

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Its Cause and Effects.

London Catholic News, May 5.

At St. Joseph's Church, Highgate Hill, the Festival of St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionist Order, was kept with great solemnity on Sunday last.

Rev. W. Croke Robinson, preaching after the first gospel said: It was his duty and privilege to speak to them that morning on the great saint who was so dear to Catholic England—St. Paul of the Cross. The object of his discourse would be to show how powerful was the intercessions of St. Paul of the Cross, and the part he had played in the English Catholic revival of the century. St. Paul of the Cross was the cause, and they who took part in it, the effect of the marvellous revival which was witnessed now a days in England. "There is no telling," says his biographer, "how many tears St. Paul of the Cross shed, how many sighs he breathed to Heaven, or how many prayers he offered up to the Throne of God for the restoration of England to the Catholic faith. Often he used to say, 'England! Oh England! Let us pray for England!'"

The infirmarian entering his cell one day found the saint in ecstasy. "Oh, what have I seen," he exclaimed, "my religious in England. I have now been praying fifty years for its conversion." That was the cause of the Catholic revival in this land, and they had but to look around them to see the effects. England's conversion, it will be said, is attributed to a solitary Italian, a foreigner, but he knew not what was meant by foreigner. It was easy to understand what nationality was, and what the virtue of it was, but in Jesus Christ there was neither Jew nor Greek, circumcision nor uncircumcision. The great saint of today was an Italian, but "home of our bone, and flesh of our flesh" in the mystic Body of Christ. What was the history of the Catholic Church in England since the saint's death? St. Paul died in the year 1775. Fifty years of a saintly life had been devoted to praying for England's conversion, and the year before the saint gave up his soul to God there came to Catholics from Parliament a measure for their relief. In that year, 1771, an Act was passed in the Irish Parliament permitting Irish Catholics to testify their allegiance to George III., by taking the prescribed oath. Little mercy though it was, yet it gave relief to those professing the ancient Faith in this way—it meant that many of the penal laws against Catholics should not be enforced against those who qualified themselves as good subjects by taking the oath. It was the first Act by which Catholics were recognized as citizens and subjects. The next Act of relief to Catholics was that of 1778, which repealed Orange William's barbarous Act of 1700, and by this the persecution of Bishops, priests and Jesuits, of those who kept Catholic schools, who were, under William III. subject ipso facto to imprisonment for life—in general of all Catholics who were disabled from taking real property (it being made over to the Protestant next of kin) was at an end. This occurred only three years after the death of St. Paul. Another measure conceding further rights to Catholics was enacted in 1791, legalizing the public worship of the Catholic Church. Mass could now be said and schools opened under the protection of the law, and other minor disabilities were removed. The rest of the history of Catholic Emancipation could be shortly told. Fox, Grenville, Canning, and Castlereagh introduced relief bills in 1813, but in every case they were thrown out. By 1824 the Catholic Association was formed in Ireland for furthering the interests of Catholic Emancipation, and never, never shall we know what we in England owe to the sons and daughters of St. Patrick. Wellington, who for a long time utterly opposed the measure of Catholic Emancipation, finally became convinced that the security of the Empire would be imperilled by further resistance to it, and the Duke went over to the side in favor of it, and then, chiefly owing to his powerful influence, Sir Robert Peel introduced the measure entitled Roman Catholic Relief Bill 1829, which speedily passed both houses, and received royal assent on April 15, 1829. St. Paul, as they had seen, after one of his ecstasies, had foretold the coming of his religious into England, and they knew that that prophecy had been fulfilled. About the year 1830 the grace of God visited one of the great families of this country—the noble family of Spencer. They all knew the story of the Honorable George Spencer, how he became a convert to the Catholic Church, how he was all on fire for the conversion of his country, how when he became a priest he had served on the mission with a life very much like that of a saint, and how he went on his knees to the celebrated Father Dominic, the Passionist (who in 1841 came to England with seven of his brethren), and asked to be clothed in the habit of St. Paul of the Cross. The rest of Father Ignatius Spencer's life was one holy crusade for England's conversion, preaching it in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and even on the Continent, and he would have travelled all Europe over in behalf of this glorious mission. Father Dominic and Father Ignatius Spencer, after laboring up and down the country for England's conversion, died as they had prayed to die, rejected and despised by men—saintly lives crowned by saintly deaths. Thus the work of St. Paul in England was well begun

owed to their labors and prayers?

