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MONARCH AND CITIZEN.

BY ROBERT BURDETTE.

In the palace we hear a wailing cry
As the heavy hours go wearlly by,
And the night unrestful comes;
For what is life when mirth is dead,
And sleeplessly tosses the crowned head,
And pitiless fate in royalty's bed
Hath scattered the cracker crumbs?

For there is no peace in the soft, white skin And the costly robes that pride walks in, The new slik hat and the diamond pin, And the shirt that buttons behind; Oh, happier far is the humbler man, With a ireckled nose and a face of tan. And a ten-cent hat and a palm-leaf fam, And a happy, contented mind.

THE AMULET.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION-THE ASS-ASSINATOR SLAIN.

A black shadow gliding like an almost impalpable spot, might be seen moving along the street of Saint John.

Thick clouds covered the sky. Not a star was visible. Here and there—at the corners of the streets and alleys-flickered a small lamp, lighted before an image of the Virgin; but these slight flames, far from diminishing the obscurity, shone in the foggy atmosphere as glowworms in the woods, which glitter but do not give light.

Silence reigned in the deserted streets. If the inhabitants, behind their oaken windows, heard occasionally some sound interrupting the stillness of the night, it was the hurried step of some benighted plied in Italian: artisan who made as much noise as possible with his feet in order to frighten away the robbers; or it was the slow tread of a highwayman, who, listening attentively and peering through the darkness, was on the watch for his prey; or it might be the watchmen, who cried the hour and made the pavement resound under the stroke of their halberds as if to give evil-doers a warning of their approach.

The shadow gliding at this moment along the street of St. John was that of a man completely enveloped in a large cloak, his head so covered by the hood that his eyes alone were visible. As in passing before an image of the Virgin a feeble ray from a lamp fell upon him, one might have seen as he hurried along that his hand rested on the hilt of his sword.

Was this person an evil-doer, bent upon the commission of some crime, or, fearing danger, was he securing to himself the means of defence?

However that may be, he pursued his way undisturbed and reached a narrow winding alley, from beneath the ground of which seemed to proceed the confused noise of many voices.

The man stopped at the entrance of a cellar, to which admission was gained by a ladder, and listened to the joyous said: sounds which issued from within.

He put his hand in his pocket and you afraid." chinked some pieces of money.

"The sign of the Silver Dice!" said he, sighing. "How merry they are! The dice are rolling upon the table. Shall I not risk a shilling? Only one?"

Yielding to the irresistible temptation, he placed his foot upon the ladder; but a sudden thought seemed to arrest him. He sprang back, trembling, and hastened from the cellar. A little farther in the street he stopped and murmured in an anxious voice:

"Heavens! what was I about to do Risk the money upon dice? I would certainly have lost the whole. Pietro Mostajo, do not forget the Superintendent of Lucca! I am saved. Infernal temptation! I was about to stake my head. But, perhaps, I would not be unlucky. I might win a fortune. The temptation returns. No, no, I must go seek Bufferio, and I have no time to lose. He lives yonder: a low dark door beside the pump."

As he said these last words, he proceeded down the alley, but soon stopped near the pump, and said in an undertone:

"Bufferio lives here. How dark it is ! I can hardly see the door; but I am not mistaken. Here the terrible ruffian has his lair. Strange, how I tremble! Perhaps it is a warning of some misfortune about to happen to me! Suppose they should take my money and murder me to conceal the theft. What shall I do? Shall I tell my master that I could not mined with mistrust and surprise the

find Bufferio? Alas! the Superintendent of Lucca!"

After a moment of anxious thought he walked towards the low door, saying, with a sigh:

"Come, come; I can do nothing else. Of two evils choose the least !"

Although his words indicated an energetic resolution, his hand trembled as he raised the knocker of the little door and twice let it fall.

It gave out a deep hollow sound, as the dead.

A long time passed, and no noise within gave evidence that his call was heeded.

The visitor became still more terrified in the supposition that no one was in the house, and that consequently he would be obliged to return, without concluding | ments were intended for no good purpose. the affair, to his master, who would not believe him.

In the little dark door was a small opening, protected by a grating. Behind the iron bars two eyes were fixed on the person who had knocked, and if he had been left apparently unnoticed, it was probably because two inquisitive eyes endeavoured to pierce the darkness in order to recognize the untimely visitor.

A harsh voice at last asked from behind the grating:

"Who knocked?"

The man in the cloak started back. The unexpected question so close to his ear made him tremble violently. However, he soon controlled himself and re-

"Woman, I do not understand the Flemish tongue. You must know Italian, as Bufferio is a Roman. Tell me if Bufferio is at home."

"Who are you?" she replied, in Italian jargon.

"Who am I? I come to arrange a secret affair with Bufferio, and I do not choose to tell my name."

"You are an agent of the bailiff, and you wish to deceive me. Goon your way, and leave me in peace. Bufferio is not at home."

The man took some pieces of silverfrom his pocket and rattled them together.

"You are mistaken, woman. I have need of the services of Bufferio for an important affair. He may gain a few crowns of gold. I come with the cash in hand; you understand."

Two bolts grated in their rusty staples and the door opened.

"Enter, signor," said the woman, 'and follow me."

"I do not see you; it is as black as Erebus; where is the staircase. out the other.

"Follow me, signor. Give me your hand; I will precede you."

She seized the hand of the visitor, and whilst guiding him to the staircase, she

"Your hand trembles, signor. Are

"I afraid!" said the other, in a faltering voice. "Afraid of what. The darkness makes me totter."

"It may be, signor; but I thought your hand was cold and trembling. Here is the staircase; now follow me."

The man ascended the staircase behind her, stumbling up the well-worn steps, striking his head and elbows against in visible objects, and grumbling and swearing as if to show that he was not agitated by fear.

Having reached the first story, the woman opened a door and introduced her companion into a room lighted by the smoking flame of an iron lamp. She showed him a miserable chair, and said:

"Sit down, signor, if you please, and wait a while. I will go call Bufferio, he is engaged at play in the neighborhood. Should any one knock at the door during my absence, pay no attention to it; I will lock the door on the outside and take the key with me."

The man looked at her surprised and troubled. Her bony limbs, the gray locks which fell upon her cheeks, her large mouth and long teeth, made her appear to his eyes a hideous being, a worthy companion for Bufferio.

He listened to the sound of her receding steps, until he heard the key grate in the lock of the door.

Then he looked around him and exa-

contained.

The room was neither well furnished nor clean: a table, three rickety chairs, an oaken bench, a few earthenware vessels near the fireplace, and a bed, constituted all the furniture. It was not, however, these common objects which fixed the gaze of the visitor. What he could not see without shuddering, was the number of strange arms suspended all around the walls of the room. In the though it were the door of a vault for midst of rusty swords, sharp daggers and knives of every size and shape, he saw short clubs with iron heads, steel chains like the bit of a horse, ropes with running knots, and various other articles whose use was inexplicable to him, although he was convinced that these singular instru-

> On the table, beside the lamp, was a large knife, and near it a piece of linen and some sand for scouring, showing that the woman had been occupied in cleaning these arms when the knock at the door interrupted her.

All these instruments of murder filled with terror the heart of the man who individual, and upon the kind of service was contemplating them. He turned his you desire. A few blows with a stick, a eyes away from them, trembling as he scratch on the face, do not cost as much reflected upon the horror of his position. However, a few moments only were left him, for the door of the house soon opened and he heard steps on the staircase.

The woman entered and said:

"Bufferio will soon be here. When he has the dice in his hand, it is difficult to tear him away. Nevertheless, he will come. I think, signor, that he has drank deeply. Look well to yourself, and if you value your life, do not irritate him, for he would make as little scruple of maltreating you as he would of crushing a worm. Apart from that, he is the best man in the world."

She seated herself at the table, took up the knife and linen, and continued her occupation, whilst observing the stranger with a suspicious eye.

He had pulled the hood of the cloak over his face and seated himself in silence fixing his eye vaguely upon space. like a man wearied by long waiting. He was deeply agitated, and from time to time his whole frame shook. Every time that he glanced towards the table he met the penetrating look of the frightful Megaera, who, while continuing to clean the blade of the large knife, considered him from head to foot, and seemed endeavoring to discover who he was and with what intention he had come.

At last, no longer able to resist his

feeling of anxiety, he rose and said: "Woman, show me the way out. I have not time to wait longer. I will re-

turn to-morrow, during the day." "I hear Bufferio whistling in the street," she replied. "He is even now placing the key in the door."

The stranger, as if perfectly satisfied with this intelligence, fell back in his chair, with a suppressed sigh, and listened in an agony of fear to the heavy footsteps on the staircase.

Bufferio appeared at the door, and looked distrustfully at the man who had interrupted him at his game.

The ruffian Bufferio was of giant build. He was obliged to stoop in order to enter the door. His head was thrown back defiantly, and his hand rested upon the hilt of a dagger which was held by his girdle. A broad-brimmed hat shaded his face; his whole dress was of dark-brown | leaving." cloth, scarcely distinguishable in the darkness of night. Under his prominent eyebrows twinkled very small eyes, and a cruel, withering smile played about his mouth.

He made an imperious gesture to the woman and pointed to the door. She left the room grumbling, but gave no other evidence of dissatisfaction.

The ruffian shut the door, took a chair, and said to the stranger, in a rough and coarse voice :

"Perche me disturba? Why do you disturb me? Who are you?" This question was very embarrassing

to the stranger. He replied, stammering "Is it necessary, Signor Bufferio, that you should know my name before doing me a service for which I will pay you

liberally ?"

he thought he recognized the voice of day of our lives."

apartment of Bufferio and the objects it the visitor; but he did not stop to reflect longer.

> "Come tell me quickly what you want: they are waiting for me at the tavern of the Silver Dice, and I have no time to lose."

"It is an affair of importance, Signor Bufferio."

"Yes; my wife told me I might gain a few crowns of gold. Speak. Why do you beat about the bush in this manner? What embarrasses you? Do you think you are dealing with a dishonest man? Fear nothing. Not a hair of your head shall be touched in my house."

This assurance restored the stranger's confidence, and he said, in a more steady

"Signor Bufferio, you must know that I have an enemy who insults and outrages me, and who threatens to drive me to ruin."

"I understand. You wish to be avenged by my instrumentality."

"Yes, signor. How many golden crowns do you ask for such a service."

"That depends upon the rank of the as a mortal wound."

"The wound must be mortal, signor." "And who is your enemy. A nobleman or a common citizen. Rich or poor."

"He is a nobleman, signor, and the possessor of an ample fortune."

"A nobleman. And who are you, who make yourself responsible for payment." "I am a poor servant out of service." The ruffian smiled incredulously.

"Ah!" said he, ironically, "a poor servant out of service! Come, throw back your hood. You have red hair; you often play at dice; your name is Julio; you live near the bridge De la Vigne with the Signor Simon Turchi. Is not that true. You were trying to deceive me."

