ever heard His portrait shows the face of a His portrait shows the face of a stranger to the men who have wor their lives in the Irish revolutionar Therefore, we say, look out for Ir "No. 1." Whoever he is, if Care the truth in the matter, he is theor of the murder-gang. He disay soon after, according to Carey, at the work in the kands of men, subhorn we have known as revolutions. whom we have known as revolutionand some of them good men, what led into this terrible be Did this Tynan organize the Invir to inform on them? Is he one of miscreants too well known in Irela hold the place of "police spy," of plots in the interest of their remployers? I she another Head-Co Talbot, the spy of 1866, the English ive who swore men into the revolutional terms of the state of t ive who swore men into the revolut brotherhood to sell them afterware who gained the confidence of his by going regularly to Communion them, he being a Protestant? WI Tynan is the English officials have "whim up" imto a dramatic personal some purpose not yet seen. We our readers to prepare for a surprisis significant that the English press hardly a word against Tynan, no

find him brought out as an inf. We may do the man wrong, and we we do; but this is how we look at th dence produced so far regarding mysterious "No. 1." Catholic Review.

hardly a word against Tynan, no crown prosecutors in Ireland, thou evidence of Carey shows him as the first mover in the assassination We shall not be surprised, therefore

A PRIEST of the diocese of New a faithful and intelligent observer, a as a most candid witness, has just ret as a most candid witness, has just ret from Rome, where he spent se months. Sad as the political situati he brings news of Catholic Italy tha gladden many hearts disturbed be sinister reports of the certain deca and almost total disappearance of Clic morality and Catholic faith amon Italians. Could it have been pothat the countrymen and co-religioni so many saints had, in the twinkli an eye, lost the virtues that were an eye, lost the virtues that wer truest glory of Catholic Italy? It of to be as incredible as it is impossible an ounce of testimony as to what worth a ton of argument as to what o to be. Therefore it was with joy,