

Scotland.
 "O Scotland! mother of brave men
 Who battled for the right,
 Whose glory glows in every clenn
 And sternest mountain height,
 And shines o'er many a distant land,
 Where Scottish lays proclaim
 The worth of that immortal band
 Which thou hast given to fame.
 Men of free thought and lofty deed,
 Firm, steadfast, strong and true,
 Who never in the hour of need
 A craven terror knew.
 For liberty and their faith fought,
 They struggled, suffered, died;
 And left the noble deeds they wrought
 To crown thy brow with pride.
 A proud, glad mother should'st thou be
 For still each gallant son
 That glory safely guards for thee
 Their elder brothers won
 The free and fearless blood that flamed
 Of old in Scottish veins,
 By no fierce tyrant ever tamed,
 Its accent dire retains."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.
 London May 8.—The intention of releasing the suspects is now completely abandoned.

Anna Parnell has written a letter to the Times, drawing attention to the fact that a group of children were shot down in the streets of Ballina like mad dogs. She says Forster butchered men and women, but for Spencer has been reserved the distinction of butchering children.

The corporation of Cork has voted a hundred pounds towards a reward for the capture of the assassins.

The Pall Mall Gazette confirms the report that George O'Donovan Trevelyan has been appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. A special policeman has been placed before Trevelyan's residence.

The appointment of Trevelyan is favorably received by the Irish party. Trevelyan holds advanced opinions, and it is believed his sympathies are with the popular party of Ireland.

In a speech before the Lafayette (Ind.) Land League, Dr. Burke, of that city, a brother of one of the victims of the Phoenix Park assassins, paid an eloquent tribute to the worth of the Under-Secretary. He said: "I know that his death will be speedily avenged. I know that no Land League in Ireland and no Land League here had a hand in the cowardly deed. Ireland and England are on the verge of a true reconciliation, and no true patriot, no true Irishman, ever committed the fearful and dastardly deed. The spirit of Toryism is alive to the dangers of the situation. The strength of the Land League is not only shown in Ireland, but has a firm footing in Scotland, and soon will have one in England. What then becomes of landlordism in these countries? What then of the ill-gotten wealth, prestige and honor of that so-called Conservative power, great only by the grossness of the accumulated frauds and crimes. Believe me, it is the spirit of that Toryism that has armed the men who murdered my brother."

As soon as the Inspector-General of Constabulary heard that Mr. Trevelyan had been appointed Chief Secretary, he at once sent in his resignation. The Colonel thus judiciously anticipated his inevitable supersession, and so much for incompetency as for general old fogeyism. He had become a fossilized "Castleite," and labored under the delusion that the organization and discipline, and effectiveness of the constabulary left nothing to be desired. It is said that a distinguished artillery officer, whose ideas are up to those of modern times, and who can discriminate between a policeman and a soldier, will be appointed to the vacant post.

Mr. Trevelyan's appointment is well received by every one except the castle officials. In the public offices, especially in the Constabulary department, there will be a huge shaking up of the dry bones, and a general remodelling all through. Lord Spencer was always popular, and cheers greet him whenever he appears in public. He was loudly cheered to-day as he drove home on coming from a Privy Council meeting in the Castle. He has issued strict orders to the police to act less on haphazard in arresting suspicious-looking persons, and on examining the evidence against Hepburne, the American Irishman in custody, gave orders for his immediate release.

London, May 11.—Davitt says there is in his heart no bitterness toward the English people. In the triumph of "the Gospel of Land for the People" is involved the social regeneration of England as clearly as that of Ireland. He asks that the Irish be treated as equals. He will willingly go to Ireland and do what he can to further peaceful doctrines, but asks how can he protest with effect against outrages when the most brutal outrages are being committed in the name of law.

Dublin, May 11.—With reference to the suggestion that the Land League should offer a reward of £2,000 for the assassins, Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, telegraphed from Paris: "Remembering, as I do, the number of innocent victims who in the sad history of our own country have been handed over to the gallows by wretched informers in order to earn covet blood money, and foreseeing the awful danger that in the present excited state of public feeling crime may be added to crime by the possible sacrifice of guiltless men, I am determined that if one penny of the Land League fund were voted for such purpose I would at once resign the Treasurership."

Dublin, May 11.—Trevelyan arrived to-day and was warmly cheered by the populace. Spencer has decided to remain in Ireland instead of attending the funeral of Cavendish.

London, May 11.—Col. Henry Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, succeeds Hillier as Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary.