Julio, thus unexpectedly recognized, was mute from astonishment, and, trembling from head to foot, stared at the ruffian, who did not appear in the least displeased, but said, in an encouraging tone:

"Be calm; you need not be disturbed because I know who you are. My trade is to keep the most important affairs secret. Fear nothing, I will not betray you." It was some minutes before Julio had

recovered himself sufficiently to speak. "I am sorry that you know my name," said he; "but no matter. I desire to know, Signor Bufferio, what price you demand for ridding me forever of my

"Your enemy," said the ruffian, laughing. "A gentleman your enemy. You are still endeavoring to deceive me. You mean your master's enemy."

"No, my personal enemy, who has calumniated me to my master, and who has striven to have me ignominious.

"And you offer me golden crowns. How long is it since servants became possessed of such treasures. You request to have a mortal wound inflicted upon a gentleman. Well, you must give me fifteen gold crowns."

"Fifteen crowns!" exclaimed Julio, with assumed astonishment. "So large a sum! I do not own that much."

"Then pay me twelve; but it must be in advance, before I strike the blow."

"I will pay you immediately, before "Give me your hand, Julio; it is a

bargain. Now tell me exactly what you

or your master requires of me." "Not my master : I alone." "It is all the same. What am I to do, and when is it to be done."

"This very night, Bufferio." "To-night. This will oblige me to renounce my game with the Portuguese sailor; and yet I might have won some gold pieces there."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Be Happy New.

A quaint writer gives utterance to the following valuable secret: "This looking forward to enjoyment don't pay. From what I know of it I would as soon chase butterflies for a living or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights. The only way On hearing these words, the ruffian to be happy is to toke the drops of hapstruck his forehead with his hand, as if piness as God gives them to us every

MGR. CAPEL ON SPIRITISM.

Modean Spiritism is Ancient Necromancy The History of a Great Delusion.

The past fifty years have seen in many warts of Europe and the United States | not be found among you . . . a consultor outbursts of Spiritism, or, as it is improperly called, Spiritualism. An attempt | mancer; for all that do these things are shas been made by its votaries to crystal. an abomination to the Lord." To comslize it into a form of religion, having spe--cial rites and services. It is well, therefore, to remind ourselves of what are our true relations with the world of spirits, and thus guard ourselves against dangers to which we may be exposed, especially In the next chapter the same prohibition when death takes from us those whom is repeated. And Isaias, the prophet, we love dearly.

1 .- THE SPIRITISM UNTO LIFE.

First, in God we live and move and mave our very being. Secondly, it is God who excites every supernatural movement of the will; having so excited, He co-operates by His grace in doing the supernatural work; and it is by His help that it is perfected to the end. Thirdly, angels who are pure spirits have come as emessengers to men; they are described in the Book of Revelation as offering the prayers of men before the throne of God; they are guardians of men on earth. Fourthly, of those who are dead their disembodied and immortal souls are in heaven, in purgatory or in hell. If they have left earth in deadly sin, and, therefore, at enmity with God, for ever and ever they are suffering the pain of loss and the pain of sense, and with them we shold no relations. If, on the other hand, souls depart in perfect charity, as do baptized babes or repentant sinners like the Magdalen, they are enriched with the dight of glory, and at once enter heaven; but should there still be the stains of imsperfection on the departed soul, it enters purgatory, there to be purified before beang admitted to heaven. With these departed ones we hold close, intimate relations. They still form part of the great Church; though a veil parts us, their love for us is more intense than it ever could have been on earth, and the prayers they offered for us on earth at our request or otherwise, they continue in heaven. And for the suffering souls in purgatory, while they pray for us they can do naught for themselves, and we on earth can help them by our prayers and good works. This is the blessed doctrine of the Communion of Saints. From death it takes the sting, it makes us live in company with the blessed in the other world; it confirms within our souls the hope of becoming assciates with those who dwell where there can be neither tears nor death; it makes us pray to and for those beloved ones whom death has taken away. Holy Church in her private devotions and public offices daily leads her children to intimate converse with her triumphant members in heaven and with ther sufferers in purgatory. Lastly, the Evil Spirit and his companions lay in wait and seek our destruction; with them we are to be in constant warfare.

These constitute in outline our relation with the unseen world of spirits. They are the teachings of the Church of to save persons from this delusive snare. do my slumbering at night. God, and are very fully and plainly evi. Spiritism has nothing to offer; it has no lenced in the Holy Bible.

2.—THE SPIRITISM UNTO DEATH,

A spurious imitation of a part of the doctrine just enunciated has from the carliest times existed. To conjure up the spirits, to hold communication with the souls of the departed, to seek the know dedge of things hidden and of things future, are older than written history. Necromancy, as it is called—that is, the consulting of the spirits of the dead and divining through them-is constantly referred to by the earliest sacred and profane writers. "The Evokers of Spirits" (Psychagogoi) formed among the Greeks a profession. Their conduct and cere menies are amusingly described and ridiculed by the Greek satirists. The comic writer, Aristophanes, who was born 444 years before Christ, among others does this in his play, the "Frogs."

The poet Homer, in the eleventh book of the Odyssey, represents Ulysses as consulting the shade of Tiresias evoked from the infernal regions. The Old Testament narrates in detail (I. Samuel or Kings, xxviii) how, when the Lord had departed from Saul, the latter went to the woman that had the divining spirit, at Endor, that she might evoke the soul of the dead Samuel. She granted his requests. In the New Testament (Acts xvi, 46), it is narrated that Paul and Silas were confronted by "a certain girl posseesed with a spirit of divination, who brought her masters much gain by diwining."

These instances put beyond doubt the fact that "mediums," "consultors of the dead," "evokers of the souls of the departed," have existed from the earliest days.

GOD'S JUDGMENT ON SUCH.

He says (Leviticus xx, 27): "A man or anxious to see, as our English friends woman that hath a familiar spirit, or that is a wizard, shall surely be put to death; they shall stone them with stones." And Deuteronomy, xviii, 11: "There shall with familiar spirits, a wizard, a necromunicate with such mediums or necromancers is strictly prohibited by God: "Turn ye not unto them that have familiar spirits, nor unto the wizards; I am the Lord your God." (Leviticus, xix, 31.)

says: "When they shall say to you, seek unto them that have pythonic spirits and diviners that mutter in their enchantments, should not the people seek unto their God, and not for the living to the dead ?" (Is., viii, 19.)

These prohibitions show that the "evocation of spirits," "divining through the dead," "consulting the departed," are in themselves intrinsically wicked. No wonder that the Church, to whom is committed the office of proclaiming and guarding "the faith once delivered to the saints," should from the commencement have authoritatively condemned as grave violations of the first commandment ne cromancy and divination, and have attributed their action and power to the Evil One. Wisely does the Church prohibit as grievous sin participation in such dealings with the departed.

MODERN SPIRITISM IS ANCIENT NECROMANCY. Making all allowance for mesmerism, clairvoyance, animal magnetism, the trickery of the operators and the hallucinations of those operated upon, there yet remains a large residuum of true manifestations and of extraordinary marvels. But these are admittedly produced by evoking the souls of the dead. Modern spiritism is, therefore, identical with the necromancy which existed among the Egyptians, the Jews and the pagan nations. The revolting rites performed by the Thessalian mediums give way in modern spiritism to soft, plaintive song; but the solitude and dim light-even darkness-together with mysterious passes, movements and emblems, still remain to precede or surro and the essential act of "calling up the spirits."

Modern spiritism, therefore, falls under the same judgment of God as did the ancient necromancy. It is intrinsically wicked; it is in opposition to God and God's power. That He permits it at times to do things apparently good and to speak things that are true, alters not the question-it ever remains the work of the Evil One, and it merits the severe punishments mentioned in Leviticus and Deuteronomy. It cannot be practised seriously without raising up a false god, without introducing superstition and impiety. Being intrinsically wicked, under no set of circumstances may spiritism be indulged in; nay, mere passive assistance at spiritualistic seances cannot be There's no such thing as getting a wink otherwise than sinful.

code of morals, nor special means for conferring grace; at best it professes to put us in physical communication with the departed, who with the rudest and most laborious manifestations inform of their happiness, send complimentary messages and crude statements to friends. Even for the truth of these no proof is adduced. One thing common sense dictates, that souls enjoying the beatific vision are not likely to be at the beck and call of mediums, who at their good will are pleased to summon the departed; nor are the condemned in the everlasting prison to dance attendance on necromancers. Spiritism claims to have discovered and proved the immortality of the soul. Such immortality can be discovered in part by the light of natural reason; and it has ever been proclaimed by the Jewish and Christian revelation.

PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidential Pleasantales

When President Cleveland was asked to appoint Judge Tree to a foreign mission, he replied:

'I'd just as leaf as not.'

This gracious answer to the application was received with a profound bough.

'In making this appointment, however,' continued the chief magistrate, 'it was not to be considered by any branches of the Judge's family that they have only to the timber to save my life! Does it to apply for a position to be appointed.' Certainly knot,' was the response.

'Then, I guess, you can tell Judge Tree to pack his trunk,' said the President. You expect me, of course, to appoint long as I live, and I won't pay a cent of him,' he added.

'We knew you wood,' was the reply. 'Well,' said the President, 'I was aware that Judge Tree did not pine for the of- for the government once, but I'll be On them God has passed judgment. fice, nevertheless in such a position I am | blamed if I'll ever do it again.'

would say, a good man at the 'elm, and while I'm maple

'Chestnuts!' exclaimed the delegation in a breath.

Then the President retired to his desk with a pleasant smile on his face, and the delegation departed, well pleased with the success of their mission.

BITS OF WISDOM

Do not lose courage by considering vour own imperfections, but instantly set about to remedy them.

In the region of Faith there is light enough for those who wish to see, and obscurity enough for those of an opposite disposition.

"Ask my friend," said Lady Georgiana Fullerton on her death-bed, "not to spend money on flowers for my coffin, but to give it to the poor instead.

An oriental potentate once bade his Prime Minister compose for him a motto that would answer both for seasons of prosperity and adversity. Here is the sentence, which he had engraved on his signet ring. "This, too, shall soon pass

When we feel ourselves moved by a ehement desire to perform any important, nay, holy work, we should defer it GOOD GOODS TO until another time, and wait until our heart shall be in a state of tranquility and indifference, in order that self love may not sully the puriry of our inten-

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment some assistance wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellowmortals. No one who holds the power of granting it can refuse it without

WANDERING WHIMSECALITIES.

Bound to Mave a Divorce.

'Judge, I just can't live with my wife any longer, and I must have a divorce if it takes every cent I've got.'

What do you want a divorce for ? 'So she can't sue me nor nothing. They tell me she can get board wages if I leave her without writings.'

'Oh, fudge! How long have you been wanting to get a divorce?'

'Most two weeks.'

' How long have you been married? 'About two weeks.'

'Well, that beats the Dutch. What's

the cause of the trouble?' 'Judge, she does snore just awful, if I must say it, but I don't want to, and thought maybe I wouldn't have to. of sleep in the same house with her, and The exercise of common sense ought as I have to work for a living, I've got to

'Not if I pay for it?' 'Why, no; you would be kicked out

'But along with her snoring she whistles through her nose like a tugboat. She's a little woman, but good heavens.

