



**MGR. CAPEL ON SPIRITISM.**  
*Modern Spiritism is Ancient Necromancy*  
**The History of a Great Delusion.**

The past fifty years have seen in many parts of Europe and the United States outbreaks of Spiritism, or, as it is improperly called, Spiritualism. An attempt has been made by its votaries to crystallize it into a form of religion, having special 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 when death takes from us those whom we love dearly.

**I.—THE SPIRITISM UNTO LIFE.**

First, in God we live and move and have 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 messengers 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, in enmity with God, for ever and ever they are suffering the pain of loss and the pain of sense, and with them we hold 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 light of glory, and at once enter heaven; but should there still be the stains of imperfection on the departed soul, it enters purgatory, there to be purified before being 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 associates 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 her 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.

**2.—THE SPIRITISM UNTO DEATH.**

A spurious imitation of a part of the doctrine just enunciated has from the earliest times existed. To conjure up the spirits, to hold communication with the souls of the departed, to seek the knowledge 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 ceremonies 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, 16), it is narrated that Paul and Silas were confronted by "a certain girl possessed with a spirit of divination, who brought her masters much gain by divining."

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.**

On them God has passed judgment.

He says (Leviticus xx, 27): "A man or 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 not be found among you... a consultant with familiar spirits, a wizard, a necromancer; for all that do these things are an abomination to the Lord." To communicate 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.) In the next chapter the same prohibition is repeated. And Isaiah, the prophet, 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 necromancy 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 surround 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 otherwise than sinful.

The exercise of common sense ought to save persons from this delusive snare. Spiritism has nothing to offer; it has no 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 Pleasantries.**

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 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 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 office, nevertheless in such a position I am

anxious to see, as our English friends 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 your 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 away."

When we feel ourselves moved by a vehement desire to perform any important, nay, holy work, we should defer it 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 purity of our intention.

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 fellow-mortals. No one who holds the power of granting it can refuse it without guilt.

**WANDERING WHIMSECALITIES.**

**Hound to Marry 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. There's no such thing as getting a wink of sleep in the same house with her, and as I have to work for a living, I've got to do my slumbering at night.' 'But that won't give you a divorce.' 'Not if I pay for it?' 'Why, no; you would be kicked out of court.'

'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 eyes open.'

'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 to the timber to save my life! Does it do all that, judge?'

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

'Well, then, I'll never vote again as long as I live, and I won't pay a cent of taxes, if I hang for it. If the law tries to buldoze me that way, it'll have to paddle its own canoe after this, that's all. I fit for the government once, but I'll be blamed if I'll ever do it again.'

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**H. G. McMicken,**

**PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.**  
Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January. TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$4.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. Irredeemable material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted.  
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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.

ARMAGH.

A large farmer, named John Goodfellow, residing at Cullyhanna, near Newtownhamilton, 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.

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 Lisdoonvarna, 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.

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.

DOWN.

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.

DUBLIN.

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 justly 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 conference was held at St. Jarlath's Palace, on September 6, between his Grace the Archbishop, the Rev. Michael Heany, Adm.; the Very Rev. Dr. Kilkeny, 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.

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 totally extinguished for a couple of hours. It is only thirteen months since Killashee House was entirely destroyed by fire.

KILKENNY.

On Sept. 10, over thirty persons alleged to be engaged in the recent opposition 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 assaults, and on a charge of unlawful assembly.

KING'S COUNTY.

Mr. A. Curran, Q.C., sat in the Court House, Philipstown, Sept. 5, for the revision 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.

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 Manohamilton church, which was completely destroyed by one of the severe wind storms of 1883.

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, Tarmonbarry, Drumlish, and Longford—the last-mentioned being a very strong one, attended by a band.

LIMERICK.

The Rev. Father Thomas Burke, O.S.F., has been appointed 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. McWalters, P.P., of Milltown, and Rev. J. P. Connolly, 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 Lielary Rabbit Warren, Grange, has been expelled as a land grabber from the Sligo Borough Branch of the Irish National League.

A Wick. d 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.'