London, April 11.—Last week's issue of United Ireland denounced the Castle officials as a nest of vipers, and said the rats in the cellars of the Castle had better beware of traps, as the vermin are going to have a bad time.

London, May 11.—In the house of Commons Harcourt introduced a bill for the repression of crime in Ireland. He characterized the prevalence of crime there as a national disgrace, and said the time has arrived for the entire House to unite in repressing it. The case we deplore to-day is not a solitary one. Crime is a plague spot on Ireland, and I believe the Irish people desire its removal. It springs from secret societies, and must be extir-

pated. The main-spring of crime is the expectation of immunity, which is only too well founded. The government has therefore concluded it is necessary in places where the ordinary law is not observed that special tribunals, consisting of three Judges, shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to try cases without a jury. The judgment of the court must be unanimous, but appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, the judgment of the latter to be given by a majority. Judges of the Supreme Court may diminish, but cannot increase the severity of the sentence. The bill gives the power to search for secret apparatus of murder, such as arms, threatening letters, &c.; the power to enter houses by day or night under a warrant of the Lord Lieutenant; power to arrest persons prowling about at night, unable to give an account of themselves, who will be dealt with summarily; power to arrest strangers, as crimes are generally committed by foreign emissaries, the hospitality of England not being for such persons as the agents of O'Donovan Rossa; and the power to remove foreigners considered dangerous to the peace.

The Government, therefore, intend to revive the Alien Act. Secret societies will be dealt with summarily, and the membership thereof will constitute offense under the Act. Cases of aggravated assault will be treated in a summary manner. Power is given to repress intimidation and unlawful meetings, the latter to be dealt with summarily. Newspapers containing seditious and inflammatory matter may be suppressed and the proprietors be required to enter into recognizances not to repeat the offense. Justices can compel the attendance of witnesses intending to abscond. The Lord-Lieutenant can appoint additional police where necessary, at the cost of districts concerned. Compensation for murder and outrage will be required of districts where they occur. Outrages will be dealt with summarily by courts consisting of two stipendiary magistrates.

London, May 12.—On the second reading of the Repression Bill O'Donnell will move the prevalence of outrage and disaffection in Ireland is largely due to the unjust eviction of 40,000 people, who will be further exasperated by the new Act.

London, May 13.—A canister was discovered on the railing of the Lord Mayor's mansion last night filled with blasting powder. The application for police protection for Parnell was made without his knowledge by another Home Rule member of Parliament.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the Repression Bill, says: "Fate seems to be preparing all that is worst for England and Ireland."

The Freeman's Journal declared the Repression Bill is one of the most tyrannical enactments of modern times, and is perhaps the fiercest Coercion Act ever proposed for Ireland. The champions of liberty, since the assassination of Saturday, have been helpless. It will be their duty to withstand the Bill though they may be deserted.

The London Globe prints the following prominently: "We have reason to believe the whole of the provisions of the new Coercion Bill were recommended by Forster previous to his resignation of the Irish Chief Secretaryship."

A London despatch, signed Dillon, received at Chicago, says the Repression Bill will probably force Parnell and his friends to retire from public life for a time.

Great Britain.

Minister Lowell was ignored at the Royal wedding, but received an invitation to the banquet in the evening.

A special cable despatch states that the legal formalities necessary to complete the fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways are being rapidly pushed forward. The object of Vanderbill's present trip to England is, it is rumored, to outbid the Grand Trunk for possession of the Great Western.

London, May 12.—The people of an entire township on the Isle of Skive, numbering 100, have decided to emigrate to Canada.

London, May 13.—It is said the Channel squadron will be ready for sea by the 25th, and will proceed soon afterwards to the Mediterranean.

United States.

The president has signed the Chinese Bill.

At Brookhaven, Miss., the jail was burned on Sunday night and three colored prisoners perished. It is believed that they set it on fire in the hope of escaping.

New York, May 6.—A number of our prominent medical men are expressing their opinion of the much-talked of experiments of Dr. Koch, of Berlin, toward proving that tubercular consumption is caused by parasitic bacilli. Dr. Alonso Clark, for many years identified with the treatment of lung diseases, said: "Should it be definitely proved that there is a specific parasite characterizing tubercules, our treatment of consumption would be considerably altered, although it is well established that, even with our present means and knowledge, consumption can be cured. The cases of cure are innumerable; you might say that this matter is of great importance if true, but that there has been no conclusive evidence yet presented."

