LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

The Times' Dublin despatch says the The Times' Dublin despatch says the hope of ever discovering the murderers of Cavendish and Burke is beginning to evaporate. A protest from a number of Irish judges against certain provisions of the Repression Bill has been received by the Government through Spencer. It recommends the empowering of special juries to return the verdict by a majority, instead of the proposed special commisinstead of the proposed special commis-sions. Among the amendments to the sions. Among the amendments to the Repression Bill to be proposed by the Parnellites is one limiting the operation

of the Act to one year.
London, May 16.—In the House of Com-London, May 16.—In the House of Commons, Gladstone, replying to the request of Northcote for further information regarding negotiations with the "suspects," reiterated it was not conducive to law and order to explain details. He said it was the duty of the Government, neither looking to the right nor the left, to open the prison doors. He had had no communiprison doors. He had had no communi-cation with Parnell, and there were no official communications nor stipulations.

Applications under the Arrears Bill, introduced into the Commons, must be lodged by July, 1883. The eviced tenants will be able to apply for relief under a few parts will be able to apply for relief under a few parts. the Act within six months after eviction. Shaw, Parnell and John O'Connor Power

Shaw, Parnell and John O'Conno' Fower approve of the Bill.
London, May 16.—Bourke, Egan's partner, Maloney, and many others suspects were released last night.
London, May 15.—Parnell does not attribute the assassinations to Fenians, but thinks the assassins were members of some thinks the assassins were members of some

thinks the assassins were memors of some much more extreme association.

London, May 16.—The hopelessness of the feeling in Dublin in regard to the discovery of the assassins is shown by the general belief that an inquiry into the remissness of the police will soon take

London, May 17.—There is a very ge eral feeling that the state of Irish politics will lead to a dissolution of Parliament, and probably a change of Ministry. It is likely the Tories will obstruct the Irish

measures in Parliament.

London, May 17.—On the second reading of the Repression Bill the Government will indicate its readiness to make a considerable number of amendments. The clauses relating to public meetings and newspapers will be greatly modified. newspapers will be greatly modified.

London, May 18.—A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to day unanimously condemned the Repression Bill as unworthy of the Irish people, and fraught with direst consequences to them. It was decided to ask Gladstone to expedite the Arrears Bill.

Arrears Bill.
The Boston Herald's Dublin correspondent says evictions of tenants have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. In the county of Galway alone three hundred tenants were evicted inside of a week. The proposed measures of repression are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. People do not favor any compromise with the Government. The opinion of Nationalists is that if Parnell would continue to be the Irish leader he must push forward without looking back.

Dublin, May 18.—All the Irish judges except the Lord Chancellor have resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the abolition of

Government against the trial by jury.
London, May 19.—O'Shea, member of Parliament, affirms that, despite the denial of Forster, they have been in frequent communication, and it was Forster who suggested the best plan for O'Shea to quietly visit Kilmainham jail.
London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, on motion for the second

Commons, on motion for the second reading of the Repression Bill, the Speaker announced that the only paragraph in O'Donnell's amendment in order was that in declaring the Bill a false obstacle to good government and tranquility.

O'Donnell denounced the Bill. Colthurst (Liberal for County Cork) supported the Repression Bill. He con demned the cowards who issued "no rent" manifesto and did not protest against the murders committed in support of it.

Trevelyan called attention to the failure

of justice in Ireland. He declared the Bill would facilitate summoning The Government would be witnesses. slow to use their power regarding public meetings, and where meetings were held they would regard less the utterances than the evident intention of what was enunciated. He defended the provisions of the Bill against the publication of reason to think in their efforts to sup-press outrages they would have the assistance of those who became tired of the terrorism to which they had been so long subjected.
Dillen said the Bill would have no other

effect than to provoke secret organizations. When the measure expired, the League would rise again and Parliament have its

work to do over.