Judge, she'd raise the dead!' 'That don't make any difference. The law says you must put up with it and make the best of it. To get a divorce

you must have a reasonable cause to begin with.' 'Well, great Caesar, judge! Ain't having to sleep in the coal shed enough to begin with, I like to know? I thought

the law was made to help a body along. Don't it take no pity on a man at all?' 'Not in a case like that. It presumes

that you married this woman with your

'So I did, judge, and they've been open ever since. Does the law say I've got to go without sleep till I drop, or bunk in the barn? Does the law give that woman a right to make a fog horn of herself, and shake the whole house with her nose as soon as she shuts her eyes? Does the law uphold her in robbing me of sleep that's the same thing as bone and muscle to me? Does the law give her the right to whistle through her nose and snore fit to make a cow bawl the livelong night, and at the same time give her a whack at my property, if I leave her and take do all that, judge ?

'Well, yes; it simmers down to about that.'

'Well, then, I'll never vote again as taxes, if I hang for it. If the law tries to buldoze me that way, it'll have to paddle its own cance after this, that's all. I fit

-THE-

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The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, sit ce 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, Arithnetic 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 snacious grounds, scluded 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 thousers, meckile and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

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

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and and select the shout the

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

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA

RAILWAY.

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Two Passenger Trains, Paiace Steeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Dally for St, Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West.

Our Morning Train counects at Fargo with "Pacific Express via Northern Pacific Railway. Passengers travelling by the All Rail Ronte can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 8-8 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken,

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Directed by the Sisters of the Hely 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 Tese-hers 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 ScholasMc Vear comprising ten more

ous convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

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

Terms—Board and Tuition, per Sessior, \$4.0. Music Less ins and Use of Plano, \$17.50 Private singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawling 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. \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winner, and a black Alpacca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy, If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Irstitution, when paid f r in advance. Each pupil should be pravided with a Toilet Box a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; at o a sufficient supply of Underlinen, 81x Table Napkins, 81x Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

Parents residing at a dislavce will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such

Napkins, six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing. Fancy Work etc. Pupils from other institution- will not me 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 case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Surdays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as me duly authorized, will be admitted. Address,

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Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as f.dlows: Leaving Winnipeg as 9.45a m. (via St. Vincent, Crockston Barnesville, Breckenridg- and Morriss arriving in St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via fameroute) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and lickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any pisce in Europeat LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

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"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribip with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease.

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DYSPEPSIA CURED. 'I was tro bled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to rel eve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has

'lla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy I could get. — Fred. Pohler. Indianapolis. Ind.

'I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not direct and I was troubled with nervous debility. On taking Hood's sarsaparil'a I commenced to feel the effects of it at once. I have now taken four bottles and can say that I reel like a new man.'—J. H. MCUALL, Rochester, N.Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarhoza.
Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowes Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden (olds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet,

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per-

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM.

The Nationalist fight in the revision courts is vigorous everywhere, but nowhere more vigorous than in the West Division of Belfast, and if the followers of Mr. Parnell in that quarter are enthusiastic, the Tories in their own way are not less ardent. The idea that Belfast should, as regards one of its members, be represented in the new Parliament by a Parnellite, fills the so called "constitutional" party with a sacred rage, and all the resources of revision law quibbles are being exhausted to prevent so direful a result. The Nationlists on their side keep up the fight bravely, and, if an occasional friend comes to grief on a Tory objection, are consoled by the quite as numerous catalogue of staunch constitutionlists swept without ruth off the lists to satisfy the merciless niceties of registration law. Mr. Patterson, the Tory objector in-chief in West Belfast, appears to be quite a model registration agent. This gentleman served objections on about 2,500 Nationalist voters, and when examined on this subject admitted with the utmost frank ness that beyond putting his name with a stamp to a number of objection forms. which he did not even count, he knew nothing about them. Neither did he know who had filled them or who had posted them, and he could not point to a single case in which he could state why the objection was served or what the ground of it was. In this state of circumstances it was only natural that while the gentlemen for whom he was acting as dummy were, in his name, harrying Nationalist claimants as they came up to secure the franchise, Mr. Patterson himself should carefully avoid the precincts of the court house, so that in point of fact a special order of the court had to be made to secure his attendance!

ARMAGH.

A large farmer, named John Goodfellow, residing st Cullyhanna, near Newtonhamilton, county Armagh, has been boycotted by his neighbors simply because he refused to join the National League, a branch of which was started on the 15th of August last. His crops are ripe, and all the laborers he asked have refused to help him to reap his harvest.

CLARE.

Two of the three men-Patrick O Donnell and William Meehan—at Inch, who took grazing land from a boycotted landlord, have publicly announced that they have surrendered the lands at Strasburg to the steward of the landlord.

On Sept. 6, on the seacoast near Lis doonvarna, two girls (sisters) named respectively Anne and Mary Connell, residing at Roadfinna, went out upon the rocks to gather dillisk. In order to obtain a quantity which adhered to the bottom of the cliff, Mary tied a rope around Anne, and let her down over the rocks. The strain upon the girl above was, however, to great, and she was gged over the edge, the result being that both were precipitated into the sea and drowned. The bodies of the ill fated sisters, whose several ages were twenty and twenty-three years, were subsequently found where they fell, clasped in each others arms.

CORK.

The Cork Corporation has passed £50 as compensation to persons whose windows were broken on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

DERRY.

Messrs Healy and Deasy, M.P.'s attended an immense National meeting, held in Derry, on the night of September 8, Mr. James Coll McLaughlin presiding. Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm with which the two Southern visitors were received by the men of the .Northern city. The cheering from the assembled thousands lasted for several minutes, when they came forward in turn to speak. Discussing the question of self-government, Mr. Healy painted Ireland under a negative legislature as a country in which employment would be plentiful and comfort general; and expressed his conviction that no intolerance would then prevent the Orangemen from throwing in their lot with the Nationalists, but that they would bless the day when the Catholics of Ireland set out for Irish nationality. To the sors, Colonel Tottenham and his crew of shriek of "No surrender" raised at the underlings. other side of the Channel, anent the demand for national independence, Mr. Healy returned the answer "You must." Never within the walls of Derry have such cheers been heard as that declaration evoked. As only the ordinary Policemen on beat were in the street, not Tarmonbarry, Drumlish, and Longford even a solitary sound of dissent from the last-mentioned being a very strong the popular enthusiasm was heard.

The death is announced on Sept. 8, of the Rev. Father McKeathy, P.P., Kircubbin. The rev. gentlemen was a most zealous clergyman, and his decease is greatly regretted.

DURLIN

Captain Barlow died at his residence, South Frederick street, Dublin, on September 5. The deceased had filled for many years the position of Vice Chairman of the General Prisons Board, and only recently resigned the appointment.

Mr. Edward Kennedy, father of Mr. E. J. Kennedy, T.C., High Sheriff, died on September 6, at his residence, 4 Castle avenue, Clontarf.

GALWAY.

On September 4th, a party of the Connaught Rangers" paraded the streets of Galway cheering justily for Mr. Parnell, the Land League, and Mr. T. P. O Connor, and groaning for the English soldiers of the West Yorkshire regiment then in the barracks. A large crowd followed the soldiers and joined in the cheering. When they reached the Square the Constabulary marched up and took the names of several parties, arrested Mr. O'Sullivan, T.C., and took him to the barracks.

A conference was held at St. Jarlath's Palace, on Septemqer 6, between his Grace the Archbishop, the Rev. Michael Heany, Adm.; the Very Rev. Dr. Kilkenny, President of the College; the parochial clergy, and a number of the representative men of the town, at which it was resolved to immediately form a branch of the Irish National League, and to make arrangements for holding a public meeting at an early date, to which Mr. Parnell and as many other members of the Irish Party as can conveniently attend are to be invited. His Grace expressed his warmest sympathy with and entire approbation of the movement.

KILDARE.

On Sept. 6, a fire broke out at Killashee House, the residence of Major R. St. Legar Moore, J.P. It took place about 7 o'clock in the morning, and was not tatally extinguished for a couple of hours. It is only thirteen months since Killashee House was entirely destroyed hearing where the boy had taken refuge, by fire.

KILKENNY.

On Sept. 10, over thirty persons alleged to be engaged in the recent oppo sition to the abortive evictions on Colonel Tighe's estates, near Mullinavat, were tried at the Kilmacow Petty Sessions on charges of assaulting the police, and aiding and abetting these assults. and on the charge of unlawful assembly. After a somewhat lengthened consultation, the magistrates decided to send Richard Forrestall to jail for four months, John Fitzpatrick and Thomas Walsh for one month, Thomas Thompson and Patrick Ivory for fourteen days, Thomas Cantwell for a week, and Patrick Kinsella was discharged.

KING'S COUNTY.

Mr. A. Curran, Q.C., sat in the Court House, Philipstown, Sept. 5, for the re- MISS M. M. O'CONNAR. vision of the Voters' Lists for the divisions of Edenderry, Rhode, etc. Mr. T. O. K. White represented the Nationalists, and Mr. Mitchell the Conservatives. The King's County Constitutional Club and their agent, Tyrrell, had served some hundreds of objections. The Conservative objections appearing frivolous and vexatious, Mr. Curran imposed fines of five shillings in such cases. The amusement thus turning out somewhat more expensive than was anticipated, Mr. Mitchel, after some consultation with his clients, announced that, in his own good humored way, Mr. Tyrreil had lost the duplicates, and should, therefore, dithdraw the notices of objection.

LEITRIM.

The Mohill Board of Guardians have passed a resolution asking landlords not to demand the present rents in full from their tenants.

The Nationalists of Kiltyclogher have presented their patriotic curate, Rev. James Flynn, with a magnificent address, on his return after a very successful mission in America, in connection with the rebuilding of the beautiful Manorhamilton church, which was completely destroyed by one of the severe wind storms of 1883. Father Flynn replied in touching terms to each paragraph in the address, and congratulated the people on their triumph over their oppres-

LONGFORD.

On Sept. 6, an important National League meeting came off at Newtownforbes, about 10,000 persons being present. Contingents attended from Clongish, Ardagh, Ballymacormack, Killoe, Bornacoola, one, attended by a band.

LIMERICK.

The Rev. Father Thomas Burke, O.S.F., has been appointer Vicar of the Franciscan Convent, Limerick.

MAYO.

The death is announced of Miss Minnie McWalters, at an early age of seventeen. Deceased was niece to the Rev. T. Mc-Walters, P.P., of Milltown, and Rev. J. P. Connoly, C.C., Crossboyne, county Mayo. The funeral, which took place on September 9th, was one of the largest witnessed for many years.

SLIGO. Mr. Martin Waters, of Holborn street, Sligo, and of Lislary Rubbit Warren, Grange, has been expelled as a land grabber from the Sligo Borough Brahch of the Irish National League.

A Wicked City.

'When I cum to New York,' said a countryman, 'I allers go round holdin on to my pocketbook like grim death. You can't tell what minute some feller may rob you. This city is full of thieves.'

'Do you car y m: e'i money with you?' 'I've got about \$200 now. I sold an old hoss that I slicked up for \$200 that wusn't wuth \$75. I see in a minute that the feller I sold him to didn't know nuthin' 'bout hosses.'

