# CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENG-LAND.

### 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 Sun-

day 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 England to the Catholic faith. Other he used to say, 'England! oh Eng-land! Let us pray for Englad.' The infirmarian entering his cell one day found the saint in ecstacy. 'Oh, day found the saint in ecstacy. '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 loo's 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 uncircumcis The great saint of to-day was an Italian, but "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh " in the mystic Body What was the history of the of Christ. 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, 1774, 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 mean many of the penal laws nst Catholics should not be against enforced against those who quali-fied 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 bar barous Act of 1700, and by this the per secution of Bishops, priests and Jesuits, of those who kept Catholic schools, who were, under William III. subject ipso

were, inder winnam III. subject psofacto to imprisonment for life — in general of all Catholics who were dis-abled 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. could nov opened under the protection of the law, and other minor disabilities were The rest of the history of oved. 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 Catholiz Association was formed in Ireland furthering the interests o for 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 meas-ure of Catholic Emancipation, finally became convinced that the security of the Empire would be imperilled further resistance to it, and the Duke went over to the side in favor of it, and then, chiefly owing to his pow erful influence, Sir Robert Peel intro duced the measure entitled Roman Catholic Relief Bill 1829, which speed-ily passed both houses, and received royal assent on April 15, 1829. St. Paul, as they had seen, after one of his ecstacies, had foretold the coming of his religious into England, and they that that prophecy had been d. About the year 1830 the fulfilled. 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, he became a convert to the Catho olic 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 be-

owed to their labors and prayers? From 1829 they saw that the Act of liberty to Catholics set the ball of relig-ious excitement rolling, that it aroused jealousies, that there was a new de-parture in the religion of the State, and, as might have been forecasted. the revival took two different aspect -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 excitment, in '41 the tracts were suppressed, particu-larly the 90th one, and in 1845 the ruling spirit of England-Newmanmade 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 Trac-tarianism 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 asser tion, yet in this case it was true, and would recognize them by no other name than that of "Ritualists." Well

name than that of " fittualists. 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 inpleasant as well as the pleasant, joining in the ranks of some one of the many Catholic as-sociations 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 "England did not give upmemory, "England did not give up-she was robbed of it," and all should become apostles by praying to the saint who was soen amoured 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

# The Church and Social Reform.

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 barbar ous 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 doctrinaries the Church will steadily advance upon its appointed path to the conclusion which is best adapted to the highest interests of the human race.

# THE ONTARIO LIFE.

THE

Annual Meeting of the Company at Materioo.-A Very Prosperous Year. -Excellent Showing of the Annual Report. - Congratulatory Addresses by President Bowman, M. P., Mr. B. M. Britton, Q. C., and other Gentle-

CATHOLIC

The 24th annual meeting of the Ontario Matual Life Assurance Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, on Thursday, May 24th, 1804, when, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, quite a large number of representative policy holders and agents throughout the Dominion attended. The President, Mr. I. E. Bowman, M. P., occu-pied the chair, supported by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry. On motion of Mr. Alfred Hoskin, Q. C., Toronto, Mr. W. H. Riddell, the Secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were formally taken as read and adopted.

meeting. The minutes of the as read and adopted. The President then read the report of the directors, which was as follows :--Your directors, in submitting the following as their twenty fourth annual report, desire to congratulate the policy-holders upon the very satisfactory progress which the company made during the year 1853, notwithstanding the gen-eral depression which has prevailed in almost torus when of Dusiness.

during the year 1863, notwithstandling the gen-eral depression which has prevailed in almost every branch of business. During the past year 2,092 new policies were issued for assurance, amounting to \$3,004,700, this being the largest amount of new assurance issued in any one year since the organization of the company. The Manager also received 69 applications for \$107,500, from persons whose health was not up to our standard, which were therefore declined. The net premium income for the year is \$512,-517,80, and we received for interest on our in-vestments the sum of \$113,600,57, which makes our total income \$056,208 67. The total assets of the company as at the close of the year are \$2,583,424,07, and the sur-plus on hand, after providing for the full re-serve required to be held under the regulations of the Dominion Insurance Department, is \$236,120,21, but of which a liberal sum will be year 1804. The total number of policies in force at the

year 1894. The total number of policies in force at the close of the year is 13,409, covering assurance mounting to \$17,751,107 on 12,190 lives. The amount paid for relaims on deaths which occurred during the year is \$101,992 on \$2 lives, which is only 85,902 in excess of the very low leath rate of the previous year, and we paid on account of matured endowments the sum of 823,800.

