

Table with advertising rates: One Column, 12 months \$200.00; Half Column, 12 months \$120.00; Quarter Column, 12 months \$75.00; One-Eighth Column, 12 months \$45.00.

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each session.

Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

Correspondence covering facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

- 1 Thursday. St. Remigius, B. and C., first Thursday.
2 Friday. Holy Guardian Angels. First Friday.
3 Saturday. Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
4 Sunday. XIX. after Pentecost. I. in October. The Holy Rosary.
5 Monday. St. Francis of Assisi. C.
6 Tuesday. St. Bruno. C.
7 Wednesday. Votive Office of St. Joseph.
8 Thursday. St. Bridget. W.
9 Friday. St. Dionisius. M.
10 Saturday. St. Francis Borgia.
11 Sunday. XX. after Pentecost. Maternity of the Blessed Virgin.
12 Monday. Votive office of the Holy Angels.
13 Tuesday. St. Edward, K. and C.
14 Wednesday. St. Calixtus, P. and M.
15 Thursday. St. Theresa, V.
16 Votive office of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

THE PRESS—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.—If you wish to have an honest press you must honestly support it.—Archbishop MacHale.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

OUR PROSPECTUS.

The want of a Catholic paper in the North-West has been long and keenly felt and the publication of the NORTHWEST-REVIEW is intended to fill that want as far as possible, and not, as is erroneously thought, to wage war against other denominations, far from it. There is perfect accord existing between Catholics and protestants in this country, and the NORTHWEST REVIEW will do nothing that will in any way disturb that feeling, on the contrary, its endeavor will be to perpetuate it and to use its power in every instance to avoid anything that would put an end to the present harmony existing between Catholics and Protestants.

The main endeavor of the NORTHWEST REVIEW will be the diffusion of Catholic literature; to supply pure, solid, and entertaining reading for Catholics, and will strive to prove such a companion to its readers that its weekly appearance will be anxiously looked for.

The greatest claim on which the REVIEW seeks a place in the household is, that it is and always will be, thoroughly and uncompromisingly Catholic.

On the question of politics—a question which largely enters into the composition of most newspapers—this journal will be conspicuously independent. The opinion that Catholic papers should, in a great measure avoid politics is shared in by the publisher of the REVIEW; but as Catholics have wide and deep interests in this country which are either affected or touched upon by politics it therefore becomes an impossibility for a Catholic journal to avoid entirely being brought into the political arena. However, the REVIEW will interfere in politics only when Catholic interests are at stake and in the cause of good government, treating all questions in a broad and liberal manner without regard for party feeling. If a government be found unworthy of public confidence or an official a source of danger to the commonwealth, the REVIEW will never hesitate to say so no matter who be the offending party or parties.

The REVIEW will also use its power and influence for the welfare of Manitoba and the North-West by advocating the emigration to the North-West, of our co religionists from the eastern provinces as well as from the mother country, not, be it understood to serve any sectional end but solely in the interest of the North-West which we believe offers splendid advantages to the immigrant and in this direction, the NORTHWEST REVIEW will be in a position to do much good owing to the fact that it will be read in families which other journals will not reach.

By giving reliable information of the resources and the peculiar fitness of the North-West as a home for immigrants—not by offering unalloyed or unprecedented advantages to the unsuspecting emigrant—but by stating truthfully the advantages to be derived by settling here, the NORTHWEST REVIEW hopes to merit the confidence and support of all.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher.

OUR FAIR.

The Manitoba Provincial Exhibition has been a decided success in every particular this year, and the Department of Agriculture are deserving of unqualified praise for the very satisfactory manner in which the affair has been conducted throughout. This department has always been conspicuous for its administrative ability, and the efforts put forth on this occasion have certainly brought about splendid results.

The exhibit was decidedly an excellent one for our young province. We clearly showed the other provinces that the resources, products, manufactures and arts of the North West, at the present time, are equal to theirs, if not better.

In cereals and roots the collection was superb, far exceeding anything that has heretofore been shown in exhibition, and which bears testimony to the prolific productiveness of our soil. Tomatoes were displayed at the show in a state of maturity almost surprising, for it has frequently been alleged that we could not bring tomatoes to a satisfactory state of perfection, but these old misrepresentations are being rapidly dissipated by stubborn facts.

The show of Butter and Cheese was large and fine, and one which any province might be proud of. In potted Plants and cut Flowers the display was remarkable, considering the inpropitious character of the season.