A MAN in a sleeping-car went through terrible accident, in which the car rolled down an embankment without aking him. It was noted, however, that as the car struck the bottom he mur mured: 'Don't, Jane, dont; I'll get up and start the fire.'

'I haven't got any case,' said the client, but I have money.'

'How much?' asked the lawyer.

'Fifty thousand dollars,' was the reply. 'Phew! you have got the best case I

ever heard of. I'll see that you never go to prison with that sum,' said the attorney, cheerfully, and the man didn't-he went there 'broke.'

Tommy was a little rogue, whom his mother had hard work to manage. Their wooden house in Jowa was raised a few feet from the ground, and Tommy, to es. cape a well-deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Presently the father came home, and crept under to bring him out. As he approached on his hands and knees Tommy asked, 'Is she after you, too?'

P. QUEALY,

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEB FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

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34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST

which they are determined to sell at

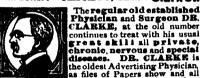
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Country Dealers will find this the place to buy wholesale. TASpecial attention, as usual io Undertaking.

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chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience Nervous diseases (with or without dreams,) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin di-eases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations. Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

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Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA

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In a millien homes for a quarter of a century 18 has tood the consumers' reliable test,

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THE GREAT

Line. Canadian

Particular attention is pai! to the fact that on August 11, 1834, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West 10 Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only roue between the East and West, visolities, the other particular of the Dominton.

It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thorna, where connection is made with the Outario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thornas to Smith's Falls via Torouto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal. Via Ottawa, forming a Direct All HALL HOUTE from the West to the Canadian Season of tandas before being opened or passenger business.

The train service is unexcolled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant harlor day and inxurious sleeping crs om this continent, run through without change making asquick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

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The only line running Throu . Care betw MINNEAPOLIS and DEL HOINES, lowe. Through Trains between

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ADVERTISING RATES. One Column, 12 months Half Column, 12 months Quarter Column. 12 months One-Eighth Column, 12 months. 8

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

1 Thursday. St. Remigins, B. and C., first Thursday. 2 Friday. Holy Guardian Angels. First

Friday. 3 Saturday. Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.

4 Sunday. XIX. after Pentecost. I. in

October. The Holy Rosary.
5 Monday. St Francis of Assisi. C.

6 Tuesday. St. Bruno. C.

7 Wednesday. Votive Office of St. Joseph. B Thursday. St. Bridget. W.

9 Friday. St. Dyonisius. M.

10 Saturday. St. Francis Borgia. 11 Sunday. XX. after Pentecost. Maternity of the Blessed Virgin.

12. Monday. Votive office of the Holy Angels.

13. Tuesday. St. Edward, K. and C. 14. Wednesday. St. Calixtus, P. and M.

15. Thursday, St. Theresa, V.

16. Votive office of the Sacred Heart of Jesus 17. Saturday. Blessed Margaret Mary.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

OUR PROSPECTUS.

The want of a Catholic paper in the North-West has been long and keenly felt and the publication of the NORTH-WEST-REVIEW is intended to fill that want as far as possible, and not, as is erroneously thought, to wage war against other denominations, far from it. There is perfect accord existing between Catholies and protestants in this country, and the NORTHWEST REVIEW will do nothing that will in any way disturb that feeling, on the contrary, its endeavor will be to perpetuate it and to use its power in every instance to avoid anything that would put an end to the present harmony existing between Catholics law is in fact none. A marriage, though and Protestants.

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

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

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

no matter who be the offending party or parties.

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

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

> J. J. CHADOCK. Editor and Publisher.

DIVORUE IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"The Vatican has consented to annul the marriage of Count Antonio, the heir of Marshal Serrano, with Mercedes de immediately afterwards. The bride was the possessor of a fortune of a million sterling, and was a general society favorite. The nullification of the marriage was the result of the dissipated life of Count Antonio, the facts being established by legal evidence obtained in Paris and Madrid with regard to his life and associates. The assent of the Vatican to annul it is based on the fact that the case is within the category of causes which permit a dissolution of marriage according to the laws of the Romish Church."

The above extract appeared in one of the city dailies recently. It originated in the infidel press of Italy along with other slanders on the Holy See. We pronounce this statement false. The Catholic Church is generally allowed to possess the virtue of consistency at least, and most Protestants will be satisfied when we show them that this account is absolutely impossible under the Church's doctrine upon the subject of Christian marriage.

Her teaching upon the subject is in effect this: A marriage validly contracted between baptized persons and consummated, no power on earth can annul for any cause, even adultery, in other words, divorce of persons once validly married, as to enable either to marry again during the lifetime of the other, is absolutely unknown in the Catholic Church.

What is sometimes by unlearned Protestants mistaken for a breach of this something more, is yet a contract, and like other contracts may in a particular case be void from its initiation: to speak more accurately what appears to be a valid contract of marriage, may turn out to be no marriage at all, owing for example to one of the parties to the contract being already married, to the parties being within the forbidden degrees of consangunity or affinity, and so forth. An ecclesiastical court might in such a case declare that the supposed marriage had always been null and void, but no event occurring after a marriage once validly contracted and consummated can ever be a ground for such a declaration. It is obvious that if the marriage referred to has been declared null, it was "En passant," Romish means like Rome, Roman means belonging to Rome. We can understand a High Anglican being called Romish, but to apply the term Romish to a Catholic, who is "ipso facto" pure Roman, and does not merely smell strongly of Rome, is both un grammatical and silly.

It seems impossible for the "Globe" to conceal its hatred of Catholics. In speaking of the newly appointed Minister of Justice, who no doubt has been peculiar fitness to fulfil the duties of the bureau, refers to him as "Papist" Thomson. The Globe and such other papers of the same bigoted leaning, must be made to understand that they cannot outrage the feelings of Catholics with impunity. Our ballots, which are our

weapons in these days, must speak

FRANCOPHOBIA.

between the French and English speaking people of this country. It is no new affair this antagonism. It dates from the day that Old France ceeded New France to the Saxon conqueror, but by ignoring justice, by truckling to injustice, by putting off until to-morrow what should have been done to day; by resorting to actions of such palpable dishonesty that it is a wonder the people have stood them, the majority in this country has succeeded in averting the evil day. But it is here at last, and it will not down at the mere bidding of party leaders. The insolence of the minority has at last overshot the mark; an end has got to be made of it once for all, let that end be what it may. There is no use crying Peace, there is no use crying Harmony, when Peace and Harmony can only be purchased by a surrender of justice and fair play, and by the unholy alliance of weakneed statesmen and thorough-going rogues of party politicians. Shall the minority rule the majority in Canada? Shall the English speaking people ever give way to the French speaking people? Shall Quebec with its tainted record rule the Dominion? . . . Little by little, growing bolder by degrees as each fresh demand was conceeded, as each threat was hearkened to, the minority has at last muzzled the majority by the throat, knowing that the exigencies of party politics rendered it possible. A war of race is the result, and how soon it may spring into frightful activity, no man can tell. The climax has been reached, Campos, daughter of the Governor Gen- the crisis is close at hand; the combat eral of Cuba. They were married four is bound to come and must be fought out years ago, and a rupture followed almost sooner or later. The sooner the better."

> The above we quote from the Siftings of last week, and which must appear to most fair minded people as a base appeal to the prejudices of the English speaking people of this country, and which is certain to embroil the country in jealousies and squabbles unworthy of intelligent men, and calculated to wreck the commonwealth. But this bitter cry of rage and discontent on the part of this writer shows beyond peradventure the spirit that is at work; a strong spirit of intolerance on the part of the English "majority" to everything French, and a desire to enthrone in this free country an English and Protestant ascendancy as baneful as that which has been the curse of Ireland for so many years. A party that will deal out even handed justice is the insincerity of this is apparent. Public positions in this country are not closed governmental departments are monopolised by the English to such an extent | the Son of Man Cometh." by this fustian, attention is directed from | for the finale. the injustice suffered by the French Canadians. But why should French Canadians back down before English Canadians? If Canada is what she is to-day is it not owing to the French, who first Christianized the land and built the tall chimneys; who federated the provinces with their blood, and saved Canada to England by the patriotism to de Salaberry and his chivalrous followers; why should these people retreat before this inflated "majority." The French are as much entitled to the enjoyment of Canadian soil as the English, and therefore crown for confessing Jesus Christ. mean to stay.

In its untempered zeal, our contemporary calls for an early meeting of the minority and majority, and holds up ters' chapel at that place on the 21st. several volunteer corps with a view to terrorize the former.

It is true that in 1837 and English mob errorized Montreal, but any attempt at terrorism in that city to-day would result quite differently, for although the English have certainly gained influence in the west of recent years, they have lost ground in the east; and by way of a rejoinder to the mountbankism of our contemporary, we would ask: if it take five thousand well-fed, well drilled and wellarmed volunteers to put down four hundred unsophisticated, half-starved and ill-armed half-breeds, how many would it take to subject two million of enlightened people? This is not a very difficult problem, it can be done by simple rule raised to the position because of his of three, but we are in hopes that the result will have a salutary effect upon the mind of this would be alarmist, But besides this insolence that French Canadians are being subjected to, there is the imbecile and bigoted outburst of the Ontario Orangemen, who would, if they could accomplish their designs, chase every Catholic from the land, and create W. K. Morrill, rector of St. James'

dency which would be as distasteful here "We refer to the antagonism existing as is the the English gourmand in Ire land. But the period of illusions is passed, and the people are now awake to the designs of these demagogues.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Marriages in the evening have been strictly forbidden by a recent decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites.

Many reports are current in the German journals regarding a proximate revision of the May laws. It is to be feared, however, that these reports are only an election manoeuvre,

as arbiter in the Spanish German wrangle regarding the Caroline Isles. Thus a chapter of the Middle Ages is repeated, when, by common consent, the Father of the Christian World was appealed to, as an arbiter of international disputes.

*At a great political meeting in London last week, a speaker who referred to the royal family with praise was greeted by a storm of derision. This does not argue well for the prospect of the Prince of Wales wearing the British crown.

No wonder the poor people of Montreal object to vaccination. Once before they submitted to the prescribed treatment willingly enough but the impure vaccine matter was the means of introducing into the system most loathsome

M. Goblet has thought fit to remind the bishops and priests of France that they have not the same privileges as other citizens, but it may be taken for granted that the clergy will not remain like dumb dogs during a period so fraught with important results to Catholic France.

The "North German Gazette," Prince Bismarck's official organ, says that the Catholic working men's societies are the "most declared adversaries of the Socialistic propagandism." Some time since it was the custom to charge Catholics with being the secret allies of the Socialists. But how times change.

