

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAMING."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1879.

NO. 55

"CLERICAL."

We make up the most Fashionable Clerical Garments in Canada—Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.

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ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1879.
Sunday 2—Twenty-second after Pentecost; Office of the Sunday. *Semi-Double.*
Monday 3—Commemoration of the Faithful Departed. *Semi-Double.*
Tuesday 4—St. Charles, Bishop and Confessor. *Double.*
Wednesday 5—Of the Octave. *Semi-Double.*
Thursday 6—Of the Octave. *Semi-Double.*
Friday 7—Of the Octave. *Semi-Double.*
Saturday 8—Of the Octave of All Saints. *Double.*

CATHOLICITY IN IRISHTOWN.

CONFIRMATION CEREMONIES IN SEAFORTH.

SERMON BY HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

October 22nd was a gala day for the Catholics of this locality, on the occasion of the pastoral visit of His Lordship Bishop Walsh. Comparatively speaking, but little is known of the progress of Catholicity in this quarter of the world, and though little noise has been made about it, still have the Catholic population worked steadily on erecting new monuments to their zeal and generosity with each succeeding year. When we visit cities where Catholics are numerous, we always expect to see something grand and imposing in and around the Catholic Church. Catholics are proverbial all the world over for the generosity and taste displayed in decorating the house of God. In the country, however, we do not look for that profusion of decoration which greases our city temples. If we find a good substantial building in which the faithful can attend the offices of the Church, we are more than pleased. It was therefore with a feeling of amazement that we witnessed the great beauty of the church building in Irishtown. Under the able guidance of the Very Rev. Dean Murphy, the Catholics of this place have certainly done wonders, their church is second to none in the diocese, and the generosity with which they have responded to the various calls which must necessarily have been made upon them, speaks volumes for their love of God's house and their holy religion. The church is cruciform, of the mediæval style of architecture, and reflects credit not only on the artist, but also on the very rev. pastor whose judgment no doubt controlled the entire work.

Within the sanctuary rails we noticed particularly the taste of the decorations. The high altar is a magnificent piece of workmanship and is tastefully decorated in white and gold, whilst the side altars, bearing respectively the statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, have their own peculiar ornamentation.

On Saturday the church was crowded to its utmost capacity by the members of the congregation, desirous of being present whilst their children received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of His Lordship the Bishop. The candidates numbered nearly three hundred, and under the *humble* direction of Father Cunningham, went through the different movements incidental to the ceremony with ease and exactitude. High Mass *concomitans* was sung by the Very Rev. Pastor. His Lordship, on the conclusion of mass, addressed the children and their parents; to the one he pointed out the obligation which they were going to contract, in receiving this great Sacrament. In words touching and paternal he exhorted them to be ever mindful of the honor conferred upon them in confirmation. They were now to be the recognized soldiers of Jesus-Christ, and as such should always on all occasions uphold the interests of their divine leader. To the parents he pointed out the necessity of protecting from danger those young souls whom God had entrusted to their guardianship. He exhorted them to furnish their families with good Catholic literature, to give the minds of their children a taste for those works that are written in a spirit of religion and in the interests of morality; to show them the example of temperance, and in all things to be good practical Catholics. Then, turning to the children, particularly to the boys, he warned them strongly of the dangers of the sin of drunkenness, and administered as in his Lordship's custom, the total abstinence pledge to them, to be kept until they have attained the age of twenty-one. His Lordship then proceeded to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation, during which he was assisted by the Very Rev. Pastor and Fathers West and Moran. During the ceremony the choir (which, by the way, gave evidence of efficient training) under the direction of Miss Agnes Downey, who presided at the organ, sang some very fine pieces of sacred music.

On Sunday morning His Lordship said the early mass in Irishtown, and at its conclusion preached from the gospel of the day. After mass he proceeded to Seaforth, which is about four miles from Irishtown. There, too, stands a beautiful brick church, erected also by Dean Murphy. At 10.30

High Mass was commenced by the Very Rev. Pastor, his Lordship assisting in the sanctuary. At the conclusion of the mass his Lordship preached a magnificent sermon on the unity of the church. The congregation was one of the largest ever present in the building, and throughout the sermon of his Lordship the greatest attention was paid to every word. After the sermon, the candidates for confirmation, numbering fifty-seven, came forward to the communion rail and there received this great sacrament at the hands of the bishop. The church was again crowded at 4 o'clock, and vesper services were sung and the sermon preached by Father O'Mahony, of the cathedral. We were particularly struck with the high state of musical culture manifested by the choir. Miss Annie Downey presided at the organ, and the mass selected for the occasion was Peter's Mass in D. We have seldom heard it better rendered, whilst the offertory and communion pieces were in themselves a treat.

Our attention was particularly drawn to the altar of the Blessed Virgin, which is really a gem in its way, whilst its value is enhanced by the fact of its being the work of a member of the congregation, Mr. Walsh, who, as superintendent of the church buildings in Seaforth and Seaforth, has rendered efficient aid to the very rev. pastor.

The Rector has many warm friends both in Seaforth and Irishtown, and the eagerness with which its coming is looked for every week speaks volumes in its favor. The Very Rev. Pastor, Dean Murphy, has from the very beginning been one of its most ardent supporters, and if the future career of the Rector be not all it should be, it will certainly not be because it has not the well wishes of the clergy and laity in and around Irishtown.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Bishop of the Catholic Record.

SIR,—As I seldom notice any communication in the columns of the Record emanating from this progressive town, and I know for a fact, that your valuable paper is widely and profitably read in this section, I think it is only fair that you should give us a place, once in a while, and let the outside world know what we are doing. And first, let me tell you of the visit of His Lordship Right Rev. J. Walsh, Bishop of London. Sunday last will long be remembered by the Catholics of this section as a gala day. At 11 o'clock High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Dean Murphy, the indefatigable parish priest of Irishtown. Immediately after the last Gospel his Lordship ascended the altar steps and delivered a very powerful sermon on the "Unity of the Church and its Divine Origin." His arguments, drawn from Holy Writ, were so logical and convincing. He showed plainly that Christ came on earth to establish a Church—not Churches, as the modern world would have us believe—and in doing so, He did not intend that it should last only for a day, but for all time and eternity. "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." Men were naturally cowardly, and it required of divine grace to prop them up against the assaults of their arch-enemy. His Lordship contrasted the disunion and disorder now sapping the foundations of other churches with the perfect harmony existing in the Catholic Church, whose doctrines and precepts were now the same as when St. Peter first made his appearance at Rome nearly eighteen hundred years ago. After concluding a masterly discourse which lasted nearly an hour, His Lordship proceeded to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to some seventy children and adults who had been previously prepared, and thoroughly grounded in the Christian Doctrine. His Lordship's instructions to these young soldiers of Christ were very impressive, and were listened to by the large congregation with the utmost attention. At the close of the ceremony the Bishop asked the boys to take the pledge till they were twenty-one. All responded immediately to the appeal by holding aloft their right hand, repeating, after his Lordship's word for word, the form of the pledge. The girls were let off rather easy, as many persons think it a promise not to be too extravagant in regard to dress had been exacted from them.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, the church was again crowded to hear Vespers, at the conclusion of which Rev. Father O'Mahony ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most touching discourse on the efficacy of prayer. The rev. gentleman made a deep impression on the minds of his hearers, who were carried by his powerful voice, his words carried conviction to the hearts of the congregation, many of whom were from the different churches in town, and were also present at the bishop's sermon in the morning. MAPLE LEAF.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The November *Catholic World* has two important historical articles—one on the "Struggles of the Sixteenth Century in France," the other a review, or rather condensation, of Taine's *Ancien Régime*.

The first of these shows how and why Protestantism failed to secure a footing in France, and in a new way goes over the old ground of the *États de Nantes*, the St. Bartholomew Massacre, etc. The second presents in startling colors the truly deplorable state of France in the reign of Louis XV., and affords a sufficient explanation, if not excuse, for the outbreak of the first French Revolution. "Feltet" is the title of a new and very promising story by that charming writer, Miss Kathleen O'Meara. "The Gospel of Hygiene" is an amusing and well-directed hit at a certain school of moral philanthropists. "The City of St. John

the Baptist" and "A Day at Loretto" are capital sketches of travel. A second paper on "Christian Art" introduces us to the Dutch and German schools and masters. "Irish Affairs in 1782" gives the story of the uprising of the Irish volunteers, and is an instructive comment on Current Irish affairs. "The Journal of a French Patriot" is a very entertaining and quaint. "Res Italiane" deals with Col. Haymerle's recent pamphlet, and "Current Events" surveys the present European situation.

