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TO OUR BLESSED LADY.

I.
Mother of Mercy! day by day
My love of thee grows more and more;
Thy gifts are strewn upon my way,
Like sands upon the great sea-shore.

II.
Though poverty and work and woe
The masters of my life may be,
When times are worst, who does not know
Darkness is light, with love of thee?

III.
But scornful men have coldly said
Thy love was leading me from God;
And yet in this I did but tread
The very path my Saviour trod.

IV.
They know but little of thy worth
Who speak these heartless words to me;
For what did Jesus love on earth
One half so tenderly as thee?

V.
Get me the grace to love thee more;
Jesus, will give if thou wilt plead;
And, Mother, when life's cares are o'er,
Oh I shall love thee then indeed!

VI.
Jesus, when His three hours were run,
Bequeathed thee from the cross to me;
And oh! how can I love thy Son,
Sweet Mother! if I love not thee? —FABER

THE AMULET.

CHAPTER II.
CONTINUED.
SIGNOR DEODATI.

On that day the Scheldt presented at Antwerp a striking spectacle. Many ships which had been detained in the North Sea by the east wind were approaching the city, with their various colored flags floating on the breeze, while, far as the eye could reach, the broad expanse of water was covered with sails, and still, in the dim horizon, mast after mast seemed to arise from the waves as harbingers of an immense flotilla.

The sailors displayed gigantic strength in casting anchor and manoeuvring their vessels so as to obtain an advantageous position. The crews of the different ships vied with each other, and exerted themselves so energetically that the heavily laden craft trembled under the strained cables. From each side a wild and hoarse as the sharp shrieking of the capstan, but joyous as the triumphant shout of a victorious army. These chants, sung in every tongue of the commercial world by robust sailors, seemed, as they were wafted over the river to the city, like the long, loud exclamations of a vast multitude.

The only sounds which could be heard in the midst of these confused cries were the voices of the captains speaking through the trumpets; and when a Portuguese galleon, coming from the West Indies, appeared before the city, a salvo of cannon rose like the rolling of thunder above all other sounds.

The sun shone brightly upon this animated scene of human activity, and broke and sparkled in colored light upon the rippling waves of the broad river.

Hundreds of flags floated in the air; gondolas and longboats furrowed the waters; from boat and wharf joyous greetings of friends mingled with the song of the sailors. Even the wagoners from beyond the Rhine, who had ranged their strongly-built wagons near the cemetery of Burg, in order to load them with spices for Cologne, could not resist the influence of the beautiful May-day and the general hilarity; they collected near the gate of the dock-yard, and entered in their German tongue a song so harmonious and sweet, and yet so manly, that every other sound in their vicinity was hushed.

At this moment an elegant vehicle passed the gate of the dock-yard, and stopped near the German wagoners as the last strain of their song died upon the air.

A young man, and after him an old man and a young girl rickety, attired, alighted from the carriage.

Those immediately around, merchants as well as workmen, stepped respectfully aside and saluted Mr. Van de Werve, whilst glancing admiringly at his daughter. Some Italians of lower rank murmured loud enough to reach Mary's ears: "Ecco la bionda maraviglia."

Mr. Van de Werve ordered his people to await him at the gate of the dock-yard, and passed on, saluting those whom he met, to the place where the Portuguese flag indicated the gondola of Lopez de Galle, which was prepared to receive him. They threw the carpet across the plank upon which Mary was to step in passing into the gondola. Mary, her father, and Geronimo entered the boat; the six oars dipped simultaneously into the water, and, pushed by the strong arms of the Portuguese sailors, the gondola sped rapidly through the waves. Swift as a fish and light as a swan, it skimmed the surface of the Scheldt, and made many a turn through the numerous vessels until it had succeeded in finding an open way down the river. Then the sailors exerted all their strength, as if to show the beautiful young girl what they were capable of in their trade. The gondola, obeying the impulse given it by the oarsmen, bounded forward under each stroke of the oars, and gracefully poised

itself on the waves caused by its rapid passage.

Complete silence reigned in the gondola; the sailors looked with timid admiration upon the beautiful countenance of the young girl. Mary, with downcast eyes, was persuading herself that Geronimo's uncle would undoubtedly consent to their union. The young man was absorbed in thought, and yielded by turns to joy, hope, and fear. Mr. Van de Werve contemplated the city, and seemed to enjoy the magnificent spectacle presented by Antwerp when seen at a distance, and which, with its lofty towers and splendid edifices, rose from the river like another Venice.

Suddenly Geronimo rose and pointed in the distance, exclaiming, joyously, "See, the Il Salvatore!"

Mary, glancing around, eagerly asked: "Where? Is it the vessel bearing a red cross on its flag?"

"No, Mary, it is behind the ships of war; it is that large vessel with three masts—on its flag is a picture of the Saviour: Il Salvatore."

While the gondola rapidly sped on its way, the eyes of all were fixed upon the galley, in order, if possible, to distinguish the features of those who stood on deck.

Suddenly Geronimo clapped his hands, exclaiming, "God be praised! I see my uncle."

"Which is he?" inquired Mr. Van de Werve.

The young man replied, joyously: "Do you not see standing on the forecastle five or six passengers who wear parti-colored dresses, with plumed hats? In the midst of them is a man of lofty stature, completely enveloped in a brown cloak. He has long white hair, and his silvery beard looks like snow-flakes resting on his dark mantle. That is my old uncle, Signor Deodati."

"What a superb-looking old man!" exclaimed Mary, in admiration.

"In truth," said Mr. Van de Werve, "as well as I can judge at this distance, his appearance is very striking."

"My uncle inspires respect wherever he goes," said the young man, enthusiastically. "His sixty-five years appear on his brow as an aureole of experience and wisdom; he is learned, good, and generous."

As he was saying this he cried out: "Ah, he recognizes us! He salutes us; he smiles. At last, I see him after four years of separation. My God, I thank thee for having protected him!"

The young man's joy was so great that Mary and her father were also moved.

"So lively an affection for your uncle does you credit, Geronimo," said Mr. Van de Werve. "God loves a grateful heart; may He grant you to-day the desires of your heart!"

But the young man did not hear these words of encouragement; standing in the gondola, he waved to his uncle as if endeavoring to express to him by signs his joy at seeing him.

The gondola approached the galley, which slowly ascended the Scheldt in a favorable wind and with a rising tide.

The light boat soon gained the large ship. Before the ladder lowered, Geronimo caught the cable of the galley, and ere Mary had recovered from her terror, he had reached the deck and was in his uncle's arms.

Mr. Van de Werve mounted the ladder cautiously, and approached Signor Deodati, with whom he exchanged the most cordial salutations.

Mary remained in the gondola; she saw Geronimo embrace his uncle repeatedly; she rejoiced to perceive that the eyes of the old man were filled with tears of emotion. She was still more happy when she saw the affability with which her father and Geronimo's uncle conversed together, as though they were old friends.

Very soon the Signor Deodati descended into the gondola to accompany Mr. Van de Werve and Geronimo to the city.

The Flemish cavalier introduced his daughter to the Italian noble.

The old man gazed upon the ravishing beauty of the young girl in speechless admiration. Mary's lovely features were illumined by an enchanting smile which moved the old man's heart; her large blue eyes were fixed upon him with so soft and supplicating an expression that the Signor Deodati, extending his hand, murmured: "E la graziosa donzella!" (The beautiful girl!)

But Mary, encouraged by his look of affection, and unconsciously urged by a mysterious instinct, extended both hands to the old man, who folded her in his arms and pressed her to his heart.

Geronimo, overjoyed at the reception given to Mary by his uncle, turned aside to conceal his emotion.

"Iddio vi dia pace in nostra patria! May God grant you peace in our country, Signor Deodati!" said Mary, taking the old man's hand. "Come sit by me; I am so happy to know you. Do you think me bold; Geronimo has spoken so much of you, that I have long respected and loved you. And then, in our Netherlands we always welcome a stranger as a brother."

Signor Deodati seated himself by her as she desired, and as the gondola returned to the city, the old man said in surprise: "But you speak Italian like a native of Lucca. How soft and musical

my native tongue sounds from your lips!"

"There is my teacher," said Mary, pointing to Geronimo.

"That is not true, my uncle. Her modesty causes her to mislead you. Miss Van de Werve speaks equally well both Spanish and French, nor is she ignorant of Latin."

"Can that be so?" asked the elder Deodati, with an incredulous smile.

"That is nothing extraordinary in our city of Antwerp," said Mr. Van de Werve. "Most ladies of noble birth, and even merchants' daughters, speak two or three foreign languages. It is a necessity rather than a pleasure for us; for since the people of the South will not or can not learn our tongue, we are obliged to become familiar with theirs."

The Signor Deodati, as though a new and sudden thought passed his mind, seized his nephew's hand, and fixing his eyes affectionately upon him, said in a calm tone: "I am pleased with you Geronimo. Young as you are, you have conducted prudently the affairs of a large commercial house; you have acted as an experienced man; in order to please me, you have denied yourself pleasures which are so seductive to youth. Taking the place of your father, I have kept a vigilant eye upon you, and it gladdens my old heart to know that I have in my successor a virtuous cavalier and a prudent merchant. I know your desires, my son. Be not disturbed, but hopeful. I undertook a long voyage only to recompense you, if possible, for your gratitude."

He arose, and said to Mary: "I am loath to leave you, my dear young lady; but I have a few words to say privately to your father. You will excuse me more readily, as I yield my place to Geronimo."

Saying this, he walked with Mr. Van de Werve to the extremity of the boat, where both seated themselves upon a bench.