London, May
19.—Holden (Liberal)
was elected to the House of Commons to day to succeed Cavendish. Gathorne Hardy was the Conservative candidate. The Tories hoped from recent events that Ireland would show more favorable results for them.

tor them.

London, May 10.—In consequence of anonymous Fenian threats, the guards at the Government establishments at Plymouth have been doubled.

The Dublin city police are now armed with swords. They have not carried such weapons since the Fenian outrages. London, May 19.—The debate on the Repression Bill was resumed in the House

of Commons to-day.

Sexton denounced the Bill. He said the Irish members would see by the way in which the Bill was administered whether they could continue to discharge their functions or whether it would not be their

duty to allow the Government and the people of Ireland to come face to face.
Gladstone denied that the Bill was the outcome of English resentment. It was not founded on the Phœnix Park disaster, but was contemplated long before that. He desired it to pass unaltered in its main lines. The Bill was not founded on panic nnes. The bill was not founded on pante nor conceived in a party spirit. It was intended to meet a great crisis in the spirit approved by all loyal citizens. Gladstone was frequently cheered.

Parnell said he had hoped with the passage of the arrears bill and other amendments to the Land Act that the Land.

ments to the Land Act that the Land League agitation might be ended. He

trusted the Government would give more time for discussion of the amendments his party intended to move.

Healy declared it was aimed at the suppression of the Land League.

Mitchell Henry opposed the Bill be
Rec. Sec. Branch 13, Stratford. Healy declared it was aimed at the sup-pression of the Land League.

Mitchell Henry opposed the Bill be-cause of the Irish elements in the execu-tive of Ireland.

Parnell's remarks were most moderate.

The Bill passed its second reading by a

vote of 383 against 45. Great Britain.

London, May 15.—The Common Council offer a reward of £500 for the convic-

cil offer a reward of £500 for the conviction of the persons guilty of placing the canister of powder on the railing of the Mansion House on Friday.

William Merlens, printer, of the Socialist paper Freiheit, has been arrested on the charge of publishing a scandalous and seditious libel concerning the murderers of Cavendish and Burke, thereby encouraging murder. The police seized the issue of the Freiheit. A warrant was also issued against John Neur, Socialist, engaged on the Freiheit.

Egypt.

Egypt.

Six ironclads are outside the port. Their presence creates great excitement.

Cairo, May 16.—When the ministers waited on the Khedive last night they kissed his hands and garments, implored pardon and expressed loyalty. The Khedivelenger of the control of the c kissed his hands and garments, implored pardon and expressed loyalty. The Khedive received them coldly and the ministers withdrew crestfallen. The English Consul-General has issued a circular stating the naval expedition is of a friendly character, and there is no ground for apprehension, provided public security is maintained and negotiations between Egypt and the powers result satisfac-

The Egyptian Cabinet has submitted completely to the Khedive.

Constantinople, May 16.—The Porte has addressed a note to England and France representing that as calm has been

restored in Egypt the despatch of fleets is

unnecessary.

Cairo, May 17.—The attitude of the army is still doubtful. Cairo is declared on high authority not a fit place for women. The whole country, excepting the army, is loyal to the Khedive.

United States.

James Vick, the well-known Rochester

eedsman, is dead; aged 64.

During April 104,000 immigrants arrived in the United States. Nine thousand from England, eleven thousand from reland, thirty-six thousand from Germany, six thousand from Italy, eight thousand from Sweden, eleven thousand from Canada, two thousand five hundred

At the last teacher's convention held in this town, Mr. O'Hagaa, Principal of the Separate Schools, delivered a most interesting lecture on "The Study of Words." We feared from the title that it would be dry and technical, dealing more with etymology than those laws of thought which are embodied in the law of words. The retwerse, however, was the case, and the lecturer, while taking the broadest philosophical views embodied and illustrated them in the plainest manner. He opened this subject thus:

If one of our pupils while coming rom school were hailed on the street with, "say boy what do you read in the school?" He could well reply as Hamlet did to Polonius, "words! words! words!" It matters not where you cast your eyes on the school transfer. from China.