OUR WINDSOR LETTER.

RETREAT OF THE SODALITY.

On Friday, 24th, the Very Rev. Vicar General Mgr. Bruyere closed a most successful three-day's retreat for the members of the young ladies' sodality of this place. This sodality numbers about 150 members, and includes nearly all the young ladies of the congregation. The different sermons and conferences of the retreat were filled with thatunction and holy zeal which pervades all the ministrations of the venerable Vicar-General. At the conclusion of the retreat the following address, accompanied by a substantial mark of their esteem and appreciation, was presented, to which Very Rev. Mgr. Bruyere made a touching response, making the young ladies for their kindness and plaudits bearing testimony to their good dispositions, which made his work a labor of love. He encouraged them not to slacken in their zeal, but to go on increasing in virtue and adding fresh laurels to the crown which the world awards to our holy maidens. The following is the address of the young ladies:

Right Rev. Monsignore J. M. Bruyere, V. G. Monsignore,—If we have one regret to express, it is that our much loved retreat has so soon come to a close. It is so delightful a thing to contemplate God, to pray to Him, to love Him with a pure heart, if all our days were like these, spent at our Father's feet, or reclining on His bosom, life would be an anticipated heaven, but we must come back to life's struggles and life's temptations, yet, we trust not, to life's sorrows, and the pure joy of innocence to those little ones who have been during the retreat the special objects of your zeal and fatherly predilection.

THE PUPILS OF ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, Oct. 24th, 1879.

HAMILTON LETTER.

GRAND SERMON BY HIS LORDSHIP INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL.

Yesterday at High Mass, St. Mary's Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity, and I noticed a great number of Protestants, which is no uncommon occurrence.

Rev. Father O'Leary celebrated High Mass, and His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon, on praying for the dead, which was listened to by all with the greatest attention.

The choir sang the Mass in E Flat, in their usual excellent style, and Mr. Egan sang Lendit's "Benedictio a Maria" with his rich, sympathetic and powerful bass voice, in his usual grand style. It was feared some time ago that St. Mary's choir would lose this excellent base, as Mr. Egan's business is principally in Toronto, but love to the old choir and the manufacturer of such a fine school, he returned to his home in Hamilton, and had enough weight with him to spend his Sundays in the choir of the Hamilton Cathedral.

The untiring and energetic Rev. Father O'Leary, after finishing his improvements in and about the school, is about to start an industrial night school for young men of all denominations. The rev. father, an excellent scholar himself, proposes that the young men should have a fair opportunity to improve themselves in industrial and scientific knowledge. It is therefore contemplated to start at once a drawing and modelling school, in connection with arithmetic and book-keeping classes. That an undertaking of this kind will be a great boon for our city cannot be denied, as the whole community, and the manufacturer especially, will reap the direct benefit from such a fine school. Father O'Leary calculates right when he claims that to give the young men two nights a week of such valuable instructions, the balance of their free evenings should be devoted to preparations for their lessons, and that between actual work and preparation for the lessons very little time would be left for other occupations. It appears that the Board has already approved of the scheme. Energetic and competent teachers are also at hand. The large and commodious halls of the Model school are splendidly adapted for the purpose, and from what I can learn His Lordship will not withhold his sanction.

CHERUBINI.

Hamilton, October 27, 1879.

QUEBEC.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR SIR:—In the *Chronicle* of this city this morning, the following paragraph appears:—"To-morrow will be the hundred and eighty-ninth anniversary of the demand for Phipps, and the refusal to surrender Quebec by Frontenac, of which a graphic description may be found in Lenoir's 'Quebec Past and Present.'"

I have transcribed the extract referred to and enclose it for the benefit of your readers. Two things, both remarkable, cannot fail to strike the readers. In the first place, the descendant of the Prince of Orange and the apparent inheritor of the Crown which he wrenched from the brow of his wife's father, the present Prince of Wales was, one hundred and seventy years afterwards, in Canada, refused admittance to the capital city (Kingston) of the county (Frontenac) named in honor of the sturdy old French governor, by the man who professes to be such admirer of the "glorious and immortal memory" of the *bon digne deliverer*. Secondly, one hundred and eighty-nine years afterwards, in June last, we found another of William's descendants, the Princess Louise, with her husband, himself a descendant of the participants of "Glenoe," inaugurating a terrace (the Dufferin), in the same city of Quebec, and possibly on the very spot of ground on which the celebrated incident occurred, the said terrace or promenade being associated with five lines of inscriptions, each named after distinguished individuals connected with Canada; the first in point of chronology being the "Frontenac pavilion." Surely this is retribution with a vengeance, as was foretold by the brave and indomitable old governor—"Crime which that same divine justice, which Sir William invokes, will one day punish." By the erection of the pavilion in question, the reproach that no monument existed to Frontenac in this city is in part removed.

The following is the extract above alluded to:—"In 1679, a remarkable scene occurred in the Castle of St. Louis, which, at that period, had assumed an appearance worthy of the Governor-General, who made it the seat of the Royal Government. This equality was then held by the Comte de FRONTENAC, a nobleman of great talents, long services, but of extreme pride. He had made every preparation that short notice would permit for the reception of the English expedition against Quebec, under Sir William Phipps, which came to anchor in the basin on the 24th October, 1679. Charlevoix, using the new style, makes the date the 18th. The English had every reason to expect that the city was without defence, and that they might capture it by surprise. An officer was sent ashore with a flag of truce, who was met half way by Comte de MAJOR; and after a benediction had been placed before his eyes, was conducted to the Castle by a circuitous route, that he might hear the warlike preparations which were going on, and feel the number of obstructions and barriers of *chicanes et de fiefs*, which were to be passed in the ascent to the Upper Town. Every deception was practiced to induce the Englishman to believe that he was in the midst of a numerous garrison; and some of the contrivances were ludicrous enough. Ten or twelve men were instructed to meet him, to cross his path at different places, and to pass and repass constantly during the way. The very ladies came out to enjoy the singular spectacle of a man led blindfold by two sergeants in this manner, and bestowed upon him the nickname of Colib Laidant. There can be little doubt, however, that he perceived the trick played upon him. On arrival at the Castle, his surprise is represented to have been extreme, on the removal of the bandage, to find himself in the presence of the Governor-General, the Bishop, the Intendant, and a large staff of French officers, arrayed in full uniform, for the occasion, who were clustered together in the centre of the great hall. The English officer immediately presented to Frontenac a written summons to surrender, in the name of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, and drawing out his watch and placing it on the table, demanded a positive answer in an hour at furthest. This last action completed the excitement of the French officers, who had been with difficulty able to restrain themselves during the delivery of the summons, which the Englishman read in a loud voice, and which was translated into French on the spot. A murmur of indignation ran through the assembly, and one of the officers present, the Sieur de Valreues, impetuously exclaimed, 'that the messenger ought to be treated the envoy of a corsair, or common rascal, since Phipps was in arms against his legitimate sovereign.' Frontenac, although his pride was deeply wounded by the unceremonious manner of the Englishman, conducted himself with greater moderation; and happily, there is no lack of dangerous reading, which prudent fathers and mothers will exclude from their homes if they wish to preserve them happy and pure. Until *The Vatican Library* of cheap, amusing and interesting Catholic books was founded there was a just cause of complaint that Catholic books were too dear. Now, admirable and fascinating, as well as instructive and recreative books can be had for twenty-five cents, and some even for five and ten cents. Every Catholic ought to help this good work, for his own sake perhaps, but certainly for his children. Anyone who sends a request for a catalogue to the publishers, Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay street, New York, will receive it by return of post.

A FATAL BLOW.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER KILLED IN A ROOM.