Trembling with fear, hope, and joyous anticipations, Mary and Geronimo watched the two parents, endeavoring to divine from the expression of their countenances the result of their conversation.

At first both were perfectly calm; by degrees they grew more excited; the derisive smile on the lips of Mr. Van de Werve betrayed the bitterness of his feelings, as the Signor Deodati in a decided manner counted on his fingers. They were discussing the great affair—the dowry and inheritance. Their only thought was money!

Geronimo turned pale as he saw his uncle shake his head with evident dissatisfaction; and Mary trembled as she noticed the displeased expression of her father.

The private conversation lasted a long time, and still took no favorable turn; on the contrary, the two old men ceased speaking, as though displeased with each other.

Signor Deodati addressed a question to Mr. Van de Werve, to which the latter replied negatively.

Both then arose, and approaching Geronimo and Mary, sat down in silence. Their countenances betrayed vexation and mutual displeasure.

The young man, with tearful eyes, looked inquiringly at his uncle. Mary bowed her head, but her hearing bosom gave evidence of the struggle of her heart.

For some time there was a painful silence in the gondola. Mr. Van de Werve contemplated his daughter, who seemed overwhelmed by sorrow. Signor Deodati was deeply moved by Geronimo's earnest gaze.

The Italian noble was the first to break silence. "Come, sit," he said, "let us make these young people happy."

"With all my heart, Signor; but what will you do? My daughter is descended from an illustrious house; she must live in the world in a manner to do honor to her birth; as her father, I have duties to fulfill which I cannot disregard."

"Poor Geronimo!" said the Signor Deodati, in a tone of compassion, and with a deep sigh. "You would accuse me of cruelty, would not you? and this lovely young girl would hate the old man for his insensibility. It was not for that I crossed the seas in my old age."

He reflected a few minutes, then extending his hand to Mr. Van de Werve, he said: "My lord, I wish to show my good-will. I accept entirely your conditions, and in recompense for my sacrifices I ask only your friendship. Shall our children then be happy?"

Mr. Van de Werve grasped cordially the hand which was extended to him, and said to his daughter: "Mary, embrace this good gentleman; he will be your second father."

Mary cast herself into the arms of the old man; a cry of joy escaped the lips of Geronimo; even the sailors, although they comprehended but little of what they saw, were touched.

Whilst they were yet exchanging felicitations, the gondola swept around the point of land which had concealed the city from view, and Antwerp, with its thousand vessels, its lofty spires and noble edifices, lay spread out in all its majestic beauty before the eyes of Signor Deodati.

A cry of admiration burst from his lips.

"O che bella città! What a beautiful city!" he exclaimed. "What is that

magnificent tower, which like sculptured lace lifts its beautiful spire proudly to heaven, and like a giant looks down upon all others? What are those singular buildings whose rounded cupolas and pointed roofs so far exceed in height the surrounding houses? Oh! let the gondola float with the current; your city enchants me, and I wish to enjoy the view for a few moments."

Mr. Van de Werve gratified the curiosity of the Italian gentlemen by pointing out to him the remarkable buildings of the city, saying: "Before you now is the new city constructed at his own expense by Gilbert de Schoonbeke—a man to whom Antwerp owes its later increase and the creation of countless streets and houses. Those large and massive towers, in which you may notice loopholes, and which stand immediately upon the Scheldt, were the ancient fortifications of the city. That small, graceful spire is the Convent of Faucon; it is called here, Our Lady of Valkenbroek. Yonder, near the river, is the church of Borgt, the oldest temple of our city; for in 642 a wooden chapel stood on the spot, and in 1249 it was consecrated as a parish church, just as it now is. That lofty edifice at the foot of the gigantic tower of Notre Dame is the entrepot of Spain. Every nation has its own manufactories and magazines, where every one may claim the protection of his flag. The massive, unfinished tower belongs to the church of Saint James; the original plan was to elevate it above the spire of Notre Dame, but the work has been long discontinued for want of funds. Do you see, a little further on, that square building surmounted by a dome? It is the palace of Fugger, the Croesus of our times; he was elevated to the nobility by Maximilian on account of his wealth. Furnishing money to kings and nations, he sees gold daily pouring into his coffers, and if God does not interfere, the royal power will bow before that of the opulent banker. On the right you have the church of Saint Andrew, and near it the convent of Saint Michael, where our Emperor Charles stays when he visits his good city of Antwerp."

While the gondola was skimming over the surface of the water, and Mr. Van de Werve was explaining to Signor Deodati the various edifices which were worthy of remark, there stood upon the shore, at a corner of the dock-yard, a man who coolly followed the boat with his eyes, and who endeavored to comprehend what was passing in the gondola, and to discover what might be the emotions of the young man and the young girl who were seated within it.

Notwithstanding the fine weather, the man was enveloped in an ample cloak, and wore a hat with broad brim, over which fell a purple plume. His doublet was of gold cloth, and his breeches were of brown satin. At his side glittered the jeweled hilt of a sword.

He was of lofty stature, and his whole bearing indicated noble birth; his style of dress and black hair and eyes attested his Italian origin. The most remarkable thing about his person was a long narrow scar across his face, as though he had been wounded by a sharp blade. The mark was not disfiguring, particularly when his features were in repose; but when he was agitated by some violent passion or uncontrollable emotion, the edges of the scar assumed different hues, and appeared of a dull white mixed with red and purple.

At the moment of which we speak his eyes were fixed upon the gondola with an expression of irritated jealousy, and his lips were strongly contracted. The color of the scar had changed with his increasing emotion, and it was of a deep red. He stood so near the water that his feet touched it, and thus he prevented any one from passing before him and witnessing the tumult of his soul.

Even the peculiar expression of his countenance did not betray the current of his thoughts; but certainly he was pre-occupied by no good design, for his whole demeanor bespoke a wild despair and burning jealousy.

For some time he watched in the same attitude the course of the gondola, which drifted with the current, until he saw the oarsmen seize their oars, and he supposed they were about to land.

Then his whole frame shook convulsively under his efforts to control his emotion. He became exteriorly calm, the scar on his cheek paled, and in an unconcerned manner, with a light step and bright smile, he walked along the wharf to the spot where he supposed the gondola would stop.

Geronimo, who had seen him approaching, sprang upon the bank before the boat was moored, and ran to him with singular haste. He took his hand, and said in an undertone: "Ebbene, caro mio Simone? Have you obtained the money, Simon? My uncle has arrived. Should he discover that the money-vault lacks so considerable a sum, you and I are both lost. But you have the money, have you not? You will give it to me to-day?"

"Pity me, Geronimo," said the other, sighing. "Various fatal circumstances render all my efforts unavailing."

TO BE CONTINUED.

PURITAN PERSECUTIONS.

Archbishop Moran on English Barbarism and Bigotry.

Archbishop Moran's "Historical Sketch of the Persecutions of Irish Catholics under the rule of Cromwell and the Puritans should be read by every Englishman. says a reviewer in the London Truth, and if we, Englishmen, after reading it are not ashamed of ourselves, we must be lost to shame. Nor can we flatter ourselves by laying all the blame on Cromwell and the Puritans, for, putting aside the fact that, Puritans or not, they were English, the English monarch and the English Parliament, on the restoration, confirmed by the act of settlement the English robbers in their ill-gotten possessions, and set their seal to the impoverishment of the Irish Catholics. It is a wonder Catholicity has not been extirpated; it is, indeed, a wonder that when the Catholics in the diocese of Dublin, in 1657, had been reduced to 3,000, there are, after 200 years of uninterrupted persecution, well nigh 300,000 Catholics in that diocese. Three parties, to speak generally, are concerned in the events related by Archbishop Moran; the English Royalists, the English Puritans and the Irish Catholics. The English monarchy had thrown, off its allegiance to the Holy See; what wonder that its subjects should throw off its allegiance to itself? The English monarchy had.

CREATED ANGLICANISM BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

in opposition to the protestation of the English church; what wonder that Anglicans should drift away into Puritanism? Both Royalists and Puritans persecuted the Catholics; the Catholics took part with the Royalists rather than with the Puritans, as the less bad of the two; but when it served the turn of the Royalists to provide for their own security at the expense of the Catholics, the latter were left to the tender mercies of Cromwell and his myrmidons, and extirpation was the order of the day. 'The Parliament,' writes Lord Clarendon (History, i. 215), 'had grounded their own authority and strength on such foundations as were inconsistent with any toleration of the church, religion, and even with any humanity to the Irish nation, and more especially to those of the old native extraction, the whole race thereof they had upon the matter sworn to extirpate.' As early as December 8th, 1641, an act was passed in Parliament to the effect that the Catholic religion should never be tolerated in Ireland; and in order to carry this act into execution the lords justices issued the following order to the commander of the Irish forces: 'To slay and destroy all the said rebels, and their adherents and relievers, by the ways and means he may; and burn, destroy, waste, consume and demolish all the places, towns and houses where the said rebels have been relieved, harbored, and all the hay and corn there, and kill and destroy all the men there inhabiting able to bear arms.' The Lord and Commons of England enacted, Oct. 24, 1644, that