A despatch from Troy, N. Y., states that on the arrival of a party of Irish immigrants there, a child was found dead in its mother's arms from starvation. The immigrant stated that they were evicted, and the landlord afterwards made an arrangement for their tronsportation to Pennsylvania, but that no arrange-ments had been made to supply them

Canadian.

Lucknow, May 15.—An accident occurred here to-day by which a boy named McClure, twelve years old, met with a shocking death. During the temporary absence of death. During the temporary absence of
the engineer of the Hays & Bell's furniture factory the boy went into the engine room, and by some means his clothes
caught on the main shaft. His arm was
torn out at the shoulder and both legs
broken off by striking on the floor.
He died instantly.

John Jawles lost his life Thursday
arming at Toronto, by the caving in of a

evening, at Toronto, by the caving in of a drain on Isabella street. He was buried beneath sixteen feet of earth, and it took a squad of men nearly two hours to re-cover the body. Deceased was a married

Petrolea, May 17.—To-day as the 1.15 p. m. Grand Junction way freight train was backing down to the Midland station, and was passing under the bridge near Hilliard's Junction, Ralph Gibson, a braketo the engine, was struck by the bridge and knocked between the car and tender, which, with the locomotive, ran over him, mangling him shockingly. Both legs were cut off close to the body. He lived only man, standing on the re

about two hours.
Ottawa, May 18.—The nomination of candidates for the House of Commons will take place on the 13th of June, and the polling on the 20th.

C. M. B. A. NOTES

S. R. Brown-Dear Sir and Brother,-I beg to inform you of the sad intelli-gence of the sudden and unexpected death of Brother James Fitzhenry, which reached the members of Branch 13 on Tuesday morning last. The suddenness of his death will be realized when I state that on Monday evening he had tea with the other members of the family and was in his usual good health, and at was in his usual good health, and at 10 o'clock, the same night was seized with apoplexy and died. He attended our regular Branch meeting, on last Thursday evening, and at the time of his death was in good standing. He joined our Branch March 23d. Will and Beneficary Certificates are numbered 34. He was but 23 years of age. The members of the Branch turned out to his funeral, and assisted at vears of age. the requiem mass.

The following resolutions were adopted

by the Branch: Moved by R. A. Purcell, seconded by Branch, No. 13, of the Catholic Mutual Penefit Association, has been deprived of an excellent and worthy member by

sudden death of our late Brother James Fitzhenry, therefore be it resolved— That our most sincere sympathy be tendered to the respected parents, and to the brothers and sisters of our late Brother James Fitzhenry, in the sad affliction which has so unexpectedly fallen upon them. The deceased Brother having been present at our last regular meeting only one week ago in perfect health, the sud-denness of the blow makes it the more severe, but we trust his sorrowing friends

severe, but we trust his sorrowing friends will feel consoled in their great bereavement by the Christian hope that he has exchanged this life for a better one.

Moved by M. C. Carey, sec. by J. C. Kenny,—That the charter and emblems of our hall be draped in mourning for the space of one month as a testimony of our respect for the memory of our late Brother.

Moved by Chas, Stock, sec. by Edward Walsh,—that copies of the above resolutions

where you cast your eyes on the scho

where you cast your eyes on the school corriculum of studies, a subject fraught with the study of words immediately greets you. In the elementary division of the Public School the child lisps words. They are play toys to him in his younger days and stubborn facts to him as he grows old. In the solution of a mathematical problem they play about every angle in the translation of Greek and Latin authors, the pupil calls regiments of words to his aid and as he moves along the classy tide of English prose and poetry.