Much interest is being manifested in the New York State election. The Democrats have brought out Mr. David Hill and the Republicans Mr. Davenport. The former gentleman will be acceptable to the Catholic portion of the electorate because of his declared read iness to endorse the Freedom of Wor-

Another reverend gentleman believes piteously called for by the Siftings, but he has solved the enigms of the millenium. This Mr. Baxter, of Hamilton, is certainly not as familiar with the Bible to the "majority," as this writer would as he would have us believe, for the have us believe; on the contrary, the Scriptures distictly say "that no man knoweth the day nor the hour when that is more than commensurate with world will not suspend operations on the their ability, and on the other nand, if strength of what this cracked-brain equal justice was dealt out to all, the prophet may say, for in another of his French Canadians would be entitled to dreams—but perhaps he sees these a greater percentage of government em. things in the auricular appendage of a olument than they now receive at the hog-he may discover his mistake as to hands of this bloated "majority;" but the accuracy of the date he has fixed tized in the Catholic Church. The sub-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The towers of the New York Cathedral vill cost \$190,000.

The German Catholics of Carroll, Iowa, are building a \$20,000 church in that

It is said a Plenary Council of the Irish Church will be opened in Maynooth the first of next month.

During the past ten years, ten thousand Chinese converts won the martyr's

Rev. S. J. Jubbin, of Shelbyvilie, Ky., celebrated the 63rd anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in the Sis-

At Peori, Bishop Spalding was elected president of the Catholic Total Abstin ence Union of Illinois, which will hold its next annual meeting at Chicago, in September 1886.

Very Rev. Edward N. Porcile, S.P.M., ector of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, on Broadway, N. Y., has been appointed Provincial General of the French Fathers of Mercy in the United States.

Most Rev. J. B. Lamy, Archbishop of Santa Fe, N. M., has been retired. His Coadjutor, Most Rev. J. B. Salpointe, becomes his successor, "ipso jare." Archbishop Lamy was the first Catholic bishop of Santa Fe. He went to New Mexico 35 years ago.

The Rev. Fathers Westerwoudt and Reyffert will start for Borneo on Saturday afternoon, the 26th ınst., from St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, London, to join the noble band of missionaries under the direction of the Very Rev. Farther Jackson, S.J.

On Thursday, September 3rd, Rev. C. in our fair Dominion a Protestant ascen- Church, of Woonsocket, tendered his re-

signation to Right Rev. Thomas M. Clarke Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island, and on September 4 he joined the Catholic Church in the Cathedral of Richmond,

The German bishops assembled in council at Fulda, by the tomb of St. Boniface, have addressed a pastoral letter to the Catholics of the Fatherland. The Government and the enemies of the Church are staggered by its moderation, and it is said that this letter may be the death blow to the Culturkampf.

Strong efforts are being made in Catholic circles, in Chicago and vacinity, to The Pope proposed—and by Bismarck | raise funds which will enable the Archbishop to purchase the half-finished palace which the late Wilbur F. Storey had intended to use as a residence. The building is to be converted into a convent and young girls' academy. The movement is said to meet with liberal esponse.

> The Golden Jubilee of St. Vincent's College, Cestleknock, in care of the Congregation of the Mission, was celebrated September 9. This institution, started soon after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and supported entirely by individual Catholic contributions, early made, and has since maintained, a high reputation among the best educational establishments.

> The late Rev. John R. Dillon, of Easton, by his last will and testament has bequathed his library and billiard-table to the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook. This is no unimportant acquisition for the great institution, for Father Dillon had a large number of valuable books. It also sets a good example, which should be generally followed with regard to other Seminaries.

> Mr. Francis Barnum, S.J., a nephew of P. T. Barnum, received minor orders at the College of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Woodstock, Md., recently. Mr. Barnum relinquished a bequest from his father of \$80,000, because the stipulation was that he should never enter a Catholic religious order.

> The Mexicans have begun a warfare against polygamy, and well-grounded rumors are afloat that a demand has been made of President Diaz that he rescind the grant of land in northern Chihuahua to the Mormons. The Catholic Church is at the head of the movement, and demands that the laws against polygamy be enforced.

The Disciple of the late Father Secchi, the illustrious astronomer, Father Giuseppe Lais, continuing the traditions of the master, has just published a Meteorological Atlas recording the atmospheric variations of the Roman climate. Another disciple of the same teacher, Father Stanislas Ferrari, S. J., has established an observatory on the Janiculan Hill, at his own expense.

A religious excitement is prevailing at Rockport, Ind. On Sept. 9, Dr. Williams, a Methodist preacher, together with three members of his family, were kapject of his lecture at night in the court house was: "Reasons why I left the Protestant Church to become a Roman Catholic." The house was crowded. The inconsistencies of Protestantism were held out to public view, whereas the Catholic doctrine was nobly defended.

PROSPECTUS

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, bigher 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, eccluded 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.

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

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

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

The Feast of the Resary.

Honor to the Mother of God, as taught by the Church, comes natural to the Catholic mind, being as it is in strict harmony with the doctrine of the incarnation. The present week being within the octave of the Feast of the Rosary, the minds of Catholics are no doubt dwelling upon the glories of Mary, and the fitness of men paying her honor, whom God Himself honored above all creatures. The devotion of the Holy Rosary is one long established, and its effect upon the Christian world has been very beneficial.

St. Vincent Ferrer, whose heart was filled with love for poor sinners, heard there was a malefactor condemned to death, who refused to confess his crime, or make any preparation for death, and remained obdurate in this state of mind. St. Vincent went to him, with two assistants, and the unhappy man retused to speak to them. At last the saint said, "Why would you be lost, my poor man, when Jesus Christ wishes to save you?" and the man answered, "I will be damned in spite of Jesus Christ." "Then," said the saint, "you will be saved in spite of yourself," and kneeling down with his assistants, he recited the rosary, and before he had finished those prayers which the world despises so much, the man threw himself on his knees, and implored him to hear his confession. This is only one instance of thousands that could be mentioned, showing how efficacious is this form of devotion in drawing poor sinners to God, and how pleasing it is in the site of heaven.

Oh! how is it that there are people, even among Catholics, who despise it, who say, "That is not for me, I can read." Why, I can tell you that the Holy Father, who now sits in sorrow at the afflictions which have befallen him longs to him as to the Church of Christ and Christ himself-I can tell you the reciting the rosary. Scarcely a bishop or a priest in the world passes a day without reciting it. Those holy nuns and monks who have separated themselves from the world to serve God more perfectly, never pass a day without reciting it, and the most mighty kings and princes have loved to say it.

The great emperor Charles V. never failed to recite the fifteen decades before engaging in any important enterprise. Philip II., king of Spain, when on his death-bed, called his son to him and said, "If you wish that kingdom which I leave you to be prosperous, never pass a day without reciting the rosary." The good Queen Blanche, of Castile, prayed tervently to God to give her a son who would glorify his name, and do much for the salvation of souls, and prayed for a year, reciting the fifteen decades daily, and God heard her prayers, and gave her a son who afterwards became the great and holy St. Louis of France.

Again, just imagine Daniel O'Conne the celebrated Repealer and Liberator he was taken Sunday after Sunday by of Ireland, standing at the corner of the his parents in a row-boat across the East Parliament House, in London, with the River to hear Mass in that church. beads in his hands, reciting the rosary, When St. Patrick's at last rose, his family while the fate of his country was being debated in the house. See with what confidence and earnestness did he beseech the intercession of Mary in behalf the wide green fields where the new of his persecuted country.

Ah! what a consolation should not the rosary be, not only to those who are not able to read, but to those who are. The rosary should be in the hands of every Christian, and not a day should pass without reciting it, and gaining indulgences thereby. You know how sim ple these prayers are, and yet what more exalted than the "Our Father,"-the prayer which fell from the lips of Jesus Christ, when his apostle said, "Teach us how to pray," that prayer which contains a petition for everything we need. And again, what more beautiful or more salutary than the Hail Mary? But some would say, "Why recite the Hail Mary so often?" But the Hail Mary is rather a mingled ejaculation and prayer to God, passing through the hands of His Blessed Mother. It is like the repetition of the angelical song, "Holy, holy, holy, the Lord of Hosts," and is so short and simple that it can be acquired by the most ignorant, and repeated without weariness. Those Aves are like the drop of heavenly rain refreshing the thirsty—like drops of water, which constantly falling, will leave their impression on the hardest hearts.

And besides, it is not merely to Our Father and Hail Mary we should think of when reciting the rosary. All the most beautiful mysteries of our religion are to be thought of. It is composed as New Jersey. He was consecrated Bishop you know of fifteen decades, namely, of Axiern in St. Patrick's Cathedral, five joyful mysteries, five glorious ones, March 10, 1844, but while actively aiding and five sorrowful. There are many who Bishop Hughes in the affairs of the dio the expectation.

know not how to read; but by reciting | cese, continued to reside at St. Joseph's, these beads, and thinking on these mysteries, they will become learned enough to go before the throne of God.

OBITUARY.

The Oblates of Mary Immaculate have just suffered a great loss by the death of Father A. F. Walsh, one of their missionaries in the Natal Vicariate. He succumbed, on Monday last, to an attack of pleurisy at Kimberley. The Bishop of Natal, the Right Rev. C. Jolivet, O.M.I., so long connected with a mission in Liverpool, Eng., is at present in France. seeking for recruits for his Vicarate. The news of the loss of so valuable a missionary as Father Walsh will be a trying blow to the good Bishop. Father Walsh went out with him to Natal in January 1875, and has spent the last ten years in arduous missionary work. He built the new church at Jaggersfontein in Orange Free State, but, with the exception of the time in which he was engaged as Chaplain to the Forces in the several wars which have occurred during the last ten years in South Africa, he spent most of his time at Kimberley. In the Zulu war he was locked up with a body of the troops at Okowe, and in the Boer war at Lyndenburg, where a bullet pierced his beard. He has, last of all, been with always won the love of the soldiers by numbers and orthodoxy contrasted sinhis zeal and kindness, and the news of his death will create a pang of sorrow in the hearts of all who knew him, priests, of that tongue was seen. The venerable soldiers and civilians.

Cardinal McCloskey.

As we go to press the telegraph informs us that His Eminence is extremely low, and that his death will likely occur within the next 24 hours. It will be a sad blow to the church on this Continent, should the surmises of the medical attendants be realized. Cardinal McCloskey is a man of conspicuous ability and at the hands of his own children, and remarkable piety. He is the first native who is stripped not so much of what be- of the United States, and the first clergyman connected with the Church in this country, who has been raised to the dig-Holy Father never passes a day without nity of Cardinal. His life, which has been prolonged beyond the usual lot of mankind, covers a great part of the period of the wonderful growth of Catholicity in the Republic, for he was born less than twenty-five years after the appointment of the first Bishop of Baltimore, and has lived to see thirteen Archbishops and fifty-nine Bishops guiding a priesthood that numbers thousands, and with them ministering to a Catholic population of many millions.