'NO QUARTER SHOULD BE GIVEN to any Irishman or any Papist born in Ireland.' War has its horror and men are disposed to make allowance for great horrors on the ground that they are committed in war but when war is waged in cold blood against those whose only crime is loyalty to God and king and fatherland, the murders committed in war become more detestable, because they are perpetrated under the mask of legal injustice. So Pilate crucified Our Lord; so England decimated Ireland. Archbishop Moran's history first describes the reduction of the chief cities in Ireland which were held by Catholics and Royalists for the king, and by Catholics for the Faith. It is a harrowing repetition of the same courage and endurance in the Catholics: the same trimming policy of the Royalists; and the same diabolical hatred of the Puritans. We have in so many different chapters the narrative of the fall under the Puritan power of Dublin, Cashel, Cork, Drogheda, Wexford, Kilkenny, Colomel, Waterford, Limerick, Galway. There was one principle on which the Puritans acted, 'Delenda est Ecclesia Dei.' In Dublin Sir Charles Coote, Sr., one of the ringleaders of Puritanism in Ireland (whose career closed in 1642), made no exceptions in the barbarous orders of the soldiery when they were let loose on their bloody hunts among the Irish Catholics. When appointed by the lord justice to the command of the Puritan troops in Dublin, he swore on a naked sword and musket placed on the table before him, that he would not desist from prosecuting the war

UNTIL THE IRISH WERE DESTROYED. The Royalists in 1647 under Ormonde treacherously betrayed Dublin to the Puritans and left the Catholics who had fought for the king in the lurch; by public edict it was commanded that all Papists should quit the city; it was death for Catholics to exercise their religion within the walls of Dublin. On Oct. 25, 1656, instructions were given to the mayor of Dublin to "take effectual measures to remove all Papists that might be then dwelling in the city within forty-eight hours after the publication of the order." The chapters which record the treatment of the Catholics in other cities mentioned above are full of similar cold-blooded barbarities, diversified with accounts of the heroic charity of many of the sufferers. For the pillage of the Cathedral of Cashel and the heroism of its Archbishop, Dr. Walsh; for the plunder and banishment of all who adhered to Popery in Cork; for the massacre in St. Peter's Church at Drogheda, for the slaughtering of 300 women at the market cross in Wexford; for the martyrs of Kilkenny; for

the heroism of Hugh O'Neil at Clonmel; for the heroic defense of Waterford, the Parva Roma of the sixteenth century, and the zeal of Bishop Camerford; for the labors of the missionaries of St. Vincent de Paul in Limerick and the prediction of the saint, that the blood of these martyrs (the Catholics slaughtered by the Puritans) would not be forgotten before God, but sooner or later produce

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST OF CATHOLICITY; for the nine month' siege of Galway and the rapid detestation of the Catholic priests and the plunder of the Catholic citizens, we must refer our readers to the work itself of Archbishop Moran. The way in which terms are kept by the Puritans when once their adversaries were in their power may be illustrated by one instance among many, in the case of Newry, A.D., 1641. A pamphlet published in London in 1662. "A collection of some of the massacres, etc., committed on the Irish in Ireland since Oct. 23, 1641," tells us: 'The burghesses and inhabitants of the town of Newry, meeting the English on their march to besiege the castle of said town, were received into protection and after quarter given to the garrison of the said castle, and said inhabitants, to the number of 5,000 and upwards of men, woman and children, were brought on the bridge of Newry and thrown into the river, and such of them who attempted to escape by swimming were murdered.' There is much to learn from Archbishop Moran about the planting of Englishmen in Ireland with the possession of the estates of Irishmen, and the transplanting of the Irish from their homes of possession into waste and poverty in Connaught; about the sale of the Irish as slaves to Barbadoes; about the oath of abjuration and the noble conduct of the inhabitants of Cork in rejecting it; there are accounts of whole massacres, and the persecution of individuals to death; and there is finally the act of settlement by which it is proved that God's truth and God's Church are hated alike by Puritans and Anglicans.

Cardinal Manning on the Unity of the Church.

Special services were held on Sunday, August 9th, in the Cathedral, Edinburgh Road, London, the sermons being preached by the Archbishop of Westminster. The services were full choral, and the singing was highly effective. In the morning His Eminence took his text from the Epistle to the Hebrews: "Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever; a sceptre of justice is the sceptre of Thy kingdom." He remarked that there were some who said that the Church of God was a creation of man; some said that it was a political body, and could have no existence unless by the action of legislatures; others, again, said that men could create a Church by voluntary association. But God created His Church, and for what purpose? To be the one perpetual and definite witness of the truth. Now there was among men a belief that the world was growing stronger and stronger, and that the Church was growing weaker and weaker. But the very contrary was the case, for there never was a time when the Church was mightier, more full of the fruits of the Holy Ghost, stronger and more fertile in the salvation of souls; nor was there ever a time in Christendom when the Church was so widespread, or brought so nearly to universality, which was its inheritance. He showed how the Church began in an upper chamber with a few disciples, till it expanded into regions where the eagles of Rome were never seen, and still on in the Middle Ages the Church was always expanding and advancing. Then came that great mystery, that falling away and destruction 300 years ago. But so far from that diminishing the expansion, the Church spread to the Continent of America, and far away to the south, to Australia, the islands of the Pacific, and to Africa. Then, again, there never was a time when the pastors and the people of the Church were united so absolutely as now. They knew from the Epistles to the Corinthians and to the Galatians that heresies sprang up in those days, and they knew from ecclesiastical history that heresy after heresy had arisen, separating bishops from pastors and pastors from people. But as a vigorous body cast out all morbid humors, so the Church cast off all heresies that sprang up, and remained as pure as it was in the days of Pentecost. In this revolutionary century governments and dynasties, princes and legislatures had risen up and thrown off the Church, and the result has been to bind more strongly its unity. The unity of the Catholic Church was not merely external, it was of the intellect, the faith and heart; it was internal and intrinsic. All articles of the Christian faith had been attacked, but the Church had defined the truth with such accuracy that it was impossible for a heresiarch to find an entrance. In controversies the more the Church was contradicted the more dogmatic it became. That term was often used as a reproach, but they accepted it as a glory, for a Church that was not dogmatic could not be true.

What was a dogma? A clear outline of the truth in the intelligence and an accurate expression of that truth in intelligible words. This onward advance of truth involved a limitation of error, and a marking of the sure path of truth. Every scientific discovery limited the intellect of man. That seemed a paradox, but whenever a truth was known no reasonable man would contradict it; the advance of science therefore limited the field of error, and made more definite and certain the path of truth. So it was with the Church. Men could only be of two kinds. Either they must be disciples of the Divine Teacher, or they must be critics of the matter that was taught. The principle of the latter had been tried for three hundred years, and what had been the result? Look at the German races in the North and the English peo-

ple, of whom he would only speak with sorrow; they saw divisions and multiplying divisions, change and instability all around them. The principle of individual criticism, or, as it was commonly called, private judgment, had been tried for three hundred years. If they had a mathematical problem, and attempted its solution in one way, and found from repeated endeavors that it worked out a false result, they would reject that principle and try another. Well, had there ever been a trial more fully made than that of individual criticism? Men had come to see that the process was a false one, and he could tell them his perpetual experience was that men came to him and said that if there was a dogma in the world it was the Catholic Faith; but still they doubted. Their literature, which was copious and was increasing every day, showed how multiplying were the uncertainties in the minds of men. After observing that the wise policy under which England was governed was for this country a quarantine against the pestilence of foreign revolution and infidelity, he showed that in England there was a long tradition of abiding by the principle of the law, and the result was order; while on the Continent nations that were separated by a narrow frontier of a river were swept to and fro by the besom of revolutionary destruction. And what was the condition of religion? The subject was painful and almost wounding to speak of; nevertheless it was necessary to be true to the truth.

And here he would ask: Did the present religious condition of England satisfy them? Teachers had ceased to teach, and could they be followed when they merely contradicted one another, when the shadow of authority was a shadow, and nothing more? And what was the present intellectual condition? We had had a multitude of philosophers, and for a century and a half we had had metaphysicians, men who gave with great authority and confidence an infinitude of conflicting theories, which might only be left alone, for they destroyed one another. Then there was a great school of modern philosophers who were nothing more than a resurrection of the sophists who tormented Athens, who had a variety of polysyllabic words, so composite and complex as happily to be for the most part unintelligible to the people. These men went on the principle that they could not know those truths which could not be ascertained by the light of nature, such as the existence of God and of the human soul; and so they whittled away these truths, and denied them at last. Then there was another school called the Agnostics, which said that man could not know of the existence of God; and they said further that they could not tell whether mind or matter thought, but the preponderance of their opinion was that matter thought. They generally denied the existence of God, and were only sure of one thing that they were sure of nothing. He gave these examples merely to show that three hundred years ago reason attacked the Faith, and in these last days doubt had avenged the Faith, for doubt had attacked reason, and men now doubted everything, even their own senses. He would now ask them whether the world was growing stronger and mightier as it departed from the truth and went deeper into darkness, and whether the Church had grown feebler and weaker with this expansion, with this unity more close, and with this certainty of Faith more explicit?

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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. 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 Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unexcelled 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.

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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 McDermot and Arthur Sts, Winnipeg Man.

AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

FALL PASTURING.

A good deal of care is needed in regard to the pastures at this season. It is quite within the truth to say that not a pasture field in a hundred is just what it should be at this period of the year...

The prevalent diseases of the seasons are colic among horses, impaction of the stomach; or dry murrain; black-leg or anthrax fever; splenic fever, and red water among cows; intestinal fever in sheep and the same disease in hogs...

It is easy to point out an evil, but not so easy to suggest an immediate remedy. The evil is wide spread and causes severe losses among farmers who are ill able to bear them. The remedy is obvious, but in most cases wholly beyond immediate reach and remedy. It takes time to change a general system which is bad from the beginning...

It is advisable in such a case as this to sow grass seed alone. For the most cases mixed grasses are preferable to any one. A good mixture for a pasture is red top timothy, orchard grass, meadow fescue, tall oat grass, and if the soil is damp, fowl meadow grass should be added.

to grow up again for the Fall use. It is also necessary that some green fodder crops should be grown for use in August so as to give the pasture a rest. No grass will suffer constant gnawing down to the roots without being destroyed.