San Francisco, May 10.—A Victoria dispatch says: Chinese from Hong Kong are being forwarded to the mainland as rapidly as possible. The Canopus, Sarz and Ephraates, all steamships, and several sailing ships, are about due. It is said now that 24,000 Chinese will land here before the 1st of August, and that work on the main lines will be pushed with vigor unsurpassed. Fear is expressed lest the province should become Mongolianized.

The practicability of storing electricity has been demonstrated on an Atlantic steamship in which electric lamps, lighted before leaving Havre, afforded constant light until New York was reached.

Canadian.

An outbreak of small-pox is reported at Windsor, Ont. Seventeen persons are down with the disease.

Justice Haggarty has been appointed Administrator of the Ontario Government during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Ridgetown, Ont., May 10.—A terrible fire broke out here this morning. Twenty of the heaviest merchants completely burned out, and hundreds of thousands of

dollars' worth of property destroyed. Post office and other important buildings gone.

The Princess Louise will sail for Canada on the 25th inst., and arrive at Quebec on the 29th.

A letter has been read from the Bishop of Ottawa to the effect that the Pope has appointed a Papal delegate for Canada, who will likely arrive in June next. His duties will be similar to those performed by the late Bishop Conroy.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice has come to a satisfactory settlement with the squatters on the lands in Muskoka upon which the Oka Indians have been located, and are leaving satisfied with the manner in which they have been dealt with. The cost to the Seminary was about \$5,000. The Indians are pleased with their location and are preparing for the summer's work.

A. M. SULLIVAN IN DEWSBURY.

On Wednesday week a concert was given in the Industrial Hall, Dewsbury, in aid of the furnishing of the reading and recreation rooms connected with St. Paulinus' Hall, Westwood, under the auspices of the Dewsbury Total Abstinence League of the area. Notwithstanding the inclement weather which prevailed, there was a large audience. Father Kenny, president of the society, occupied the chair. There was also present A. M. Sullivan, Esq., late M. P. for Meath; Canon Wells, Fathers Parkin, Herkins, Watson, Myers, Dolan, &c.

On the platform were a number of children dressed in white, wearing the insignia of the League of the Cross. During the evening they sang several pieces in good style. The programme comprised a capital selection of miscellaneous music. The concert was a decided success.

During the evening an address on "Temperance in relation to Ireland" was delivered by A. M. Sullivan, Esq. Father Kenny introduced the speaker with a eulogy of his abilities as a statesman, a patriot and an orator.

Mr. Sullivan, who was enthusiastically received, said that although he had left the public platform not of his own choice, yet, when such a friend as the Rev. Father Kenny called upon him to take part in that festival, he should have come thrice the distance cheerfully if he thought his presence could give sign and token how warmly his heart went with the struggling poor, that would take by the throat the wolf that desolated those homes and made them dark with misery for those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow. He had always felt that they who went among the masses of the Irish people in this country, and knowing the priceless virtues that even the humblest Irish parent carried with him into exile, saw them scorned and despised by their fellow-men, must feel burning indignation, and must long to fling himself into the struggle with that accursed evil which so cursed the Celtic race from the rising to the setting sun, in order that, that one evil removed, the peoples of Christendom might recognize the Irish to be, humanly speaking, the salvation of modern society, (applause).

He said the salvation of modern society, in his opinion, lay in the denying to any other race the right of their noble merits, but in an age when domestic ties were weakening, when the marriage bond was being treated as a fable, a superstition—when the foundation on which the whole social edifice was reared seemed to be sapping gradually away, he confessed that his thoughts went back to that native land of his, where domestic infidelity was accused, or unknown. He had the proud ambition, he would say, in Dewsbury and in other towns in this great and wealthy kingdom, where

THE IRISH HAD FOUND KINDLY FRIENDS AMONG ENGLISH NEIGHBOURS

and fellow-workmen, his countrymen would not be raised in hatred and hostility towards those around them (applause); but, by means of organizations such as the League of the Cross, would raise themselves to the level of the members of society and not less valuable in England because of an undying devotion to faith and fatherland of their own country (renewed applause). Father Kenny had taken a memorable date when he commenced to found the League. The twelfth of July had for generations been an evil date in modern history, but Father Kenny had made it memorable in Dewsbury as the day when he celebrated the anniversary of the quarrel of two kings and the battle of the Boyne. The great and wealthy people of this world were plagued with the sin of intemperance in his opinion more than was generally known, for the wealth and position of such persons enabled them to conceal their sin. But it was