account of matured endowments the sum of 225, 880. The Executive Committee has again carefully examined the securities held by the company, and found them correct as reported by your auditors. Owing to the increasing difficulty in getting first class investments on real estate, we have found it necessary to invest more largely in than that which is current on mortgages. You will be called on to elect four directors in the place of Robert Melvin, C. M. Taylor, Robert Baird, and Stuart Henderson, all of whom are eligible for re-election. The detailed statements prepared and certi-fied to by your auditors are herewith submitted for your consideration. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

hed to by your anditors are herewith submitted for your consideration. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. In commenting upon the report Mr. Bow-man 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 could readily un-derstand, without first finding their way through a labyrinth of words, which might be mystifying and unsatisfactory. The President referred to the depression which had orevailed in the business world through-out 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 over \$3,000,000, an increase of \$328,000 over the amount of new assurance written during the previous year. During the past two or three years the company had, owing to the increasing difficulty in most sections of the

two or three years the company had, owing to the increasing difficulty in most sections of the country of tinding suitable investment in real estate because of the large decline in the value of mortgage security, been obliged to invest its funds to a greater extent in muni-cipal debentures. 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 man-ner of investment the President pointed out that during the past year applications from borrowers were received for no less a sum than \$1,127,200. The amount accepted was \$313. 650, or just about one quarter of the amount offered, these only being held to be up to the company's standard or value. The remain-der, \$313,550, was declined. Of the \$313,650 accepted by the board, investments to the amount of \$146,600 only were actually placed. As for the balance, the borrowers could not accept the terms offered by the company. The increase in the amount of new assurances written for 1885, continued the President con-gratulated the agents upon the fact that the business they had secured up to the president con-gratulated the agents upon the fact that the business they had secured up to the present this year was about the same as for the same period last year, although the difficulty of ob-taining it was probably somewhat increased. The President then moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Bowman resumed his seat amid hearty applause on the part of the numerous policy holdy somewhat increased. The President seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. Bowman resumed his seat amid hearty applause on the part of the numerous policy holdy somewhat increased. The President seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. Bowman resumed his sect amid hearty applause on the part of the numerous policy holdy somewhat increased. The president second the adoption of the report. Mr Bowman resumed his seat amid

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 \$3,000, and insur-ance of some \$500,000, as compared with the present assets of \$2,500,000 and assurance of over \$17,500,000. The company had been founded on correct principles, and its suc-cess 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 :--

RECORD.

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1471.083 13.007.721 1893. 1.771.083 13.007.721 Continuing, Mr. Salton pointed out that since its organization the company had paid to its policy-holders in death and en-downent claims nearly 81.000.000 in exact figures 8982.253; and in dividend and sur-render values no less than 5708.508; in ad-dition to which it held at the present time for the security of its present policy holders the handsome sum of 82.503.421. 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 com-pany, and in the admirable report now be-fore the meeting. Mr. Salton's remarks were heartily applauded by those present. THANKS TO MEDICAL REFEREE. Mr. J. A. Halstead, banker of Mount Forest, moved the following resolution :--"That as a company's success much de-pends on a prudent selection of risks, and masmuch as the mortality experience of this company has always been of the most favorable character, the thanks of the policy-holders be offered to Dr. J. H. Webb, the Vedical Referee, and to the company's ex-alminers throughout the Dominion for their care in and attention to this important mat-ter."

care in and attention to this important mat-ter." speaking to the resolution Mr. Hal-stead said that as a policy-holder he was pleased to notice the satisfactory progress made by the company. As an essentially Canadian and a purely Mutual company it had been a notable success. This he attri-buted largely to the prudent men selected from time to time as directors. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Halstead 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 premiums con-stituted also a profitable and absolutely sure investment.

situited also a prointable and absolutery sure investment. Mr. Alex. Millar, Q. C., of Berlin, seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried with hearty applause. Dr. 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 resolu-tion.

THE MANAGER AND STAFF.