In the stalls some beautiful thoroughbred stock was shown, certainly on a par with that shown at eastern shows. The specimens of Durham and Hereford Cattle shown, though not numerous, were of first class standing and scored the highest marks.

In Sheep and other stock some of the most successful breeders of the country showed largely.

The Arts department was of exceptional excellence, the crayon drawing of St. Boniface Convent and the Crawl and arasene work of Miss Corwin deserving special mention.

This country is certain to derive great benefits from the success of this exhibition.

IRELAND'S CAUSE.

Ireland to-day is entering on a great crisis in her history. A victorious consummation of her many years of oppression is approaching, and Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen on this continent are asked to lend a hand in this struggle for freedom. Funds are needed to carry on the fight for rights against the gigantic evil of feudalism, and the time for Irishmen in Canada to show their sympathy with the cause of Ireland, and for their suffering kinsmen at home has arrived. Are we going to hold back at the moment when Home Rule is almost within our grasp. No, let us rush to the rescue of such a good and hopeful cause; band ourselves together and unite our strength with that of our friends across the line and make one gigantic effort in Ireland's behalf. Let us not be ashamed of our country; for he who would deny the land of his nativity is not worthy that of his adoption. Parnell's demand for national independence are reasonable and should be granted; Ireland is certainly entitled to the same legislative privileges enjoyed by Canada and Australia, why she should be denied these rights is difficult to see, and in insisting on them Parnell has made no mistake; Gladstone and blatant Chamberlaine to the contrary.

The world to-day is opposed to oppression; it discourages despotism or anything that tends to

deprive a nation of its divine rights. Let Canadians be up and doing; let us stretch a helping hand to our sorely oppressed country, which now stands forth for human rights against tyranny and means to press on and win, not by force of arms but by moral suasion backed by a strong public sentiment. Let Irishmen in every country encourage the patriotic leader of the Irish nation and help him carry his just demands to a full accomplishment. Feudalism is now in its last agonizing throes and if Irishmen will but cling fast to the principle of united action before long Irishmen will govern Ireland.

MAJOR WHITE.

This gentleman, who is an officer in the Canadian Militia and a man of strong Orange proclivities, is now touring through the north of Ireland—among those of his own kindred—slandering the Canadian people in a most shameful manner. At a meeting of his Orange confederates held in Belfast recently the following foul calumny oozed forth from this crawling bigot—

I (Major White) have had nineteen years' experience in the Canadian Volunteer Force, and can tell you that they were principally composed of members of the Loyal Orange Association. (Applause.) The men whose life-blood first bedewed the soil of their young Dominion in defence of their hearths and of their homes, were Orangemen. It is the same to day. When the minions of Popery rose in the Northwest—for when Riel's papers were captured, among them was found what was called among Romanists an "indulgence" to the rebels for thirty days, which goes conclusively to show that Papacy was at the bottom of the rebellion. When this rising took place it was the Orangemen who again was first in the field in defence of the British Union, which was sought to be overturned. It was Orangemen who led the charge at Batoche. The men who followed the late lamented Col. Williams, who carried the rebel works and crushed out the rebellion, were men who wore the colors they wore to night—(applause)—and if the critical time should arrive, and those here to night should be called on to shoulder their muskets and fight in the same righteous cause, I am confident that victory would perch upon their banners. (Applause.)

All this is but the natural outcome of one of his class. It is not surprising in the least. Orangemen do not consider that hatred of Catholics is incompatible with true righteousness; but what we object to is that this metal should be allowed to wear the uniform of a Canadian Militia Officer. It is certainly a matter deserving the immediate attention of the Minister of Militia. It cannot be that Mr. Caron will allow this scoundrel to disgrace the Canadian uniform by spreading slanders in a foreign country against a portion of the Canadian people. Wretches of this stamp it is who keep alive the demon of religious intolerance in our fair land.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Cardinal Newman has prepared a series of papers in reply to Principal Fairbairn's "Catholicism and Historical Criticism."

It is understood that Germany is willing to have Pope Leo act as arbitrator concerning her dispute with Spain in the Caroline affair.

The conduct of the "gallant" volunteers of Kingston, in hanging Reil in effigy, must be disgusting to the most casual observer, but curs are privileged to snap at a chained lion.

The success of the Provincial Exhibition is certainly due in a very great measure to the untiring zeal and great organizing ability of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Acton Burrows.

Now that Mgr. Faber, Archbishop of Quebec, has been empowered to treat with the local government on the question, we may hear that the Jesuits have had restored them the property seized in 1793.