> His parents, natives of Derry, strongly attached to their faith, settled early in the century at Brooklyn, New York, hoping to leave their children in comfort by their industry and thrift, but resolved above all, that love of the Church should be instilled into them from the cradle. John McCloskey was born in Brooklyn, March 10, 1810. Long Island did not contain a single Catholic Church; Now York City had but one: old St. Peter's on Barclay Street, and there the future Cardinal was baptized. That was before the day of ferry-boats. and as he grew up owned a pew there also, being of those who made sacrifices for the Church. Many a time the boy wended his way to church stood. At the age of twelve he was sent to Mount St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg, where he went through a thorough course, winning esteem from all. After being graduated he deliberated on the choice of a state of life, and feeling called to the service of the altar, went with the blessing of his widowed mother to the Seminary at Emmittsburg. The pious and successful collegian was a model seminarian; and with his mind richly stored he prepared for his ordina tion, and was promoted to the priesthood in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, January 12, 1834. Most young priests are at once sent to the field of parochial labor, but Rev. Mr. McCloskey longed for a deeper insight into the various branches of theological learning. He went to Rome, and for two years attended the lectures of the ablest professors in the Eternal City. After a tour in Europe, full of lessons to one of his thoughtful disposition, he returned to New York to enter on the active discharge of the ministry. He was appointed in 1838 pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and endeared himself to all by his prudence, zeal, and piety. In 1842 he became also Rector of St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, and two years after was selected as Coadjutor to Bishop Hughes, whose diocese embraced the whole State of New York and part of

to the joy of his flock.

In 1847 the Holy See divided the diocese and erected a see at Albany, to which BishopMcCloskey was transferred. Known and esteemed by the clergy of the new diocese, he tound his zeal warmly seconded, and a cathedral, churches, academies, schools, and asylums showed how much his quiet energy could effect.

On the death of Archbishop Hughes, in 1864, he was promoted to the see of New York; and he has for fifteen years been the metropolitan of the province. His administration is marked by good works. Diocesan synods in 1868 and 1882 raised the order and system in the dio cese to a high standard of canonical excellence. He was prominent in the deliberation of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866, and his learning and wisdom were soon after displayed in the great Œcumenical Council, that of the Vatican opened at Rome by Pope Pius IX in December, 1869. Amid the assembled Bishops of the world none was more respected for learning, zeal, and prudence, or for experience acquired in the episcopal administration of important dioceses.

America was represented in that august assembly by many Bishops; those the Bechuanaland Expedition. He has from English speaking lands by their gularly with the representation in the Council of Trent, where but one Bishop and holy Pontiff resolved to make the Sacred College represent the world, and the young Church in the United States was to give one of its illustrious prelates. The choice fell on Archbishop McCloskey, who in the Consistory of March 15, 1875, was created Cardinal Priest, of the title of "Sancta Maria supra Minervam." A few months subsequently the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, the scene of his ordination to the priesthood and his consecration as Bishop, witnessed the imposing ceremony of the formal imposi. tion of the scarlet berretta, the emblem of his exalted dignity.

The Inventor of Lucifer Matches.

According to a German paper, the inventor of lucifer matches was a political prisoner, who perfected his idea in 1833, within the walls of a State prison. Kammerer was a native of Ludwigsburg, and, when sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Hohenasburg, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice and to gain the favor of an old officer in charge of the prison, who, finding he was studying chemistry, allowed him to arrange a small laboratory in his cell. Kammerer had been engaged in researches with a view of improving the defective steeping system, according to which splinters of wood, with sulphur at the ends, were dipped into a chemical fluid in order to produce a flame. If the fluid was fresh the result was satisfactory; but, as it lost its virtues after a time, there was no general disposition to continue the oldfashioned system of using flint and steel. After many failures Kammerer began to experiment with phosphorous, and had almost completed his term of imprisonment when he discovered the right mixture, and kindled a match by rubbing it against the walls of his cell. On coming out of prison he commenced the manufacture of matches. Unfortunately, the absence of a patent law prevented his rights from being secured, and an Austrian and other chemists analyzing the composition, imitations speedily made their appearance. In 1835 the German States prohibited the use of the matches, considering them dangerous. When they were made in England and sent to the continent, the regulations were with drawn, but too late to be of any benefit to the inventor, who died in the mad- Blankets, Counterpanes, Flannels house of his native town, in 1857.

Approving the Vice-President's

The Irish newspapers have received full reports by mail of Vice-President Hendricks' speech, recently delivered at Indianapolis, siding with Mr. Parnell in his struggle against England, and are greatly delighted with the emphatic manner in which Mr. Hendricks upholds the cause of Ireland. The Freeman's Journal, in commenting on the speech, considers it impossible to exaggerate the importance of Mr. Hendrick's utterances

The generous who is always just, and the just who is always generous, may, unannounced, approach the throne of

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The Seven Serrows of Mary.

BY FATHER FABER.

"Tuam animam pertransibit gladius-Thy own soul a sword shall pierce." Of all the prophecies concerning the Immaculate Mother of God, none were ever more truly verified than these words of Holy Simeon, uttered when that most pure Virgin carried her divine Son to the temple, "to present Him to the Lord." In fact, we may almost say that it was immediately fulfilled, for divines tell us that no sooner were these prophetic words spoken than Mary became aware of all the sufferings her beloved Jesus was to undergo; she clearly foresaw the bitter chalice He would drain to the very dregs; the mockeries, the insults, the savage cruelty, all the black ingratitude of the Jews, which would be shown to the world's Redeemer, rose up like lightning before her eyes, and her soul sank within her. But it was only for a moment; and then like the valiant woman (Proverbs xxxi) "she girded her loins with strength and strengthened her arm;" her soul was filled with courage and fortitude; she offered her cup of suffering as an oblation to the Most High, she gave her son in sacrifice to His Eternal Father for the redemption of sinful man; and she never-even in the bitterest hour of her suffering when the Church makes her to cry aloud: "All ye who pass by the wayside, attend and see if there be sorrow like unto my sorrow, -she never repented the sacrifice she

When, at the feast of the Passover, she sought in sorrow and affliction her darling Boy of twelve years, the wound became still deeper in that maternal heart: and yet, when, having found her Beloved whom she had lost, He told her He had been about His Father's business, no murmur nor word of complaint escaped her lips. She knew it was the will of God, and she prayed that His holy will might be accomplished-Fiat voluntas Tua. Again, when she saw Him dragged before the judgment seat of His deadly enemies, the chief priests and ancients of the people, the memory of the oblation she had made sustained her, though she well knew it was but the beginning of the end. And then, who can ever fathom the grief -deep, hidden, secret, and, therefore, more poignant grief-which filled her soul during the mock trial, the cruel scourging, the crowning with thorns, the blasphemous "Hail! King of the Jews!" No; it is impossible for any one, except by a most wonderful revelation, to conceive what that dolorous Virgin suffered; for no one but her has loved Jesus as she loved him—the love of a most pure and spotless creature for her Creator, the love of a mother for the best of sons. She meets him bearing His cross to Calvary, falling again and again under its weight, and being dragged up with kicks and blows from the savage multitude. Their eyes meet: but that look, instead of bringing consolation, is another sword of sorrow for that Mother's wounded heart. She penetrates beyond the mere outward expression of suffering, and perceives from that single glance the bitter anguish of His soul-weighed down with a twofold affliction, namely, the thought of the base ingratitude of those whom He had loved and loaded with favors, the little our journey through scorching years. use so many thousands would make of His bitte. Passion, endured to redeem thought of His desolate Mother, sharing ing testimony. all His sufferings, all His woes.

But the end is yet to come. The procession arrives at Calvary, Mary following in its train. The garments are torn from the back of that innocent Lamb-those garments which, tradition tells us, Mary's loving hands had woven for her beloved Son. He is then stretched upon the hard wood of the cross, and the executioners pierce, with savage violence, His hands and feet with nails. But those nails do more than transfix Jesus to the cross, they transfix that Mother's heart with deep-piercing swords of sorrow, and each blow of the hammer drives them deeper and deeper still. But all is not yet over; the cross is raised with its sacred burden, and falls into the place prepared for it with a sudden jerk which renews the racking pain in those wounded hands and feet. The three hours of agony now begin for Jesus; but they are three hours of agonizing sorrow for that desolate Mother. "There stood by the cross of Jesus | these things." His Mother,"says the Evangelist St. John. Yes; in spite of what Mary had already suffered, and was still suffering, she stands by the cross of Jesus. Her heart is broken within her; her soul, like that of her Divine Son, is sorrowful even unto death, but she does not shed a ter. Nobly she has borne her sufferings during the whole course of the sacred Passion, first, because dollars? she offered her Son to God, and, secondly, because she did not wish to increase gracefully he handles his knife.

His affliction by the exhibition of her own. Her heart is full to bursting, but, martyr-like, the pent-up grief-the hardest grief to bear-remains within her throbbing bosom; and when all the disciples, save one, have fled, while Mary Magdalene laments and weeps with passionate grief at the foot of the cross, Mary stands at her post to take a willing share in the three hours' agony of her dying Son. In the strength of her unfailing weariness she stood through it all, and Scripture is careful to mark the posture, as if this miracle of endurance was of itself a revelation of the greatness of the Mother's noble courage in the very midst of such unparalleled suffering and grief. But all is not yet over. Jesus is speaking to His Mother. "Woman, behold thy Son," are the words that reach that martyred Mother's ear. "O what a change to thee!" exclaims St. Bernard, thou art given John for Jeaus, the servant for his Lord, the disciple for his Master, the son of Zebedea for the Son of God, a mere man for very God,"

And now the final moment has come. The dead Jesus is taken down from the cross and laid in His Mother's arms. For few moments she gazes upon that divine Son in adoration and love. But now it is time for her to take her last look, for His faithful disciples have come to bear Him to the sepulchre. Mary follows the chief mourner in that sorrowful procession. The body of Jesus is placed within the rocky cavern; the door is closed; the stone rolled to; and Mary, desolate now indeed, stands without the tomb; the measure of her cup of suffering is filled; her soul is pierced with the seventh sword of sorrow; she has drained the chalice to the bitter dregs.

Gleanings.

Let friendship gently creep to a height; if it rush to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.

In studying character, do not be blind to the shortcomings of a warm friend or the virtues of a bitter enemy.

Words are spiritual forces, angels of blessing or of cursing. Unuttered, we control them; uttered, they control us.

The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners.

Keep your conduct abreast of your conscience, and very soon your conscience will be illumined by the radiance of God.

Be pleasant and kind to those around you. The man who stirs his cup with an icicle spoils the tea and chills his own fingers.

It is always good to know, if only in passing, a charming human being; it refreshes one like flowers and woods and clear brooks.

Ola age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still night is full of magnificence, and for many it is more brilliant than day,

The man who is jealous and envious of his neighbor's success has foes in his heart who can bring more bitterness into nis life than can any outside enemy.

Stories heard at mother's knee are never wholly forgotten. They form a little spring that never quite dries up in

Even in the fiercest uproar of our stormy passions, conscience, though in man from eternal perdition, from the her softest whispers, gives to the supreslavery of hell; and, secondly, the macy of rectitude the voice of an undy-

Heroic Remedy.

'I suppose I shall be an old maid all my life,' sighed a young woman of 25.

'That's a grievous complaint,' respon ded an old bachelor.

- 'Very,' again sighed the maiden.
- 'Do you want to cure it?' 'Of course I do.'
- Take me for a husband ?
- 'Do you mean it?'
- 'Certainly.'
- · Well, desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and I guess I'll try you.' They fell upon each other's neck.

Baptist Advice.