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 fol-lowing resolution — "That the thanks of the directors and of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Manager, Sccretary, officers and agents of the company is interests during the past year and for the very satis-factory state of its business which the effic-ient and faithful discharge of their respective during these abled the directors to submit on this occasion."

ient and faithful discharge of their respective duties has enabled the directors to submit on this occasion." Mr. Brittoa, in moving the resolution, re-ferred to the great amount of work involved in the care of the constantly increasing volume of business of the company. He thought there was cause for great con-gratulation on the part of the policy-holders that the officers of the company had done their work so well. He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the general staff, especi-ally eulogizing the Manager, Secretary, Actuary and Superintendent for the faithful ness with which they had discharged their duties. Mr. Britton said he thought they were men of substantial business integrity and sincerity, and had exceptional claims to consideration for their fair and perfectly candid statement of facts in presenting the claims of the company to public patrohage. These two points, a good staff and good agents, were, after all, what the success of an insurance company really depended upon. He congratulated the company on being in possession of these essential features of suc-cess.

The resolution was carried with much applause. Suitable responses were made by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry, on behalf of himself and the office staff; by Mr. E. M. Sipprelly manager of the company's agence es in the Maritime Provinces, and by Mr. W. S. Hodgins, the company's superintendent. Mr. Sipprell's remarks were of especial interest, referring, as they did, to the estimation in which the company is held among business men down by the sea. He spoke of the success which had crowned the operations of the company in these Provinces, and of the low death-rate prevailing there. It afforded him much pleasure and satisfaction, he said, to meet the agents and policy-holders of the company on the occasion of their annual meeting, and to listen to a report containing so many evidences of the continued success and prosperity of the institution. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. On motion, Mesrs. Geo. Wegenast, actuany of the company, and Geo. Diebel, merchant, of Waterloo, were appointed scrutimes for the election of four Directors, in place of those returing. The balloting resulted in the re-election of Messrs. C. M. Taylor, Robert Melvin and Robert Baird, and in the election of Mr. W. J. Kidd, barrister, of Ottawa. AUDITORS RE-APPOINTED. Messrs. Hency F. J. Jackson of Brockville and J. M. Scully, of Waterloo, were responsed scrutimes of the company for the company for the company for the company for the senter the start. This brought to a close the twenty fourth and meeting of the company for the twenty fourth and meeting. The resolution was carried with much ap-



Vigor, as one of the best preparations of for the hair. When I began using Ayer's of Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head of Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head of -albout half of it-was bald. The use of of only two bottles restored a natural grow.h. which still continues as in my of but they all failed. Ayer's flair Vigor is the best." - Mrs. J. C. PREUSSER, CONVERSE, TEXUS. AVER'S HAIR WIGOR CONVERSE, TEXUS

PREPARED BY E. I. C. AVED & CO. LOWELL MACS 63 



BAKING POWDER Should be used, if it is desired to make the Finemi Class of Gems-Rolls, Biscuit, Par rakes, Johnny Cakes, Pie Crust, Bolles, Paste, etc. Light, sweet, snow-white and di cystible food results from the use of Cook riend. Guaranteed free from alum. Ask you rocer for McLaren's Cook's Friend.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

New York Catholic Agency New York Catholic Agency The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods im-ported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of thi Agency are many, a few of which are: Ist. It is situated in the heart of the whole such arrangements with the leading manufac-turers and importers as enable it to purchase h any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thm getting its profits or commissions from the im-porter or manufacturers, and hence— and. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and griving them besides the benefit of up experience and its of the actual prices charged. Brd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trade or lines of goods, the writing of only one icities to this Agency will insure the prompt and con-rect filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express of the XM ways and the sum of goods, entrest of missions all the sum of goods, entrest of the structurers and how of goods, entrest of the structurers and the rated bying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount. Any bistness matters, outside of buying and and conscientiously attended to by your giving and aconscientiously attended to by your giving and conscientiously attended to by yo

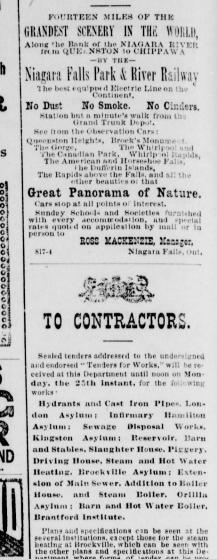
TEA

NEW YORK.

TRY THAT

**MOST DELICIOUS** 

JUNE 23, 1894.



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 De-partment, where forms of lender can be pro-cured on application. An accepted bank cheque, made payable to the undersigned, for slow for each of the above works, except for the Infirmary, Hamilton, and the several works at Brockville, for which an accepted bank cheque for slow made payable to the undersigned works at Brockville. The cheques of unsuccessful parties tendering will be re-turned.