Shortly before midnight on Wednesday a gentleman named Frank L. Gundlake, who was staying at the Grigg House, came into the office at that hotel and asked Mr. Grigg, brother of the proprietor, whether he had assigned him a room yet. Mr. Grigg replied that he had not yet done so, but would at once, and both gentlemen were looking over the register, as it lay on the counter for that purpose, when a young man named Drought came in, and addressing Mr. Gundlake, enquired whether he was a member of the Commercial Union. Mr. Gundlake replied to the effect that it was not his business, when Drought drew out his card and dashed it down on the counter. Mr. Gundlake then said that his business hours were from ten to five, and that he would not do any business out of these hours. If he wished to do business he must see him during that time. This apparently riled Drought, who made an indecent reply, when Mr. Grigg asked him to desist as he could not allow any indecent remarks to pass in his office, and Drought moved away. Mr. Gundlake still remained standing at the counter looking at the register, when Drought again intruded himself upon him, and after a few words Mr. Gundlake said to him, "I want to know of your imperiousness," and struck him with his hand, knocking him up against the wall. Drought immediately raised a walking cane which he had and struck him on the head with it, cutting his head open. Gundlake put his hand up to his head and found it bleeding and said "he has cut my head open," but made light of it and did not appear to have been seriously injured, remaining down stairs in Mr. Grigg's company for some hours, and laughing and talking. He retired to his room, and nothing more was thought of the matter until next morning, when a gentleman who occupied another bed in the same room awoke and saw him lying on the floor in the room. The pillow in the bed was covered with blood, and from appearance he had been struggling in the night and fallen from the bed to the floor. An alarm was raised, and Dr. Stevenson was sent for and quickly arrived. An examination revealed that one side of his body was paralyzed, and also that an artery in the head had been ruptured. He was placed in bed and looked after, but was unable to speak, and from all appearances would not survive from many hours. Immediately upon the circumstances being made known, young Drought was arrested by a member of the city police force and detained at the Central Station.

The unfortunate man lingered on until 5.55 in the evening, and although every effort was used to revive him he succumbed, having been unconscious from the time when he was found on the floor. An inquest was held on the body next day, but after evidence was taken, was adjourned to Friday, 31st.

REPORTED MURDER.

During the past few days rumors have been rife in Blanshard and part of the adjacent township of Osborne, that a famous living south of Woodham had murdered a man and concealed the body of the victim in the woods. The story of the crime, according to the St. Mary's *Journal*, appears to have been first related by a young boy, a son of the alleged murderer, who used to play fellows at school the terrible details of the fiendish crime. The lad's story briefly is this: That a short time since a man with a long black beard falling down to his breast came to his father's barn in the evening, that his father shot him and robbed him of a silver watch and what money the victim had on his person. He then asked his wife to assist him in conveying the body to the woods for concealment, and upon her refusal the girl helped him to do so. The body was afterwards, it is said, placed in a log pile and burned. The people who live in the neighborhood of the place where the murder is said to have been committed, state that on the night of the alleged murder they heard a shot fired, and this circumstance to some extent corroborates the lad's story. Another suspicious circumstance is that it is said the boy has not been permitted to go about since he made the startling revelations of the supposed murder. Whether there has been murder done or not of course is at present a matter of conjecture, but the authorities should at once take such steps as will clear up the mystery. There has been a strong feeling among the people in the vicinity of the place where the crime is stated to have been perpetrated, and it has been proposed to institute a search, but as yet nothing has been done.

Consumption Cured.

As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of Consumption, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparation and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERMAN, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

VERY CHEAP AND READABLE NOVELS.

Now that the long evenings have come, there is need in every home of amusing and instructive books to pass the hours of leisure with profit and pleasure. Unhappily, there is no lack of dangerous reading, which prudent fathers and mothers will exclude from their homes if they wish to preserve them happy and pure. Until *The Vatican Library* of cheap, amusing and interesting Catholic books was founded there was a just cause of complaint that Catholic books were too dear. Now, admirable and fascinating, as well as instructive and recreative books can be had for twenty-five cents, and some even for five and ten cents. Every Catholic ought to help this good work, for his own sake perhaps, but certainly for his children. Anyone who sends a request for a catalogue to the publishers, Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay street, New York, will receive it by return of post.

LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO FROM ROME.

St. Isidore's, Rome, September 23rd, 1879.

MY DEAR FATHER O'CONNOR:—This morning the Holy Father favored us with a most agreeable audience, which lasted for about an hour. His Holiness treated our unworthiness most graciously and paternally, inquiring about everything connected with the state of religion in the Diocese of Toronto, and expressing surprise at the number of our charitable and educational institutions.

We took the opportunity to present him with your book on Lough Derg. After reading the dedication, which was in the Latin language, he said he regretted he could not read the book itself, it being in English. I then briefly described the great pilgrimage of St. Patrick's Purgatory, telling of the numbers that frequent it, and the penitential exercises there practiced. The Holy Father said he had already heard of this pilgrimage, and he expressed great satisfaction at the penances and good works of the pilgrims. I showed the Sovereign Pontiff a specimen of the oatmeal bread and lake water used daily by the pilgrims at their solitary meal. Hereupon he closed his head if he considered the dietary scale very low one. In fine, the Holy Father was pleased to send his thanks for the book, as well as his Apostolic Benediction to yourself, and all others who have a share in the labors of the great mission of Lough Derg.

The chance taken with me from the Holy Island, through confinement in my desk, had sickened and lost its leaves, though repeatedly aired by me. I, therefore, could not present it. I left it at the Irish Franciscan Convent of San Isidore in care of one of the novices, with instructions to foster it, and when sufficiently revived, to convey it to the Holy Father, and have it planted in the Vatican gardens. They are to keep a sprig of it at St. Isidore's also.

I must plead my fatigue as excuse for the shortness of this letter, and remain, my dear Father O'Connor, truly yours in Christ.

JOHN JOSEPH LYON.

Archbishop of Toronto.

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A FATAL BLOW.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER KILLED IN A ROOM.

Shortly before midnight on Wednesday a gentleman named Frank L. Gundlake, who was staying at the Grigg House, came into the office at that hotel and asked Mr. Grigg, brother of the proprietor, whether he had assigned him a room yet. Mr. Grigg replied that he had not yet done so, but would at once, and both gentlemen were looking over the register, as it lay on the counter for that purpose, when a young man named Drought came in, and addressing Mr. Gundlake, enquired whether he was a member of the Commercial Union. Mr. Gundlake replied to the effect that it was not his business, when Drought drew out his card and dashed it down on the counter. Mr. Gundlake then said that his business hours were from ten to five, and that he would not do any business out of these hours. If he wished to do business he must see him during that time. This apparently riled Drought, who made an indecent reply, when Mr. Grigg asked him to desist as he could not allow any indecent remarks to pass in his office, and Drought moved away. Mr. Gundlake still remained standing at the counter looking at the register, when Drought again intruded himself upon him, and after a few words Mr. Gundlake said to him, "I want to know of your imperiousness," and struck him with his hand, knocking him up against the wall. Drought immediately raised a walking cane which he had and struck him on the head with it, cutting his head open. Gundlake put his hand up to his head and found it bleeding and said "he has cut my head open," but made light of it and did not appear to have been seriously injured, remaining down stairs in Mr. Grigg's company for some hours, and laughing and talking. He retired to his room, and nothing more was thought of the matter until next morning, when a gentleman who occupied another bed in the same room awoke and saw him lying on the floor in the room. The pillow in the bed was covered with blood, and from appearance he had been struggling in the night and fallen from the bed to the floor. An alarm was raised, and Dr. Stevenson was sent for and quickly arrived. An examination revealed that one side of his body was paralyzed, and also that an artery in the head had been ruptured. He was placed in bed and looked after, but was unable to speak, and from all appearances would not survive from many hours. Immediately upon the circumstances being made known, young Drought was arrested by a member of the city police force and detained at the Central Station.

The unfortunate man lingered on until 5.55 in the evening, and although every effort was used to revive him he succumbed, having been unconscious from the time when he was found on the floor. An inquest was held on the body next day, but after evidence was taken, was adjourned to Friday, 31st.

REPORTED MURDER.

During the past few days rumors have been rife in Blanshard and part of the adjacent township of Osborne, that a famous living south of Woodham had murdered a man and concealed the body of the victim in the woods. The story of the crime, according to the St. Mary's *Journal*, appears to have been first related by a young boy, a son of the alleged murderer, who used to play fellows at school the terrible details of the fiendish crime. The lad's story briefly is this: That a short time since a man with a long black beard falling down to his breast came to his father's barn in the evening, that his father shot him and robbed him of a silver watch and what money the victim had on his person. He then asked his wife to assist him in conveying the body to the woods for concealment, and upon her refusal the girl helped him to do so. The body was afterwards, it is said, placed in a log pile and burned. The people who live in the neighborhood of the place where the murder is said to have been committed, state that on the night of the alleged murder they heard a shot fired, and this circumstance to some extent corroborates the lad's story. Another suspicious circumstance is that it is said the boy has not been permitted to go about since he made the startling revelations of the supposed murder. Whether there has been murder done or not of course is at present a matter of conjecture, but the authorities should at once take such steps as will clear up the mystery. There has been a strong feeling among the people in the vicinity of the place where the crime is stated to have been perpetrated, and it has been proposed to institute a search, but as yet nothing has been done.