From 1829 they saw that the Act of liberty to Catholics set the ball of religious excitement rolling, that it aroused jealousies, that there was a new departure in the religion of the State, and, as might have been forecasted, the revival took two different aspects—one objective on the side of dogmas, and the other subjective on the part of the soul in its relation with God. Five years after the passing of the Act, the English Church began to wake up from its heavy sleep—in one moment all England awoke up from its slumbers, and resulted in the Tractarian Movement. Amidst great excitement, in '41, the tracts were suppressed, particularly the 90th one, and in 1845 the ruling spirit of England—Newman—made his submission to the Catholic Church, any many followed in his footsteps and paid their obedience to St. Peter's successor. In 60 and 65 Tractarianism was lost to the name, and developed into Ritualism. They wanted to be called Catholics, and wished to be addressed as "Fathers," "Brothers," and "Sisters," but the world knew how to call things by their right names, and though *vox populi vox Dei* was a most dangerous assertion, yet in this case it was true, and would recognize them by no other name than that of "Ritualists." Well might the words be applied to them—"You are so near and yet so far." If they wanted a proof—a mighty proof—of St. Paul's work, it was afforded them in the crowds of non-Catholics who came to that church on Sunday nights to hear the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and who knew better than they in the ministry the greatness of the work that was being done day by day in the churches of this land. This he attributed to the powerful intercession of St. Paul of the Cross, and the work of his sons, whose presence was a benediction in the land. Appealing to them in the light of the throne of St. Paul he asked them, with a view to the conversion of this unhappy country, not to take upon themselves great things, not to take upon themselves the austerities of St. Paul and his sons, but to lead good Catholic lives, observing the fasts and festivals, doing the unpleasant as well as the pleasant, joining in the ranks of some one of the many Catholic associations which were flourishing throughout the land. St. Paul of the Cross was raised up by God to restore that faith which, in the words of Cardinal Manning, of blessed memory, "England did not give up—she was robbed of it," and all should become apostles by praying to the saint who was so enamored with that strange passion for England's conversion that he might never cease pleading before God's eternal throne until this country had returned to the unity of the one fold and the one shepherd, and had become once more the home of the saints and the dowry of the Mother of God.

Donahoe's Magazine for June. If "social reform" really means the equalizing of conditions for all, then the Catholic Church at every period of its history has been preaching the most advanced modern doctrines. At all times, and in all countries, it has never ceased to dwell upon the fundamental principles of human society—the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The Catholic Church has no reserved pews in its churches or cathedrals. The doors of its places of worship are not open upon state occasions or at regular hours. Its noble charities are available for the poorest of the poor, the halt, the blind, and the maimed, the widow and the fatherless. At the cradle, the altar and the grave, its priests identify themselves with the life of the people, not as teachers and Church officials only, but as friends and brothers, as children of the same eternal Father.

Long before trades unions or co-operative societies were thought of—and before the earliest premonitions of profit-sharing—members of the Catholic Church throughout Christendom were bound for their common good in an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the disorderly forces of the world.

There was a distant bond of union between the peer and the peasant, which in a military and semi-barbarous age invested feudalism with spirit-power, and relieved bodily oppression with such consolations as make the soul triumphant.

The Labor Encyclical of the present Pope is the most far-reaching utterance upon the social question that has yet been made; and it is altogether certain that through the jangling of political, social and economical doctrinaires the Church will steadily advance upon its appointed path to the conclusion which is best adapted to the highest interests of the human race.

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THE ONTARIO LIFE.