A man in a sleeping-car went through a terrible accident, in which the car rolled down an embankment without vaking him. It was noted, however, that as the car struck the bottom he murmured: 'Don't, Jane, don't; 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 Iowa was raised a few feet from the ground, and Tommy, to escape a well-deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Presently the father came home, and hearing where the boy had taken refuge, crept under to bring him out. As he approached on his hands and knees Tommy asked, 'Is she after you, too?'

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Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Grant, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person who subscribes to the longest term in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Lady's Hunting Case Watch worth \$25.00. If the subscriber has not yet received the second illustrated magazine, send in the name of the subscriber, and a Gold Watch will be sent. Each person must send \$1.00 for the watch. For full particulars, call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address S. F. OYD, Gen'l. Ticket Agent, Minneapolis.



### The Feast of the Rosary.

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 refused 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 at the hands of his own children, and who is stripped not so much of what belongs to him as to the Church of Christ and Christ himself—I can tell you the Holy Father never passes a day without 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 fervently 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'Connell, the celebrated Repealer and Liberator of Ireland, standing at the corner of the Parliament House, in London, with the beads in his hands, reciting the rosary, 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 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 simple 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 you know of fifteen decades, namely, five joyful mysteries, five glorious ones, and five sorrowful. There are many who

know not how to read; but by reciting 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 Vicariate. 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 Jagersfontein 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 the Bechuanaland Expedition. He has always won the love of the soldiers by his zeal and kindness, and the news of his death will create a pang of sorrow in the hearts of all who knew him, priests, 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 remarkable piety. He is the first native of the United States, and the first clergyman connected with the Church in this country, who has been raised to the dignity 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; New 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 he was taken Sunday after Sunday by his parents in a row-boat across the East River to hear Mass in that church. When St. Patrick's at last rose, his family owned a pew there also, being of those who made sacrifices for the Church. Many a time the boy wended his way to the wide green fields where the new church stood. At the age of twelve he was sent to Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, 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 Emmitsburg. The pious and successful collegian was a model seminarian; and with his mind richly stored he prepared for his ordination, 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 New Jersey. He was consecrated Bishop of Aixion in St. Patrick's Cathedral, March 10, 1844, but while actively aiding Bishop Hughes in the affairs of the di-

ocese, continued to reside at St. Joseph's, to the joy of his flock.

In 1847 the Holy See divided the diocese and erected a see at Albany, to which Bishop McCloskey was transferred. Known and esteemed by the clergy of the new diocese, he found 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 diocese 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 Ecumenical 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 from English-speaking lands by their numbers and orthodoxy contrasted singularly with the representation in the Council of Trent, where but one Bishop of that tongue was seen. The venerable 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 imposition 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 old-fashioned 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 withdrawn, but too late to be of any benefit to the inventor, who died in the madhouse of his native town, in 1857.

### Approving the Vice-President's Utterances.

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. Hendricks' utterances.

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

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**The Seven Sorrows 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 had made.

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 use so many thousands would make of His bitter Passion, endured to redeem man from eternal perdition, from the slavery of hell; and, secondly, the thought of His desolate Mother, sharing 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 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 tear. Nobly she has borne her sufferings during the whole course of the sacred Passion, first, because she offered her Son to God, and, secondly, because she did not wish to increase

His affliction by the exhibition of her own. Her heart is full of 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 unflinching 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 Jesus, the servant for his Lord, the disciple for his Master, the son of Zebedee 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 a 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.

Old 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 his 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 our journey through scorching years.

Even in the fiercest uproar of our stormy passions, conscience, though in her softest whispers, gives to the supremacy of rectitude the voice of an undying testimony.

**Heretic Remedy.**

'I suppose I shall be an old maid all my life,' sighed a young woman of 25.  
'That's a grievous complaint,' responded 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 these things.'

**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 dollars?  
Young Lady—No; is that he? How gracefully he handles his knife.