The Catholic Record

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THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, LONDON, Ont.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1878. DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its form and principle.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1878.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE lectured at Peterboro, on Thursday night, on temperance. Some who do not drink liquor are often guilty of intemperance. We have heard of exhibitions of this nature at certain Church Synods not very far away from Toronto.

The yellow fever is over in Memphis. Camp Father Mathew was broken up on the 28th. The people in the camp formed a procession and marched to St. Bridget's Catholic Church, where services were held and the benediction pronounced.

BISHOP RYAN says to have the Holy Sacrifice offered for the souls in Purgatory will ever be as well a test of true Catholic faith as a sure proof of genuine affection for the relatives and friends whose loss we mourn and whose earthly remains we accompany with sorrow to the grave.

PREVIOUS to his departure to America, at the end of next month, Parnell, Home Rule Leader, will visit some of his large English constituencies and Anglo Irish Committees for the furtherance of the objects of the National Land League to be formed, with a central committee in London. At a land meeting at Enniscorthy, on the 26th, there were 6,000 persons. They were addressed by Parnell.

CONTRIBUTORS of Peter's pence thus far this year are considerably larger than last year, which goes to show that the Catholic heart is becoming warmer year after year towards Rome, and Rome's Bishop, the head of Christ's Church on earth. This intelligence comes by cable, and must be correct, or the cable would not say so.

GARIBALDI has written to the Presidents of the Italia Irredenta Committee as follows: "Some persons talk of peace and friendship with Austria. Peace, yes, since we have not courage to drive her out of Italy; but friendship with Austria would be sacrilege." He still cherishes the old-time hate for the Pope and Catholic powers. The poor man is evidently becoming more and more demented every day, and will ere long pass away, and the Church which he attempts to destroy will still live and still flourish as of old.

The good Father Nugent is not only engaged spreading the cause of temperance, but we are glad to notice that he is also devoting a portion of his time to the inspection of different sections of the country for the purpose of bringing about a movement for emigration from the overcrowded sections of the United Kingdom. He is now paying a visit to Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, a worthy prelate who has for some time past taken an active part in Catholic colonization schemes.

MR. JUSTICE MCKAY gave judgment on Saturday in Montreal, in the case of Grant vs. ex-Mayor Beaudry, which was a claim for damages for false arrest on the 12th of July, 1878. Judgment was for defendant, chiefly on the grounds of informality in plea. The plaintiff,

who is supported by friends of the Orange Grand Lodge, will immediately appeal to the English Privy Council. And the English Privy Council will probably decide that Mr. Grant should not only have been arrested, but he ought to have been imprisoned, also, for his conduct in keeping alive this obnoxious tomfoolery.

SOME irregularities have been discovered in the committal of youths to the Roman Catholic Reformatory in Mignonne street, in Montreal. It is alleged that a large number under ten years and over sixteen are confined there, some without commitments, contrary to law, and that an allowance is being drawn from the Government for their maintenance. Well, we have no doubt but this brilliant discovery has been made by some *attache* of the *Witness* office. What a terrible charge this is, to be sure! Those Roman Catholic Reformatory people have been actually drawing money from the Government for the support of youthful criminals who were above and below a certain age.

It is really too bad. What might have been a grand scandal against the priesthood has been ruthlessly knocked into splinters. A telegram from New York on Wednesday announced that "a passenger on the steamer from Barbadoes left a large box in his state-room addressed to Rev. P. W. Powers, New York. The box was found to contain a sealed tin box with a decomposed human body inside. The Rev. Mr. Powers cannot be found in this city." We cannot imagine how it came to pass that the box was found to contain a decomposed human body, for when it was opened at the morgue, we are told in a later dispatch, it was found to contain rich vestments sent by some ladies in Trinidad to Rev. P. W. Powers, Roman Catholic clergyman. But the telegraph has not yet informed us if Father Powers has as yet turned up.

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG, of *Torn Talk*, a scandal paper published in London, England, was on the 27th sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for libelling Mrs. Langtry, and six months' imprisonment on each of the indictments charging him with similar offences against Mrs. West and Lord Lonsborough, respectively, and at the expiration of the term to be bound over in £2,000 for good behaviour for eighteen months. Justice Hawkins regretted that he could not impose a sentence of hard labor. It is also to be regretted that an application of the lash could not be administered. The publishers of papers which disseminate moral poison should be made an example of.

A GENTLEMAN recently delivered a lecture in Steinway Hall, New York, on "Westminster Abbey." It was an illustrated lecture, and the illustrations were good. The lecture for the most part was very interesting, but the speaker fell into a grievous mistake in one part of it. He forgot, evidently, that he was talking to a New York audience, and New York people are, as a rule, neither ignorant nor bigoted. He "thanked God that the Abbey, which was built by Catholic piety and charity, and was a Catholic church for many centuries, was no longer the scene of Popish nummeries." At this point a number of the audience, which was chiefly composed of ladies, arose from their seats and left the hall. Even intelligent Protestants will not in these times sit and listen to any one who reviles that grand old Church of God, which has given to the old world and the new nearly all that is worthy of admiration in works of art.

At the meeting of the "Free Methodist Conference" in Chicago recently, its committee on education reported some notable resolutions respecting common school education. The resolutions set forth that the conference was not in sympathy with the worldly spirit pervading the public schools of the land, and that therefore measures should be inaugurated to establish a free Methodist school and to raise money for the enterprise, to procure the necessary buildings and to employ

the teachers requisite for the religious education of the children of this sect. Every week we hear a voice from some of the Protestant bodies crying out for what the Catholic Church has contended for for many years in the United States, but which bigotry has refused to grant her—equal rights in education matters—the right of the people to educate their children in their own way with their own money. The wise heads of the old, old church were frequently assailed for the stand they took on this matter a quarter of a century ago, and which they still adhere to. Time always proves the ancient church—the church of the apostles, the church which places Christ its founder first above all things, right in its teachings and in its warnings.

FAIR SEX ROWDIES.

The temperance ladies of Fredrickton, at the ringing of a bell, marched to Randall's saloon, broke open the door and windows, and broke the demijohns, spilt the liquors and completely gutted the place. They afterwards visited the saloon in Connor's hotel and attempted the same performance. The proprietor saved his liquors by agreeing to remove them from town. Several drug stores were then visited, but the proprietors closed and barred their doors against the assailants. The druggists have been caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of a temperance woman who threatened their places of business. We have no particular admiration for the class of men who keep low groggeries, and who become rich on the misery of their fellow beings. Nor can we commend the conduct of these strong-minded ladies, who thus take the law into their own hands. It may be in one sense a very romantic piece of business, this women's raid, but on sober second thought most people will arrive at the conclusion, that it was neither more nor less than a species of rowdism which ought not to be encouraged. If the liquor sellers have broken the law, they should be made amenable to it. If the law is not strong enough to punish them for wrongdoing, it ought to be strengthened. Truly, this continent is getting to be very remarkable for its new departures. What between Indian wars, boat races, walking matches, prize fights, Presidential campaigning, the spice of the divorce courts, kidnapping the dead and the living, Beecher, Talmage, and mobs of women, we now have surely matter enough to ponder over and be amused and entertained—if not instructed.

A RELIC OF THE EARLY WORKINGS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE WEST.

There are few more interesting subjects than the early endeavors to christianize this continent. We all have heard the name of the venerable Marquette, but the most that is generally known of the early mission in this country is small indeed. Some time ago the present Bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin, sent to the Archaeological bureau at Madison a relic of these early days which has quite an eventful history. It is an ostensorium, such as is used at the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, is of solid silver, and is precious, not only for its sacred use, but also for its great antiquity. It bears upon it an inscription in French, of which the following is a translation:—"This ostensorium was presented to the mission of St. Francis Xavier, Green Bay, in the year 1686. As it is usual for people to lay great store by the things which have belonged to a bygone age, it is not to be wondered at if Catholics hold in high estimation those things which were used by the early pioneers of the Faith. It is but natural that his Lordship, the Bishop of Green Bay, should be desirous to preserve it as a most precious relic of the past, and we cannot but be grateful to him for taking the step he has made known its existence to others who, like himself, hail with delight any thing connected with the heroic soldiers of the Cross who founded the early American missions.