glassy tide of English prose and poetry, his bark is propelled by a swift current of words. In a word, his whole study is made

words. In a word, his whole study is made up of one great season of words—a morn adorned by the simple and verbal landscape of childhood, a noon environed with garb of glowing thought, and an eventide clad

obvious. The teacher is called upon imperiously if he be a real teacher, to open up to his pupils new horizons of thought,

up to his pupils new horizons of thought, and this he cannot do but very imper-

fectly if he possesses not a fund of words. For what are words but the sign of ideas,

and what are ideas but the offspring of the mind, how then can the mind of the

teacher hold converse with the collective

mind of his pupils if there be no channel of communication between them. You might as well endeaver to empty the con-

tents of one bottle into another without first taking out the cork. True, I am now

speaking more especially of instruc-tion, but the same remark will equally

expect to confront your pupils with ques-tions which will develop their reasoning

faculties unless you put your questions in a sensible and reasoning shape, and this I maintain you cannot do if you are con-

tinually suffering from a famine of words.

muany suffering from a famine of words. Amid a variety of valuable matter, Mr. O'Hagan gave the following excellent practical ideas of teaching composition:

—"A great deal is often said about the

difficulty of teaching composition. The greatest barrier to progress in this subject

is the combined lack of the true import and value of words on the part of both teacher and pupil. Give a scholar a supply of useful and common words and it is sur-

prising how readily he can write for you a

short theme. In connection with this point I might say that an excellent habit has been inculcated in many schools. I refer to the practise of calling upon the pupils to substitute other words for all the important anes which course in the different substitute of the substitute of

portant ones which occur in the differ-

ent passages of the reading lesson. This I consider a very key to the study of composition and will do more to facilitate a

pupil's progress in the subject than all the abstract themes you may fling at him from

now until doom's day."

We only wish that we had room to give

the essay in full, and while congratulating

the essayist on his eloquent and pregnant

treatment of his prescribed theme, we can-

not refrain from hoping that he will yet give the essay in pamphlet form as a souvenir of the teachers convention and

to education. You cannot

ASCENSION DAY IN QUEBEC.

The second Marquis of Londonderry, better known as the celebrated statesman, Lord Castlereagh, told, at one of his wife's Lord Castlereagh, told, at one of his wife's supper parties in Paris, in 1815, the following supernatural tale with most perfect gravity. Sir Walter Scott was among the hearers and often repeated it:

Lord Castlereagh, when commanding, in early life, a militia regiment in Ireland, was stationed one night in a large, desolate country-house. His bed was at

one end of a long, dilapidated room, while at the other extremity a great fire of at the other extremity a great fire of wood and turf had been prepared with-in a huge, gaping, old-fashioned chimney. Waking in the middle of the night, he lay watching from his pillow the gradual darkening of the embers on the hearth, when suddenly they blazed up, and a naked child stepped from amongst them on the floor. The figure advanced slowly towards him rising in stature at every naked child stepped from almoses them on the floor. The figure advanced slowly towards him, rising in stature at every step, until, coming within two or three paces of his bed it had assumed the appearance of a ghastly giant, pale as death, with a bleeding wound on the brow, and eyes glaring with rage and despair. Lord Castlereagh leaped from his bed, and confronted the figure in an attitude of defifronted the figure in an attitude of defiance. It retreated before him, diminishing

very extraordinary narrative, from the lips of a man of so much calm sense and steadiness of nerve. But no doubt he had been subject to aberrations of the mind, which

In the ante-chamber of the Vatican pale there are a number of frescoes referring the dogma of the Immaculate Concep on; and on one of the great walls where represented the solemn proclamation of the dogma, the figure of Father Pasof the dogma, the figure of Father Pas-saglia appears amongst the galaxy of dig-nitaries and learned men. After the apos-tacy of Passaglia, Pius IX. was often asked to have his likeness effaced; but he always refused, and repeatedly expressed the hope that the fallen man would return to the Church. The intercession of the the Church. The intercession of the Mother of God and of the saintly Pius IX. doubtless did more towards the conversion of Passaglia than all human per-

See forwarded to the parents of our deceased Brother, and also for publication to the official organ of the Association in Ontario, the Catholic Resend of London.