The bona  $fid\epsilon$  signature and business addresses of two parties as surefier, thould 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 11th, 1894.



TENDERS FOR COAL.

The undersigned will receive tenders, to be addressed to them at their Office in the Parlia-ment Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Ten-ders 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 Institutions named be-low, on or before the 15TH OAY OF AUGUST NEXT, except as regards the coal for the Lon-don and Hamilton Asylums and Central Prison, as noted :--

HOOD'S GUARANTEES a cure. What it has done for others it will do for you. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the thorough and speedy cure of all Blood Disceases and Eruptions of the Skin, take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery. Mrs. B. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time; commenced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and she is now com-pletely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Ague or any low Fever. Have You Tried Derby Plug Smoking

Have You Tried Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco, 5, 10 And 20 cent Plugs. How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

half of this glorious mission. Father

Dominic and Father Ignatius Spencer, after laboring up and down the coun-try 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 S' Paul in England was well begun.

YOU CAN'T DO

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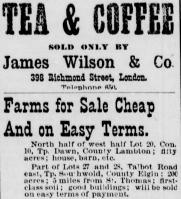
THERE

IS

NO SOAP COMES UP TO SUNLICHT

WAR

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. I. E. Bow-man, M. P., President, Mr. C. M. Taylor. First Vice-President, and Mr. Robert Melvin, Second Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.



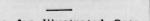
an easy terms of payment, Parts porth half and south half Lot 20, Con. 3, Tp. McGillivray; 50 acress more or less; good orchard; excellent brick house and other buildings; cheap East half Lot 6, Con. 4, Tp. Saugeen, Co of Bruce; 50 acress more or less and buildings; \$600.

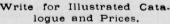
Apply by letter to Drawer 541, Londo



BENNET FURMISHING CO'Y

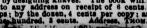
Church, School and Hal) FURNITURE.







We have published in pamphlet form the entire Rituri of the compairacy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought be widely distributed, as it will be the means of the widely distributed, as it will be the means of the means of the traps are to be obtained from the Bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-cepted. R. CHRISTI, them by designing knows. The book will be sent to any siddress on receipt of 6 cents in any the bundred, 3 cents. Address, Thomas The burst of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-cepted. R. CHRISTI, JAMES NOXON. Inspectors of Priorns and Public Charities,



ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TOR

Hard coal-1,100 tons large egg size, 100 tons stove size, 50 tons nut size. Soft coal-450 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 gg size, 150 tons stove size, 75 tons chestnut ize. Soft coal-75 tons for grates. Of the 2,000 ons 1,000 tons may not be required till January, wo5,000 tons may not be required till January,

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.

Hard coal-1,200 tons large eggs size, 200 tons small egg size, 30 tons stove size, 20 tons chest nut size, 325 tons hard screenings, 325 tons sof screenings, 325 tons sof

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

Hard coal-2,000 tons small egg size, 174 tons stove coal. St tons chestnut size Soft coal-35 tons Straitsville lump for prates, 6 tons Reyn-oldsville. For pump house, 300 tons small egg size. Of the above quantity 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, 25 tons; hard screen ings, 750 tons; soft screenings, 350 tons.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA

Hard coal — 2.100 tons large egg size, 50 tons tove size. Soft coal, 100 tons.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE.

Hard coal-1,200 tons large egg size. CENTRAL PRISON, TORON IO.

Hard coal - 50 tons nut size. Soft coal -Select lump, 2,000 tons. Straitsville preferred. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 160 tons monthly. INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE.

Hard coal - 725 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, BRANT-

FORD. FORD. Hard coal-425 tons egg size, 125 tons stove size, 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 5 tons for

size, 25 tons chestnut size, 1 grates. MERCER REFORMATORY.

Hard coal-500 tons small egg size, 100 tons

Hard coal-500 tons small egg size, 100 tons store size. The hard coal to be Flittston, Scranton, Lack-wanna or Loyal Stock. Ienderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of starts to mame. Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the active to name. Tenders will be received for the whole quan-tity above specified or for the quantities re-quired in each institutions. To the function of the function of the func-be function of the duantities re-quired in each institutions. The dense will be received for the quantities re-quired in each institutions. The dense will be received for the quantities re-quired in each institutions. The bons fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the duantitient of each con-ract. Stenders are to be obtained from the Bursars of the reservive institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-tered. **B. CHRISTI T. F. CHAMBERLAIN**,