THE POOR WHO SUFFERED MOST

the temporal consequences of intemperance. Therefore he owed a debt of gratitude to Cardinal Manning—(applause)—when he flung himself into the work of the League, for he knew as a matter of fact that the social condition of the Irish in England had risen steadily in proportion to the spread of the League of the Cross, and that Irishmen were to be seen rising by the force of merit and by their own hard toil into the highest positions of life. For as many years as he could recollect he had been associated with those public efforts in the cause of temperance. From his cradle he commenced to be a member of the League, having by a pious mother been brought up without tasting drink. He wished the young men of Ireland to grasp the fact that it was after long pondering how he could help to lift the Irish people on the road to liberty that he felt he could best do it by striking at the accursed drink (cheers). What little Irish child had a chance of school if his father spent his money in drink. Would not the church be badly attended by men who stayed in bed on Sunday morning after the Saturday night's debauch? When he thought of the school, the church, their political and national as-

pirations, they convinced him that the man who would conscientiously give himself to the bettering of the Irish race must begin at the beginning, and grapple with the great, drink question (hear, hear) He, therefore, had ventured to speak on the public platform on this question, because as a child of the people,

CRADLED AMONGST THE IRISH PEASantry

one of themselves, he wished, when called from this world, he might be consoling with the idea that he had done something to leave them better than he found them (cheers). In 1874 the favor and confidence of his fellow-countrymen conferred upon him the honour of a seat in Parliament. He felt that the Irish representatives in the House were closely watched by friends and foes alike. While he remained there it was a proud thought to him that, as a member of the first and greatest assembly in the world, he might put his hand upon a lever that might work good not only for his own people, but for the English people, too. Now that his term was come to an end there—"No, no!"—by reason of circumstances too painful for him to ponder upon, he could say that never had an English or Scotch member brought forward a motion to make better, brighter, or happier the home of the English working man.

ING MAN

but he had with voice and vote assisted that honest Englishman (cheers). There was not upon the soil of Britain any man who could say that any act or vote of his had narrowed his liberties or wronged his rights (cheers). He still rejoiced that he had been able to aid Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the noble band along with him in the attempt to wipe out the hideous stain of drink from the face of the land. When they were in a minority he knew they were bound to win, because there was accompanying the movement not merely political influence and worldly efforts, but the unseen, the eternal, and the inevitable working of the hand of God, who in His own time always brought redress and succour for the suffering and justice for the wronged (cheers). He was proud to think that the Irish national vote had for the last twenty years been in a majority on every temperance issue, and he was glad they had now got Sunday closing. Sunday closing was spreading, and by and by John Barleycorn would be cooped up in a narrow corner, where he would have to capitulate and haul down his flag (cheers). But they were bound to join in this movement, in order that the little children might be brought up free from the danger that had dogged the footsteps of their elders when they were growing up to manhood.

THIS WAS AN AGE OF STRIKES

—strikes against unfair rents and strikes against any rent at all (laughter). He often felt that the day would yet come when the Irish people might realize what a heavy rent they paid to a worse and more plundering landlord than any that ever cursed Ireland. She had many bad landlords, but it would be a noble high, and God-blessed combination if her people would strike against the tribute they too cheerfully paid to the dreadful system. He appealed to them to give for the League their children, so that they might have a noble future. They were now little children, but they would eventually be the men and women upon whom would devolve the duty of keeping up the credit of their name. He cared not what fortune a father could leave his child, he cared not how high a man's social position might be, what security had they that the little child, their joy and pride, might not have a fate as dark as he had known to befall his own schoolfellows who had been

BORN TO HIGH AND WEALTHY POSITIONS

None, except security in the merciful goodness of God, and in the efforts to give them a better chance of keeping free from temptation from the drink. He, however, turned his face to the future with unbounded confidence. It was no use to tell him that the world was getting worse. As the sunlight brought up the flowers, so the light of God's truth was hastening every day to speed noble efforts like these. The day was near at hand when a generation, comparatively free from the odious vice, would work and almost doubt the history of our century, and that men had endured a slavery so detestable. His face was turned to a future in which there would be an Ireland not agitated, nor torn with strife, nor stained with bloodshed, nor oppressed with tyranny; but an Ireland happy and contented within her own domains, free and self-governing, with a sober people raising the standard of long sufferings and patient fidelity to truth (cheers). At the close of the concert three cheers were given for Mr. Sullivan.

Personal.