Some one suggests the following revised version of a familiar text: 'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things please the masses, whatsoever things bring in the cash, if there be any go in you, think on

Eccentric, but Accomplished.

Young Lady at hotel table, Do you know that vulgar person at the adjoining table who is eating with his knife?

Another Young Lady- Is it possible you don't know Mr. Smith, whose uncle has just died and left him a million

Young Lady-No; is that he? How

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Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of manitoba

Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of manitoba

Where Settlers, Province of manitoba act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-breed beads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-breed heads of families and were residents of Manitoba at the date mentioned:

And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act aforesaid have been exhaused by such allotment, and by Orderin Council dated the 28th April, 1885 it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled;

And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-dreed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in said act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$1.000

And whereas, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature abo e specified may be presented; therefore.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 37 Vic. Cap. 20, to "Half-breed" and "Original White Settlers," scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st of May, 1886, with the Commissiener of Dominion La-ds, together with the necessery proof theeeof, shall cease and and determine.

By order,

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior Department of the Interior,

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Deputy Minister of the Interior
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 22, 1885

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AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

Sheep in Europe.

The future of sheep-breeding in Gersome comment in the wool manufacture Wilckens, who has made a considerable conditions. study of the question, reports the decrease in Marino sheep as especially remarkable in Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia. The total decrease in Austria has been from 5,026,398 head in 1869 to 3,841,340 at the present time, a decrease of 23 per cent. In a few cases we are told there has been a substitution of the English mutton breeds for the Merino, but as a rule the sheep have been replaced by cattle, the increase of the latter having been, in the last fifteen years, fiom 7,424,365 head to 8,584,977 head, or 15 per cent., as against 23 per cent. decrease in Merino sheep. In Hungary there has been a decrease, on the contrary, in both sheep and cattle; in the former a decrease of 5.037,007, or 35 per cent., accompanied by a trifling decrease in cattle. As the consumption of wool in Europe is enormous, it is probable that the falling off alluded to will be of much benefit to Canada and the United States, and that before long there will be a heavy demand for wool. Canada is well adapted for sheep raising, and as wool is an article that is always in demand, those of our farmers who are prepared to devote more attention to sheep farming will doubtless find it a profitable enterprise.

THE DAIRY.

Sir J. B. Lawes says he does not think the quality of the cow's milk is affected by the amount of water she drinks, but is of the opinion that thin and sloppy feeds may have the affect of reducing the quality of the milk. Dr. Voeicker is of the same opinion.

The importance of having cows calve in the fall so as to have the heaviest flow of milk in the winter, when milk and butter are high, cannot be too well understood. Some farmers value fall calves as highly as spring calves, for the reason that they are ready to turn on grass as soon as it comes in the spring, and so get the full benefit of a summer's Pasture.

A writer to an English journal says: I have been used to the Ayrshire cow in her native country, and now have a herd in the south. I have seen her tried side by side with the Shorthorns and some other breeds, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that, taking the cost of production into account, the Ayrshire is the best all-round dairy cow in the British Islands.

How milking is done in the Island of Jetsey is thus described :- " Tall buckets narrowed near the top, with widened mouths are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top; then a smooth sea shell is Pushed down in the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by the streams of milk. When the milking is done the straining is also completed.

The rage among the dairymen now seems to be to see who can show the largest two-year-old milk record by one of their choice heifers. It is always a laudable ambition to try to excel; but the forcing of such a young cow to her full capacity, in the attempt to make her attain to a higher record in milk and butter yield, is simply to overtax the ability of a promising young animal and injure her future usefulness. It is a debateable question in the minds of many good stockmen whether a heifer should be allowed to have a calf before she is three years old or not, let alone forcing her to make a big milk record.

The constant use of the blacksmith's right arm makes it the larges and stronger, and by the same physical principle the heifer may be made to develop a larger udder to produce more milk. Rubbing and stretching the udder will increase its size, and frequent milking will have the tendency to increase the flow of milk. Heifers have been brought to their milk by the sucking of their udders by others, and a cow milked three times a day will always give more milk than when milked but twice. When trials for large yields are made, this fact is taken advantage of, and the cows are milked three or four times within the 24 hours.

THE FARM.

A light dusting of salt sown on buckwheat is said to largely increase the productiveness of its grain, making it fill well even in dry weather.

The saying that tillage in manure is most emphatically true in hoed crops into each bucket of which there should after a rain when the ground is moist and be an ounce of fluid carbolic acid.

time is fully equivalent to a dressing of manure of ten or twenty loads per acre.

John M. Stahl reminds farmers that is not economical to use shrunken grain many, Austria, and France is causing for feed. The conditions for growth must be very favorable if the crop ever ing centres of Europe, caused by a large comes up to the average attained by falling off in sheep-breeding. Prof. growth of plump grain under ordinary

Many kinds of weeds find their last refuge in fence corners, and hang arou. the outskirts of fields long after they have been destroyed in the centre, where the plow and cultivator have free course A farmer who tries hard to free his fields from weeds and is balked by this difficulty soons begins to ask himself whether this offending fence is a necessity. In a great majority of cases the answer to this question will be that it is not.

The N. E. Farmer says the weak point in many farmers is the lack of ability to sell their crops after they have raised them. What the farmers need is enough skill in the way of trade, enough mercantile ability, to enable them to obtain fair compensation for their products, and not to be at the mercy of a few speculators who may combine for the purpose of controlling prices and reaping the lion's share of the profits.

A Monroe county, N. Y., correspondent of the Country Gentlemen says of the year's wheat crop :- "This year's experience with Clawson will be the last with many farmers. No wheat is more easily injured by rains, as the head is open and the berry naturally soft and starchy. The grain shells badly when open ripe. Yet where the fly has not hurt it, I hear of some heavy yields of Clawson wheat. The best yet reported is 38 bushels per acre. Yet two months ago this wheat promised as well as Clawson, in the same neighborhood, which last year yielded 45 or more bushels per

It is rare to find barley badly stained that will hold out full weight, and it generally presents a somewhat shrivelled appearance. There are two reasons for this. The staining of barley is commonly the result of leaving it until too ripe before cutting. If slightly green when cut, it will bear considerable rain without injury, and the stock will continue to feed the grain until both are dry. The second reason is, that much stained barley has been so thoroughly dried before wetting that the grain absorbs some moisture and slightly swells. When it dries out again the same substance occupies a larger bulk than before, and consequently cannot weigh so much per

THE POULTRY YARD.

If hens are to be kept in winter with a view to profit, they must have comfortable accommodations, where they can be protected from extreme cold, and have a southern or south-eastern exposure, where the sunlight can be admitted.

See that all fowls, young and old, are protected from damp winds. a good time to stop up all leaky roofs and batten up any holes that might cause direct draughts. Good care now means freedom from roup later. When fowls are kept healthy the money return is always larger.

Roup usually comes from exposure during moulting, dampness and bad dirt, poor feed, foul quarters, cold winds, and lice. Late-hatched chicks nearly always invite roup, and it comes and stays unless promptly and vigorously treated. The best possible treatment for roup is prevention. When the bird is once affected something must be promptly done. Frequently the best thing to do is to kill and cover or burn it up.

In summer the drink should be cold. In winter do not give ice water, but add enough warm water to take off the chill. Fowls need water even when they have access to snow. Always have before them lime, in the form of oyster shells and the like, ground fine. Pick up all pieces of broken crockery and it will soon disappear. Whatever the feed, fowls will not lay if warm, comfortable houses are not provided.

If treatment for roup is to be given, separate the deseased fowl at once in a large well-ventilated apartment of dry, even temperature, free from all draughts. Feed on hot bran, mashed and boiled meat and potatoes, steamed wheat, cabbage and milk and bread. Feed sulphur in hot, soft feed, and several times daily take the bird by the feet and with head down dip the head into a solution of salt and water, a big spoonful of salt to a quart of water. Every day the inside of the house should be whitewashed with a strong solution of chloride of lime,

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Corner Princess and Market Streets. . . WINNIPEG.

RYAN'S

Largest Stock in the Country

We have an immense stock arriving for the fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited. THOS. RYAN.

Liberal Discounts to Convents & Colleges

H. BLAKE

Importer and Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRUITS

OYSTERS, FISH,

CONFECTIONERY.

FIREWORKS, &C 802 Main St., Winnipeg

We take the liberty of sending the NORTHWEST REVIEW to many of our friends to whom we hope it will be acceptable, and to all it will be delivered at the very reasonable cost of \$2.50 per year. The reading matter of the NORTHWEST REVIEW is selected with care, and every paragraph will be found interesting. It will compare favorably with weekly papers of the Northwest and we believe it deserves a warm support, especially among Catholics. We trust our friends will help to increase the circulation of the NORTHWEST REVIEW by sending in their names with the subscription fee mentioned, to the office, corner of McDermott and Arthur streets, Winnipeg.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted throughout Manitoba and the Northwest to canvas for the NORTHWEST REVIEW, to whom a liberal commission will be given.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

Sundays-Masses at 7.30 and 10 a.m. Vespers at 3 p.m.

Week Days-Masses at 6.30 and 7.30. ST MARY'S CHURCH.

Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill. assistant.

Sundays-Masses at 7.00, 8.30, and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m. Cate chism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.

Week Days-Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated in Point Douglass. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.

Sundays-Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m.

Week Days ... ass at 7 a.m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

Miss Bowes, of Ottawa, 1s now at Carlyle, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. J. McHugh.

The best and most reliable firms ad vertise in the "Review," and we would ask our readers to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The police are under instructions to see that the hotels are closed at the proper hours. They will also prosecute any violations of the liquor law.

A gang of thieves is "doing" the city just now. Quite a number of storekeepoutside their windows.

Mr. W. J. Macauley and wife, of St Paul, arrived on Saturday from Rat Portage, where they spent the greater part of the summer. Mr. Macauley is still interested in the lumber business there.

The Rosary Devotions ordered by the Holy Father for the month of October will take place every evening at 7.15 p.m. in St. Mary's Chapel; and at the same hour at the Church of the Immaculate purchasi g elsewhere. Conception.

The leading merchants of the city are taking active steps to procure for Winnipeg an elevator of a large capacity. It will be a great benefit to the city. It will centre here a large amount of capital and industry.

Mr. E. J. McColl, Superintendent of from his annual tour of inspection of all the agencies in the Manitoba superintendency. He reports affairs in a very satisfactory condition.

Last Sunday almost the entire population of St. Boniface walked in procession through the streets. The proceedings were very impressive, and show that the spirit of Catholicism is still strong in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Creamer, of Creamer, in the Tiger Hills, is making arrangements to start a cheese factory next spring. Another factory will also be established at Stockton, the preliminary steps in that direction having already been taken.

A big prairie fire is raging in the vicin ity of Headingly. The smoke was so dense Thursday afternoon that the sun was obscured at times. The wind was etis, 2; pyemia, 1; revolver wound, 1; very high during the day. In the evening the heavens were brilliantly illuminated by the reflection from the flames.