But something must be done now to avoid the risks and dangers while the remedy is making progress. The stock should be supplied with pure water at least. The foul mud holes should be dug out and cleaned, and the springs gathered into one clean basin which should be fenced in.

PROFIT ON POULTRY.

With a daily demand for 45,000,000 in the United States, and an importation of over 50,000 dozen from Europe each week, says an exchange, while eggs brought into our large cities by farmers who have a reputation for having them strictly fresh every week are readily sold for about half a dollar a dozen, it will certainly pay to give the poultry a little extra care.

Agricultural Notes.

The best hay and the most of it is made with clover just when it is in full bloom.

Salt cures hay placed in the stack too green, principally by obstructing moisture during the process of liquefaction.

If, upon weaning a calf or other young animal it is so far separated from the dam that one cannot be heard by the other, from one to three days will suffice to render them quiet.

Whatever the stock, and whether breeding or feeding, the owner should remember that grass hay, and grain, liberally but not unduly allowed, must ever be the basis from which real profits are reached.

A Michigan farmer tells how he manages to conquer Canadian thistles by the help of his two hundred sheep. He puts a small handful of salt on each thistle at the root. The sheep eat the thistle off close to the ground. The salting is repeated as often as may be necessary, and the thistle seldom appears the second year.

To destroy vermin on fowls, take a sponge or soft rag moisten with kerosene and rub it gently over the back of neck and throat, and a little under the wings and that fowl will be rid of them. Then rub the same mixture over the perches, pretty well rubbed in once a week, and they will take possession of the chicken-house.

The whey that is left after making cheese is not a sufficient food by itself for pigs or calves but its deficiencies may be

supplied by the addition of some bran or shipstuffs; it is then a passable good food for pigs or swine.

An unbeliever in shoeing horses says: 'Quit shoeing your horses. A boy who goes barefoot from Spring until Fall never wears his feet out, but he would wear a pair of shoes out every four weeks. They don't shoe cows; they don't shoe dogs; still they both have good feet, as long as they live.'

Whatever may be the more profitable method to be decided each case by the market-grower, the experiment of trying the matter run and the hill system by any one who raises strawberries for family use will probably end in the adoption of plants in stools without runners. All that is necessary in the latter case is to keep the runners down during the season of growth and the next year large berries of fairly uniform size will be the result if good cultivation and rich land has been given.

The Mexican Government has made a contract with Mr. Oscar A. Droege to plant 2,000,000 trees in the valley of Mexico within four years. The contractor pledges himself to 80,000 ash, 35,000 willows, 120,000 poplars, 60,000 eucalytus trees, 60,000 troenosejapones, 60,000 mountain cypress cedars, 60,000 acacias, and 120,000 of miscellaneous varieties. The trees must be in plantations of from 50,000 to 100,000 each.

To protect squash vines against the root-borer, dissolve an ounce of saltpetre in gallon of water. Pour this freely on the young plants until the earth is thoroughly wet. Probably about three times will be often enough. This will make the vines grow very rapidly, and if it is supplemented with an ashes and kerosene mixture it will be almost certain to save the vines from the borers and bugs.

WANDERING WHIMSICALITIES.

The hair of a young lady in Sheffield turned white in a single night. She fell into a flower barrel.

A Paragraph in one of the daily papers headed 'Nine Lives Lost,' would indicate that somebody's cat has been killed.

A Lady asked a minister if she might pay attention to dress and fashion without being proud: 'Madam,' replied the minister, 'whenever you see the tail of a fox out of a hole, you may be sure the fire is there also.'

Magistrate.—'Why this is the tenth time you have been here since I have sat in this court?' Prisoner.—'Yes, your worship. I have the courage of my convictions.'

Judge.—'What sort of a man, now, was it whom you saw commit the assault?' Constable.—'Shure, yer honor, he was a small, insignificant creature—about your own size, yer honor?'

'Aw, my good man, what kind of residence do you think would suit me? I asked an exquisite of a house agent. After taking him in, eyeglass an all, the agent replied, 'Something like a flat, I should think, would be the most appropriate.'

'Here's your money, doll, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote me eighteen letters about that contemptible sum?' 'I'm sure I can't tell; but if you'll excuse me, sir, I guess it was because seventeen didn't fetch it.'

Tom Jones, a noted fiddler, had been engaged to play at a ball in a certain town in Maine. The day before the affair was to come off his wife died, and the managers took the liberty to secure the services of another; but Jones was on hand at the time appointed, and when they expressed surprise at seeing him there under the circumstances, he excused himself by saying: 'Waal, I thought the matter all over, and cum to the conclusion that, seeing as how Sally was no blood relation of mine, I might just as well cum and fiddle for ye.'

'My son,' he said, as he laid his hand on the head of his eldest born, 'you have now arrived at manhood's age, and it is time you mingled in the whirl of business. Here are \$20,000. Go out and make your start in life, and lay the foundations for a competence.' The son bowed his humble head and skipped with the cash. He was just in time to bet it on the presidential election, and when the result had been announced he went home to his father and said: 'Father, I have mingled with the whirl.'

'Good boy! And—and—' 'And I have been whirled out of every dollar of the bundle you put up for me! The mingling business doesn't suit me. Let me hang around home and learn to be a burglar.'

The Ideal Heroine.—Young author.—'My dear, I want a heroine for my new novel. She must be very talented and somewhat unconventional—in fact, very original. Can you give me an idea?' Husband.—'Certainly, love. You wish her to possess a composition of traits never before dreamed of I suppose! That's it, that's it. But it must be a combination calculated to make a man love her to distraction.' 'I see. Well, in the first place, she should be literary. Of course.' 'The author of a book? Just the thing; but how shall I make her entirely different from other literary ladies? Have her look over her husband's wardrobe and sew on buttons before starting any new novels!'

Etiquette in Mexico.—Native Mexican gentleman: I deeply regret to be obliged to inform you, my dear friend, that your actions last night in the presence of that charming senorita were very rude. American visitor: You shook me. What did I do? I assure you that you that I tried my best to make a favor-

able impression on that lovely girl. In fact I am in love with her, and would not offend her for the world. Mexican; I fear you have dashed your hopes, then. She now considers you an ignorant boor, too beastly selfish to be trusted with any woman's happiness. American: Oh! it cannot be; it cannot be. What have I done? Mexican: You lit a cigar in her presence—American: But she assured me that she did not object to it. Mexican: And you smoked it to the end without—American: Without what? Tell me quickly. Mexican: Without offering her one.

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Four Carloads Just Received Making Their Stock THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST which they are determined to sell at BOTTOM PRICES For Cash.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE SAINT Boniface College

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, since the 15th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$15 a month for boarding, and \$2 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

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

Teas & Coffees.

The Underigned begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a store devoted exclusively to Teas and Coffees. TWO CARLOADS OF Choice and Fresh Teas and Coffees NOW ON HAND. Call and see samples and the exceptionally low figures. M. O'BRIEN, 413 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

Sam. Hooper, DEALER IN Monuments, Headstones, Cemetery Fencing, MANTLE PIECES & GRATES. ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY. Special Designs furnished on application. See Mammoth and Albert Sts. WINNIPEG, MAN.

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE. Prayer Books in French, Prayer Books in English. Religious Articles, Fancy Goods, Stationery. PICTURES & PICTURE FRAMES. Repository of Books for the Catholic Schools of the Province. Wholesale and Retail. M. A. KEROACK.

FERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER! TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, 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, &c. The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

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IS PUBLISHED AT

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

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each session.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

- 3 Thursday. First Thursday.
4 Friday. First Friday. Votive Office of the Sacred Heart.
6 Sunday. 15th Sunday after Pentecost.
7 Monday. Votive Office of the Holy Angels.
8 Tuesday. Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
10 Thursday. St. Nicholas of Tolentino.
13 Sunday. 18th after Pentecost. The Holy Name of Mary.
14 Monday. Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
15 Tuesday. Octave of the Nativity.
16 Wednesday. Ember Day—Fast.
18 Friday. Ember Day—Fast.
19 Saturday. Ember Day—Fast.
20 Sunday. 17th after Pentecost.—Seven Dolours of the B.V.
21 Monday. St. Matthews. Apostle and Evangelist.
27 Sunday. 18th after Pentecost.
28 Tuesday. St. Michael the Archangel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885

OUR PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

On the question of politics—a question which largely enters into the composition of most newspapers—this journal will be conspicuously independent. The opinion that Catholic papers should, in a great measure avoid politics is shared in by the publisher of the REVIEW; but as Catholics have wide and deep interests in this country which are either affected or touched upon by politics it therefore becomes an impossibility for a Catholic journal to avoid entirely being brought into the political arena. However, the REVIEW will interfere in politics only when Catholic interests are at stake and in the cause of good government, treating all questions in a broad and liberal manner without regard for party feeling. If a government be found unworthy of public confidence or an official a source of danger to the commonwealth, the REVIEW will never hesitate to say so

no matter who be the offending party or parties.

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

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

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The harvest prospects this year are indeed very gratifying. Every day indications that a bountiful harvest will be reaped come in. Mr. Ogilvie, after an extended tour throughout the North-west, writes an exhaustive letter to the Montreal Gazette, forecasting a magnificent yield of cereals, which, if realized will certainly go far towards lifting the burden of depression that has for so long a period overshadowed this country. We cannot give too much importance to these reports that come from the west for the harvest (in this country at least) may surely be taken as the "trade barometer," all interests here being effected by it. The yield this year promises to be an abundant one and business therefore must necessarily improve. This evidence that prosperity is about to return must certainly restore public confidence (which received such a severe shock at the close of the "boom" and since which time capital has remained almost inactive) and place us on a healthy basis.