The lady superioress of the Congregation of Notre Dame convent, Ottawa, accompanied by her assistant, was on a visit last week to her nephew, Rev. Father Feon, P. P., of Stratford. These ladies, who devote themselves to the education of young ladies, are members of the oldest convent in Canada, founded in Montreal in 1656. Having visited some of the institutions of Western Ontario, they expressed themselves pleased in an especial manner with their visit to the Sacred Heart Convent, London. There they witnessed not only the beautiful surroundings and interior comfort of the convent, but that which is of more importance, the solid training and religious education which the madams of the Sacred Heart impart to the pupils placed in their charge. The lady superioress thought it a great privilege for parents desiring a first-class education for their children to have such an institution in their midst.

Manners in Church.

When I go to a house it is the people I want to meet, not the walls or the chairs. Going to church should be an introduction to friendship and to God, not to frescoes and pews. A good deal of church politeness is like a snow crystal—regular but cold. There is a hospitality the forms of which are as perfect as Chesterfield's and the spirit of which is as lifeless and hollow. Good church manners do not go by rules nor by proxy. If the heart is not in them it is all the same as if there were no manners. Sexton or usher may walk the aisles with faultless grace, and bow you into a pew with rhythmic movement, but that cannot offset a

stony stare from the other end of the pew. "Have you not mistaken the pew?" asked a dignified piece of nominally Christian impertinence, as he confronted a stranger in his pew. "I fear I have sir, I mistook it for a gentleman's," was the proper rejoinder.—C. L. T. in Our Continent.

USEFUL THOUGH NOT NECESSARY.

Just Views of the Functions of the Catholic Press.

The authors of aphorisms have said: "The Press is the fourth power of the State," hence the phrase "the Fourth Estate." The maxim may be true, especially where the other powers install themselves, and multiply in such a manner that it is hard to find the ruling power. Thus, it might be further said that the Stock Exchange is the fifth power of the State, Freemasonry the sixth, Orangism the seventh, Larrikism the eighth, and so on.

But let the Press be what it may in the State, it is not necessarily a power in the Church. Its worth and its usefulness—we are now speaking of the Catholic Press—depend on its submission to authority.

It can be a useful influence only in as much as it is a service. We do not mean an abject, mercenary, and officious service, but the free and generous service of filial piety. The reason of this is plain. The journalist, no matter what his gifts may be, is a part not of the Church that teaches, but of the Church that is taught. To remember this should be a journalist's first duty; should he forget, the firm hand of the vigilant pastors of the Church will guide him back to the straight way.

Surely, no one is so foolish as to believe that the Church needs the aid of journalism for the diffusion of its doctrine, the maintenance of its discipline, or the exercise of its jurisdiction.

She finds in her divine constitution all that is necessary—the priesthood, the episcopate, and above all, the infallible Pontiff, whose teachings suffice for the world. These alone have the mission to speak in the name of the Church. Therefore it is that no journal whatever may usurp this office, and be cited as an authority on matters ecclesiastical.

When the faithful need to be enlightened, warned, or reprimanded, the Church herself speaks to them, and the sole office of journalism in the interests of the Church is to prolong the echo of her voice. There its duty ends.

CHEAP BOOKS.

- All's Dream and other stories..... 25c
- Crucifix of Baden and other stories..... 25c
- Fleurbaey, by Madam Craven..... 25c
- The Trowel or the Cross and other stories..... 25c
- Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel..... 25c
- Flaminia and other stories..... 25c
- Perico, the Sad, and other stories..... 25c
- The Blakes and Flanagan..... 25c
- The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a Becket, by E. M. Stewart..... 25c
- Art McGuire, or the Broken Pledge. A history of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett..... 25c
- Fabola, or the church of the Catacombs..... 25c
- Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadler..... 25c
- Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert..... 25c
- Nelly Netherville, a tale by the author of Wild Times..... 25c
- Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadler..... 15c
- The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadler..... 15c
- Father Matthew, by Sister Mary Francis Clare..... 15c
- Father de Lisle..... 15c
- The school boys..... 15c
- Truth and Trust..... 15c
- The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... 15c
- The Apprentice..... 15c
- The Chapel of the Angels..... 15c
- Leo, or the choice of a Friend..... 15c
- Tales of the Affections..... 15c
- Florestine or the Unexpected Jew..... 15c
- The Crusade of the Children..... 15c

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branch No. 16 was instituted at Prescott, Ont., on 7th inst., by Mr. John H. Barry of Brantford. This Branch starts with 18 members, all first class men. The following are the names of its officers for the ensuing term:—