Annual Meeting of the Company at Waterloo.—A Very Prosperous Year.—Excellent Showing of the Annual Report.—Congratulatory Address by President Bowman, Mr. P., Mr. B. M. Britton, Q. C., and other Gentlemen.

The 24th annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, on Thursday, May 24, 1894. The meeting was held in the pleasant weather, quite a large number of representative policyholders and agents throughout the Dominion attended. The President, Mr. L. E. Bowman, and we occupied the chair, supported by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Hoskin, Q. C., Toronto, Mr. W. H. Kiddell, the Secretary of the company, acted as secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were formally taken as read and adopted.

The President then read the report of the directors, which was as follows:—Your directors, in submitting the following their twenty fourth annual report, desire to congratulate the policyholders upon the very satisfactory progress which the company made during the year 1893, notwithstanding the general depression which has prevailed in almost every branch of business.

During the past year 2,992 new policies were issued for assurance, amounting to \$3,003,700. This being the largest number of new assurances issued in any one year since the organization of the company. The Manager also received 69,000 letters from policyholders, and the health was not up to our standard, which were therefore declined.

The total assets of the company as at the close of the year were \$2,583,424.67, and the surplus fund, after deducting the reserve required to be held under the regulations of the Dominion Insurance Department, is \$225,000.00. The income for the year 1893 was \$175,713.07 on 12,190 lives.

The amount paid during the year 1893 on 82 lives, which is in excess of the very low death rate of the previous year, and the amount of matured endowments the sum of \$23,800.

The Executive Committee has again carefully examined the securities held by the company, and found them correct as reported by your auditors.

In commenting upon the report Mr. Bowman said that it would doubtless commend itself to the meeting for its brevity, inasmuch as it is contained all the material facts, and in such form as business men can readily understand, without first finding their way through a labyrinth of words, which might be mystifying and unsatisfactory.

The President referred to the depression which had prevailed in the business world during the past year, and the difficulty on that account of inducing people to insure their lives, notwithstanding which new assurance had been taken during the year to the extent of \$3,003,700. He stated that the amount of new assurance written during the previous year. During the past two or three years the company had, owing to the depression in the business world, been unable to find suitable investment in real estate, and the large decline in the value of mortgage securities, he was obliged to invest its funds to a greater extent in municipal securities.

The mortgages on real estate have not, however, become in any way impaired by the decline in real estate values, the very easy terms of repayment enabling borrowers to gradually reduce the amount of their indebtedness. To show the careful manner of investment the President pointed out that during the past year applications from 31,127 persons were received for no less a sum than \$1,272,300.00, and he stated that the amount of new assurance written during the past year, which was only one quarter of the amount offered, these only being held to be up to the company's standard of value. The remainder, \$843,550, was declined. Of the \$313,550 accepted, \$100,000 only were actually placed. As for the balance, the borrowers could not accept the terms offered by the company.

The increase of the amount of new assurance written for 1893, compared with the amount written during the opening up of new districts and the appointment of agents to cover the field thus extended. The death rate and the amount of claims paid during the year 1893 had accordingly been considerably increased. In conclusion the President congratulated the agents upon the fact that the business they had secured up to the present time, in view of the depression in the business world, was probably somewhat increased.

The President then moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Bowman seconded the motion and the report was adopted by the numerous policyholders present.

Mr. Robert Melvin, of Guelph, the Second Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the report. He stated that the report showed the affairs of the company to be in a very satisfactory condition. It was true the company had been unable during the year to secure as high a rate of interest on new investments as it had done in some former years, but it had thus secured a much better class of investments than would have been the case if it had obtained a higher rate of interest on an inferior quality of securities. The company had confined its operations to investments on mortgages on improved farm property, to choice town and city loans, and to loans on its own policies.