This mission of St. Francis, with which the history of this relic is so intimately connected, was, like many

others, rendered fruitful by the blood of martyrs. About a year after its presentation the mission was attacked by Indians, who, still sunk in the darkness of Paganism, put no bounds to their cruelty in persecuting the followers of Christ. The buildings attached to the mission were burned, and many of the priests, together with their followers, who had been recently baptized, were either put to death or obliged to fly from their peaceful home around the mission to avoid their persecutors. The desire to save the sacred vessels from desecrating hands no doubt added considerably to the anxiety of these pious souls, and suitable hiding places were eagerly sought in the hurry of the moment in which to conceal them. The ostensorium in question was lost sight of after the massacre of 1687, no doubt owing to the fact that he who concealed them had won the crown of martyrdom. In 1802, in the place where now stands the city of Green Bay, workmen were employed in tearing down an old building, and on coming to the foundation was found the hiding-place of this precious relic.

For over twenty years it was religiously kept by the good lady who owned the farm on which it was found, being used occasionally, when the people, blessed with the visit of a travelling missionary, saw it employed in the divine service. When the church was built, it was conveyed to the sacred edifice, and was there used until the building was destroyed by fire. After this we find it in St. Ann's Church, Detroit, where it remained for ten years, until it was claimed by Father Bonduel, of Green Bay, who restored it to the place in which it had first been used, and where it has now been for almost half a century. At the date of its presentation, there was no settlement west of the Alleghanies except Green Bay, La Pointe and Mackinaw. This, then, is the oldest relic of the early labors of Catholic missionaries in the Mississippi Valley, and, as such has a peculiar interest, not only to Catholics, but to all who interest themselves in the early stages of Indian civilization.

FRIEZE COATS.

We wonder what did the *Globe* mean by speaking of the above-mentioned article, in his account of the great anti-temple meeting lately held in Ireland. The compound adjective frieze-coated is not either new or unintelligible by itself. It is the context in which it stands, rather than the word, that challenges attention, and creates a not unreasonably curious to know exactly our cotemporary's full meaning.

It is hardly likely the Irish farmers would be expected to come to a public meeting in their short clothes and shirts. In Scotland there is a habit of going bare-legged and if all accounts be true, sometimes, even worse than that. But the custom is local, and not likely to spread. The prejudice in favor of being dressed is too inveterate; and therefore, to say the least, it is a very unusual thing to find in the printed account of a meeting held outside the South Sea Islands any mention of the fact that the men wore coats. Nor does the fact of such coats being made of a special material suggest any solution of the perplexity in which we labor. Frieze is a very comfortable article certainly, whether upon an Irish farmer or anybody else. It makes capital "ulsters," and in that shape has broken many a stiff blast in these cold regions, and worked itself into high favor with most of us. But all this would hardly be reason for speaking of it as the *Globe* does.

A reason, however, we suppose, there must be, and the strength of our curiosity must stand as an excuse for plunging into the deep waters of conjecture in the hope to be able to fish it up. Would it be a tender compassion, such as does honor to the noblest natures? The farmers of Ireland, though tilling a soil which for fertility might be earth's garden, are through an evil system of land tenure reduced to such a state that even when they come forth to protest against it, their poverty accompanies them, and not their countenances merely, or bearing or words, but even the very

clothes on their back proclaim their misery; and the tender-hearted writer in the *Globe*, kindling into compassion at the sight, generously tells the world about their frieze.

Or, again, is it attempted to belittle the Irish people by representing them as badly dressed, or wanting in taste?

We have read in the same paper articles about Ireland and the Irish of such a character that the writer deserved to be whipped at the cart-tail. His brother Puritans, in the days and places where and when they had power, would not have accorded him even this mercy. They would have bored his ears and slit his tongue in punishment of his coarse libel, and they would not have been much too severe either.

But the *Globe* has not been doing that kind of thing lately, and we are loath to think of the scripture passage about the dog returning to his vomit.

In fact, we will not speak of it at all, but be contented with the remark, that as we never take delight in insulting any nationality, and always condemn allusions to bare legs, and oatmeal and worse, when seriously applied to Scotchmen, so we desecrate a like bearing, on the part of our neighbors towards ourselves and our people.

If the Irish are wrong or unreasonable in their demands, or rash and unconstitutional in their methods of seeking to enforce them, let them by all means be criticised. But let that criticism be fair and gentlemanly, advice tendered, as by equals to equals, for their correction and enlightenment, not insult and sneers.

Any one fit to write for a newspaper ought to be able to see that Ireland is now approaching a crisis. The ship of her destiny is nearing dangerous waters, and that ship is freighted with interests that reach far beyond the bounds of the little island. The whole empire is deeply affected by them. What will be the issue? A calm, statesmanlike discussion of a grave question, followed by a satisfactory settlement, ensuring peace and good will, and tending, by a consolidation of the empire and the constitution, to a preservation of the liberties of the world? Or—But we hate even to think of the alternative, and will not believe that the old brutal policy, begotten of a state of things which everybody now detests, will prevail this time; and therefore we hope to see no more of the frieze coat, or what is the same thing, raffian style of description applied to the grave question that now agitates old Ireland.

AFGHANISTAN.

The situation in Europe in consequence of recent events in Central Asia is anything but reassuring. The designs of Russia upon the British Indian possessions have long been known to every diplomatist and statesman in Europe. The brutal murder of Major Cavagnari, committed at by a faithless Ameer, who owes his throne to British intervention, is by many attributed to Russian intrigue. But while there can be no doubt that Russian influence has had much to do with the fermenting of armed opposition to Britain on the part of the native tribes, the fact must not be overlooked that the Afghan tribes cherish feelings of the bitterest hostility to English supremacy. If the Ameer, it may with certainty be presumed, felt himself strong enough to protect the British envoy, he would assuredly have at least made some show of doing so; but, when he discovered—as his remains no doubt that he did discover—a very deep feeling of jealousy pervading all ranks of his subjects on account of the residence in their metropolitan city of an envoy representing their vassalage to England—he quietly abandoned Cavagnari to his fate. The Afghan people are ardently devoted to the independence of their country. They have their own internal jealousies, dissensions and difficulties. They have had frequent civil wars. They have been divided into rival factions by unscrupulous aspirants to the throne. They live under a rude, patriarchal form of government, which in itself would predispose them to anarchy, yet when an invader crosses their borders, they bury dissension, forget rivalry and

combine to maintain independence from foreign control. The Afghan war of 1838—wherein England opened hostilities upon the Afghan tribes, because of an attack made by Dost Mohammed upon her ally Rungcet Singh, was a step of the most offensive aggressiveness, and roused a feeling of such bitter hostility throughout these fierce tribes, which seems as lively to-day as when in 1821-2 it prompted the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes and Sir William McNaughten at Cabul, and the massacre of the entire British army in the precipitous defiles of the mountain ranges. This feeling of intense bitterness is not likely to be allayed, though it may for a time be subdued by the speech of Gen. Roberts upon the occasion of his recent triumphal entry to Cabul. The victorious general declared it necessary to inflict severe punishment. The buildings of the Bala Hissar and of the city—interfering with its proper military occupation—are to be destroyed and a heavy fine exacted from the citizens. All inhabitants under his jurisdiction are commanded to surrender their arms within a week under pain of death, and rewards no doubt of a tempting and liberal character are offered for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the massacre of the British envoy. Had Gen. Roberts confined himself to the ordering of the destruction of the Bala Hissar or citadel—a fortress which commands the whole city—and to making strenuous efforts to punish all concerned in the murder of Major Cavagnari, he would have in our estimation adopted a policy suggested alike by expediency and justice. The occupation of Cabul, being considered on all sides preparatory to the acquisition of Herat, great interest now centres about the latter place. For many years it has been the desire of Russia to acquire control both at Mero and Herat. Mero is a small town of 3,000 inhabitants, 300 miles south-east of Khiva, and derives importance from its position on the Caravan road, from Meshed to Khiva, and Bokhara, Herat, or on the other hand is a large, populous and strongly fortified city of Afghanistan, built on the Heri, 360 miles west of Cabul.