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**Claims of Half-Breeds and Original 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 Half-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 exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council dated the 28th April, 1885 it has been decided to extend to such additional claimants, known as "supplementary claimants," 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-breed 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 \$100.00

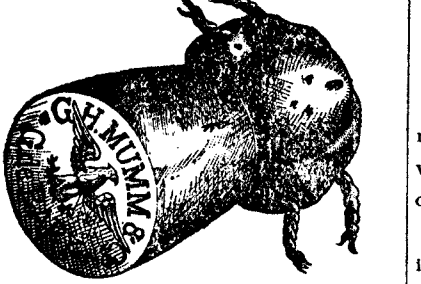
And whereas, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented; therefore,

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, 1885, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine.

By order,  
A. M. BURGESS,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, May 22, 1885

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**THE NORTHWEST REVIEW**

The Only Catholic Paper

PUBLISHED (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE) IN THE NORTHWEST.

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Bright, Instructive,  
Interesting Reading

Agricultural News,  
News From Ireland,  
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THE BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Columns of the NORTHWEST REVIEW will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic News, paying particular attention to matters affecting Manitoba and the Northwest. The REVIEW has already a large circulation amongst its friends and therefore offers special advantages to advertisers.

Every Department will receive special attention and will supply the latest and most instructive intelligence under the different heads.

The NORTHWEST REVIEW will be mailed free to any address for \$2.50 per annum, strictly in advance. The price is slightly in excess of that charged for other papers published in the Northwest, but our friends will readily understand that there are great difficulties to be met with in issuing a Catholic paper, especially so in this new country, and we trust that the extra fifty cents will not deter any of our friends from giving their warm support to the only paper in the Northwest published in the interest of Catholics in the English Language.

The REVIEW will be made the equal of other papers published here and as soon as our circulation warrants it our readers may confidently expect that the annual subscription price will be readily reduced.

Address all orders to

**THE NORTHWEST REVIEW,**

Cor McDermott and Arthur Sts, Winnipeg Man.

AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

Sheep in Europe.

The future of sheep-breeding in Germany, Austria, and France is causing some comment in the wool manufacturing centres of Europe, caused by a large falling off in sheep-breeding. Prof. Wilkens, who has made a considerable 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, from 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 effect 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 Jersey 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 debatable 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 largest and strongest, 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 after a rain when the ground is moist and

warm. A thorough cultivation at this time is fully equivalent to a dressing of manure of ten or twenty loads per acre.

John M. Stahl reminds farmers that it is not economical to use shrunken grain for feed. The conditions for growth must be very favorable if the crop even comes up to the average attained by growth of plump grain under ordinary conditions.

Many kinds of weeds find their last refuge in fence corners, and hang around 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 soon 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 acre."

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 bushel.

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. It is now 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 diseased 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, into each bucket of which there should be an ounce of fluid carbolic acid.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Table with columns for item names and prices. Includes 'RETAIL MEAT MARKET' with items like Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, and 'WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET' with items like Milch cows, Working oxen, Live cattle, etc.

Table with columns for item names and prices. Includes 'FISH' (Wholesale, Retail), 'VEGETABLES' (Potatoes, Beets, Onions, etc.), and 'FRUIT' (California Peers, Grapes, Oranges, etc.).

Table with columns for item names and prices. Includes 'HAY AND STRAW' (Hay, Straw, Timothy) and 'GRAIN' (Oats, Barley, No. 1 hard wheat, etc.).

Table with columns for item names and prices. Includes 'FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.' (Flour, patent, Flour, siftings, etc.) and 'HIDES' (Green, Dry).

Table with columns for item names and prices. Includes 'COAL' (Egg, stove and nut, single ton, Steam coal, Lump coal, etc.) and 'SASKATCHEWAN'.

LOUIS BOURDEAU, Manufacturer of LADIES AND GENTS FINE Boots and Shoes

ALL WORK FIRST-CLASS vs. Repairing Neatly Done. 280 MAIN STREET.

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS AND GAME IN SEASON! PATRONIZE PENROSE & ROCAN! 289 Main Street.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY - IS THE - FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

From St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee, Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all Points in Canada and the Eastern Provinces.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago. It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago without change. It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

498 MAIN STREET

Note our Stock is complete in all branches and we are offering a

FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS!

AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods

of the best quality. We

CUMMINGS & COMPANY!

Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS.

MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

We keep in Stock a Large and well selected Line of Liquors, equal to any in town a Low Figures. In Cigars we can excel any and know how to please.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

-AND-

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

Rodgers Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hotel and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse 30 Albert St.

MOORE & CO', PROPRIETORS.

THE "CLIMAX," IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best.

Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, Canned Goods and Cured Meats.

THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

We have contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us with only the choicest of the season.

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

Our Coffee being ground on the premises, Customers can rely on having only the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. By courteous attention to customers and strict attention to business we will lead the van.

OVENS & COMPANY

Corner Princess and Market Streets. WINNIPEG.

-FOR-

BOOTS AND SHOES

H. BLAKE,

Importer and Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

OYSTERS, FISH,

CONFECTIONERY,

FIREWORKS, &c

RYAN'S

where you will find the

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 Clergymen & Colleges

302 Main St., Winnipeg

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1885.

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.

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. Catechism 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—Mass at 7 a.m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Miss Bowes, of Ottawa, is now at Carleton, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. J. McHugh.

The best and most reliable firms advertise 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 storekeepers are continually missing articles from outside 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.

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 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.

Mr. E. J. McColl, Superintendent of Indian Agencies, returned last evening from his annual tour of inspection of all the agencies in the Manitoba superintendency.

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 vicinity of Headingly. The smoke was so dense Thursday afternoon that the sun was obscured at times. The wind was very high during the day.

The Prince Albert Times says that prairie fires have been destroying an immense lot of property through the Colleton 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. 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.

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.

Mr. Jas. Glennie, of Wellington Co., Ont., near Guelph, who has been a two weeks visit throughout Manitoba, left for the east last evening.

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 decision.

"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 medium than the "Review." Being the only Catholic paper published in the English language in this country, it cannot fail to have an extensive circulation.

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 month, from all causes, was 37, and of these four resulted from casualties, viz.: three from drowning and one from suicide.

About Food.

Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent 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 active life."

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.

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

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

The citizens' committee who banqueted 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.

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 sanctioned 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 Bourse for quotation of Canadian Pacific shares.

HAMILTON.

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

HALIFAX.

Halifax, Oct. 9.—Considerable excitement was caused in banking circles to-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.

OTHER POINTS.

Orangeville, Ont., Oct. 9.—A dastardly attempt was made early on Wednesday morning to blow up, by means of dynamite, the residence of Police Magistrate Monroe and Provincial Constable Anderson.

Welland, Oct. 9.—A respectfully 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.

Uxbridge, Oct. 9.—A. E. Bradshaw, lumberman, while crossing the railway bridge, at Stouffville, 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.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The new Chinese complication has arisen in connection with the Chinese question. The British Government refuses to permit its possessions to be made a dumping ground for the rejected Chinese of the United States except upon payment of a fee which it is quite impossible for the United States to pay and which, perhaps, is an exorbitant measure of the worthlessness of the Chinese.

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.

GO TO THE GOLDEN LION! FOR ALL THE Newest Lines in Dry Goods.

SPECIAL LINES IN CARPETS

CALL AND SEE THEM. Parkes & Co., 432 Main St.

R. WYATT. KEEPS THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN THE CITY. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. NO. 319 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG. Opposite Bank of Montreal.

BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Valises. One of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks in the City at LOWEST PRICES!

DISTRESS AFTER EATING. Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, flatulency and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease.

DYSPEPSIA CURED. I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to relieve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba. WHEREAS since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of and set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the children of the Half-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.

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY. FAST MAIL SHORT LINE. From St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee, Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all Points in Canada and the Eastern Provinces.

KILGUR RIMER & CO., 541 Main St., cor. James. DYE WORKS! JOHN TAYLOR, 250 MAIN STREET. PRACTICAL DYER.

R.R. 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 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. 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.

Gold Watch Free. The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before each lot, will receive a Gold Watch, worth \$50.