"Superstitious" cry the press because the Catholics of St. Roch, Que., are petitioning to obtain the protection of God during the small pox epidemic. Long ago the sick had faith that Christ could cure them by a touch. They too must have been "superstitious."

Another distressing case of self-destruction occurred in our city this week. Though sad in itself it is not surprising to us. Suicides are the natural outcome of a godless education, a system which people of this age delight to characterize as "enlightened." There is no denying the fact that "religion is the meat and learning but the sauce" of life.

The meeting in Trinity Hall on Saturday evening last was a most enthusiastic one, and the proper steps were taken to make the next demonstration in honor of His Excellency a "citizens" reception, and to be more in keeping with Canadian

sentiment, and not after the wishes of a few decayed English aristocrats who would foist on Canadians their degrading customs—etiquette they call it. The people of this country will have none of it.

The first number of the Siftings received a hearty welcome last Saturday. Its place in the arena of journalism has been greatly missed. The facile pen of Mr. Brooks is sufficient to make the Siftings a success, which we heartily wish it. The trenchant and liberal manner in which Mr. Brooks handles public questions is refreshing in these days of degenerate journalism and makes him master of the field. The last number gave a very concise and interesting weekly record of events.

We take the following generous and outspoken testimony from the Winnipeg "Siftings." The writer is a Protestant, and what he says of Father Legoff, is equally true of every Catholic missionary in the Northwest.

Though never once mentioned in "despatches." Though no general of a division has seen fit to write an eulogy concerning him. Though no title, medal, land grant, vote of thanks, pecuniary gift will be his, still, there is one man the rebellion has brought to notice who has displayed a heroism greater than that of any of the men whose names have recently been so much before the public. Far away in the north, away from comforts, civilization, the decencies, even the necessities of life, Rev. Father Legoff has laboured for 27 years among the Chipewayan Indians. It is no insult to that gentleman to say that but for his cassock—torn, worn, rusty, and soiled—and the bright crucifix in his girdle, he might readily be mistaken for an Indian himself. With the Indians, but not of them, he has been a willing sharer of their privations, hardships and dangers; their sorrows, his sorrows; their hunger, his hunger; their crosses, his crosses. A gentleman of education, a man of birth and breeding, he has for 27 years devoted his life and abilities to the betterment of a class infinitely beneath him; braving all for the sake of conscience, and in the hope of a reward that will never be his in this life. Unlike some of the ministers one meets in the North West, men who seek to combine Christ and commerce, tabernacle and trading, store and preaching, father Legoff has set his mind on the higher, purer and better life, sacrificing position, emoluments, comforts, even braving death itself for the sake of bringing a thankless race to a knowledge of what he deems it necessary for their eternal welfare they should know. Greater heroism no man ever performed. Nothing that humanity can do can add to the sweet secret satisfaction which he must feel. He has filled full the measure of his life nearly to its closing, and well may the church he honors feel proud of him. He needs no monument to mark his grave when he shall be called to receive his reward, for when monuments shall have crumbled to dust, when bronze shall have corroded and marble disintegrated, greater than battle-page and more lasting than storied cenotaph or aspiring shaft will be his memory as that of a good, a noble, a heroic man. Brave father Legoff.

The Loss of the Idea of Religion.

Dr. John Gilmary Shea closes a remarkable article on the vagaries of minds among those who are without the Catholic Church, which he contributes to the last number of the 'Catholic Quarterly,' by saying:

"As the knowledge of the true God is so rapidly disappearing, and false gods are gradually obtaining the honor due to Him alone, ought we not to make some exertion to rescue the country from a return to heathenism. The Council of the Vatican is the first ever held by the Church in which it became necessary to define the existence, personality and nature of God. This seems to indicate clearly the importance of inculcating these truths as against the errors condemned. Our great theological school at Woodstock has, in the same spirit, given a grand treatise, 'De Deo Uno et Trino,' suited to the wants of our day. If learned priests in our great cities were on Sundays, in some hired hall, and with nothing to suggest church ceremonies, to give conferences on God, Revelation, Redemption, the End of Man, on topics such as were propounded by the Apostles to the Gentiles of the Roman Empire, many would be saved who are now losing all trace of Christianity. The very fundamentals of religion are so obscured in many minds that it is necessary to begin at them, and so clearly exhibit the whole scheme of Redemption that thousands, with clear minds and willing hearts will, when they hear the word of truth, correspond to the grace of God, and believe."

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OF THE

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Boniface College

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, situated on the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, besides a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 29TH, 1885.

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H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENT.