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The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885.

NO. 10.

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[Written for the NORTHWEST REVIEW.]

TO CARDINAL NEWMAN.
Born in Feb. 1801, converted in Oct. 1845.

BY LEWIS DRUMMOND, S.J.

Scarcely forty years of energizing brain
Had set thee king o'er all that walk sincere
Without the fold. A loss thou didst not fear
Of kingship seemed thy joining us; a gain
Immense it proved: then thousands felt thy
reign.
Now loving millions hail thee Prince most
dear,
And countless alien slaves of style thy peer
In soul-compelling prose have sought in vain.

These other forty years of life mature,
How vastly nobler in their silent way
O'er England's heart and English-thinking
mind!
Deceit divine, thy deeds, thy words! they lure
To God. The "kindly light" that led thy way
Full on through them on searcher true
hath shined.

St. Boniface College, Oct. 1885.

THE AMULET.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER V.

VAN DE WERVE'S RECEPTION—SIMON TURCHI'S JEALOUSY AND HATRED.

Deodati asked him with interest: "What is the matter, Signor Turchi? Are you ill?"
"The heat is intolerable," said Simon, endeavoring to master his feelings.
"Heat?" murmured Deodati; "it does not seem to me very warm. Shall I accompany you for a few moments to the garden, signor?"

But Turchi raised his head, and smiling in an unconcerned manner, said: "Many thanks, signor, for your kindness. I feel much better. I had been looking too long at the large lustre, and its brilliant light made me dizzy. But let us rise, signor, there is the beautiful Mary, la bionda maraviglia!"

Mr. Van de Werve appeared at this moment at the door, and introduced his beloved child. A murmur of admiration ran through the assembly, and room was made for the father and daughter.

The beauty of Mary surpassed all expectation. Her dress consisted of a flowing robe of silver-colored satin, with no other ornament than a girdle of gold thread. Her own blonde hair was arranged around her head in the form of a crown, in the centre of which were placed some white flowers fastened by choice pearls. But the admiration of the spectators was excited by her large blue eyes, her brilliant complexion, the dignified sweetness of her expression, the gentle, innocent, modest smile which mirrored on her face the peace and joy of her soul.

Geronimo had never before seen Mary dressed in this style. On the contrary, she generally wore dark or unobtrusive colors. Deodated as she now was in pure white, she had the appearance of a bride. It was, of course, by her father's request; but what did it mean? Did he intend by this to make it known that Mary was betrothed, and would soon be wedded? Such thoughts as these agitated Geronimo as the young girl accompanied her father into the room.

The old Deodati rose and advanced to meet her. Simon Turchi took advantage of this movement to retire a short distance; for, as his eye fell on the beautiful girl, rage filled his heart as he reflected that this noble and pure woman would have been his wife had not Geronimo blasted the happiness of his life.

The lightning-like glance of hate and envy which he cast upon Geronimo was a sinister menace of death. Happily for him, all eyes were turned towards the young girl, otherwise many a one might have read the dark soul of Simon Turchi and discovered the horrible design he had conceived.

Mr. Van de Werve introduced his daughter to his guests. All expressed in courteous terms their admiration and their pleasure in her society.

The noble young girl received the felicitations and compliments addressed to her with a gentle and dignified self-possession. There were in her manner and tone of voice a rare modesty and reserve, and at the same time an exquisite politeness. Still more astonishing was her rich and varied knowledge. Whether conversing with a Spaniard, Frenchman, Italian, or German, she spoke to each in his own tongue; but the beautiful Italian language assumed additional sweetness on her lips.

When presented to the old Deodati, she took both his hands and spoke to him so tenderly and affectionately that,

overcome by emotion, he could only say a few grateful words in acknowledgment. Passing by Simon Turchi, she said cheerfully:

"God be praised, Signor Turchi, that your health is so soon restored! I am happy to see you here this evening. I am sincerely grateful to you, signor, for the friendship you manifest to the nephew of Signor Deodati. You have a good and generous heart, and I thank God for having given so devoted a friend to Geronimo and his uncle!"

The gentle words of the young girl were intolerable torture to Turchi; the wound on his face, betraying his emotion, became of a deep-red color. And yet it was absolutely necessary for him to appear calm, and to reply cordially to the kind salutation of the young girl; for there were at least twenty persons near him and within hearing of what passed.

By a powerful effort he mastered his emotion, referring it to the impression made upon him by her appearance. He spoke also of sacrifices, which, even when voluntarily made, painfully wound the heart; of a self-abnegation which could find its consolation in the happiness of a friend, but which failed not to leave a sting in the soul that had cherished fallacious hopes.

Mary understood him, and was grateful for his kindness.

"Thanks, thanks, signor," she said, warmly, as she passed on to salute other guests.

When Mary approached the piano, and addressed a few kind words to Master Christian, many Italian gentlemen begged her to favor them with a canzone.

With her father's permission, the young girl consented to gratify the guests. She hesitated awhile as to the language in which to sing, and was turning over the leaves of a book handed her by Master Christian. The old Deodati expressed a wish to hear a song in the language of the Low Countries, and begging pardon of the Italian gentlemen, Mary said she would sing a Kyrie Eleison in her maternal tongue.

Master Christian seated himself at the piano, to accompany her, and commenced a prelude.

The first notes of the young girl were like a gentle murmur. By degrees her voice became firmer and stronger, until at the end of each strophe the word eleison rose like a sonorous hymn to heaven.

The measure was remarkably slow, simple, and full of a tranquil melody. Mary evidently felt the peculiar character of this chant, for instead of endeavoring to add to the effect, she softened still more her singularly sweet voice, and let the words drop slowly from her lips, as if the songstress herself were ravished in contemplation and was listening to celestial music.

At first the Italian gentlemen exchanged glances, as if to express the thought that this chant could not compare with the brilliant lively style of the Italian music. But this unfavorable opinion was not of long duration. They, like all others, soon yielded to the irresistible fascination of Mary's exquisite voice. They listened with such rapt attention that not the slightest movement was made in the room, and one might have heard the murmur of the leaves in the garden as they were gently stirred by the breeze of May.

Mary had concluded her song and lifted her eyes to heaven with an expression of adoration. All who gazed upon her felt as though they were contemplating an angel before the throne of God. Even Simon Turchi was subdued by admiration, and he even momentarily lost sight of the hatred and jealousy which lacerated his heart.

Silence reigned in the room some moments after the last sound had died away, and then arose a murmur of admiration, and the young girl was overwhelmed with felicitations.

Whilst being thus complimented, Mary noticed Geronimo at a little distance from her. Desirous, perhaps, of escaping the praises lavished upon her, or, it may be, yielding to a real desire, she approached the young man, drew him towards the piano, and insisted upon his singing an Italian aria.

Geronimo at first refused, but his uncle requested him to yield to the entreaties

of the young girl. Taking up a lute, he hastily tuned it, and sang the first word of the aria Italia! in such a tone of enthusiasm that it struck a responsive chord in every Italian heart. The notes fell from his lips like a shower of brilliant stars; his bosom heaved, his eyes sparkled, and his rich tenor voice filling the hall produced an indescribable effect upon the auditors. As his song proceeded, it seemed to gain in expression and vigor, and as he repeated the refrain, Mia bella Italia! for the last time, his compatriots were so carried away by their enthusiasm that, forgetful of decorum, all, even the most aged, waved their caps, exclaiming:

"Italia! Italia!"

Tears stood in the eyes of many. Geronimo was complimented by all present. His uncle called him his beloved son, Mary spoke to him in the most flattering manner, and Mr. Van de Werve shook hands with him cordially.

As to Simon Turchi, he was overpowered; all he had just seen and heard was such a martyrdom; jealousy so gnawed his heart that he sank deeper and deeper into the abyss of hatred and vengeance. He stood a few steps from Geronimo, his eyes downcast, and trembling with emotion.

No one noticed him. Had he attracted attention, his friends would have supposed that, like the other Italians, he had been moved by the chant of his compatriot.

Turchi soon roused himself. Like a man who has taken a sudden resolution, he walked up to Geronimo, smiled pleasantly, and threw his arms around his neck.

"Thanks, thanks, Geronimo!" he exclaimed. "You have made me truly happy by giving me additional cause to be proud of my country."

While embracing him, he also whispered: "Geronimo, I wish to speak privately to you this evening. I will go to the garden presently; try to follow me; you will be pleased."

Having said these words, he fell back as if to make way for Mr. Fugger, the rich banker, who wished to offer his congratulations.

The servants reappeared in the hall with wines and various delicacies.

Master Christian was tuning his violin. The guests, informed that this excellent artist was about to entertain them with his wonderful skill, drew near the piano.

Geronimo, perplexed by the words of Simon Turchi, watched his friend and sought an opportunity to speak to him alone. He saw him leave the room, and as the entrance of the servants with refreshments, and the desire of the guests to approach Master Christian, had caused a stir among the company, the young man was enabled to rejoin Simon in the garden.

The garden, situated in the rear of the house, although not large, was crossed by several winding paths, and along the wall were wide-spreading trees and blocks of verdure.

When Geronimo entered the garden, he perceived several persons who had left the heated apartment to enjoy the fresh air, and who were walking in different directions.

As he was seeking in the dim light to distinguish Simon Turchi, the latter approached from an arbor, took his arm and led him in silence to a retired part of the garden, where he seated himself on a bench, and said in low tone:

"Sit down, Geronimo! I have good news for you."

"Ah! have you succeeded in obtaining the money?"

"I have been successful. But come nearer! no one must overhear us. A foreign merchant, whom I saved two years ago from dishonor and ruin, at the risk of my own destruction, will furnish me with the means of returning you the ten thousand crowns."

"God be praised!" said Geronimo, with a sigh of relief. "He will not long delay, I hope, to fulfil his generous designs."

"I will pay you to-morrow what I owe you."

"To-morrow? how fortunate!"
"But, Geronimo, I cannot bring you the money; you must come for it yourself."

"It would be a trifle were I obliged to go to Cologne."

"You need not go so far. Only go to my country-seat near the hospital. Silence! some one approaches!"

After a moment's silence, Turchi resumed:

"He has passed. You must know, Geronimo, that the foreign merchant desires his presence in Antwerp to remain unknown, and I have promised to keep him concealed in my garden for several days. He wishes to assist me, but he is over-prudent and distrustful. I will sign the receipt for the sum he lends me. He requires, for greater security, that you sign it also."

"What mystery is this?" said the young man. "I must sign with you for security! Who is this merchant? Is he a fugitive from justice?"

"What has that to do with the affair? It is not my secret, Geronimo, and I promised to conceal his name. If you are saved from your present embarrassment, will you not have attained your object?"

It is true that you will be my security, but the ten thousand crowns will be in the money vault, and your uncle will not find one florin missing. Your only danger would arise from an inability on my part to meet the note. But you need fear nothing in that respect. In a few months my resources will be abundant. I take this step only to save you from a present imminent danger. You must know, Geronimo, that I would prefer to have you alone for my creditor."

"Certainly, Simon, and I am most grateful to you for your kindness. Will this merchant give me the amount in coin?"

"No, but in bills of exchange on Milan, Florence, and Lucca."

"Good and reliable bills, Simon?"

"You shall be the judge before accepting them. Fear nothing, you shall be fully satisfied."

"Well, I will go. After Change, between five and six o'clock, will that answer?"

"It makes no difference to me, provided I know the hour beforehand."

"Expect me, then, to-morrow, between five and six o'clock. But let us return to the house. Our long absence might cause remark."

Simon Turchi arose, but remained standing in the same spot, and said:

"Geronimo, I have promised the merchant that none but yourself shall know of his presence in Antwerp. Say nothing, therefore, to your uncle, to Mary, nor to any one else. The least indiscretion might disarrange our plans, and be perilous to the stranger. Come alone, without any attendant."

"I will do as you direct," said Geronimo, "but it will be impossible for me to remain until dark. My uncle will be seriously displeased if I go out again at night without a sufficient guard."

"I will not detain you over half an hour."

At that moment a servant from the house entered the garden looking for Geronimo.

"Signor Geronimo," he said, "Mr. Van de Werve is enquiring for you, as Miss Van de Werve is about to retire from the company, as Signor Deodati wishes to return home. He is awaiting you."

The two gentlemen followed the servant; on the way, Turchi again said in a low voice:

"To-morrow between the hours of five and six."

The old Deodati was already at the door with five or six attendants. He was displeased by the long absence of his nephew, and was about to remonstrate with him. But, by the Turchi's explanation, this want of attention was pardoned, and he was even permitted to bid a hasty adieu to Mary and her father.

He returned almost immediately, and offering his arm to his uncle, he left Mr. Van de Werve's house.

As he moved on, Simon Turchi glanced at him entreatingly, as if to insist upon secrecy.

TO BE CONTINUED.

At a meeting of the sanitary board, Ottawa, held yesterday, the health officer reported that not a single case of small-pox existed in the city.

The Careless Catholic and His End.

BY CARDINAL NEWMAN.

By how many a Catholic have the very mercies of God been perverted to his own ruin! He had rested on the Sacraments without caring to have the proper disposition for attending them. At one time he had lived in neglect of religion altogether; but there was a date when he felt a wish to set himself right with his Maker; so he began, and has continued ever since to go to confession and Communion at convenient intervals. He comes again and again to the priest; he goes through his sins; the priest is obliged to take his account of them, which is a very defective account, and sees no reason for not giving his absolution. He is absolved so far as words can absolve him. He comes again to the priest when the season comes around. Again he confesses, and again he has the form pronounced over him. He falls sick. He receives the last Sacraments. He receives the last rites of the Church and he is lost. He is lost because he has really never turned his heart to God; or, if he really had some poor measure of contrition for a while, it did not last beyond his first or second confession. He soon taught himself to come to the Sacraments without any contrition at all. He deceived himself and left out his principal and most important sins. Somehow he deceived himself into the notion that they were not sins, or not mortal sins. For some reason or other he was silent, and his confession became as defective as his contrition. Yet this scanty show of religion was sufficient to soothe and stupefy his conscience. So he went on year after year, never making a good confession; communicating his mortal sin till he fell ill; and then, I say, the Viaticum and holy oil was brought to him, and he committed sacrilege for his last time. And so he went to his God.

Oh, what a moment for the poor soul when it comes to itself and finds itself suddenly before the judgment seat of Christ! Oh, what a moment when, breathless with the journey and dizzy with the brightness, and overwhelmed with the strangeness of what is happening to him, and unable to realize where he is, the sinner hears the voice of the accusing spirit bringing up all the sins of his past life, which he has forgotten, or which he has explained away, which he would not allow to be sins, though he suspected they were; when he hears him detailing all the mercies of God which he had despised, all His warnings which he had set at naught, all His judgments which he had outlived; when that evil one follows out into detail the growth and progress of a lost soul; how it expanded and was confirmed in sin; how it budded forth into leaves and flowers, grew into branches and ripened into fruit, till nothing was wanting for its full condemnation! And, oh! still more terrible, still more distracting, when the Judge speaks and consigns it to the jailers, till he shall pay the endless debt that lies against it!

"Impossible! I a lost soul! I separated from hope and peace forever! It is not I of whom the Judge so speaks! There is a mistake somewhere. Christ, Saviour, hold thy hand—one minute to explain it! My name is Demas. I am but Demas, not Judas, or Nicholas, or Alexander, or Philetus, or Diotrephes. What? Hopeless pain for me! Impossible. It shall not be!"

And the poor soul struggles and writhes in the grasp of the mighty demon which has hold of it, and whose every touch is torment. "Oh, atrocious!" it shrieks in agony, and in anger, too, as it the very keenness of the infliction were a proof to its injustice. "A second and a third! I can bear no more! Stop, horrible fiend! Give over! I am a man and not such as thou! I am not foot for thee, or sport for thee! I never was in hell as thou! I have not on me the smell of fire nor the taint of the charnel-house. I know what human feelings are. I have been taught religion. I have had a conscience. I have had a cultivated mind. I am well versed in science and art. I have been refined by literature. I have had an eye for the beauties of nature. I am a philosopher, or a poet, or a shrewd observer of men, or a hero, or a statesman, or an orator, or a man of wit and humor. Nay, I am a Catholic. I am not an unregenerate Protestant. I have received the grace of the Redeemer. I have attended the Sacraments for years. I have been a Catholic from a child. I am a son of the martyrs. I died in communion with the Church. Nothing, nothing which I have ever been, which I have ever seen, bears any resemblance to thee and to the flame and stench which exhale from thee. So I defy and adjure thee, O, enemy of man!"

Alas! poor soul! And while it thus fights with that destiny which it has brought upon itself, and with those companions whom it has chosen, the man's name, perhaps, is solemnly chanted forth, and his memory decently cherished among his friends on earth. His readiness in speech, his fertility in thought, his sagacity or his wisdom are not forgotten. Men talk of him from time to time. They appeal to his authority. They quote his words. Perhaps they even raise a monument to his name or write his history. "Such a comprehensive mind! Such a power of throwing light on a perplexing subject and bringing conflicting ideas or facts into harmony! Such a speech it was that he made on such and such an occasion. I happened to be present and shall never forget it." Or, "It was the saying of a very sensible man;" or, "It was the rule of a very excellent and worthy friend of mine now no more;" or, "Never was his equal in society—so just in his remarks, so versatile, so unobtrusive;" or, "I was fortunate to see him once when a boy;" or, "so great a benefactor to his kind;" or, "his discoveries so great;" or, "his philosophy so profound." Oh, vanity! Vanity of vanities, all is vanity. What profiteth it? His soul is in hell.

Oh, ye children of men, while thus ye speak, his soul is in the beginning of those torments in which his body will soon have part, and which will never die.

Unanswered Prayers.

The great doctor of the Church, St. Augustine, says that there are three kinds of people who pray and are not heard, and three ways in which they pray. First, those who pray in a bad state of mind—that is, a state of mortal sin. Man, after being regenerated by Baptism, should always have his soul in a state of purity, instead of which he very often has it in a state of sin. When we pray we should either be in a state of grace or in one of heartfelt repentance.

Secondly: Those who pray in an unfit manner—with a heart full of distractions and a mind overwhelmed with the turmoils and affairs of this wicked world. They may be on their knees—they may be in the temple of the Almighty, but their hearts are not there. When this is the case they cannot be heard, neither can God grant them their prayers. Lastly: Those who ask for things which they should not, viz.: things of the world, or those which would be injurious to us. God, who is all love, has created man for everlasting glory; therefore, how is it possible that he could grant us a petition which would only lead us to our own confusion and injury?

Attachment to Newspapers.

The strong attachment of subscribers to a well-conducted newspaper is fully confirmed by publishers. "Stop my paper." Words of dread to beginners in business, lose their terror after a paper has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable, and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break by an outside third party as the link which binds old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it through its perusal for years. They sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns and may stop taking it; but the absence of the familiar sheet at their homes and offices for a few weeks becomes an insupportable privation, and they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologize for having it stopped. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. Hence a conscientiously-conducted paper becomes a favorite in the family.

Our Mother.

Around the idea of one's mother the mind clings with fond affection. It is the first dear thought stamped upon our infant hearts when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the subject of our filial love; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amidst her tears. Round that idea, we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to

be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our departed parent with a garland of graces and beauties and virtues which we doubt not that she possessed.

Obstinacy is a brutal instinct and deforms even when rightly assumed, unless it be tempered with charity.

Every man has some peculiar train of thought which he falls back upon when alone. This, to a great degree, moulds the man.

Adversity has ever been considered as the state in which a man most easily becomes acquainted with himself, particularly being free from flatterers. Prosperity is too apt to prevent us from examining our conduct; but as adversity leads us to think properly of our state, it is most beneficial to us.

MILITARY BOUNTY GRANT.

To all whom it may concern:

Attention is called to the following Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, providing for the Military Bounty Grant to each member of the enrolled Militia Force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the recent Indian and Half-Breed outbreak in the Northwest.

By order,

JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.

CHAP. 73.

An Act to authorize grants of land to members of the Militia Force lately on active service in the Northwest. (Assented to 20th July, 1885.)

Whereas it is right to recognize the services of the members of the enrolled militia actively engaged in suppressing the late half-breed and Indian outbreak in the Northwest, by giving to each, in addition to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled under the Militia Act, a grant of land; and it is expedient that the grant should be made in such form as will be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Governor-General in Council is hereby authorized to grant to each member of the enrolled militia force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the Indian and half breed outbreak, and serving west of Port Arthur, since the twenty-fifth day of March now past, including officers, non-commissioned-officers, and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections (comprising an area of 320 acres in all) of any even-numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories open for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee, or his duly authorized substitute, shall have selected and entered the said two quarter sections in the Dominion Land Office for the land district in which they may be situated, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Provided that the said grantee, or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as aforesaid, by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the homestead provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883." Provided also, that no substitute to be selected by a grantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the provisions of the said Act to obtain entry for a homestead: And provided further, that in case a substitute be selected by a grantee, as hereinbefore provided, the land shall be entered in the name of the substitute, and on compliance with the conditions in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the said Act, the patent for the two quarter sections shall be issued in the name of the said substitute.

2. Any person entitled under the foregoing provisions to select and enter, either by himself or by his substitute, three hundred and twenty acres of land as a homestead, in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions hereinbefore prescribed, may, in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for eighty dollars, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale, or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion lands leased for grazing or hay-cutting purposes; but any person choosing to take scrip as herein provided must notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

3. All grants of land or scrip, as the case may be, issued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall be made by the Minister of the Interior, upon a warrant in favor of the person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, under clause twenty-one of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883;" and all scrip issued under the second section of the Act shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said clause twenty-one, and also of clause twenty-two of the said Act.

4. The entries to be made and the patents to be issued under this Act shall not be subject to dues and charges exacted in the case of ordinary homestead entries.

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THE NORTHWEST REVIEW,

for McDermott and Arthur Sts Winnipeg Man

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Archbishop Walsh made an important speech, on September 22, in reply to an address from the students of the Catholic University.

On Sept. 22, Mr. Sexton, M.P., delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, Kingstown, under the auspices of the County Dublin Registration Association.

KILKENNY.

The Rev. J. P. Henneberry, a young missionary attached to the Catholic Mission, Elmira (Gold Coast, Africa), died at sea on July 17th.

LOUTH.

The Rev. Father Smith, recently ordained, succeeds Father Maguire in the curacy of Clogher Head.

LONGFORD.

The great annual meeting to receive Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and to demonstrate the attachment of the people of the county to National principles, will be held in Longford on Sunday, October 11.

CORK.

In Donoughmore the League have got an accession to their ranks in the shape of a local J.P., Mr. Charles Lynch. Mr. Lynch, though never actually espousing the cause of the people, is one of the few among the "great unpaid" who has never distinguished himself on the side of tyranny and injustice.

The tenants on the estate of M. F. Barry, J.P., Firville, Macroom, waited on the landlord, on Sept. 25, at his residence, and presented him with a memorial, praying for an abatement of their rents, and that in consequence of the state of the times an abatement of 30 per cent. was necessary.

WATERFORD.

An extraordinary demonstration, "the burial of the coercion," took place at Corran-Dromawn, Tallow, on Sept. 20. On the summit an effigy, intended to represent Lord Spencer, was ignominiously interred.

KERRY.

The tenants of Killarney of Mrs. Catherine Coltsman, of Dublin, have received, through Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, a communication from the agent, Mr. H. R. O'Kearney, solicitor, to the effect that he would make an abatement of twenty-five per cent. in the last November rent.

ARMAGH.

Thanks to Father McGaney and Father McElvogue the work of registration in Mid-Armagh has been a success. But for the gerrymandering of Mid-Armagh by Piers White, Q.C., and Orange Major McPherson, the return of the Nationalist candidate was certain; but the work has been so well carried out the Tories are not quite so satisfied with the result of the revision.

DOWN.

At a meeting of Conservative delegates of East Down, held on Saturday, Captain Ker, M.P., one of the sitting members, was unanimously adopted as the Tory candidate for the next election.

In South Down the Nationalists continue to make satisfactory headway. At Kilkeel the Tories had served no objections, and could therefore not cross exam-

ine Nationalist claimants. The right of cross-examination being thus secured, many Tory names were struck off.

TIPPERARY.

On Sept. 21, James Madden, land steward to Major Tanner, agent to Lieut. Bagwell Porejoy, Greenfields, Cappawhite, had his master's butter in Market, at Tipperary, but no price was offered for it by any of the several buyers, who one and all passed it by in the weigh house unnoticed.

LIMERICK.

It is understood that Mr. William Abraham, Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians, will be elected to represent the city of Limerick for the National interest in the event of Mr. Dawson refusing to stand.

On Sept. 24, at Dromin Fair, county Limerick, some Emergency representatives came to the fair to purchase cattle, and being recognized intense excitement prevailed, and people surrounded them and groaned and hooted vigorously.

MONAGHAN.

Mr. Parnell, in his belief that it would be much wiser, in the event of Ireland gaining self-government, to dispense with a House of Lords, finds an ally in the venerated Bishop of Clogher, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, who was entertained at a banquet at Curran's Hotel, Monaghan, on September 23.

GALWAY.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., assisted by Mr. Matthew Harris, have done splendid service to the National cause in the county Galway. They visited nearly every town in the county, and whether it was to form a branch of the Irish National League, or to encourage the branches already formed to put on a fresh spurt, they everywhere met with a hearty welcome, and did enduring work.

MAYO.

Rev. William McHugh, late of the Irish College, Paris, has been appointed curate of the parish of Castlebar; Rev. Patrick Forde, of Maynooth College, curate of Carna, and Rev. P. O'Flaherty, C.C., changed from Cauna to Annadown.

The remains of Dr. Andrew Dillon, who died at the good old age of 82 years, were interred on Sept. 22, at Ricolleman Abbey, his family burial place, convenient to Ballaghaderreen. He was the oldest member of the profession in the West, having practiced for over half a century.

SLIGO.

The "sentences of death" are going forth at an appalling rate on the Gore estate. In preparations for the October sessions, the bailiff has been busy in serving ejection processes, a system which has now become an institution on this doomed estate. Hitherto, when rent became due, the rent-warmer went out among the tenantry to remind them of the fact. At present he accomplishes his purpose by handing them an ejection process. That means 10s. costs; but if not settled within ten days it means £1; if let go on to the sessions £2 10s. A case occurred, not long ago, when a poor tenant, paying only 11l. yearly rent, had to pay, within one year, in costs, 9l. 0s. 10d. For days past many of those unfortunates might be seen running about looking for some one to buy, even at reduced rates their unthreshed corn, in order to anticipate those crushing costs. Nor does a few days' grace sought for and promised avail them, for long before those days are expired the dreaded billet may be presented. The lives of misery led by those creatures are beyond describing—tolling, moiling, and starving, to meet those oppressive imposts, bereft of all their little stock in consequence, yet comparatively happy in their own minds if they have the "dry" potato, or the strawout,

without even a drop of milk to make it eatable.

ROSCOMMON.

In the middle of August last Colonel Chichester seized the only cow of John Hanson, of Ballyglass, to satisfy a debt for rent, which the tenant was willing to pay if he got a guarantee that he would not be evicted. After selling her he means to pay the rent due, if then evicted he had no other resource but the workhouse. On Sept. 22, the corn cut on the previous day was about being removed out of the stooks on carts for the purpose of selling it for the rent, by the landlord's representative, but the stubborn resistance offered by the wife of the tenant frustrated such design, and the officers of the law had to go as they came, not having as much as would pay their day's wages. The driver on the occasion was a laborer on the estate and a son to the agent, who is himself a tenant farmer.

DONEGAL.

At the conclusion of the revision sessions in Bunbeg it was found that 888 persons in Gweedore were qualified to vote, against only four on the old register. 874 are Nationalists and 14 are Tories.

A very large and successful demonstration was held at Glenties, on Sept. 18th. The village was decorated with flags, arches, &c. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., when within three miles of Glenties, was met by a car conveying four little girls, who presented him with a handsome bouquet of flowers and a brief address. Following the vehicle on which the young ladies were seated came a cavalcade of horsemen to act as a guard of honor to Mr. O'Brien. An immense procession, headed by the Ballybofey Brass Band, and carrying numerous handsome banners, marched into Glenties.

DR. DUFRESNE,

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Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the latest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentlemen's Watch, the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a page illustrated New Year Card, a case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of the winners. Terms, of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.



CANADA.—By the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, G.C.B., Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. To all whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.—Greeting. Whereas it is in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter twenty-seven and intitled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1880," amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs may when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit, by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift, or disposal to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the Northwest Territories, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice without the permission in writing of the Superintendent-General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid, and the discretion is had: Now know ye, that I, the said Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift, or other disposal to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties of the said Act. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office, in the city of Ottawa, this Nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1885, JOHN A. MACDONALD, Superintendent-General, Indian Affairs.

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Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses or \$1.

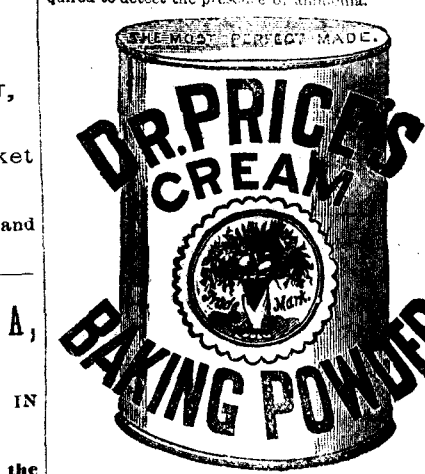
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THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., BAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

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Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each session.

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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 conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

- 1 Sunday. XXIII. after Pentecost. All Saints.
2 Monday. Commemoration of all the faithful departed of the Octave.
3 Tuesday. St. Charles Borromeo.
4 Wednesday.
5 Thursday. Of the Octave.
6 Friday. Of the Octave.
7 Saturday. Of the Octave.
8 Sunday. XXIV. after Pentecost. Octave of All Saints.
9 Monday. Dedication of the Basilica of our Saviour.
10 Tuesday. St. Andrew Avellina. C.
11 Wednesday. St. Martin. B. and C.
12 Thursday. St. Martin. Pope and M.
13 Friday. St. Stanislas. Kosta. C.
14 Saturday. St. Josephat. B. and M.
15 Sunday. XXV. after Pentecost.
16 Monday. St. Didacus.
17 Tuesday. St. Gregory Tharmaturgus. B. and C.
18 Wednesday. Dedication of the Basilicas of S.S. Peter and Paul.
19 Thursday. St. Elizabeth. Queen of Hungary.
20 Friday. St. Felix.
21 Saturday. Presentation of the B.V.M.
22 Sunday. XXVI. and last after Pentecost. St. Cecilia. V. and M.
23 Monday. St. Clement I. Pope and M.
24 Tuesday. St. John of the Cross. C.
25 Wednesday. St. Catherine. V. and M.
26 Thursday. St. Leonard.
27 Friday. Patronage of the B. V. M.
28 Saturday. St. Ireneus B. and his companions M.
29 Sunday. 1st Sunday in Advent.
30 Monday. St. Andrew A. and M.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

By a legal decision in New York a Catholic can now give money in trust for the saying of masses for the repose of his soul.

The monument in honor of that shining light of the French Church, Bishop Dupanloup, is now finished, and will soon be placed in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Orleans.

Mrs. Capel, in a lecture in San Francisco, warmly commended the present Irish movement, and spoke of Mr. Parnell as exceedingly wise and prudent, and the fittest man for the position he occupies, as leader of the Irish people in their march towards independence.

Most Catholics will be surprised to learn that there are two excellent Catholic journals in Japan—the "Kirisono Kaio Shimbon" and the "Ricongo Zachi." They are printed in Latin characters, and most of the Japanese journals have decided to adopt the Roman alphabet.

As we announced, in last week's issue, the formal inauguration of the new sanctuary, just added to St. Mary's Church, will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 10.30. His Grace the Archbishop will officiate, and a sermon on the feast of the day will be delivered by the Rev. Father Drummond. The collection will be in aid of the building fund.

At a recent meeting of the citizens' committee of Montreal, to devise means to protect the public health during the prevailing small-pox epidemic, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted: "That the most valuable and disinterested work of the Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Providence be continued as to visiting, inaugurating relief, discovering secreted cases, and hospital nursing."

THE C. P. R.

The last spike in the Canadian Pacific Railway has been struck and on the second of November next freight trains will receive their cargo on the shores of the Atlantic and discharge it on the Pacific coast, an event of which every Canadian must feel proud. The company took over the road early in the year 1882 and to-day, after a period of four years of unprecedented construction work, this prodigious railway enterprise is completed and opened for traffic; a performance hitherto unchronicled in railway annals and of which the people of the Dominion cannot but feel a profound admiration. The determination and resolution which has characterized the construction of this great national highway—which opens up a new channel of trade between the two oceans—has been unprecedented and what thousands of gloomy vaticinators looked upon as a wild and extravagant undertaking, doomed to inevitable failure, has turned out a success beyond compare and will cause the names of those who have brought it to a consummation to be inscribed upon the memories of future generations.

THE FREE PRESS ON IRELAND.

We know that it is not always easy for a political writer in our country to deal with questions appertaining to a foreign community. His consistency as a liberal or a Tory, is sometimes endangered, in appearance at least, when he undertakes to discuss a policy which obtains in another land, although it may bear the same name, and the same general features as that he has been accustomed to treat of. Thus the editor of a liberal journal in Canada, contending for popular rule here in all its integrity, is sometimes misled in writing respecting Liberalism in England or Ireland. There are peculiarities in each country for which he cannot make the proper allowances, and sometimes does not desire to do so, owing to inborn prejudice, or want of proper information. We care not to day to pronounce upon the occasional want of large liberality towards Ireland on the part of our contemporary the Free Press, an undoubtedly Liberal Manitoban journal, but we would call attention to a letter which appears in another column, addressed to our neighbour yesterday by a writer known to be a general student of Imperial and Colonial politics, from which it may be gathered that prejudice sometimes obscures the political vision, so that a Canadian Liberal may also see good in Irish Toryism.

CARDINAL NEWMAN AND THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Cardinal Newman is credited with declaring in view of the approaching elections that he opposes the disestablishment of the Anglican church because he looks upon it as a "bulwark against atheism." We are quite certain the Cardinal has not said this. Years ago it was publicly and generally said that he had called the Anglican church the great bulwark of infidelity in England. He then took occasion to point out that he had not so spoken. He did so thus: "What I said was this: that that church was a serviceable breakwater against errors more fundamental than its own. A bulwark is an integral part of the thing it defends; whereas the word breakwater implies such a protection of the Catholic truth, as is in its nature accidental and 'de facto,' and again such a protection as does not utterly exclude error, but detracts from its volume and force. 'Serviceable,' too, implies a something external to the thing served. Again in saying that the Anglican church is a defence against errors more fundamental than its own, I imply that it has errors and those fundamental." We are satisfied it will be found the Cardinal has said nothing which will suggest a change of these opinions.

"FUNDAMENTALS."

"We agree in all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and the other little differences are of no consequence," is an assertion most frequently used by Protestants, as justifying the divergencies among the sects of Protestantism. By arrogating to itself a right of judgment as to what it will and will not believe, has drawn Protestantism on the highway to infidelity, which must inevitably follow; for there can be no switching off into essential and non-essential truths in the Christian religion; for the minutest truth, when declared, will be received by the believer. The least command of Christ will be hearkened to by the true follower; but as soon as man reserves to himself the right of judgment in Christian truths, assuredly will he draw in his line of belief until he finds himself beyond the reach of a single dogma. The three hundred years of history of Protestantism clearly demonstrates that by beginning by differing in

non-essentials, but agreeing in essentials, they finally regard as non-essential what their ancestors believed to be fundamentals, and this flood is still going on, drawing poor souls from the true fold and plunging them into uncertainty and despair.

"EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE?"

The figures given below will show conclusively what it is that is wanted by those fanatics in Kingston and elsewhere, who make the appointment of a Catholic to a position in the service of the Government, a pretext for raising the cry of "currying favor with the Catholics," and an occasion for howling for a party that will "deal out even-handed justice to the the community."

Table with salaries: Prot. Cath. Members of Legislatures . . . 6 1; City Council 18 4; City and County Officials . . . 98 2; Asylum 15 2; with salaries as 10 to 1; Custom House 12 4; Post Office 12 5; making a total of 171 to 19, or exactly nine to one.

RIEL.

The time is drawing nigh to decide the fate, so far as this life is concerned, of this unhappy man. His peculiar conduct in prison from time to time would indicate, however, either that he does not understand his position, or is prepared as a man and a Christian to meet the worst. Having no private information as to doings, or intentions, at Ottawa we cannot offer a decided opinion as to what is to come; but we submit the following from the Montreal Herald:

"Le Monde," says:—"We have never doubted that the Ministers were well disposed towards Riel (des bonnes dispositions des ministres a l'egard de Riel.) The confidence which we repose in the Government will not be misplaced. The information which we have permits us to say that the medical commission which we have demanded from the first will be named one of these 'days (ces jours-ci.)' The doctors who will compose it will possess every desirable guarantee, both from a scientific point of view and from their character for honorable dealing." It also states that in all probability the commission will be composed of two doctors from Ontario, Doctor Lachapelle of Montreal, and Doctor Vallee of Quebec, and one doctor from the United States.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The meeting held in Trinity Hall last Monday evening was an enthusiastic and a fairly representative one and the proceedings were conducted in a very satisfactory and orderly manner, which reflects great credit on the citizens of Winnipeg. The motion of Mr. Golden to appoint conveners for the respective boards and that they in turn call ward meetings and nominate aldermen, was a capital move and deserved the hearty endorsement which it received, for it certainly goes without showing that a ward meeting is the proper place to select an aldermanic candidate. But the same cannot be said of the effort made to place the selection of a Mayor in the hands of ward representatives and this for the very sufficient reason that it would be inconsistent with all precedents to give to a cabal the power to select the chief magistrate which by right belongs to the citizens at large, and in taking the matter in their own hands and naming the candidates for the important position of mayor, the citizens showed they were alive to their rights and interests. It is to be hoped that at the different ward meetings to be held this week, fit and proper men will receive the choice and a peoples' ticket comprising twelve good men will be adopted. The struggle for the Mayorship, at present, lies between Messrs. Pearson, Westbrook, and Carruthers. The first two gentlemen have signified their intention of contesting the seat, but Mr. Carruthers, it is thought, will perceive the absurdity of causing a triangular fight and will retire; if he desires to stand well in the future with the people, he will do this and allow the contest to go between Mr. Pearson and Westbrook and come out again.

Plans for the Canadian Theological College at Rome have been prepared. The building will cost \$200,000, and will be erected on the Corso. The Pope has consecrated the work, and the British Government has conferred upon it its special protection. It is expected the college will be completed in two years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.

The Patriot Union.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR:—Your article of yesterday on "Irish irreconcilables" proves, and it is not the first proof, that you cherish no very warm desire to reconcile political rule in Ireland with those principles of justice and honor which you so ably champion on behalf of this country. Why reprint and commend to our respect, the insolence of the so-called "Patriot Union of Ireland" towards the traders and farmers of that country? We have "bankrupt farmers" in Manitoba,—too many, alas! But of whom is this rich and aristocratic "Patriot Union" composed! Lord Macaulay describes them in his history as "those miserable squireens who annually drink the glorious, pious and immortal memory." And Froude, another Englishman of some note, says of them that "for seven centuries they have represented nothing but conquest and confiscation." They are, in fact, the hereditary scoffers and scorners of the people, whose property and labor they have systematically robbed. It is possible that the Land League in Ireland have in some cases shown zeal without judgment, have done things that ought not to have been done, but it has not yet been shown that they have committed such excesses as have been proven against the trades unions in England, and yet a man so constitutionally prudent as the Earl of Derby has applauded these English organizations just as we have seen two of the greatest living ecclesiastics, Archbishop Walsh and Archbishop Croke, declare approval of the general policy of Mr. Parnell, of which the Land League has been a most efficient instrument. You tell us that "the Parnellites have secured all they are fairly entitled to."

Cease your funning. Earl Russell says in his last book, "Recollections and Suggestions," published in 1884, not long before he died:—

"The physical resources of Ireland are vast and almost untouched."

What a dying declaration from an old, very old, English statesman!

By the way, a Galway Packet Station, about which Lord Randolph Churchill is now much exercised, has been before the British Parliament for more than forty years, and no station yet! Why? The Liverpool, and other English shipping interests are opposed to it. Home Rule would probably "discriminate" against those monopolists; and dispose also, and soon, of those illegitimists, the "Patriot Union."

28th October, 1885.

Buckfast Abbey to be Rebuilt.

Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, has, it is understood, signified his intention of rebuilding, on its old site, the cloister of Buckfast Abbey. This Abbey, which dates from the days of the confessor, and was formerly one of the largest and most important in Devonshire, was, it will be remembered, acquired a short time since by a community of Benedictine Fathers of the Primitive Observance, expelled from France. Since the establishment of the order at Buckfastleigh strenuous efforts have been made to restore what was left of the ancient fabric, and an influential committee has been formed to carry this into effect. Lord Clifford's generous offer will be a most important contribution to a work which should engage the interest and support of every English Catholic.

Compare argument after argument of the Catholic theologian with the flippant denial of insolent unbelief, and judge which of the two even naturally we ought to credit.

O Virgin most admirable and worthy of all honor! O Woman beyond all others to be venerated, who didst repair the fault of our first parents, and didst bring life to their descendants!

There is sanctity in suffering when meekly borne. Our duty, though set about by thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting while it tortures. Cast it away, and, like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

Why is it that we are of the earth earthy, when we should have the mien and bearing of immortals? This is not our true life; nor are its affairs of other use to us than to enable us to climb the ladder that rests upon the steps of the great white throne, and conducts us to our true home.

As confirming the gradual decline of Protestantism, we find it stated: The English Independent says "that Hamburg, with its 20,000 inhabitants, sends no more than 5,000 to church on Sunday; Stettin, with 60,000, not more than 20,000. The clergy in Germany are represented as exerting but little influence among the people."

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MILITIA NOTICE!

Dep. Adj't-General's Office, Hd. Q's. Mil. Dist. No. 10.

Winnipeg, Oct. 27th, 1885.

A Medical Board being now assembled at Winnipeg for the purpose of reporting upon all cases of Militia Officers or men, who during the recent Campaign, have received wounds or injuries, or contracted diseases on actual service, either temporarily or permanently disabling them from following their usual trades, professions or other avocations. Officers commanding corps or companies in this District who have any such cases to report are requested to send in a list of same to this office with the least possible delay, in order that they may be supplied with the proper printed forms for the purpose of bringing them before the Board in the prescribed form, and at the earliest possible date. Cases of deaths from wounds received in action, or any of the above causes, should also be included in their lists, and special instructions will be issued to them in reference thereto.

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. G., M. D. No. 10.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease."

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"I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to relieve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy. I could get - FRANK POHLER, Indianapolis, Ind. "I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not digest and I was troubled with nervous debility. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I commenced to feel the effects of it at once. I have now taken four bottles and can say that I feel like a new man." - J. H. McCALL, Rochester, N.Y.

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THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

As all Catholics know the Church has set apart the month of November as one of special devotion for the holy souls in Purgatory we cannot do better than reproduce the following excellent tract for our readers' study at the commencement of the month.

Purgatory.

By Purgatory is meant a place where souls which have departed this life with the guilt of venial sin, or without having fully satisfied the justice of God as regards the temporal punishment due for mortal sin, even when its guilt has been remitted, are purified before being admitted into heaven. Hence it is also called a place of souls suffering for a time on account of their sins.

The Waldenses, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Protestants generally, with some few exceptions, deny the existence of Purgatory. However, Protestants of very great reputation in England and Germany have admitted this place of temporary punishment in the next life, and the use of prayers and suffrages for the benefit of souls therein detained. Thus, among the English—Montagu, Gunnin, Scheldon, Barrow, Blancsford, and others; and among the Germans, such men as Molanus and Leibnitz.

It is a matter of Catholic faith that Purgatory exists, and its existence is moreover proved by Scripture, tradition, and reason.

"If any one shall say that after the penitent sinner has received the grace of justification his sin is so remitted, and the guilt of eternal punishment so washed away, that no guilt of temporal punishment remains to be paid, either in this world or in the world to come—in Purgatory—before he can be admitted to the kingdom of heaven, let him be anathema" (Con. Trid., sess. vi, c. 30).

Judas Machabees, when some of his followers were slain in a battle fought against Gorgias, made a collection among the survivors, and sent twelve thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem to have sacrifices offered for those who had fallen in the battle, "thinking well and religiously concerning the resurrection" (2 Mach. xii). In the forty-sixth verse of this same chapter are these words:

"It is, therefore, a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from sins." Those who deny the existence of Purgatory say, indeed, that the books of the Machabees are not canonical; but against these we have such authorities as Tertullian, St. Cyprian, St. Augustine; the Third Council of Carthage, can. 47; the Council of Rome, under Pope Gelasius, A.D. 494; St. Innocent I, in his epistle to Exuperius, and others, to show that both in the early Latin and Greek Church these books were looked upon as canonical.

Even if it be granted for the sake of argument that these books are not really canonical, this much cannot be denied: that they are of great antiquity, and that all the various copies, Latin, Greek, and Syriac, have all this same text, which proves at least that the Jewish and Catholic teaching concerning Purgatory are identical.

"And whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of Man, it shall be forgiven him; but he that shall speak against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come" (Matt. xii, 32). Now the words, "neither in this world nor in the world to come," would have no meaning unless some sins are forgiven in the world to come, or after the soul has departed this life, and surely our Divine Lord was not the one to use unmeaning language.

Another proof from sacred Scripture may be found in 1 Cor. iii, 15, where St. Paul shows that on the last day some shall immediately receive their reward on their work being found fire proof, while those whose works fail to stand the required test shall suffer loss, yet so that they themselves may be saved by fire.

Tertullian, Monogamia, cap. 10; St. Epiphanius, Haeresi, 75, n. 7, 8; St. Augustine, Serm. 172, cap. 12, and numerous other Fathers of the Church, are of one voice in proclaiming the existence of Purgatory and the universal tradition of the Church in offering sacrifice, prayers, and good works for the benefit and relief of souls detained there. St. Augustine wrote a book to show the care that should be had for the dead, and he himself prayed for his mother after her death, and begs the prayers and good works of his readers for her soul's repose (Con. 1, 9, cap. 13).

In the Council of Florence the Latins and Greeks were in accord on this dogma, and in the Greek liturgy, as in the Roman, there are appointed prayers for the dead; and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most ancient which touch upon the days of the Apostles.

Modern Jews also admit this dogma of Purgatory, to which their forefathers so strongly adhered, as Serarius and Genebrardus prove from the Rabbinical books. The Islamites also pray for the dead, and travellers tell us that the Indians offer suffrages for the dead. The ancient Greeks and Romans more or less explicitly admitted the doctrine of Purgatory.

It was held by the Stoics (Clem. Alex., De Stoicis), and Eusebius quotes Zoroaster to prove that the Persians held this same doctrine. Holy Scripture and reason both convince us that the pardon of sin by no means necessarily includes the pardon of the temporal punishment due to sin, and which seems to follow it as an effect upon its cause. If, therefore, a person depart this life without having discharged the temporal punishment he has brought upon himself by the commission of mortal sin, and which the grace of justification does not remove, he must have some place to go to in order to be purified, since nothing defiled can enter into heaven or bear the vision of God's infinite purity. Again, it is repugnant to every dictate of reason and every

well ordered conception of God's goodness, to suppose for a moment that the soul stained only with some slight venial faults must be condemned to the same everlasting punishment as the soul steeped in the blackest and most heinous crimes. But the soul spotted with the smallest imperfections cannot bear the beatific vision of God, and it must therefore find some middle place where it can purify itself perfectly, and this middle place the Catholic Church calls Purgatory.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Correspondence to the REVIEW.

A sad story I have to relate, which I trust you will publish in your interesting paper. During my short absence from St. Joseph, a terrible accident happened to Mr. Daneault, that brought him on the verge of complete ruin. A boy whom he had hired to help him on the farm, after lighting his pipe, threw away the match on dry grass. The latter soon took fire, but the boy did not heed it. The wind was blowing hard. The grass was high and very dry, and in a very short time the field before him was a conflagration. His efforts to stop the flames were in vain. The stacks took fire and one after the other burnt in a short time. Mr. Daneault was absent at the time, and on coming back he saw that instead of the valuable grain he had left in the morning, he found but a mass of smoking ashes. It is to be regretted as his crops were very fine, and had been offered 65 cents per bushel. The unfortunate man also lost all the flax he had sown by the frost; causing his complete ruin, and reducing his family to a state of destitution. It is hoped here that the Mortgage Companies will be lenient with the poor man, and allow him an extension of time, for he is an industrious farmer, and held in the highest esteem by his neighbors who deeply sympathize with him in his present loss. A subscription fund has been opened by the good people of St. Joseph, and sufficient to carry the unfortunate family over the winter will be secured.

P. TONIBELLI.

The Body and its Health.

You cannot have good teeth unless you take care of them; you cannot chew your food properly if you do not have good teeth; you cannot have a good digestion unless your food is properly mastigated, and you cannot have good health unless you have a good digestion.

A correspondent of the "Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy," writing from Messina, says: "A bottle of bromine left in a closed room all night with the stopper out destroys all infection and insect life. I have cleared places which were infested with vermin many times. It is far more effectual than the vapor of burning sulphur."

An entire change of diet frequently does more toward the production of new blood for an impoverished circulation than all the blood and bilious mixtures we can take. And when we have blood and healthy circulation, clean nutriment taken in small doses, and not in three overloaded stomach portions as is customary, we should have good complexions without other aids. We should eat that which nature craves, and change as often as the appetite for the food before you calls.

Generally speaking, if you are in trouble with "the blues" and cannot tell why, you may be sure it springs from physical weakness. Instead of lying on the sofa and courting painful ideas, if you are a despairing lover, a hypochondriac or a valetudinarian, you should be up and stirring yourself. The blood of a melancholy man is thick and slow, creeping sluggishly through the veins, like muddy waters in a canal. The blood of your merry, chirping philosopher is clear and quick, brisk as a newly broached champagne. Try, therefore, to set your blood in motion. Try, rather, what a smart walk will do for you; set your pegs in motion on a rough, rocky ground, or hurry them up a steep, cragged hill; build stone walls; swing an ax over a pile of hickory or rock maple; turn a grindstone; dig ditches; practice "ground and lofty tumbling;" pour water into sieves with the Danaides, or with Sisyphus, "up the high hill heave a huge stone;" in short, do anything that will start the perspiration, and you will soon cease to have your brains lined with black, as Burton expresses it, or to rise in the morning, as Cowper did, "like an infernal frog" out of Acheron, crowned with the ooze and mud of melancholy.

Dublin, Oct. 30.—The Earl of Kenmore has peremptorily refused to make a reduction in rents of the holdings of his estate in County Kerry. The tenants are determined to resist the payments of rents unless a reduction is made. It is feared that rioting and bloodshed will ensue if the law is brought into requisition.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Loretta Sisters, Marion County, Ky., contemplate building an \$80,000 convent next year.

The new church of St. Rose of Lima at Wilmington, Ill., has just been completed at a cost of \$80,000.

There are 7,310 children attending the Catholic Sunday Schools of Albany, N.Y., and 442 teachers instructing them.

At a private meeting held during the recent Munster Catholic Congress, Prince Lowestein was deputed to arrange for the fitting celebration in Germany of the Pope's golden jubilee.

The following clergymen died recently: Rev. Thos. Cushing, Tomales, Cal.; Rev. Michael M. Green, Newton, Mass.; Rev. Jas. W. Delihant, S.J., at Florissant, near St. Louis.

Oblate Sisters, lately arrived from Mill Hill, near London, England, have just opened a school for colored children in Richmond, Va. Ninety of their 104 pupils are Protestants.

The Catholic Theological Schools of the United States, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education, number 21, with 119 professors and 1,164 students, thus exceeding those of any other religious body in the country.

Work on the Convent of the parish of St. Mary, of West Manchester, Canada, which is a splendid building, will soon be completed. The school will be under the direction of the Grey Nuns of St. Hyacinthe. When finished the convent will have cost about \$20,000.

The erection of the memorial church at Drogheda, Ireland, to the memory of the sainted and martyred primate, Dr. Oliver Plunkett, is progressing apace, and, from the progress already made, the building promises to be one of the grandest ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland.

On Sunday, October 4th, Bishop Svalding, of Peoria, dedicated the Church of Corpus Christi, at Galesburg, Ill. It is one of the largest and finest churches in the State. Twenty years ago all deeds in the town of Galesburg provided that the purchaser was not to be a Catholic and would not dispose of the land to a Catholic.

The Rt. Rev. Father Fabre, of Montreal, Can., has, through the pastors of the various parishes in the diocese, again warned the Catholics that they are "absolutely prohibited" from attending religious services in any Catholic place of worship either when they are afflicted with small-pox or when they have it in their families, or in any way are directly exposed to the disease and liable to spread it.

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Vaccination—Superstition.

(From the Cleveland Catholic Universe.)

With a singular blindness the enemies of Catholicity, with their senseless hate of all things Catholic, assail us at one moment for not doing that which at the next moment they would assail us for were it done.

So it occurs that now—and from some newspapers that should be more thoughtful—the ecclesiastical authorities of Montreal are reviled for not commanding vaccination to their flocks, and yet were the clergy to take this step in their official capacity the cry would go out from the same Protestant source, "What an infamy of tyranny! What a riest-ridden rabble!"

Now, though the Montreal clergy have advised vaccination, objection to it may well indeed be founded on a most thoughtful and searching intelligence. Of this more anon. But how Catholicity or superstition figures in the case at all we fail to apprehend. Those who make the accusation glibly deal in abusive generalities, but would surely be puzzled if called upon to give a statement of facts.

It is certainly true that the devout French Canadians from their deep distress call out for mercy unto God, and that His wrath may be appeased. It follows naturally that in this visitation their minds signally revert to the All-Powerful Creator, who holds these issues of life and death in the palm of His hand. It must be that, being Catholic, devotions are redoubled, and every intercession invoked for health and strength of soul and mind and body and consolation in the face of the dread contagion.

But God of the Christians! Are these supplications to be derided as "superstitions" by the Gospel claimants of the "enlightened" Protestant press, that now exhausts its wealth of sneers and energies of vituperation upon our desolated French Canadian brothers?

Have none of these journalists read of a former epidemic in Montreal, and how since that time families, prior to that of uncontaminated blood, have suffered from impurities driven into the system by evil vaccine matter, impurities now hereditarily transmitted? Have we not heard something of the vile keeping of the Montreal pest house under the present epidemic?

There are certain readers of the Universe who will remember the terrible ravages of the small-pox among the Confederate prisoners of war on Rock Island in 1864, the horrors of the vaccination and the loathsomeness of the pest house. Those who were victims or witnesses to the vaccine corruptions of those dismal never-to-be-forgotten days will not be found among the revilers of the afflicted French Canadians. Indeed, it might well repay some medical authority to make patient, honest investigation of that scathing visitation on Rock Island, which struck down several hundred Confederate prisoners. (We do not know if these facts ever became public.)

It took a corporal's guard to escort the writer to the vaccine treat prepared, and afterward he was declared infected with the foul disease and forced into the pest house! For all that, he did not have the small-pox. What sad incidents, what barbarities that Island witnessed then and previous!

Four years ago we read "Current Fallacies about Vaccination," by Hon. P. A. Taylor, a member of Parliament. It was a second edition, just issued, of 100,000, and certainly the authorities quoted could neither be accused of Catholicity nor of the "superstition," now alleged. And as certainly ignorance would not be imputed to the long list of officers of the "London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination," among whom we found nobles, members of Parliament, University professors, fellows of various societies, physicians, ministers, etc. Mr. Taylor was then, 1881, President of the Society. We condense the following from his pamphlet:

When vaccination was voluntary in London, for the five years, 1849-53, the death rate from small-pox in that city was 292. About 10 per cent. of the population of London was then supposed to be vaccinated. For the five years 1869-73, after twenty years of compulsory vaccination—and with 95 per cent. of the population of London vaccinated, the death rate from small-pox had increased 132.5 per cent.

Dr. Cameron, "the recognized champion of vaccination in the House of Commons," admitted in the London Times that "not merely has the mortality in small-pox occurring after vaccination progressively increased in the aggregate, but it has increased in each class of cases, and increased enormously in the best vaccinated class of cases."

Of evils caused by vaccine some startling cases are quoted, and Mr. Taylor maintains that there cannot be any vac-

cine matter "beyond the risk of suspicion." Syphilitic contamination is quite frequent. In the "famous D'Orcia case," 29 children out of 38 vaccinated were thus infected; in Pruem, Germany, "30 children were infected in a similarly terrible way." "Within the last few days it has been reported by the French papers that 58 French soldiers in Algeria were syphilized by inoculation from a single infant."

Infant deaths from the "nine diseases liable to be communicated through vaccination" have terribly increased. In 1874, 1,484 babies under one year of age died from syphilis alone.—Annual Report of Registrar-General.

The Lyon Medicale, June 22d, 1879, reports local doctors as having vaccinated, on April 26th and 28th preceding, thirty-eight children, "all aged less than twenty months." It was a dreadful massacre. The infants were one and all inoculated with glanders.

Dr. Creighton, of Cambridge University, "gives the history of twelve cases of bovine tuberculosis in human beings—the disease being a more rapid form of consumption than that peculiar to man." "This tuberculosis is hereditary, and occurs in 4.75 per cent. of any given number of cows." Frightful disease has been communicated by calf lymph.

We believe we have written enough to at least suggest to our confreres that it is better for them to study their theses than to forever write flippantly on subjects on which they have never sufficiently prepared themselves for an opinion. Newspaper men should leave to less well-trained minds the weakness of ever drifting with the tide and accepting popular conclusions without even a squint at the premises.

Ignorance has at least as much to do with accepting as with rejecting vaccination.

Flowers.

Cultivate in youth a love of flowers; it is a love that is never destroyed by sickness or worldly care: it will grow with your growth, and strengthen with your strength. It is a sad house where a flower is unwelcome. Flowers, like trees and brooks seem to have sweet and musical voices. We often talk with our flowers; they never upbraid us. Sometimes, when very thirsty, they look so drooping and sad, we hasten to refresh them; then how joyously they raise their heads and send forth sweet perfume. Often they whisper, in low, soothing tones, of joys that are past.

A New Butter Test.

"Say," exclaimed a hotel guest, calling the attention of an urbane waiter, "this is a terrible deal you are giving me in the way of butter."

"It's slightly off color, isn't it?" inquired the waiter.

"I should say it was."

"Rancid?"

"You bet."

"Strong?"

"Strong as a mule."

"And fearful frowy?"

"Worst I ever saw in my life."

"Yes, well that proves it's genuine butter, don't it? If it was olomargarine there wouldn't be nothing the matter with it, There is considerable difference now-a-days between chun butter and painted tallow."

If you wish to pour boiling hot liquid into a glass jar or tumbler, it can be safely accomplished by first placing the spoon in the jar.

One sometimes sees a drunken man pitched violently from a horse, and when the bystanders rush to the spot, expecting to find him dead, they are astonished to discover that he has been little injured. In his "Scrambles Among the High Alps," Leslie Stephen tells the story of a guide who while drunk, fell over a precipice so deep that a fall over it seemed almost certain death, and who yet sustained little injury. Stephen accordingly gives his readers the advice either not to fall over a precipice, or to get thoroughly drunk before doing so. The reason of this immunity is that the nerve centres are so much paralyzed in the drunken man as not to be affected by the shock of the fall which, in a sober man, would have acted upon them so violently as to stop the heart, arrest the circulation, and cause instant death.

In 1841, Bishop Hughes, anxious for the spiritual improvement of his diocese, sought an Order of women trained to give the highest possible education. He deemed the Ladies of the Sacred Heart best fitted to realize his object; and under the guidance of Madame Gallitzin, a house was founded at New York. After various changes of residence, the Sisters finally took possession in 1846, of their present beautifully situated Convent and Academy at Manhattanville, New York city.

How a Papal Bull Convinced the Lawyer.

When Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore was Bishop of Richmond he was the defendant in a suit relating to some church property. When he was called to the witness stand the plaintiff's lawyer, a legal luminary, who still shines in Richmond, after vain endeavors to involve the witness in contradictions, struck on a plan which he thought would annoy the bishop. He thereupon questioned Bishop Gibbons' right to the title of Bishop of Richmond, and called on him to prove his claim to the office. The defendant's lawyer of course objected to this as irrelevant, but the Bishop, with a quiet smile, said he would comply with the request if allowed a half hour to produce the necessary papers. This was allowed. The bishop left the court room and returned in twenty minutes with a document which he proceeded to read with great solemnity, all the more solemn as the paper was all in Latin. The plaintiff's lawyer pretended to take notes industriously, bowing his head once in a while as if in acquiescence, and seeming perfectly convinced in the end. When the reading was finished he announced that the Papal Bulls just read were entirely satisfactory, at the same time apologizing for his expressed doubts. The next day it leaked out that the Bishop, unable to find the Papal Bulls at his residence, had brought to court and read a Latin essay on Pope Leo the Great, written by one of his ecclesiastical students and forwarded by the President of the college as a specimen of the young man's skill in Latin composition. The smart lawyer has not heard the last of it yet.

Mothers to Blame.

The plain fact of the case is that the American mother of the poorer classes is more careless of her duty than the mother of any other nation. The daughter of a decent French tradesman or artisan would never be allowed to go to balls unprotected, or clandestinely to pick up chance acquaintances in the street. On the other hand it is only within a very few years that the young girl of the gentler class in America has been properly protected from insult and scandal by the constant presence of her mother or some one wiser in the world's ways than herself. No matter how poor a girl is, the moral atmosphere about her may be as pure as if she were reared in a palace provided her mother will it. To do it she will not turn her loose on the street to carry on flirtations with married men, or send her unprotected to balls, while she remains at home satisfied that the "young folks should have their fun." This is plain talk; but mothers who will read it know that it is true, and know, too, how much they are to blame that it is true.

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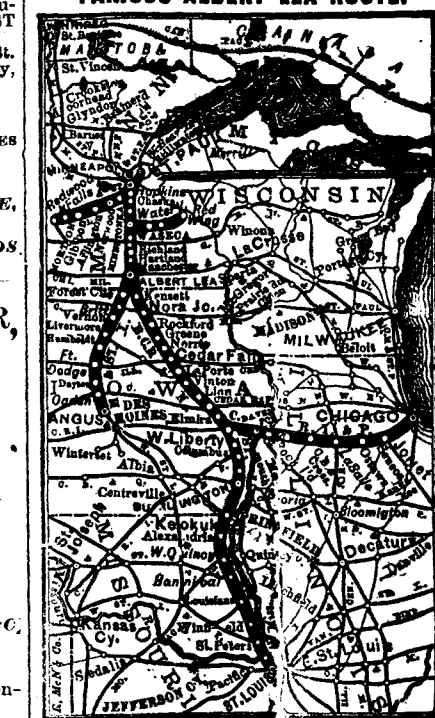
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AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

LIVE STOCK.

A test for glanders is to hold a bucket full of water under the animal's nostrils, and the mucus permitted to drop into it. If the substance remains on top, spreads or dissolves, the disease is not glanders; but if the drop remains undissolved and sinks to the bottom it may fairly be assumed that it is.

The Jersey red swine are securing an enviable reputation at the West for hardiness. They are not fine bred animals, but for rough treatment are all the better for that. Their heavy coat of hair protects them from sun scalding in summer and against extreme cold in winter. They continue growing for two years or more, and at this age make heavy weight hogs, which are favourites with Western farmers.

The Scottish Agricultural Gazette says the external symptoms of fluke in sheep are:—A wasting condition, skin loose and flabby, sometimes spotted yellow or black, with a peculiar crackling sound when handled. After death insects called flukes will be found in the liver. When it has fairly set in rot is incurable. In the early stages the sheep may be fattened. Feeding vegetable charcoal is said to be a cure. 1/4 drachm sulphate of iron, and 1/4 drachm common salt should be given daily, mixed in the food.

Buckwheat has nearly the same chemical character as oats, and should therefore be a good feed for horses. In some places where good horses are very common, as in Eastern Pennsylvania, the usual horse feed is equal parts of corn; rye, and buckwheat finely ground together. The writer has fed a good deal of buckwheat the past few months to a saddle horse, and it has kept in excellent condition and has gone in one week 185 miles, doing 52 miles in 14 hours the last day without much loss of flesh and no evidences of fatigue. At its common market price it is about twice the value of oats, weighing 50 pounds the bushel, against 32 or less for oats.

Mr. H. G. English, Villa Rica, Ga., writes to a contemporary that to cure foot rot in sheep, he takes four old-fashioned copper cents, or so much sheet copper as to make the amount out in small bits; places same in a common quart bottle, sets it out in the yard, and fills half full of sulphuric acid. Let it stand until it ceases to fume or smoke, and fill the other half of the bottle with pure cider or apple vinegar; shake well, and keep well corked. To use the remedy take up the affected sheep's foot, and with a sharp knife pare off all the rough parts from the feet in the cleft of the hoof as well as the bottom of the foot, and with a mop, after sticking it in the bottle, smear or rub over the affected parts, and the cure is certain at one application.

The training of a calf requires more patience and perseverance than any other work on the farm. And yet even a calf may be trained and brought under discipline, in spite of its wilfulness and its natural aversion to restraint, by judicious management. As a calf naturally resists any effort to make it do a certain thing, one may often gain a great deal by trying to compel it to do the reverse of what is desired, when it will do what is wanted of it without trouble. It is of no use to be obstinate with a calf. A poor calf has died of hunger patiently and without complaint when its obstinate owner has tried to starve it into drinking, where 15 minutes' gentle wrestling with its waywardness would have subdued and taught the young and inexperienced creature. Violence should never be used with a young calf. Plenty of time should be taken in teaching, and what it learns will never be forgotten if it is taught with kindness and the result is a gratification to it.

THE DAIRY.

The milk that is to be used in the dairy must not be mixed with that from sick cows or dry cows; and the milk should not be used in the dairy until the sixth or seventh day after calving.

At the milking care must be taken that the udder is well wiped with a dry towel, and that the milkers have perfectly clean hands; also that these do not dip or come into any contact with the milk.

It is a mistake to give salt to stock at irregular intervals. Eating too much is injurious, and unless cows have a regular supply the milk will be very difficult to make into good butter. As good a plan as any in salting stock is to keep some sheltered from rains where they can get to it whenever they wish.

One absolute condition of obtaining good butter is that the greatest care to

be taken to preserve cleanliness, both in the milking and during the whole operation with the milk and butter. This also applies to the vessels and utensils that are used in the dairy, says the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The American Dairyman says: Let a drop of fresh milk fall into a glass of pure water. If the milk promptly disseminates itself through the water, the cow that yielded that milk is not with calf, but if it sinks to the bottom of the glass as it falls upon the water, and does not produce but little of a milky cloud, the cow is pregnant. The specific gravity and viscosity of the albuminous milk being heavier than water, thus retains the drop of milk and causes it to sink. We advise dairymen to make a note of this and give it a test. If reliable the information may be of great value to them.

The centrifugal process of creaming milk presents several desirable features. First, the time gained in obtaining the cream at once without setting, thus allowing no time for incipient decomposition. Second, greater purity secured by the action of the centrifuge removing impurities. Third, and not the least important, greater uniformity in quality. The cream being new and warm it requires different treatment, it should be cooled at once, as taken from the machine, and if ripening is necessary, can now be done with greater accuracy than when partially done in the old process of raising the cream.

Frequent planting on fresh ground is the best preventive of rust in the strawberry.

Onion seed sown now and covered through the winter, will make nice bunch onions next spring.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Beef, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	12 1/2 to 18
Beef, corned, per lb.	6 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	9 00 to 10 00
Veal, roast.	12 to 16
Veal, chop.	15 to 18
Pork, roast.	10 to 12 1/2
Pork, steam.	10 to 12 1/2
Pork, farmers' per 100 lbs.	6 00 to 6 50
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Mutton, leg.	12 to 15
Mutton chop.	15 to 18
Ham.	15 to 18
Breakfast bacon.	15 to 16
Lard.	9 to 11
Lard, per pair.	2 25 to 2 50
Sausage.	12 1/2 to 15
Bologna sausage.	12 1/2 to 15
Shanks.	8 to 4
Liver.	9 to 5
Kidney.	15 to 15
Head cheese.	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
Heart.	12 1/2 to 15
Tongue.	12 1/2 to 15
Chicken, per lb. (dead).	12 to 15
Eggs, per dozen.	20 to 25
Butter, per lb.	15 to 20
Chickens, (alive young) per pair.	30 to 85
Chickens, (alive, old) per pair.	40 to 50
Turkeys, each.	10 to 1 1/2
Ducks, per brace.	30 to 30
Prairie Chickens, per brace.	40 to 60
Prime Manitoba cheese, per pound.	15 to 15

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milk cows.	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yoke in demand.	90 00 to 104 00
Live cattle, per lb.	8 1/2 to 4
Calves.	5 00 to 12 00
Side bacon, per lb.	8 1/2 to 10
Roll bacon.	12 1/2 to 14
Lard.	12 1/2 to 14
Pork, per barrel.	16 50 to 17 00
Beef, per barrel.	12 50 to 15
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Peas, per doz.	40 to 40
Ducks, per doz.	20 to 25
Eggs, per doz.	20 to 25

FISH.

Wholesale, per lb.	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Retail, per lb.	8 to 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush.	25 to 30
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Dried onions, per bushel.	2 00 to 2 50
Turnips, per bush.	40 to 50
Cabbage, each.	40 to 5
Waxbeans, per doz.	40 to 40
Sage, per doz.	40 to 40
Carrots, per doz.	to 30
Parsnips, per doz.	to 30
Squash, each.	10 to 20

FRUIT.

Cranberries, per barrel.	10 00
California Pears, per box.	4 25 to 4 50
Grapes, per lb. Ontario.	10 to 12
Lemons, per box.	7 00 to 8 00
Oranges, per box.	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel.	3 25 to 3 75
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel.	2 25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling.	1 60

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay.	4 00 to 4 50
Straw.	2 50 to 3 00
Timothy.	8 00 to 8 00

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel.	22 to 25
Barley, per bushel.	35 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat.	83
No. 2 hard wheat.	78
No. 1 Northern.	75
No. 2 Northern.	70
No. 1 regular wheat.	68
No. 3 regular wheat.	63
Rejected.	55 to 50

The price of No. 1 hard wheat at different points of the province is as follows:

Morden.	73
High Bluff.	73
Gretna.	73
Portage.	73
Brandon.	71
Carberry.	71
Stonewall.	71
Virdeu.	71
Elkhorn.	67
Manitou.	73
Alexander.	69
Walesley.	67
Emerson.	73
Morris.	73

FLOUR.

Flour, patent.	2 55
Flour, strong.	2 25
Flour XXXX.	1 80
Flour, superfine.	1 40

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood.	4 50 to 5 00
Pine cordwood.	5 00 to 6 00
Poplar poles, per cord.	4 00

COAL.

Grate, hard, delivered.	10 00
Big, hard, delivered.	10 00
Stove, hard, delivered.	10 00
Nut, hard, delivered.	10 00
Steam, hard, delivered.	8 00
Grate, soft.	8 00

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Are you in need of
A Good **BUFFALO OVERCOAT**,
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PROSPECTUS OF THE SAINT

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, secluded from 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. \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside 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 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 28TH, 1885.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$40.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer.

Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. Irresistible material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Diet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoon, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in cases of illness or other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

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It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

Passengers from Manitoba make close connection with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

Through Tickets, Time Tables, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and full information may be obtained from the coupon ticket agents of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, in Manitoba and Minnesota.

Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 1, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion.

It is controlled by the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business.

The train service is unequalled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor cars and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

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