Herat is a city of very great importance, military and commercial. Here the shawls, chintzes, muslins, indigo, &c., of India and Afghanistan are exchanged for the products offered by Persian, Chinese, Russian and Turkish traders. Its own manufactures embrace carpets, cloaks and dressed sheep-skins, making its commercial influence so great, that its control is supposed to be of a permanent interest to any power seeking predominance in Central Asia. At the present moment the occupation of Herat by either the Russian or British armies, would, it is believed, be the signal for hostilities between these powers. The New York *Herald's* special of the 15th has it that "on Monday last Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, had an interview with Lord Salisbury, when he was instructed to broach the question as to an arrangement, respecting Afghanistan. Schouvaloff proposed that Russia shall have jurisdiction of the western part of Afghanistan, while England shall take possession of the eastern part as far as Hindoo Koosh. Salisbury declined in the most emphatic, even harsh terms, saying that England would not allow Russia to meddle in any way with the question. He said the future of Afghanistan has to be settled by England exclusively. Thus the matter is now supposed to stand. That England will maintain her present determined attitude there is no room for doubt. What course Russia will pursue must largely depend upon her dexterity in enlisting the sympathies and active support of the Afghan populations, and her ability to bear the financial pressure of a struggle so desperate as that which now threatens the destruction of her long-cherished desire for dominion in the East.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Mr. M. Redmond has been appointed general agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD, and fully authorized to take subscriptions and collect monies, granting receipts for the same. Mr. Thos. Payne, of Guelph, and Mr. W. Walsh, are also fully authorized to do business for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE IRISH LAND

The Irish land gather fresh strength with every meadow, at first some very justly so, as the leaders of the length thrown in the influence with the most thoroughly agitated Ireland "Repeal." When fished up a prelate Cashel, writing in as the following, we extend understanding universality of the be proud." These of His Grace in w perary meeting. he declares, "to hea success, and in this other legitimate amelioration of our heart and soul in s manhood and patrio

Our crops have languishes, our exhausted, credit- landlords for the lent, and in wanting to show ing winter is like memorable by a d fuel throughout breadth of the lan to our poor people

The Very Rev. in terms still more phatic, but not more precise than those Cashel. "The subj Canon Doyle affirm front in every pa kingdom, but her question of life a witnessed scenes i sacred ministry, d of which would d into open revolt, a stones on the stre Language so vig eminent churchm attestation to th agitation and to reform in the creation of a p however revolun may sound, is to means of securin perity for Ireland recent issue takes rather severely to imperial assistan purchase of the s people, and their tenure agitation apposition with comments the hates the latter. reason assigned friend for this p the Irish are "ignorant," and not to be trusted, and Scotch farm a body to be incl Were we as incl and let us add *Globe*, we shou tenant-farmers o ignorant to be people in the wor from the operat land laws than t Britain. The r rural classes decimated by op and wholesale ev of country have human habitat caprice, or pleas holders. If the cally abused ha strength and ce the injustice of the people of d demmed becau courage, and the determination, verse circumstan world the iniqui land laws, and fection? In agitations in re make one asse experience of emancipation de election, emph that is, that n have as keen an of political issu constitutional strug of Ireland. Th tion the illiterat the result of ce ment, taking i restriction of th

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

The Irish land agitation seems to gather fresh strength and impetus with every meeting. The priest-hood, at first somewhat diffident, and, very justly, as to the sincerity of the leaders of the movement, have at length thrown in their immense moral influence with this movement, the most thoroughly democratic that has agitated Ireland since the days of "Repeal."

Our crops have failed, our commerce languishes, our money resources are exhausted, creditors are unfortunate, landlords for the most part are unrelenting, and indications are not wanting to show that the approaching winter is likely to be rendered memorable by a dearth of food and fuel throughout the length and breadth of the land happily unknown to our poor people since the famine.

The Very Rev. Canon Doyle wrote in terms still more vigorous and emphatic, but not more determined and precise than those of His Grace of Cashel. "The subject of land tenure," Canon Doyle affirms, "is now to the front in every part of the United Kingdom, but here in Ireland it is a question of life and death. I have witnessed scenes in the course of my sacred ministry, the mere description of which would drive another nation into open revolt, and make the very stones on the streets rise in mutiny." Language so vigorous from such eminent churchmen offers the fullest attestation to the intensity of this agitation and to the necessity for reform in the land laws.

emancipation, taking into consideration the terrible influence wielded by the land holders, almost invariably in an anti-national sense, and then reflecting upon the results of each election, wherein the popular voice had the remotest chance of being heard, have not the people of Ireland been found true to race, religion and nationality.

The "Toronto Telegram" speaks of the Irish people as being kept in poverty by the priests. A paper whose views are inspired by a man whose unbearable intellectual autocracy is combined with a judgment warped by a ferocious bigotry in literature, religion and politics—by an insane jealousy of all institutions, persons and things, however venerated and respectable—unassociated with his name—unsubservient to his crochets—undevoted by his greedy egotism—could not well be expected to speak otherwise. But we would remind the "Telegram" that it is not by the abuse of an entire race that it can hope to promote that independent respectability in journalism which it so often declares to be its purpose.

emancipation, taking into consideration the terrible influence wielded by the land holders, almost invariably in an anti-national sense, and then reflecting upon the results of each election, wherein the popular voice had the remotest chance of being heard, have not the people of Ireland been found true to race, religion and nationality.

ourselves, in justice to those principles of freedom we profess, in justice to the views and feelings of a race to which Canada owes so much, in justice to the security of British institutions, cease to brand whatever demand the Irish people make for right, as open sedition or veiled treason. For, turn to the meeting at Tipperary, Mr. P. J. Smyth, with that eloquence peculiarly his own, ably treated the present political situation of Ireland. His speech embodied many views which the people of Ireland would do well to take to heart. He very wisely declared that "the best cause might be injured by being associated with theories founded on foreign examples, which, however excellent they might be in themselves, were in the actual circumstances of Ireland impracticable. He further affirmed that in view of the small minority the Irish people were compared with those of Great Britain, Irish ideas would not in the Imperial Legislature be respected in case they conflicted with British ideas. This conviction led him, we believe justly, to dismiss for the present as chimerical the notion of a purchase of lands by the British state, or a compulsory sale of the landlord's interests. He points out two excellent methods of creating a very numerous peasant proprietary; first, by the breaking up of the land companies, and secondly, by the reclaiming of the waste lands of the country. From these two sources, together with a tax on absenteeism, which would certainly force many estates to sale, a redistribution of land would take place, in all respects beneficial to Ireland. We do not propose to follow Mr. Smyth in his discussion of the Parliamentary and non-Parliamentary policies. We believe he would have done better to have restricted himself to the discussion of the land question. We trust, at all events, that the views he so ably propounds will meet with intelligent criticism, and that if his scheme, which he assures the people is identical with that of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, a distinguished English member, is found practicable, a fund will be at once raised to carry it to successful operation. A peaceful solution like this, of a grave national and social problem, would add immensely to Ireland's happiness, and we need scarcely say, to her respectability in the eyes of the world.

THE CATHOLIC FAITH IS EMINENTLY REASONABLE.

The economy of grace has its foundation in the economy of nature, and constitutes its perfection. No good gift that is part and parcel of his nature in this life shall the natural man ever part with. What is foreshadowed what shall be; and what shall be after a perfect manner. If we could, then, look into the sanctuary of our own hearts, and explore what passes there, and ascertain the drift and scope of our affections and legitimate desires, we shall have sufficient data thereon to base the future and interpret its rightful promise.

What is implanted in our nature by the all-wise and benevolent Author of our being, is, beyond all doubt, good and desirable. If what is good and desirable were to be taken away, the future should not rise upon the present; and if the future shall contain the aggregate and the perfection of all that is good in nature, it shall contain all that is good and desirable in the present, and mature its hopeful seeds of promise. In brief, the future shall exhibit the full and complete development of what was incipient and germinal in this life.

The feelings, then, and affections which we have from nature, pure and undebased, that is from God, we shall ever have, but in an advanced state and condition, otherwise we should lose something that is good and desirable: the which is inconsistent with the economy of grace, as well as with the requirements of a glorious future. Now, to apply these principles, which we believe to be incontestible, to the subject in hand, what, I submit, is dearer and nearer to the heart of a fond parent than the welfare, present and future, of a beloved child. Let the cruel hand of death snatch that child from his bosom, and his loving heart will pursue it beyond the grave, and busy itself about its condition there, and

pour out sighs and supplications to the great Author of life and death, to have pity on that child, and to remove speedily, whatever could debar it from the fruition of final bliss. Is not this "praying for the dead," in the strictest import of the phrase?