Rec. See. Branch 13, Stratford.

CORRECTION.

Dear Sir.—Allow me to correct an error of fact which, unintentionally there cannot be a doubt, appears in a paragraph on your eighth page of the 19th inst. It is therein given that the Convent of "the Congregation of Notro Dame (of Montes) of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of the Wood of the Hobbston of the Wood of the Hobbston of St. Anne and with the Convent of "the Congregation of Notro Dame (of Montes) of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and up that of the Hobbston of St. Anne and the Hobbston of S

LORD CASTLEREAGH.

adorned by the simple and verbal landscape of childhood, a noon environed with garb of glowing thought, and an eventide clad with the grave dress of meditation and reflection. In every sphere of life we are required to keep an armory of words, but in few is the study of more absolute necessity than in the profession of teaching. But perhaps you may here ask me, why is this? The reason I think is very which I thought was a obvious. The teacher is called upon im-

often create such phantoms."

We cannot see how the suicide of

Lord Londonderry explains the ghostly appearance of so many years before. Neither can we admit the "no doubt" of habitual mental wandering, of which no evidence is afforded, and none, we be-lieve, has ever been recorded. The Maruis bore through life the character of one ndowed with most unusual self-possess and an even temperament. The suicide, in all probability, proceeded from some immediate excitement or incidental cause, rather than from any constitutional tenrather than from any constitutional tendency. The most trust worthy chroniclers of the day made no allusion to the latter possibility. They attributed the act to the harrassing labors of the late session, as well as to many mortifying reflections on his political character, with which the daily and weekly organs of public opinion, opposed to the Govern-ment, abounded. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of insanity, and his Lordship's remains were interred in West-minster Abbey. Such was his unpopu-larity at the time, that while his coffin was being removed from the hearse into the sacred edifice, yells of exulting execrawere uttered by the populace

"My dear little child," said a priest to a charming child of four years, "how did God make the world?" "He said Make, and it maked," was the answer. "But," asked the priest, "of what did He make it?" "He made it of speak," was the ready reply, "just speak."

In this city, on the 17th instant, the wife of Andrew Munro, of the firm of Wilson & Munro, of a son.

DIED.

DIED.

In this city, on the 18th May, Mary Woodward, aged 81 years, a resident of London since 1847.

Deceased was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland. She was remarkable for her strong and vigorous Catholic faith. A High Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul in St. Peter's Cathedral, on the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

Eggs, retail.... Butter per 1b. 0 75 to 2 00 0 50 to 0 70 0 50 to 0 70 8 00 to 9 00 Chickens, & pair.

Chickens, & pair.

Ducks per pair.

Beef, & cwt.

Mutton, & b.

London Stock Market. Sh. Name. Buyers \$50 Agricultural, ... xd 123 50 Canadian Sav. ... 123 Superior 135 Contario Investment Ass'n 135 London Life. 100

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 31 to \$1 35. No. \$1 31 to \$1 32. No. 3, \$1 21 to \$1 25. No. 1, \$1 36 to \$1 37. No. 2, \$1 34 to \$1 37. No. 2, \$1 37. No. 2, \$1 37. No. 2, \$1 37. No. 2, \$1 37. No. 3, \$1 80 80.

PEAS—No. 1 00c to \$0 00. No. 2, 84c to 85c.

OATS—No. 1, 00c to 50. No. 2, 46c.

CORN—00c to 00c.

WOOL—00c to 00.

FLOUR—Superior, \$5 85 to \$5 90; extra,

5 75 to 85 76.

FLOUR—Superior, \$5 50 to \$5 8.5 75 to \$5 80.0 to \$15 80.
BRAN—\$15 90 to \$15 80.
BUTTER—182 to 15c.
GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.
BARLEY-(street)—80c to 85c.
WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29.