He stated that the company had done well in the selection of investments, and he was of the opinion that the company had no losses of any importance whatever had accrued under mortgage or any other securities held by it. The management of the company had been conducted in a most judicious manner, and the company's economy was well enterprise. The directors did not believe in locking up its funds in the erection of costly buildings, such as have been found a poor investment by such companies, as it has been seen fit to indulge in that class of luxury. It had frequently been found that the returns from this class of expenditure were doubtful and unsatisfactory. He closed by congratulating the policyholders on the satisfactory nature of the report presented.

The report was then unanimously adopted. THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS. Res. G. E. Salton, P. B., of Stratford, then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Buckberron:—"That the hearty thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and the directors for the care with which they have conserved the interests of the company during the year."

Mr. Salton referred in eloquent terms to existence in 1870. He was glad to see that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Manager were just as they were when the company started out with the humble assets of \$6,000, and insurance of some \$500,000, as compared with the present assets of \$2,583,424 and assurance of over \$17,500,000. The company had been founded on correct principles, and its success was certain from the first. Its growth, though slow, was solid and sure, as might be seen from the following figures, indicating the assets and assurances at different periods from its foundation to the close of the last financial year:—

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Assurance. Rows for years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1893.

Continuing, Mr. Salton pointed out that since its organization the company had paid to its policyholders in death and endowment claims nearly \$1,000,000 in exact figures \$882,233; and in dividend and surrender values no less than \$768,858; in addition to which it held at the present time for the security of its present policyholders the handsome sum of \$2,583,424. Mr. Salton concluded with a graceful compliment to the President on the careful and courteous attention which he had devoted to the affairs of the company, the effect of which was evident in the successful record of the company, and in the admirable report now before the meeting. Mr. Salton's remarks were heartily applauded by those present.

THANKS TO MEDICAL REFEREE. Mr. J. A. Hirstead, banker of Mount Forest, moved the following resolution:—"That as a company's success much depends on a prudent selection of risks, and inasmuch as the mortality experience of this company has always been of the most favorable character, the thanks of the policyholders be offered to Dr. J. H. Webb, the Medical Referee, and to the company's examiners throughout the Dominion for their care in and attention to this important matter."

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Hirstead said that as a policyholder he was pleased to notice the satisfactory progress made by the company. As an essentially Canadian and a purely Mutual company it had done a noble work for the Dominion, and largely to the prudent men selected from time to time as directors. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hirstead mentioned that a member of his family had taken out an endowment policy in the company, and at its maturity the actual results achieved showed that, apart from the protection afforded during the life of the policy, the money paid on account of premium was also a profitable and absolutely sure investment.

Mr. Alex. Millar, Q. C., of Berlin, seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried with the usual unanimity. Mr. Webb, on behalf of himself and the Medical Examiners for the company, throughout the Dominion, made a brief and appropriate reply in response to the resolution.

THE MANAGER AND STAFF. Mr. B. M. Britton, Q. C., of Kingston, seconded by Mr. F. C. Bruce, wholesale seed merchant of Hamilton, moved the following resolution:—"The thanks of the directors and of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Manager, Secretary, officers and agents of the company for their unremitting attention to the company's interests during the past year and for the very satisfactory state of its business which the efficient and faithful discharge of their respective duties has enabled the directors to submit on this occasion."

Mr. Britton, in moving the resolution, referred to the great amount of work involved in the care of the constantly increasing volume of business of the company, and he stated that there was cause for great congratulation on the part of the policyholders that the officers of the company had done their work so well. He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the general staff, especially eulogizing the Manager, Secretary, Actuary and Superintendent for the faithful service with which they had discharged their duties. Mr. Britton said he thought the directors should be very thankful to the men of substantial business integrity and sincerity, and had exceptional claims to consideration for their fair and perfectly candid statement of the company's affairs to the policyholders on the occasion of their annual meeting, and to listen to a report containing so many evidences of the continued success and progress of the institution.

On motion, Messrs. Geo. Wegeman, actuary of the company, and Geo. Diebel, secretary of Waterloo, were appointed scrutineers for the election of four Directors, in place of those retiring. The balloting resulted in the re-election of Messrs. C. M. Taylor, Robert Melvin and Robert Baird, and in the election of Mr. W. B. Kidd, barrister, of Ottawa.