Good men, true and devout Christian men, love each other, and are bound to each other by the strongest ties of affinity and brotherhood. As Christians, they know what is best for them: and that is something spiritual, something that relates to the soul and the soul's final happiness; consequently, that they desire with all the ardor of their minds. Some are called away to the final account before the others. Shall they forget the ties that bound them to those that remain behind? Shall they forget nature, and nature's cry, and nature's promise? No, were it possible, the Almighty Himself should be at fault by implanting in the human breast desires and affections that were doomed to disappointment. They pray for each other still; those on earth, that their departed brethren may be absolved from their sins, if aught yet remain to be expiated, and admitted to the speedy enjoyment of blessedness; those in heaven—the Saints—that those on earth, their brethren in the flesh, may be fortified by grace to fight the good fight of God, and vanquish the world, with its countless snares and illusions. Is not this the doctrine of the "Communion of Saints," by which we are to understand that all who belong to Christ's Church, whether militant on earth or triumphant in heaven, may, by their prayers and good works, help and assist each other. It is the voice of the heart, it is the voice of nature, pure and untainted by prejudice and passion; consequently it is the voice of nature's God. From the foregoing it will readily appear how eminently reasonable the Catholic doctrine is: how confidently it appeals to the best interests of our nature, and what deep roots it strikes into the depths of our nature. What is conformable to nature must of necessity be conformable to reason, which itself appertains to the domain of nature. The individual points of Catholic Dogma transcend reason, but not therefore are they contrary to reason. To be so, it should be shown that they involve a priori, a manifest absurdity, a metaphysical impossibility, the which, I feel satisfied, no opponent, however lofty his pretensions, will be able to establish. Thus might we proceed, illustrating and defending Catholic Dogma in detail, showing how beautifully its several parts harmonize with nature, and entwine the purest and noblest affections of the heart; but this much will suffice for the present.

STEALING A RED HOT LOCOMOTIVE.

Sunday night a novel case of larceny occurred at London East. It appears that a cooper named Crowe, who was the worse for liquor at the time, came along Adelaide street, and seeing the oil locomotive standing on the track opposite the oil station, and the engine being in the station at the time, he jumped in the cab, and throwing the throttle wide open, started the engine at full speed towards the city. At Simcoe street the track has a sharp curve, and the engine drivers have orders to go very slow around it. The drunken man, however, not being acquainted with the rules of the road, kept the throttle wide open and ran along at top speed, causing the engine to leave the track and turn over on its top into the ditch. The accident caused a number of persons to assemble, and fears were entertained for the man's safety, when the crowd were agreeably surprised to see him crawl from among the debris and offer to fight any man in Canada. He was immediately arrested. A reward was afterwards procured, and he was taken to jail, but this necessitated the assistance of several constables, as he absolutely declined to walk and had to be carried all the way. The engine was found to have sustained serious damages, which it will take a considerable sum to refit. The man Crowe was turned completely over under the engine, but by a miracle he escaped unhurt. This is, we believe, the first case of larceny of a steam locomotive in this city on record. He was committed for trial.

"MOONDYNE"

By J. Doyle O'Reilly. Boston: Pilot Publishing Co.

The novel bearing the above peculiar title has been recently added to the list of our books, and will be read, we believe, with much interest and satisfaction not only by the lovers of light works but by those whose tastes incline them generally to a deep and serious style of literature. "Moondyne" is particularly entertaining from the subject of it being founded on facts. The scene connected with the story sets before us the country of Western Australia, the great penal colony of Great Britain; "this vast and unknown country which was long regarded as a plague spot where none emigrated but those sent in irons" is represented in all its natural wildness and grandeur. The penal system by which the convicts have been at different periods governed and the course of life which characterized the convicts, though subjects in which many persons may feel but little interest, are made entertaining in connection with the heroes and heroines of the story. The characters introduced are well sustained and through them the author has exalted the noble virtues of patience, self-sacrifice, charity and faith. The qualities of fortitude, physical strength, strong will and humanity enable "Moondyne," the principal actor, and enable him to rise above his enemies and benefit individuals and society. In conclusion, we would remark that the language and style of the whole work are chaste and elegant; there abound passages and expressions of thought which show the author to be a fluent writer and deep thinker. There are some opinions expressed referring to social reform as bearing upon the Old Country which may not meet the approval of certain politicians, but they are not, however, expressed in such a manner as to give offence, but rather to encourage reflection.

The romance ends well, and shows how everything works together for good to those who do their duty manfully and unselfishly.

LOCAL NEWS.

Five dollars per annum; single copies, fifty cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by D. & J. SADLER & Co., Montreal.

AN IMPROBABLE MOVE.—All Egan brought up a resolution at the last meeting of aldermen to reduce the number of members in each ward from three to two. The motion received a six month's hiatus by a majority of one.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Thomas Stanley, who lately attempted to shoot Mr. M. Flaherty, but was adjudged insane at the assizes, made a desperate effort to break jail on Friday last. He has been removed to the asylum, and will be sent in a few days to the criminal insane asylum, Rockwood.

DISORDERLY ON SABBATH.—Sunday night a gang of boys made themselves obnoxious to the congregation of St. Peter's church by snowballing just as Divine Service was commencing. P. C. Adams, who was on that beat, succeeded in capturing one of them, who gave his name as William Ellingham. He was taken to the Central Police Station and detained. The names of the other boys have been ascertained, and it is probably they will answer before the P. M. Our energetic chief would be doing a good work if he would give orders to have all disorderly boys arrested, who may be found prowling about our different places of worship on Sundays. Quite a number of lawless scamps make a habit of annoying people attending the different services, more particularly in the evening.

CONCERT IN THE SEPARATE SCHOOL.—On Friday evening, a grand concert was given in St. Peter's School by Mr. J. T. Dalton, assisted by other members of the Holman Opera Company, and the choir of St. Peter's cathedral. The number present was not as large as would be expected for the night, but, however, those who did attend were well recompensed for undergoing any little unpleasantness on account of the disagreeable state of the weather, while those who remained away missed the opportunity of witnessing the best concert ever given in the school house. In fact we do not remember ever attending a concert elsewhere in the city where such an array of first-class vocalists were gathered together. When all done so well, and all were so capable, it would be unnecessary to make particular mention. We hope Mrs. Cruickshank and Mr. Dalton will make arrangements to have the entertainment repeated, when no doubt a crowded house will be the result, if the weather is at all favorable.

WHICH TOPPLES OVER WITH THE THIEF.

Sunday night a novel case of larceny occurred at London East. It appears that a cooper named Crowe, who was the worse for liquor at the time, came along Adelaide street, and seeing the oil locomotive standing on the track opposite the oil station, and the engine being in the station at the time, he jumped in the cab, and throwing the throttle wide open, started the engine at full speed towards the city. At Simcoe street the track has a sharp curve, and the engine drivers have orders to go very slow around it. The drunken man, however, not being acquainted with the rules of the road, kept the throttle wide open and ran along at top speed, causing the engine to leave the track and turn over on its top into the ditch. The accident caused a number of persons to assemble, and fears were entertained for the man's safety, when the crowd were agreeably surprised to see him crawl from among the debris and offer to fight any man in Canada. He was immediately arrested. A reward was afterwards procured, and he was taken to jail, but this necessitated the assistance of several constables, as he absolutely declined to walk and had to be carried all the way. The engine was found to have sustained serious damages, which it will take a considerable sum to refit. The man Crowe was turned completely over under the engine, but by a miracle he escaped unhurt. This is, we believe, the first case of larceny of a steam locomotive in this city on record. He was committed for trial.

BEAR IT IN MIND.—Now is the time to buy HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP when you are suffering from a cough, cold, sore throat, etc. We have used it, and can cheerfully recommend its use.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thomas Robinson, Farina's Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shoreford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A. Maybee, Merchant, Wakefield, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Electric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public 'one of the best medicines they have ever used'; it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Busan, T. J. Phillips, P. Q., writes, "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a public benefit." BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr.

Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. A. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—Electric Selected and Electrized.

New Advertisements.

AT W. GREEN'S.

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

CRYSTAL HALL ARRIVALS

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED.

FRENCH WINE SERVICES, RICH BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

Another Supply of China Figures from the Royal Factory, Dresden.

New China Desert Sets, New China Tea Sets, New China Toilet Sets, New China Tea-c-Tete, New China Presentation Cups.

W. J. REID & CO'S

DUNDAS STREET.