The efforts put forward this season by the Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba and Northwestern Railways to afford additional carrying facilities to isolated settlements has, no doubt, done a great deal to inspire confidence in the country and these corporations are deserving of much credit for all they have done in the face of almost unsurmountable difficulties. It can hardly be said that these indications of returning prosperity are false. We ourselves believe that a turn for the better is at hand and hope that the country will not rush again into the extremes of 1882, which worked so disastrously to this country and which we have ever since been painfully working out.

THE HOLY NAME OF MARY.

The feast of the Holy Name of Mary, which will be celebrated throughout universal Christendom to-morrow, arose at Cuenca, in Spain, and its local celebration was sanctioned by the reigning Pope in 1853 and subsequently extended to the whole Church by Innocent XI. after the victory obtained against the Turks and the consequent relief of Vienna from siege. Originally the feast seems to have been kept on September 22, but it is now most appropriately observed on the Sunday within the octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, causing us to reflect on the meaning and import of the name.

The Church loves to bring before her children the names and memories of the saints, but none so dearly as that of our Blessed Mother.

All the titles which the Church confers on Our Lady refer to the great mysteries of the Incarnation and Redemption and are grounded on the relationship which exists between her and her Divine Son; so that all the honor we pay to the Mother is founded on the dignity and sacred character of the Son. Just as a good child reverences its mother and lovingly anticipates her every wish so we Catholics love our Blessed Mother and are not only jealous of her dignity and honor but strive to be worthy of her patronage and affection. The name of Mary is sweet to us. Sweet as a mother's name can be, re-echoed as it is by thousands and thousands on this the feast of her Holy Name, throughout the whole Catholic world. Ave Maria!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As we have already announced, the Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., will preach in St. Mary's Church tomorrow, and no doubt a large congregation will be present to hear the reverend gentleman who is eminent for his eloquence. The choir has been preparing a grand mass for the occasion, and at their last rehearsal had attained great proficiency.

We have received the first number of the Evening News, which presents a good typographical front, and is a very interesting journal, it contains a good selection of local gossip and a complete stock of telegrams. Its political views are in consonance with the growing tendency of the people—Independent—and this alone, if nothing else, will certainly commend it to the public.

"Le Manitoba" thinks we overlook it when we say that the Northwest Review is the only Catholic Journal in the Northwest. Most people, we think, will readily excuse us if we say that we have not seen that paper. Indeed it would be difficult to see anything behind its present proprietor. However, we did not intend to be exclusive in the matter, and to please our good neighbor we will place the adjunct in the sentence which "Le Manitoba" says is wanting. Then we have it: The only Catholic paper published, (in the English language) in the Northwest.

Listen to this from one of our exchanges. It refers to the celebration of the late festival of St. James day in Stratford-on-avon, England:—

"The programme began and ended with religious services, interspersed between which were "sports" (in which all the inhabitants took a hand,) including a cricket match, in which the clergy, choir and church officials were pitted against the congregation; followed by the intellectual amusements of weighing for the heaviest baby and grinning through horse-collars,—the ugliest face, in the latter instance, to be awarded the first prize."

The English are true to their traditions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT.

To the Editor of the NORTHWEST REVIEW. Sir.—Permit me to acknowledge receipt of the first number of your paper, The NORTHWEST REVIEW; and to compliment you on its appearance. The tone of the prospectus must please everybody, and there can be no doubt, that you will be rewarded with success if you conduct the paper on the principles laid down. For my part I wish you every success, and trust you may meet with that encouragement which your enterprise deserves.

I am Mr. Editor, Yours Respectfully J. T. NAGLE.

Volunteer Colonization Scheme.

At a meeting of members of the 9th Battalion of Quebec on Wednesday last, a resolution was adopted that the men should take up their land grants in the Northwest in contiguous lots, in order to form a settlement of their own. Col. Amyot, M. P., addressed the meeting favoring the colonization scheme. He said he had conferred on the subject at great length with Archbishop Tache, Bishop Grandin and Father Lacombe, and that all three warmly advocated the project. He added his regret at seeing some volunteers sacrificing their scrip, but said he would do all in his power to make unworthy shavers lose their right to the titles they had acquired from volunteers.

"As previously mentioned in these columns, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, during his visit to the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Preston, inspected the stand of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on which was shown a comprehensive collection of specimens of Manitoba and the Northwest produce. The Prince expressed himself then as much pleased with the contents of the stand, and as being deeply interested in the rapid development of a portion of the Empire which bade fair at an early date to become one of the principal sources of the grain and meat supply of Great Britain. In commemoration of this visit, His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept from Mr. Alexander Bigg, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway, a large map of the Dominion of Canada, and a handsome album containing views of scenes in the Canadian Northwest."—Canadian Gazette.

The best hay and the most of it is made with clover just when it is in full bloom.

Salt cures hay placed in the stack too green, principally by obstructing moisture during the process of liquefaction.

THE FRENCH DELEGATES.

Honored by the People of St. Boniface by a Public Demonstration.

The French Delegates were on Thursday evening, entertained in the lecture room of St. Boniface College, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The band of St. Boniface enlivened the proceedings with some good selections. When the meeting was called to order, Mr. J. E. P. Prendergast was voted to the chair. On the platform were Mayor Cyr, Hon. Mr. Lariviere, Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., Senator Girard, and several members of the clergy.

Mr. Cyr on behalf of the town of St. Boniface, read a nicely worded address of welcome to the visitors, to which Mr. J. de Molinari, editor of the Journal des Debats, made a very graceful reply, expressing his gratitude for the hospitable manner in which the delegates had been received by the people of St. Boniface, as well as in other parts of the Dominion, and referred to the warm attachments of France for her children in Canada. He also spoke of the object of the visit of the delegates, and of the good results that would likely be the outcome of it.

Brief addresses were also delivered by M. Lamouches, Mr. Tirret, Artist, Rev. Father Mongeri and Rev. Father Labelle, of St. Jerome, Quebec.

The students of the college also presented the delegates with an address, which referred to the love they had for the Mother land. The affair closed at an early hour, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

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H. G. McMicken,

CITY TICKET AGENT.

Distress After Eating.

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

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

MRS. A. Norton, Chicopee, Mass. DYSPEPSIA CURED.

"I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease."

"I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not digest and I was troubled with nervous debility. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I commenced to feel the effects of it at once. I have now taken four bottles and can say that I feel like a new man."

H. McCALL, Rochester, N.Y.

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NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM.

New Tower and Peal of Bells erected at St. Peter's Church, Belfast, at a cost of £7,000, were solemnly inaugurated on August 9th, in the presence of an immense congregation representing all denominations in and around Belfast.

On August 9, three children, named William Osborne, 10, Samuel Higginson, 7, and Thomas Higginson, 5, were admitted into the Belfast Royal Hospital, suffering from the effects of poison, having eaten some laburnum seeds. The lads remain in hospital in a precarious condition.

Orangemen in Belfast met on August 10, in the Orange Hall, Clifton St., for the purpose of giving a welcome to the three Grand Masters of the Orangemen of Canada, who attended the recent Triennial Council in Edinburgh. Roaring Kane presided, and the usual oratorical fustian was indulged in by the delegates and others.

ARMAGH.

On August 12, Maralin, near Lurgan, was for the first time made a centre of Orange manifestations in connection with the anniversary of the relief of Derry. A large crowd of roughs gathered into the village, headed by the bands and drums of the surrounding Orange lodges. Bonfires were lighted on an adjoining hill, and the effigy of Governor Lundy was paraded about the village for some time and then committed to the flames, after a mock trial and sham fight, in which firearms were used. At the conclusion of this farce a mob accompanying a flute band attacked the Catholic chapel of the village, and sent a shower of stones through the windows. The mob also broke the windows of the parochial house, the residence of Father McGrath, P.P. After this the mob made a general midnight assault on nearly all the Catholic residences from Maralin to Dollingstown. Several houses were badly wrecked, while the inhabitants were terror-stricken, many of them being awakened from their sleep by the crash of stones through the windows. In one instance a house, the only occupants of which were two defenceless females, was attacked at twelve o'clock, and twenty-one panes of glass broken in the windows, while articles of furniture were broken and damaged.

CAVAN.

Body of John Sheridan, drowned in Beaghy Lake on August 2, was found floating in the water on August 10.

On August 12, a patient named Kella-her leaped from one of the top windows of the County Infirmary—a distance of about thirty feet, without sustaining any injury. He was suffering from a polypus, and was at the time delirious.

CORK.

Patrik Walsh, van driver for Mr. McCarthy, while returning from Kinsale on August 10, fell off the van, and was so injured that he had to be removed to the South Infirmary, where he died soon after admission.

At the meeting of the Dunmanway Board of Guardians, on August 14, Mr. Hurley called attention to the number of eviction notices which were before them, the evictor being the chairman of the board, who was absent.

Writs of Ejectments are falling like snowflakes on the tenantry of the Kings-ton estate, Mitchelstown. Great anxiety prevails in the district, and it is stated that the majority of the tenantry thus threatened have no third course open beyond resisting to the law or the work-house.

On August 10, Mrs. Johana O'Kearney died at Clowne at the advanced age of 102 years. Deceased, who was only a few days previous to her death engaged in her ordinary household duties, often delighted her hearers with tales of the rebellion of '98.

DONEGAL.

Starvation teaches no lesson to some fools. Thirty five years' purchase was the price paid for the tenant's interest of two small farms at Ardara the other day. Col. Tredennick is the landlord. This is one of the many instances of the price of tenant right exceeding the fee simple.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. James Stephens, V. G., P. P. of Killybegs, Co. Donegal, was tendered a handsome reception in that town on his return from Rome, whether he had accompanied the Irish bishops. The able letter of Mgr. Stephens on the Irish fisheries, claiming the encouragement of the Government for Irish fishermen, were of incalculable value to the cause of these hard-working people. He is the patron of education in Donegal, a protector in the hour of need, and his saintly manner endears him to the quiet, religious people whose love for him is boundless.

DOUBLIN.

Henry Keogh has been appointed a resident magistrate for the County Dublin.

On April 8 Peter Maguire, a workman who had been engaged at scaffolding work in the interior of St. Anne's Church, Dawson st., accidentally fell a depth of 20 feet and was killed.

On Aug. 8 Patrick Purcell, aged 40 years, died suddenly at 27 Golden Lane. The deceased had recently been discharged from penal servitude, and has suffered since his liberation from spitting of blood.

KILKENNY.

People of Ullingford have asked Government to establish a telegraph office there.

Aug. 7, James Ahern, Callan, 62 years; Aug. 6, Robert Brady, Kiltown Castle-comer, 24 years; Aug. 11, Peter Connel-

lan, J. P. D. L., Coolmore, Tomastown, 79 years.

Plowing match, under the auspices of the National League, came off on Aug. 13, on the farm of N. G. Harrison. Clonard, Ballycallan. He had been evicted some months before, but was reinstated on that day.

At Few Pallas Petty Sessions on Aug. 12, Daniel Ryan was charged with having committed trespass on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of August, on the lands of Carrigbeg, the property of Major Hare. Ryan had been tenant of the lands, and on the 15th of April he was, with his family and his mother, a very aged and delicate woman, evicted from the house and farm. The old woman became dangerously ill, and immediately after the eviction she was placed in the house, where she still remains sick. The relieving officer of the district provided medical relief for her, and having brought the case before the Tipperary Board of Guardians they employed a woman to attend her as nurse. The agent, however—a Mr. Penrose from Meath—summoned this woman for trespass, and she was fined. No other woman in the district could be got to act as nurse for the old woman, and the Guardians employed Daniel Ryan, the present defendant, for the purpose. The agent came on the lands about a week ago and found Ryan there on the dates mentioned. The court now fined him 10s. for trespass on each day. Ryan refused to pay and was sent to Limerick gaol.

MAYO.

A young girl named Mary Callaghan was accidentally drowned at Westport on August 10 while bathing.

Heartless eviction took place at Islandeady on August 6, the victim being a girl named Cusack, who has been driven from her home as an outcast and wanderer. She still clings to the old roof-tree with all the fondness proverbial to her race. She sleeps in the old ruins, and wanders about the old home for days without food unless what is given her by the neighbors, many of whom apprehend that the poor girl will be found there a stark and stiff corpse some day.

SLICO.

Died.—August 9, Matilda C. McManus, Coolaney.

A land grabber named Jimmy Healy, of Ardsoran, is so vigorously boycotted that he declares in a letter to his landlord that he's "worse off nor Robinson Crusoe on his uninhabited islands."

CURIOUS FACTS.

It is said by old prospectors that there is not a mountain peak in Colorado on the summit of which there is not a tin cap. Tourists and mountain climbers have the habit of taking up with them a tin can, to be left at the top for the disposition or slips of paper of the names of all who ascend the mountain after them.

A blacksmith in Ohio who had been annoyed by flock of geese entering his shop resolved to fire them. He heated a rod of iron red-hot, and chopping off pieces the size of kernels of corn, threw them out where the geese were, who mistaking them for corn, swallowed them and perished. The iron fairly burnt holes through them.

There is a young gentleman in America Georgia, one side of whose face is never damp with perspiration. No matter how hot the weather, nor how much the right side of his face may sweat, there is never a drop on the left side, beginning at the roots of his hair, extending to the ear on the back and to the centre of his nose in front, and reaching to the lower edge of his cheek bone.

The Lake of Constance, in Switzerland, is bounded by five countries—Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland, Wurttemberg and Baden, Now, as each country reckons its time after its capital, considerable confusion exists along the lake, which is often annoying to tourists. A tourist on one of the steamboats, before dropping a letter in the box, has to ascertain carefully in what country the mails are deposited, so as to put on a proper kind of stamp. The difference between Swiss and Austrian time amounts to no less than twenty-eight minutes.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, Dr. Brown-Sequard related a very remarkable instance of the power of sympathy which came within his recent observation. A little girl was looking out of a window in a house in the Batignolles a few days ago. The lower sash was raised and the child had placed her arms on the sill. Suddenly the support on which the sash rested gave way and the window fell with considerable force on the little girl's arms, inflicting a severe bruise. Her mother, who was in the room at the time, happened to look toward the window at the moment of the accident and witnessed it. She fainted with fright and remained insensible for a minute or two. When she recovered she was conscious of a severe pain in both arms, and examining the seat of it she was amazed to find on each arm a bruise corresponding in position to that left by the accident on the child's, though more extensive.

M. I. Kergovatz, a chemist of Brest, has discovered a mode of disposing of the mortal remains of humanity which he considers preferable in every way both to inhumation and cremation. All that is necessary is to rub the body over with a solution of plumbagine and then plunge it into a copper bath. But copper being rather an expensive mineral, zinc may be substituted for it in the case of the poor. On the other hand, persons of luxurious tastes may

use silver or gold if they please. The effect being the same. The discoverer has tried his system eleven times on the human subject and of a hundred dead animals, and he has never once known it to fail. By simply prolonging the duration of the bath the body is rendered as hard as indestructible as granite, and thus the country is provided with 'ready made statues of its great men,' and the State and the communes will be saved in future the considerable expense which our present dependence on the stately art for memorial purposes imposes on them.

In Incident of Underground Wires.

A horse attached to a one-horse truck on Beekman street was evidently in deep thought, and jogged along perfunctorily. The driver fixed the eye of the "masher" upon a young lady employed in a neighboring book-binders, who ambled airily along the shady side of the way; the horse closed its eyes and seemed to fall asleep. The whole scene was one of placid peacefulness and repose, and it was in front of No. 24.

Suddenly the horse gave a wild bound forward, jumped three feet in the air, and lay down on his side in the mud. The "gallus" driver lost his balance, recovered it by yanking hard at the reins, and, addressing the prostrate horse in a tone of indignant surprise, remarked: "Soy, what's de matter wid yeh?" The driver's "mash" giggled derisively and walked on.

After the young man had detached the harness and assisted the horse to rise by the means of a kick in the side, while the customary crowd assisted by looking on and making suggestions, the truck drove on.

About ten seconds later another horse attached to a light wagon gave a wild effort, looked astonished, and sat down suddenly in front of No. 24. Then a Bleeker street car came down town at a lively pace, and still another horse convulsively pawed the air, gave a spasmodic jump, and lay down. By this time quite a crowd had gathered to see the fun, and a tired looking policeman sauntered languidly into the crowd, prodded a newboy with his club, and wanted to know 'What's up' to which, as things were mostly down, nobody replied.

Investigation subsequently showed that a leak had occurred in the electric light conduit under ground, by the breaking of some wires and a small iron vault cover in the roadway had become charged with the fluid, so that every time a horse touched it with his iron shoes he received a shock strong enough to knock him down. The current was shut off later in the day.—[New York Herald.]

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17 Pound Bright yellow Sugar

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For One Dollar.

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FINE STOCK OF

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Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods

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Are Showing a Fine Lot of

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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 at Low Figures. In Cigars we can excel any and know how to please.

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

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Distress After Eating.

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease."
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 Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy I could get.—FRANK FOLEY, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by all druggists, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses for \$1.

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Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL. THE MAIL has become the recognized medium for Farm Advertisements and contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 35,000 readers at the right time. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in series, in THE WEEKLY MAIL, are sent per word each insertion, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in THE DAILY MAIL at two and a half cents per word each insertion. Address—THE MAIL Toronto, Canada

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"ALBERT L. B. A. ROUTE" IN ONTARIO AND THE EAST.

Leave Winnipeg	5:30 p.m.	Arrive St. Paul	12:30 p.m.
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Leave Minneapolis	9:30 p.m.	Arrive Chicago	5:30 p.m.
Leave Chicago	6:30 p.m.	Arrive St. Louis	1:30 p.m.
Leave St. Louis	2:30 p.m.	Arrive Kansas City	10:30 p.m.
Leave Kansas City	11:30 p.m.	Arrive Omaha	7:30 p.m.
Leave Omaha	8:30 p.m.	Arrive Denver	4:30 p.m.
Leave Denver	5:30 p.m.	Arrive Salt Lake City	2:30 p.m.
Leave Salt Lake City	3:30 p.m.	Arrive Portland	12:30 p.m.
Leave Portland	1:30 p.m.	Arrive Seattle	11:30 p.m.
Leave Seattle	10:30 p.m.	Arrive Vancouver	7:30 p.m.
Leave Vancouver	6:30 p.m.	Arrive Victoria	3:30 p.m.
Leave Victoria	2:30 p.m.	Arrive Seattle	12:30 p.m.
Leave Seattle	11:30 p.m.	Arrive Portland	8:30 p.m.
Leave Portland	7:30 p.m.	Arrive Salt Lake City	5:30 p.m.
Leave Salt Lake City	4:30 p.m.	Arrive Denver	1:30 p.m.
Leave Denver	12:30 p.m.	Arrive Kansas City	9:30 p.m.
Leave Kansas City	8:30 p.m.	Arrive Chicago	6:30 p.m.
Leave Chicago	5:30 p.m.	Arrive Minneapolis	3:30 p.m.
Leave Minneapolis	2:30 p.m.	Arrive St. Paul	12:30 p.m.
Leave St. Paul	11:30 p.m.	Arrive Winnipeg	8:30 p.m.