AUDITORS RE-APPOINTED. Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson of Brockville and J. M. Scully, of Waterloo, were re-appointed Auditors of the company for the year 1894.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS. This brought to a close the twenty fourth annual meeting of the company. The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. L. E. Bowman, M. P., President; Mr. C. M. Taylor, First Vice-President; Mr. Robert Melvin, Second Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.

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We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought to be widely distributed, as it will be the means of preventing many of our well-meaning Protestant friends from falling into the trap set for them by designing knaves. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents in stamps by the dozen, 4 cents per copy; and by the hundred, 3 cents. Address, THOMAS

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TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received at this Department until noon on Monday, the 25th instant, for the following works: Hydrants and Cast Iron Pipes, London Asylum; Infirmary Hamilton Asylum; Sewage Disposal Works, Kingston Asylum; Reservoir, Barn and Stables, Slaughter House, Piggery, Driving House, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Brockville Asylum; Extension of Main Sewer, Addition to Boiler House, and Steam Boiler, Orillia Asylum; Barn and Hot Water Boiler, Brantford Institute.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the several institutions, except those for the steam heating at Brockville, which can be seen with the other plans and specifications at this Department, where forms of tender can be procured on application.

An accepted bank cheque, made payable to the undersigned, for \$100 for each of the above works, except for the Infirmary, Hamilton, and the sewer works at Brockville, for which an accepted bank cheque for \$500 made payable to the undersigned will be required. The cheques of unsuccessful parties tendering will be returned.

The bona fide signature and business address of two parties as sureties, should accompany each tender. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. WM. HARTY, Commissioner. Department of Public Works, Ont., Toronto, June 13th, 1894. 817-2

TENDERS FOR COAL.

The undersigned will receive tenders, to be addressed to them at their Office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up to noon on MONDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1894.

For the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the Institution named below, on or before the 15th INSTANT:— NEXT, to be required for the coal for the London and Hamilton Asylums and Central Prison, as noted:—

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal—1,100 tons large egg size, 100 tons stove size, 50 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—150 tons Straitsville lump, 100 tons hard screenings, 100 tons soft screenings.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal—2,000 tons large egg size, 300 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size, 75 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—150 tons chestnut size, 100 tons Straitsville lump for grates, 6 tons Reynoldsville. For pump house, 300 tons small egg size. Of the above quality 1,300 tons may not be required until January, 1895.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON. Hard coal—1,200 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg size, 100 tons stove size, 20 tons chestnut size, 325 tons hard screenings, 325 tons soft screenings.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON. Hard coal—2,000 tons small egg size, 174 tons stove size, 50 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—150 tons Straitsville lump for grates, 6 tons Reynoldsville. For pump house, 300 tons small egg size. Of the above quality 1,300 tons may not be required until January, 1895.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO. Hard coal—1,500 tons large egg size, 150 tons stove size. Soft lump, 20 tons; hard screenings, 750 tons; soft screenings, 350 tons.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. Hard coal—2,100 tons large egg size, 50 tons stove size. Soft coal, 100 tons.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE. Hard coal—1,200 tons large egg size.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO. Hard coal—50 tons nut size. Soft coal—Select lump, 2,000 tons, Straitsville preferred. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 100 tons monthly. INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE. Hard coal—75 tons large egg size, 85 tons small egg size, 15 tons stove size, 30 tons No. 4 size. Soft coal for grates, 4 tons.

INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, BRANTFORD. Hard coal—125 tons egg size, 125 tons stove size, 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 5 tons for grates. MERCER REFORMATORY. Hard coal—500 tons small egg size, 100 tons stove size. The hard coal to be Pittston, Seranton, Lackawanna or Loyal Stock. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of the bona fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tenders are to be obtained from the Bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender, not necessarily accepted. R. CHRISTIE, T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES NOKON, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.

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