- Spiritual Director—Rev. Father Masterson.
- President—D. Buckley.
- 1st Vice do.—David McCarthy.
- 2nd do.—Jas. P. Halpin.
- Treasurer—Patrick Mc Auley.
- Rec.-& Corres. Secretary—John Gilson.
- Assistant do.—John Barry.
- Financial Secretary—Joseph Debrule.
- Marshal—John Horan.
- Guard—Edward Vaughn.
- Trustees for two years—Miles O'Reilly, D. McCarthy, and Patrick Murdock.
- Trustees for one year—Joseph Debrule and Thomas Kavanagh, Jun.

LOCAL NEWS.

R. S. Murray's new woolen factory in London West has commenced operations. A proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor dividing the city into four wards instead of seven as at present.

An old man named James Sullivan died in the city jail on Friday night. It is said that Chatlam sent the poor old man to this city so as to get him off their hands.

A garden party under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society will be held on the grounds of the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum on May 24th, for the benefit of that institution. It is to be hoped that all who can will attend.

On Wednesday last application was made by the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this city for incorporation, and on the affidavits being proven was immediately granted. We hope to see the Society prosper.

A man named Brown, working at the Victor oil works, had the misfortune to let a barrel weighing 600 pounds fall on his foot. Amputation was considered necessary.

Don't Miss This Chance.
 Attend the auction sale of lots, corner of Oxford and William streets, on the ground, on Monday next, 22nd instant. These lots will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

A purse left at Catholic Record bookstore may be obtained by owner on giving a description of same.

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE.

I have just opened out in my new store, corner of

DUFFERIN AVENUE
 AND
RICHMOND STREET,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS,

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach of all.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY

AND
SCHOOL BOOKS

WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

THOS. COFFEY.

RARE CHANCE!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

That splendid block of land, about 4 acres, fronting on Oxford, William, and Adelaide streets, and Carlton Avenue, 18 lots will be sold by auction on the 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., on Monday, May 22nd, 1882.

The completion of the Oxford street bridge, establishment of the Western University, together with high ground, wide streets and beautiful surroundings, make Oxford street and vicinity one of the most attractive spots in the city for private residences. On six of these lots there is an orchard of choice fruit-bearing trees, which it has required years of careful culture to mature. The water mains cross the property, and the construction of the Street Railway, on Oxford Street to Adelaide, can hardly be delayed much longer. The soil can be purchased for \$700. Terms—One-fifth down, balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent, or \$20 cash payment, from parties about to build at once, will secure one of these lots. See posters for plan.

Go and see the property! Don't miss this chance!

P. C. BARBARD, Auctioneer.

RUPTURE

Cure without an operation or the injury to the system. Dr. J. A. Williams' Medical Preparation, Office 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of his cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

FOR THE
Public Institutions of Ontario, 1882

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

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY, 1882,

for the delivery of the following quantities in each institution:—The institutions mentioned, or on or before the 1st July, 1882 (except at the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, where tenders are to be commenced until 1st August, viz:—

- Asylum for the Insane, Toronto. Hard coal, 200 tons large egg size, and 175 tons stove size. Soft coal, 100 tons.
- Central Prison, Toronto. Hard coal, 100 tons small egg size, 25 tons chestnut size, and 50 tons stove size.
- Reformatory for Females, Toronto. Hard coal, 100 tons stove size. Soft coal, 50 tons.
- Asylum for the Insane, London. Hard coal, 200 tons large egg size, and 60 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 125 tons, for steam purposes, and 150 tons for grates.
- Asylum for the Insane, Kingston. Hard coal, 80 tons large egg size and 10 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 20 tons.
- Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton. Hard coal, 85 tons stove size and 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 140 tons for steam purposes, and 100 tons for grates. N. B.—50 tons of the steam coal to be delivered at the pumping house.
- Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville. Hard coal, 60 tons large egg size and 20 tons stove size. Soft coal, 60 tons.
- Institution for the Blind, Brantford. Hard coal, 60 tons large egg size and 20 tons stove size. Soft coal, 60 tons.
- Hard coal, 275 tons large egg size and 50 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 140 tons for steam purposes, and 20 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, or Lehigh. Tenders are to name the mine or mines from which it is supposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required, to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is 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 Treasurer of Ontario, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides, and two sufficient securities will be required for the due fulfillment of the contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursers of the institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Treasurer of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May 1st 1882.