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USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

Power of Sleep.—The most violent passion and excitement cannot keep even powerful minds from sleep.

Heart Beats.—Dr. N. B. Richardson, of London, says he was recently able to convey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by simple experiment.

Flannel as a Household Remedy.—To any one who is aware of the healing and restoring power of flannel, it gives a great shock to be told that thousands of mothers live who never apply flannel to the persons of their children or themselves, and smile at the claim made for it.

Mental Oddities of Great People.—The lowest grade of mental disturbance is seen in that temporary appearance of irrationality which comes from an extreme state of "abstraction" or absence of mind.

and women of genius. Here, again, Johnson serves as a good instance. His inconvenient habit of breaking out with scraps of the Lord's prayer, in a fashionable assembly marks a distinct drifting away of the inner life from the firm anchorage of external fact.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The average length of life in Russia is only twenty-six years. Statistic show that in a single decade the population of New-South Wales has increased nearly 30 per cent, that the number of children receiving instruction in the schools has more than trebled, and that the number of mills and manufacturers has been quadrupled.

One interesting result of the photographing of birds in motion, which has been done, is the learning of the fact that a pigeon flinches its wings 600 times a minute. From this it is inferred that the 'drumming' heard as a pigeon rises from the ground is caused by meeting of the wings above the back alone, and not by that and the striking of the sides combined, else the noise would be more of a buzzing nature.

Probably the fastest cruiser afloat is the British vessel 'Mercury.' She has attained an average speed of 18 1/2 knots an hour, while the average speed of the Chilean ram cruiser 'Esmeralda' is given at 18 knots, and that of the French cruiser 'Milan' also at 18 knots.

The Humor of Father Burke.

At any time an anecdote apropos of Father Tom Burke would be received in this country with a relish that would evoke a longing like that of Oliver Twist and breath the same insatiable desire for more which at one time animated the belly and brain of Dicken's matchless creation but at this time when the great and genial subject of them has passed to the full effulgence of the unknown beyond they will be received with sympathetic cordiality.

He was invited to Killarney to preach a charity sermon in aid of the Christian Brothers' School. The fame of his eloquence brought together a large and fashionable audience. Lord Kenmare, Mr. Herbert, Lord Lansdown, and all the local magnates were present.

Beets require only about 70 days to mature; radishes, 50; tomatoes, 55; lettuce, 45; and most garden crops are quick growers. That's why the mature applied to them should be fine, well rotted, soluble.

The Students Laughed.

A writer in the Vossische Zeitung gives an anecdote of the famous Orientalist, Gesenius, which has never before been published. He announced a series of lectures to his class in the university on the "Books of Moses."

Chickens, two minutes after they have left the egg, will follow with their eyes the movements of crawling insects, and pick at them, judging distance and direction with almost infallible accuracy.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Tenth Provincial Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture.

ST. BONIFACE, MALITOBA September 28, 29 and 30

And October 1, 2 and 3.

\$10,000 IN MONEY PRIZES

Closed stalls provided for horses and comfortable sheds for other animals.

See posters and advertisements for particulars of special trains, &c.

Formal Opening by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sept. 30th.

Entries close September 15th. Entry fee \$1.00.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS, 25C.

For Prize Lists, Entry Papers, and other particulars address

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FORTY CASES & BALES.

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Carefully Selected in the Best Markets.

Our Assortment This Season is the Most Complete We Have Ever Shown.

Flannel Embroideries

These have already had a very large sale. No one would think it necessary to do this work by hand when these embroideries are so cheap and yet so beautiful.

Ladies' Jerseys.

Our assortment is complete and prices very moderate. We have heavy Cashmere Jerseys for Winter wear.

PLUSHES

A large variety in the following colors

CREAM, CORAL PINK, MEDIUM PINK, CARDINAL, VERY LIGHT SKY, GREEN, LIGHT BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLD GOLD, GOLD BROWN, NAVY.

In all Departments we have a very large and well assorted stock of New Goods of the best qualities, and our prices will be found the lowest in the city.

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N.B.—Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Samples will be forwarded on application, and all orders filled as satisfactory as if the customer were present.

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Having decided to supplement my Cake and Confectionery Business with the above line I respectfully solicit orders for delivery on Monday, 17th inst.

French Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Etc., Etc.,

can be had from the driver. Orders sent to 364 Main Street or telephoned, will receive prompt and continued attention.

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Time Table.

SOUTHWARD.

Morning Express leaves Winnipeg daily at 8.40 a.m. and Neche at 12.05 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis at 8.25 a.m. and St. Paul at 7 a.m. the following day.

Night Express leaves Winnipeg at 8.05 p.m. daily except Saturday, and St. Vincent at 11.30 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis at 5.40 p.m. and St. Paul at 8.25 a.m. the following day, making close connections with trains south, east and west.

Through trains between Winnipeg and St. Paul without change—Palace Sleeping Cars attached.

Through tickets and sleeping car berths on sale at the Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street.

H. G. McMicken, Agent.

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.

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

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

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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 land set a Part under the Manitoba Act and to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of 200 Half-breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1880, 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 29th April, 1881, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "supplementary claims," by an issue of \$250.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled;

And whereas, by the Act 27 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 \$250.00

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, 1882, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 27 Vic, Cap. 20, of Half-breed and Original White Settlers, scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st of May, 1882, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and stand determined.

By order, A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, May 23, 1882.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City House Gazette, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, send the following notice for the new year: The prices of the magazine have been raised, but to keep the price of the magazine the same as before, we will send a gold watch to every subscriber who sends us a copy of the magazine for the new year.

Send us a copy of the magazine for the new year, and we will send you a gold watch, worth \$50.00, and a copy of the magazine for the new year, worth \$5.00, and a copy of the magazine for the new year, worth \$5.00.

Send us a copy of the magazine for the new year, and we will send you a gold watch, worth \$50.00, and a copy of the magazine for the new year, worth \$5.00, and a copy of the magazine for the new year, worth \$5.00.

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THE RIEL APPEAL.

The Queen's Bench in Full Court Dismisses the Appeal.

Final decision in the Riel appeal case was given in the Queen's Bench on Thursday, which sustained the sentence passed on Riel, and the jurisdiction of Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson.

The Chief Justice delivered himself as follows.

He referred briefly to the fact brought before the court, and the statutes by which the stipendiary magistrates are appointed in the Northwest, and to the powers given to them for the trial of cases before them alone, and to the cases, including treason, which have to be tried before a magistrate, with a justice of the peace and a jury of six. No complaint has been made that the accused received any other than a full and a fair trial. This court can only order a new trial, or confirm the conviction. The principal part of the argument of the appeal was confined to the constitutionality of the court in the Northwest, and the question of the insanity of the prisoner. His Lordship holds that the constitutionality of the court is established by the statutes passed, which he cited. If the Act passed by the Dominion Parliament was, as claimed by the defence, ultra vires, it was clearly confirmed by the Imperial Act subsequently passed, which made the Dominion Act equal to an Imperial Act. The court in the Northwest Territories is the only court there, and need not show its jurisdiction. The judge who tries a criminal case is not bound to take down the evidence unless so provided for by statute, and the statutes say nothing here as to taking down the evidence by the judge.

For the trial a stipendiary magistrate is not bound to take notes of the evidence, but only for the purpose of sending same to the Minister of Justice. The objection taken is purely a technical one and not a valid one. As to the jury being composed of six only, that was clearly according to the statute. His Lordship then pointed out the safeguards accorded to the accused. He was tried before two officials, with a jury of six. Then he appealed to a court of three judges, and the sentence cannot be executed until after the pleasure of the Governor-in-Council has been notified to the magistrate. His Lordship holds, after a perusal of the evidence, he did not see how the jury could have come to any other conclusion than that of guilty, at which they arrived. He then went over the facts of Riel's conduct and his demeanor previous to and during the rebellion, with regard to the question of his sanity, and Riel's statement that if he were settled with the half-breeds would be satisfied. An insanity which can be put on by the wish of the person concerned, is not an insanity at all. The evidence of Dr. Roy did not evidently weigh much with the jury. The evidence upon the question of insanity shows that the prisoner did know he was acting illegally and that he was responsible for his acts. In his Lordship's opinion a new trial should be refused and the conviction confirmed.

Mr. Justice Taylor also reviewed the case at length and thought a new trial should be refused.

The Council for Riel have given it to be understood that the case will be carried to the Privy Council.

FRENCH VISITORS.

The arrival of French Delegates in Town

A number of French gentlemen, who form part of the Canadian delegation from France, arrived in the city last Tuesday morning, coming by the lakes. The object of this delegation is to investigate the resources of Canada, and accordingly the party divided for this purpose. Those who came to Winnipeg were J. de Molinari, editor of the Journal des Debats, and Mlle de Molinari, A. G. Mangin, A. S. La Verette, M. Perrotin, G. Demanche, G. Furet Bognet, V. de Bouthiller and Mr. Foliot. Rev. Father Labelle, of St. Jerome, Quebec, is also with the party. The delegates took the first train for Stony Mountain where the day was spent in viewing the place and considering its advantages as a place of settlement. The Hon. Jos. Royal and Capt. Gauthier accompanied the party. They returned the same day, and left yesterday for the far West.

A photographer of Prague has succeeded in producing a good picture of waves of sound which were made visible by taking advantage of the irregular refraction of the light by the waves set in vibration by sound.