FITS EPILEPSY,

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—No Habiting by one month's usage of Dr. Cassell's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail—post paid—a Free Trial Box. As Dr. Cassell is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price—For large box—\$3, or 1 box for \$1—sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

30 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Cassell's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail—post paid—a Free Trial Box. As Dr. Cassell is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price—For large box—\$3, or 1 box for \$1—sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

30 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEN CENT'S

A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Hoarse Breaths. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale and retail by

HARKNESS & CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

CITY

STEAM HEATING CO.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S WORKS ARE now in such a state of forwardness as to warrant their informing the public that by the end of next month they will be in a position to deliver steam to parties requiring it, on their line of pipes. Parties requiring steam will please notify the undersigned, and they will be waited on and an information supplied.

By order,

THOS. DROUGHT.

BWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr.

TELEGRAPHIC.

UNITED STATES.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 25.—Charles E. Schuyler, who a short time since became notorious by the abduction of the daughter of Townsend Davis, pleaded guilty to the charge to-day and was sentenced to Auburn for seven years.

Memphis, Oct. 25.—There is great rejoicing over the end of the fever quarantine. There has been 1,501 cases of fever and 496 deaths in Memphis. It is remarkable that no cases have occurred among the one hundred and twenty prisoners in jail, and there was another heavy frost last night, and there was a coating of ice on the water in the suburbs. A steamer from St. Louis has arrived here, the first boat at the wharf since July 24.

Memphis, Oct. 25.—A case and two deaths. The Board of Health declared the epidemic ended, and announces little danger to be apprehended from the fever by persons coming into the city, provided instructions are complied with in regard to ventilation of houses, bedding, clothing, etc. It advises people on return to avoid infected places. There are a few cases, and a few cases may be developed, but by ordinary prudence there is no danger of its spreading.

Memphis, October 24.—Two new cases of fever and two additional deaths. All the railroads running to Memphis resume regular business on Sunday. Train inspectors and the pickets on the river and the suburbs will be disbanded to-morrow. Several passengers from Cincinnati and Louisville arrived this afternoon. A general return of absentees is expected on Monday.

FRANCE.

London, October 25.—A Rome despatch says that the Vatican is seeking an understanding with the French Government by which the operation of clause seven of Jules Ferry's Educational Bill will be limited to the Jesuits, leaving the position of other religious corporations in France unaltered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, October 23.—At a Home Rule meeting in Manchester on Tuesday the chairman introduced Daniel Mulhearn, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who said the action of the Home Rulers and of Parnell was closely watched by Irishmen in America as by those in Dublin. He was sure Parnell and the Irishmen of Great Britain might count on assistance from Irishmen in America.

London, October 23.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Colonial Secretary, in a speech at Birmingham, said a most dangerous agitation is going on in Ireland, which assumes the appearance of an agrarian agitation of the worst type.

AFGHANISTAN.

London, October 23.—A reconnaissance was made on the 21st inst. from Gumbak, and a large quantity of military stores and provisions seized in Sufed Seng.

Cabal, October 23.—Important papers believed to implicate one of the Khans have been discovered at Bala Hissar. A court martial has assembled to try the case. It is rumored that thirteen Heratite regiments are advancing on Cabul.

Jellalabad, October 24.—Gen. Gough, commanding the forces along the line of communication, arrived at Shutturagan without opposition.

Shind, October 24.—Gillzais in force near Shutturagan are expected to oppose the passage of the British withdrawing from the Pass. Other Gillzais are assembling between Kund, Cabul Pass and Jughlak, and have occupied Hazar Darakt, near Gandamak. General Gough has arrived at Gandamak.

London, October 23.—A dispatch from Kusts announces the arrival of a convoy from Shutturagan. There has been hand fighting at the latter place. Many of the enemy have been killed. Snow is already beginning to fall in the hills.

CANADIAN NEWS.

St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, is about to have a new \$10,000 organ.

Some time during Wednesday night, the store of Messrs Plum & McCallum, New Hamburg, general dealers, was entered, and a considerable quantity of overcoats, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes and a small sum of money carried off.

Entrance was effected by means of a back window. It is generally supposed that the burglars were tramps.

On Wednesday night the grocery store of Edmund Burke, Simcoe, was entered by burglars. The combination of the safe was broken off and the lock picked. Fortunately, it contained only \$80 in cash, which was taken. Promissory notes, private papers and the stock were not touched. The thieves gained entrance by bursting the lock off the front door and departed through the back door, carefully closing both. Mr. Burke will be remembered as one of our London residents a few years since.

A very serious if not fatal accident occurred in Madoc, on Saturday. An old man named Adams, while getting into a lumber wagon fell under the wheels. They passed over his head, splitting his forehead open and gouging out an eye, besides otherwise badly bruising him. His recovery is very doubtful.

The Grand Jury at Belleville Assizes have found a true bill for wilful murder against Lulu Ellis, the woman who shot the young man McIntyre a few days since.

Mr. Francis Morgan, of Moorfield, Ont., was kicked by a horse on Sunday, and received injuries from which he is not expected to recover, owing to his advanced years, he being over seventy years old.

On Monday Mrs. Elias Tabb, of Hamilton, while walking on the track of the N. & W. Railway, was struck by an engine, receiving injuries from which she soon afterwards died. A baby five months old, which she carried in her arms, was instantly killed.

Aylmer, Ont., October 27.—Dr. Charles Clark, homeopath, administered a dose of ether this morning to Mrs. Newton Ellis, twenty-five years old, of this place, to extract a tooth. She became insensible, and never recovered. An inquest was held, and the doctor exonerated from blame, the dose having been a small one.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—To-morrow the relics of St. Anselm, the martyr, presented to

Bishop Duhamel while in Rome, will be removed from the Bishop's private chapel with great ceremony, and translated to a vault prepared for them under the sanctuary of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe will assist.

Monday afternoon, as Mr. J. John Thompson, from the township of Derby, was driving home from Owen Sound, his horses were frightened by a team behind trying to pass, and became unmanageable. The wagon came in contact with a stump on the roadside, smashing the axle and throwing the occupants, which consisted of three persons, on the ground. One of them, Mr. John Beaton, farmer, received injuries from which he died in half an hour. Mr. Thompson was found to be insensible, but is recovering.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie is removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

J. TERRELL, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates. We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with beds, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Reps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand. It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pucek Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

MOSELEY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic goods, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

WHEAT.—During the first part of the week the wheat market took a jump upwards, but has since suffered a relapse. Where as high as \$2.09 was offered for white since, it is with difficulty that \$2.04 can now be secured, a fall of about 5 per cent. This reduction is owing chiefly to the fact, that speedy transportation cannot be secured, all the shipping Boards being filled and overflowing with grain. The deliveries throughout the week have been large. Spring wheat has come in pretty steadily and is in good demand.

BARLEY.—Continues to be in good supply and the demand is equally good. A better quality is now coming in—some prime bringing as high as \$1.50. The average price is from \$1.20 to \$1.35.

Wheat, Winter, @ 100 lbs. \$1.95 to 2.04
Red Fall " " " " 1.75 to 1.81
Spring " " " " 1.88 to 1.92
Oats, " " " " 1.02 to 1.13
Peas, " " " " 0.86 to 0.95
Rye, " " " " 0.80 to 0.90
Buckwheat, " " " " 0.70 to 0.80
Flour, " " " " 3.00 to 3.25
Live Hogs, @ 100 lbs. 4.00 to 4.25
Dressed Hogs, " " " " 5.50 to 6.00
Dressed Cattle, " " " " 4.00 to 4.50
Dressed Sheep, " " " " 3.00 to 3.50
Dressed Pigs, " " " " 2.00 to 2.50
Dressed Lambs, " " " " 1.50 to 2.00
Dressed Calves, " " " " 1.00 to 1.50
Dressed Veals, " " " " 0.50 to 1.00
Dressed Pork, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Bacon, " " " " 0.50 to 1.00
Dressed Sausages, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Butter, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Lard, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Tallow, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Soap, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Oil, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Sugar, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Coffee, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Tea, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Spices, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Herbs, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Fruits, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Vegetables, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Nuts, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Seeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Grains, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Beans, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Peas, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Lentils, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Chickpeas, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Mung Beans, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Soybeans, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Sesame Seeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Sunflower Seeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Cottonseeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Flaxseeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Linseeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Rapeseeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Mustardseeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Cardamomseeds, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Cloves, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Nutmegs, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Allspices, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Vanilla, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Saffron, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Turmeric, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Ginger, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Coriander, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Fennel, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Celery, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
Dressed Parsley, " " " " 0.25 to 0.50
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