Montreal Market.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,200;bts sales 220. Market pulet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, superior, 6 30 to 6 35; extra, 6 20 to 6 25; spring xtra, 6 05 to 6 10; superfine, 5 50 to 5 60; trong bakers', 6 50 to 8 00; fine, 5 00 to 5 10; inddilings, 4 00 to 4 20; pollards, 3 35 to 3 75; intario bags, 2 95 to 3 00; city bags, 3 75 to 90.

5 90.

GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 46 to 1 48; Upper Canada white winter, 1 36 to 1 38; spring, 1 40 to 1 45. Corn, 90c to 95c. Peas, 0 00 to 0 99. Oats, 44c to 45c. Barley, 65c to 70c. Rye, 57c to 90c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal

3 90.

GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 48 to 1 48;
Upper Canada white winter, 1 38 to 1 38;
spring, 1 40 to 1 45. Corn, 90c to 95c. Peas, 0 00;
to 0 99.) Cats, 44 to 45c. Barley, 65c to 70c.
Rye, 87c to 90c.
Rye, 87c to 90c.
Rye, 87c to 90c.
PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 12c to 15c.
Eastern Townships, 18c to 21c; B. & M. 17c to
20c. Creamery, 60c to 60c, cheese, 11c to 12c,
Pork, mess, 22 00 to 23 00. Lard, 14c to 15c
Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13jc to 14c.

HAMILTON, May, 20—Wheat, white at 1 32
to 1 38; red, 1 33 to 1 38; spring, 1 36 to 1 38;
barley, 88c to 90c; oats, 42c to 46c; peas, 80c to
82c; corn, 75c to 80c; rye, 80c to 82c; clover seed
4, 30 to 4 40; timothy, 2 50 to 3 00. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 60 to 8 50; No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 06; live logs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c;
roll do., 12jc; shoulders, 10jc; long clears, 11c;
roll do., 12jc; shoulders

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamp-Samples free. TAYLOR BROS. & CO A HOUSEHOLD NEED FREE



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TOTICE is hereby given that certain lots in the town of Sault Sie Marie, and lots in block of land adjacent thereto, in the township of Korah, and lots in the City of Toronto, will be sold by public auction on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Department of Crown Lands.

CONDITIONS—Cash on day of sale.
Lists of the lots can be had on application to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.
T.B. PARDEE,
189-éw Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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

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In the Gloaming, Harrison 30 Only be True, Vickers 35 Under the Eaves, Winner 35 Free Lunch Cadets, Winner 35 Free Lunch Cadets, Winner 35 Free Lunch Cadets, Winner 35 If the music selected amounts to just \$1, send only the 15 pictures, your name and address. If in excess of \$1, postage stamps may be enclosed for such excess.

We make this liberal offer because we desire to give a present sufficiently large to induce every one to give Dobbins' Electric Song a trial long enough to know just how good it is. If, after trial, they continue to use the soap for years, we shall be repaid. If they only use the fifteen bars, getting the dollar's worth of music gratis, we shall lose money. This shows our confidence. The Soap can be bought of all grocers—the music can only be got of us. See that our name is on each wrapper.

can only be got of us. See that our handon oneach wrapper.

A box of this Soap contains sixty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us sixty cuts of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to the amount of \$4.50. This Soap improves with age, and you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 S. Fourth St. Philadelphia.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

Farm 106 Acres in the Township of London known as the "Garlick Farm."

Will be sold by Public Auction by W. Y. Brunton, at his auction rooms, in the city of SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd NEXT,

at noon:
The North-half of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd concession of the Township of London. This is
a first-class improved farm with good buildince ings.
Also Lot No. 26, on the north side of East South Street, in the City of London.

For terms and particulars apply to B. A. Mitchell, Esq., or to Gibbons, M'Nab & Mulkern, Vendors' Solicitors. London, May 15th, 1882. 189-2w

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