The Prince Albert Times says that prairie fires have been destroying an immense lot of property through the Colleston District. Mr. Wm. Spencer, one of Prince Albert's first settlers, lost a large stack each of wheat and oats and his summer's work in hay. Mr. R. Markley had a narrow escape while fighting fires around his premises. Messrs. T. J. Agnew and John Attick, have had their houses on the South Branch burned. Mr. Agnew's was one of the finest in the setlement. Mr. Attick has lost everything. tive life."

Mr. E. A. Bailey has been through Southern Manitoba during the past few days collecting samples for the Colonial exhibition. He sent three large cases to the city yesterday containing the finest specimens of produce ever brought to Winnipeg. He reports that the farmers are hopefpl and anticipate better price and a more profitable market this year than last.

The Morden News says: On Saturday last, while Mr. D. McClelland's thresher was at work for Mr. M. B. Rombough, the stacks caught fire from a spark and about two hundred bushels of grain burned. The separator of the machine had a close call, but escaped undamaged. The engine was not hurt. There appears to be need of great caution with these steam threshers.

Mr. Jas. Glennie, of Wellington Co., Ont., near Guelph, who has been a two weeks visit throughout Manitoba, left for the east last evening. Mr. Glennie was here with a view of settling in this country, and he has been so favorably impressed that he has decided to remove here next spring, and will settle in the Portage la Prairie district near Burnside. He will go extensively into stock raising and mixed farming, and will bring with him a number of pure bred Hereford and Aberdeen Pole cattle and Shropshire sheep. Mr. Glennie considers our climate and country specially adapted to stock farming.

The Pardoe Case.

Mayor Hamilton, at the last council meeting, stated that he had communicated with the customs authorities in reference to the case of Mr. Pardoe. He had written to the collector of customs and received the reply that the matter had been submitted to the Minister for deci- Bourse for quotation of Canadian Pacific sion. On receipt of this reply he had at shares. once communicated with the Minister of Customs and strongly urged a favorable consideration of the case. After looking opinion endorsed by many prominent citizens, he had felt justified in taking this course, and he trusted that after the they might have a favorable reply to the

The Northwest Review" as an Advertising Medium.

Persons desirous of bringing their goods to the notice of the people of the Northwest could employ no better meers are continually missing articles from dium than the "Review." Being the only Catholic paper published in the English language in this country, it cannot fail to have an extensive circulation. We will call the attention of our readers, under the head of "Special Notices," to the different kinds of goods advertised, believing that a benefit will alike be conferred upon both buyer and seller. The best and most reliable firms advertise in the "Review," and we would ask our readers to examine their stock before

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Monthly Report of the City Health Officer.

Dr. Neilson, the city medical health officer, has just completed his report for September, in which he states that the number of deaths in the city during the Indian Agencies, returned last evening month, from all causes, was 37, and of these four resulted from casualties, viz.: three from drowning and one from surcide, thus leaving the number of deaths from disease 33. None of the deaths were caused by any of the contagious diseases. Of the decedents 21 were males and 16 females; 14 deaths occurred among infants less than twelve months of age. In September, 1883, 58 deaths occurred, and in September, 1884, 37 occurred, and in September, 1884, 37 the Northwestern boundary. He reports deaths. The following list shows the several causes of death: Aneurism, 1; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 1; catarrh of bile back upon British soil Chinese who have ducts, 1; childbirth, 1; cholera infantum, 3; congestion of stomach, 1; consumption, 2; debility, 1; diarrhoea, 2: dropsy, 1; drowned, 3; dysentery, 1; hepatic colic, 1; inanition, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2: inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; peritonsenile decay, 2; typhoid fever, 2.

About Food.

physician, says, concerning the middle class of people, that three fourths of the nutrient matter they eat are from the animal kingdom, and that a reversal of these proportions—that is, one-fourth only from this source and three-fourths from vegetable sources-would "tend to maintain a clearer palate, a lighter and more active brain, and a better state of health for most people not engaged in the most laborious employments of ac-

TELEGRAMS.

Epitome of the latest News from all Parts.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct 9.—For some time past farmers and wheat shippers of Manitoba have been urging upon the Government the necessity for thorough inspection of wheat at Port Arthur. Frank Gibbs, son of the late Senator Gibbs, has been, it is understood, selected for the position.

It is rumored that Sir John Macdonald will leave for England in the next Cunard steamer for the benefit of his health.

It froze hard atMattawa Tuesday night, and yesterday the thermometer stood at 30 degrees above. Snow fell there at 11.30.

The citizens' committee who banquetted the volunteers on their return from the Northwest have not yet paid the caterer. A number of the guests have called a meeting to raise the amount among themselves.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 9. _Miss Powell, daughter of Wm. Powell, professor of music, was thrown from a horse to-day, and sustained a concussion of the brain. Her condition is precarious.

The Finance Department of the Federal Government has deposited one and three quarter millions in a leading bank here for paying off that amount of bonds issued by several syndicates after coming into possession of the North Shore road. which was part of the agreement sanc-tioned by Parliament last session for the transfer of the road to the Canadian Pacific.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 9.-Lizzie Neville, a servant girl, while hanging out clothes on the roof of her employer's house, fell through a trap door a distance of thirty feet, sustaining, it is feared, fatal injuries.

A cable to the Globe from London says the statement is current here that application is about to be made to the Berlin

HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Oct. 9.—Walter T. Longley, charged with the forgery of Mrs. Catharine Walker's name to an agreement to into the matter himselt, and finding his purchase lamps, has been committed for

HALIFAX.

Halifax, Oct. 9.—Considerable excitement was caused in banking circles torepresentations made to the Minister, day by the discovery that something was wrong in the accounts of the cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax. Investigation so far shows a deficiency of \$30,000. The cashier, Henry G. Clarke, is living with his family at Bedford. The bank people say their loss will not be great. Clarke had been cashier but a few years.

OTHER POINTS

Orangeville, Ont., Oct. 9 .-- A dasdardly attempt was made early on Wednesday morning to blow up, by means of dynamite, the residence of Police Magistrate Monroe and Provincial Constable Anderson. Both houses were badly wrecked. The inmates were unburt. The cause of the outrage appears to be the commencement of prosecutions against the violators of the Scott Act by these offi No arrests have yet been made.

Welland, Oct. 9. - A respectably dressed man was found by two tramps in a Michigan Central freight car here dead, with his throat cut. There were no papers on him to identify or tell where he was from. The tramps have

been arrested on suspicion.
Uxbridge, Oct. 9.—A. E. Bradshaw,

Uxbridge, Oct. 9.—A. E. Bradshaw, lumberman, while crossing the railway bridge, at Stoutfville, was caught between the cars and crushed to death.

Belleville, Oct. 9.—There was a strong frost last night. Flowers and the more delicate vegetation were killed.

AMERICAN.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The new Chinese complication has arisen in connection with the Chinese question. The British Government refuses to permit its possesions to be made a dumping ground for the rejected Chinese of the United States to pay and which, perhaps, is an exorbitant measure of the worthlessness of the Chinese of the Worthlessness of Chilcage.

Chilcago. bitant measure of the worthlessness of the Chinese. This discovery has been made by one of the customs officers on endeavoring to carry out the instructions of the famous Chinese circular and put come into the United States in violation of the provisions of the restriction act. he was met with a Canadian statute which required the payment to the treasury of the Canadian Government of \$50 for each Chinaman as the condition precedent of readmission to British soil. The officer suggests to the treasury his disposal to pay for such readmissions, and he asks the treasury department what he is to do about it. The existence of this Canadian statute was not known to our authorities, and they certainly have no appropriation from which they can pay \$50 per head for ever Chinaman to be exported. The situation is a novel one, and raises an international question of peculiar perplexity.

Mr. Dennis Ryan, proprietor of the Ryan House, in St.Paul, accompanied by his wife, returned from the Rockies Saturday night, and was enthusiastic over what he had seen in the mountains. As to the mining prospects Mr. Ryan was unable to talk, owing to the limited development of the mines.

Ing Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago without what world through Milwaukee to Chicago without change.

Aff it is the Only Company owning two distincts and St. Paul to Chicago.

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Aff It is the Only Company of the Union Department in the department that he has no money at Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent have no appropriation from which they

GO TO THE-

GOLDEN LION!

Newest Lines in Dry Goods.

SPECIAL LINES IN

CIAIRIPIE

CALL AND SEE THEM

Parkes & Co.,

432 Main St.

R. WYATT

KEEPS THE

BEST ASSORTMENT OF

STOVES STOVES STOVES

IN THE CITY

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

-A T-

NO. 319 MAIN ST., WINNIP'G Opposite Bank of Montreal

DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms ol 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 despense.

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, sufering terriblp with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease.

MRS. A, Norton, Chicopee, Mass

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

'I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia

and could find nothing to relieve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsapar-illa. I have used it three weeks, and it has

illa. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy I could get. — FRED. POHLER, Indianapolis, Ind.

'I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not direct and I was troubled with nervous debility. On taking Hood's Harsaparilla 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.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

100 Dones or \$1.

Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of manitoba White Settlers, Province of manitoba

White Settlers, Province of manitoba

Whereas since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of and set a Part under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of Co-Hall-breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-breed heads of families and were residents of Manitoba at the date mentioned:

And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act aforesaid have been expansived by such allotment, and by Orderin Council, dated the 29th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by au issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled;

And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-dreed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the Original White Settlers."

CHICAGO.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

--- IS THE---FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

rom St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwau-ker, Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toron-to, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all Points in Canada and the Eastern Provinces.

ATIt is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago. AFII is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smok-ing Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago without change.

BOOTS, SHOES

Trunks, Valises

One of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks in the City at

LOWEST PRICES!

Our Stock is very Complete and New Goods from the best Canadian and American mar-kets constantly arriving.

LOWEST PRICES!

ÆTA Liberal Discount to the Clergy, Convents and Colleges.

KILGUR RIMER & CO.

541 Main St., cor. James.

WORKS!

JOHN TAYLOR,

250 MAIN STREET.

PRACTICAL DYER. The only Man in Manitoba or the North-west Territories who understands the above horoughly. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dress Dyed or Cleaned equal to new.
N.B.—Mrs. Taylor is a first-class Ostrich.
Feather Cleaner and Dyer

RR TICKETS.

Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of

H. G. McMicken,

CITY TICKET AGENCY,

NO. 363 MAIN STREET

THE GREAT

Canadian Line,

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August II, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicego and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only roue between the East and West, via Outswa, the Capital of the Dominion.

It is composed of 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 Torouio, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL KOUTE 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 unexcolled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL WAY.

Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxuriant Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. K. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heafford' Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, CHAS. N. BELL. Commercial Agent, Winnipeg. Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Min-

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the wellinown lilustrated Literary and Fanily Magasiae, make the following liberal Offer for the New Year: The person tailing us
the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Selid
Gold, Lady's Hunting Caned Swine Watch, worth \$50;
If there he more than one correct assew, the second will receive as
clegant Stems-winding Gentlemans's Watch, the third,
a key-winding English Watch. Each purson must send \$5 cts.
with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Gurnet, \$50 persy llustrated New Years
Book, a Case of \$5 articles that the ladies will appreciate,
and paper containing names of winner. Address

* Pabs. of HOME GURST, HARTFORD, CONN.