Upon a slip of glass put a drop of liquid auric chloride or argentic nitrate, with a half grain of metallic zinc in the auric chloride, and copper in the silver. A growth of exquisite gold and silver ferns will form beneath the eye.

RIEL.

Another Mass Meeting of his Sympathizers.

On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held in St. Boniface in favor of Riel. The meeting was well attended and many persons addressed the assemblage.

Mr. Prendergast, first ascended the balcony and explained the object of the meeting, putting the case before his hearers in a very clear manner, explaining that the meeting was not to create a movement in favor of Riel. Nor was the question one of creed or nationality, the object being to obtain delay sufficient to allow Riel to exhaust his legal remedies.

M. Chas. Fitzpatrick, addressed the meeting very eloquently, and was warmly received, he spoke highly of the fairness extended to him by the Court.

Mr. Lemieux arrived at the meeting place late in the evening, having just returned from Regina and addressed the meeting at some length, strongly endorsing the object of the meeting, he also read the following letter from Riel:

REGINA, Sept. 1885.

I have the pleasure of learning through one of my lawyers, Mr. Lemieux, of the public meeting that is taking place at St. Vital. It pleases me beyond expression to know that the numerous efforts of my lawyers have been appreciated by my friends. Through your expression is given to my gratitude I bore Manitoba. It is impossible for me not to love my country and my people, friends and enemies. The demonstration made in my province affords me great consolation. It is made by a people in a country the dearest to me on earth. I expect great things from this meeting, which must necessarily be fruitful of good results.

(Signed) LOUIS RIEL.

SILVER WEDDING.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Quigley celebrated their silver wedding. The evening was spent most joyously, the genial host and hostess doing their best in every particular. The number of friends present was very large, and included many of the first people of society, who assembled to offer their congratulations. Previous to partaking of the sumptuous repast prepared for the visitors, a very entertaining programme was gone through, including songs, recitations, etc. The evening's enjoyment was greatly enhanced by the musical strains of Marotta's String Band. The presents were numerous and costly. Mr. Quigley, besides being a member of one of the most successful business firms in the city, is well known for his courteous and generous disposition, and the Review takes this opportunity to offer its congratulations and hopes that many years of happiness and prosperity are yet in store for Mr. and Mrs. Quigley.

Before You Marry.

Of one thing girls may be sure, and that is, that the young men make the best sons and brothers will also make the best husbands. And young men may be equally sure that those girls who are the best daughters and sisters will also, as a rule, be the best wives. If a young man, before he is married, is destitute of those affections and principles which come out in filial obedience, courtesy, and a controlling sense of duty, he will be equally destitute of them after he is married. The mere fact of wedlock will not change the fundamental principles of his nature. He will be essentially the same human being after marriage—or, at least, after the honeymoon—that he was before it. The same principles hold true with regard to women. She who is selfish and vain and idle and deceitful as a girl, will be pretty apt to be the curse of the man who marries her.

To protect squash vines against the root-borer, dissolve an ounce of saltpetre in gallon of water. Pour this freely on the young plants until the earth is thoroughly wet. Probably about three times will be often enough. This will make the vines grow very rapidly, and if it is supplemented with an ashes and kerosene mixture it will be almost certain to save the vines from the borers and bugs.

Whatever may be the more profitable method to be decided each case by the market-grower, the experiment of trying the matter rone and the hill system by any one who raises strawberries for family use will probably end in the adoption of plants in stools without runners. All that is necessary in the latter case is to keep the runners down during the season of growth and the next year large berries of fairly uniform size will be the result if good cultivation and rich land has been given. Begin cutting off the runners at once. Moderately matted beds often give large yields. But strawberry clumps kept free from runners, give large, luscious berries, and plenty of them.

The Mexican Government has made a contract with Mr. Oscar A. Droege to plant 2,000,000 trees in the valley of Mexico within four years.

An unbeliever in shoeing horses says: "Quit shoeing your horses. A boy who goes barefoot from Spring until Fall never wears his shoes out, but he would wear a pair of shoes out every four weeks. They don't shoe cows; they don't shoe dogs; still they both have good feet as long as they live."

Magistrate—"Why this is the tenth time you have been here since I have sat in this court!" Prisoner—"Yes, your worship. I have the courage of my convictions."

Judge—"What sort of a man, now, was it whom you saw commit the assault?" Constable—"Shure, yer honor, he was a small, insignificant crathur—about your own size, yer honor?"

Sam. Hooper,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Cemetery Fencing

MANTLE PIECES & GRATES

ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY

Special Designs furnished on application.

Cor Bannatyne and Albert Sts.

WINNIPEG, Man.

DRINK INDIAN TEA.

17 Pound Bright yellow Sugar

FOR \$1.00.

18 LB. WHITE SUGAR

For One Dollar.

J. G. Mills & Co

TEA MERCHANTS,

368 MAIN STREET

Winnipeg, Man

TELEPHONE.

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 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 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-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 aforesaid 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.

RR. TICKETS.

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

H. G. McMicken,

CITY TICKET AGENCY,

NO. 368 MAIN STREET

Buffalo Store

Having just returned from the Eastern Markets, we are able to report prices in our lines of Goods as being lower than ever.

Our Stock is now complete, and are now offering it at prices seldom seen in this or any other market.

Grey Chamblly Flannel, All Wool. plain or Twilled, at 25c - - per yd

Canadian Etote, 16 oz. - - - 50c

:: :: Extra fine; 60c

Best Quality Canadian Yarn; 50 pr lb

Canadian Yarn; Ordinary; 45c pr lb.

Shall be glad to show Goods whether you buy or not.

Alfred Pearson,

BUFFALO STORE,
BUFFALO STORE,

Cor. Main Street and Portage Avenue

MANITOBA

Pet Stock Club

SECOND ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

POULTRY,
PIGEONS,
DOGS AND
CAGE BIRDS, &c., &c.

will take place in

TRINITY HALL, WINNIPEG, MAN.

September 29 & 30 and Oct. 1st & 2nd

Open to Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Messrs. Ward and Naylor, of Chicago, have again been secured as Judges. Express companies have granted liberal rates to exhibitors. Incubators Hatching Daily. See Keeping Illustrated. Admission 25c. For further particulars apply to

J. C. MILLER, Secretary,
P. O. Box 549, Winnipeg

Phelan Bros.,

Fruit and Confectionery

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,
STATIONERY, TOYS.

404 MAIN ST.

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.

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 Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business.

The train service is unexcelled 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.

St. P., M & M. RAILWAY.

Time Table.

SOUTHWARD.

Morning Express leaves Winnipeg daily at 8.40 a.m. and Neche at 12.05 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis at 8.25 a.m. and St. Paul at 7 a.m. the following day.

Night Express leaves Winnipeg at 6.05 p.m. daily except Saturday, and St. Vincent at 11.20 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis at 5.40 p.m. and St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. the following day, making close connections with trains south, east and west.

Through trains between Winnipeg and St. Paul without change—Police Sleeping cars attached.

Through tickets and sleeping car berths on sale at the Winnipeg Agency, 368 Main street

H. G. McMicken, Agent.

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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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 7.30, 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.

An address is to be presented by the town council of St. Boniface to the Governor-General.

The Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow morning.

Grading on the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway commenced this morning.

The singing in St. Mary's Church has seldom been given in better style. The solos were exceptionally good, and the ensemble grandly effective.

The Canadian Pacific has given notice to the Manitoba road that it is willing to make connections again at the boundary line on passenger trains and make the same time on this side as is made on the other, to take effect September 15.

A correspondent of Le Manitoba, writing from Saint Laurent, Lake Manitoba, states that Count de Simencourt has cut five thousand tons of hay; also that Mr. Ovide Lacoursiere, agent of the Duke de Blacas, is manufacturing a large quantity of cheese.

Numerous samples of grain, roots and grasses are arriving in the city just now. In the Dominion express office at the depot are some very fine specimens of wheat, oats, barley, flax, grasses and roots from Rush Lake and Balgonie, for the C. P. R. land department.

A meeting for the organization of a second agricultural society for the electoral division of Norfolk was held at McGregor school house on August 26th, when the following directors were elected: For Austin district—John Duncan, E. Broadfoot and William Cooke, Jas. Muir, William Hay and James Fox. For Beaver Creek district—J. B. Young, S. Thompson and J. Z. Gould. Arthur Palmer was elected auditor for members. At a subsequent meeting of directors William Clifford was elected president, John Duncan, first vice president; J. Z. Gould, second vice-president; William Hay, secretary-treasurer, and T. P. Vardon, auditor. It was decided to hold an exhibition at McGregor on October 6th.

SMALL POX.

The Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health is taking active steps to prevent the introduction of small pox into the Province. It is likely that all trains coming into Winnipeg will be examined before being allowed to enter the city. This will apply to trains from the south, as small-pox exists in St. Paul.

FOUND OPENING.

New arrangements have been made by which the mound at St. Andrew's will be opened by the Historical Society to day Saturday. Three quarters of the mound is still undisturbed, and the preliminary work will assist in its ready opening. Tickets have been issued by the C. P. Railway, which will be sold by the Historical Society, valid to return, for \$1. These may be had at the rooms of the Society, Ryan's Block, Main Street. They are good for the day of issue, or should the weather prove unfavorable, for the next fine day.

The train will leave the station at 1.30 p. m., and return at 6 o'clock. No doubt picnic parties will avail themselves of the opportunity.

In Berlin light and pretty plates made of papier-mache, in surprisingly close imitation of porcelain, are largely used for serving bread, rolls, cake or similar articles, in some of the larger restaurants and cafes. They are very durable.