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TO OUR BLESSED LADY.

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.

Though poverty and work and wee 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.

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

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!

Jesus, when His three hours were run,
Bequesthede the 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 expense 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 crafts trembled under the attained cables. From each areas and wild and harsh as the sharp crediting 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 acclamations

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 your heart l" through the trumpets; and when a Portuguese gallion, coming from the West words of encouragement; standing in Indies, appeared before the city, a salvo the gondola, he waved to his uncle as if of cannon rose like the rolling of thundred the company of the company of

289 Main Street & City Market on the rippling waves of the broad river.

The sun shone brightly upon this animated scene of human activity, and broke and sparkled in colored light upon the same paid for Black and with a rising tide.

The light boat soon gained the large river.

Hundreds of flags floated in the air; gondolas and longboats furrowed the ere Mary had recovered from her terror, waters; from boat and wharf joyous he had reached the deck and was in his greetings of friends mingled with the uncle's arms. their strongly-built wagons near the cemetery of Burg, in order to load them with spices for Cologna. Could be conditionally, and approached Signor Deodati, with whom he exchanged the most coordial salutations. song of the sailors. Even the wagoners from beyond the Rhine, who had ranged 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 entoned 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 MISS M. M. O'CONNOR, stopped near the German was the last strain of their song died upon

A young man, and after him an old man and a young girl rickly 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 gondols 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 cars 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 gon-

Complete silence reigned in the gondola; the sailors looked with timid admiration upon the beautiful countenance of the young girl. Mary, with downcast eves, 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

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

The young man replied, joyously "Do you not see standing on the fore-castle five or six passengers who wear parti-colored dresses, with plumed hats? In the midst of them is a man of lofty In the midst of them is a man of lorty 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."

In the midst of them is a man of lorty location to leave you, my dear young lady; but I have a few words to say privately to your fatter. 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 accreted themselves.

ing on his dark mantle. That is my old uncle, Signor Deodati."
"What a superblooking 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, enthusias-tically. "His sixty five years appear on his brow as an aureola of experience and wisdom; he is learned, good, and gener-ous.

And waving his hat he eried 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, Germimo," said Mr. Van de Werve. "God loves a grateful heart; may He grant you to day the desires of

But the young man did not hear these words of encouragement; standing in

nimo caught the cable of the galley, and ere Mary had recovered from her terror,

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 gased upon the ravishing beauty of the young girl in speechless admiration. Mary's lovely features were illumed 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 expres 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 Deodati. as she desired, and as the gondola redola, obeying the impulse given it by the durined to the city, the old man said in lips.

dola, obeying the impulse given it by the turned to the city, the old man said in lips.

"O che bella citta! What a beautiful stroke of the oars, and gracefully poised native of Lucca. How soft and musical city!" he exclaimed. "What is that

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

"Can that be so!" asked the chart.
Deodsti, 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 fereign 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 oblig-ed 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 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."

"No, Mary, it is behind the ships of calm tone: "I am pleased with you Geronimo. Young as you are, you have conducted prudently the affaire of the saviour: Il Salvatore." 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 distinct the same of the conducted prudently the affairs of a large commercial house; you have acted as an experienced man; in order to please me, you have denied vourself plants. which are so seductive to vouth. 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. undertook a long voyage only to rocompenese you, if possible, for your grati-

He arose, and said to Mary: "I am loath to leave you, my dear young lady;

where both seated themselves upon a bench. Trembling with fear, hope, and joyous anticipations, Mary and Geronimo watch-

ed 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 sittemess of his feelings, as the Signor Deedati in a decided manner counted on his fingers. They were discussing the great affair—the dowry and inheritance. Their only thought was money! ed the two parents, endeavoring to di-

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 The young man, with tearful eyes, looked inquiringly at his uncle. Mary

bowed her head, but her heaving bosom gave evidence of the struggle of her

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

The Italian noble was the first to break

ed from an illustrious house; she must his feet touched it, and thus he prevent live in the world in a manner to do honor to her birth; as her father, I have duties witnessing the tumuit of his soul. to fulfil 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 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 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

A cry of admiration burst from his

itself on the waves caused by its rapid my native tongue sounds from your lips!" 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 floatwith 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 expenses the Cillibert de Sakenbales. by Gillibert 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. Youder, 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 da Werve was explaining to lignor Decidati the various edificas 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 gondols, 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 clock, 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 gittered the
iewelled 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 remarknarrow 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 lealousy, and silence. "Come, sir," he said, "let us his lips were strongly contracted. The make these young people happy." color of the scar had changed with his increasing emotion, and it was of a deep increasing emotion, and it was of a deep will you do? My daughter is descend red. He stood so near the water that ed from an illustrious house; she must his feet touched it, and thus he prevent-

Even the peculiar expression of his countenance did not betray the current of his lhoughts; but certainly he was preoccupied by no good design, for his whole demeanor bespoke a wild despair and burning icalousy.

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 sively under his enterts to control his emotion. He became exteriorly calm, the sear on his cheek pales, 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 th other, sighing. "Various fatal circumstances render all my efforts unavailing.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PURITAN PERSECUTIONS.

Archbishop Maran 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 res-toration, confirmed by the act of settle ment the English robbers in their illigotton 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 Delivine in Ireland that when the Catholics in the diocese of Delivine in Ireland that when the Catholics in the diocese of Delivine in Ireland that when the Catholics in the diocese of Delivine in Ireland that when the Catholics in the diocese of Delivine in Ireland that when the Catholics in the diocese of Delivine in Ireland that the Irish in Ireland that the Irish in Ireland that Irish in Ireland Irish that when the Catholics in the diocese of Dublin, in 1657, had been reduced to 3,000, there ere, 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 Puri-tans and the Irish Catholics. The En-glish monarchy had thrown, off its allegiance to the Holy See: what wonder that its subjects should throw off its allegi-ance to itself? The English monarchy

CREATED ANGLICANISM BY ACT OF PARLIA-. MENT.

in opposition to the protestation of the English church; what wonder that Anglicans should drift away into Puritanism? Both Royalists and Puritans per secuted 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 securi 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 strengh on such founda-tions 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 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 exemption the local instruction is and the follows. cution the lords justices issued the followcution the lords justices issued the following order to the commander of the Irish it was a political body, and could have no 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 lay and truth. Now there 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 become there in the bear arms.' and stronger, and that the Church was 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 they are perpetrated under the mass 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 best the reduction of the chief cities in from that diminishing the expansion, the legal which were held by Catholics of the Continent of Am-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 Puri tans. We have in so many different chapters the narrative of the fall under chapters the narrative of the fail under the Puritan power of Dublin, Cashel, Cork, Drogheda, Wexford, Kilkenny, Colonnel, Wsterford, Limerick, Gal-way. There was one principle on which the Puritans acted, 'Delenda est Ec-clesia Dei.' In Dublin Sir Charles Coote, Sr., one of the ringleaders of Puritanism in Ireland (whose carees closed in 1642), made no exceptions in the barbarous orders of the soldiery when they were let loose on their bloody hunts am ngst 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

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 reof the truth in the intelligence and an occurate expression of that truth in intelligence and an accurate expression of that truth in intelligence and and accurate expression of that truth in intelligence and and accurate expression of that truth in intelligence and and accurate expression of that truth in intelligence and and accurate expression of that truth in intelligence and and accurate expression of that truth in intelligence and and accurate expression of that truth in intelligence and and accurate expression of truth.

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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

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 gesses 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 num-ber 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 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 kingdon." He remarked that there were some who said that the Church of God. some who said that the Church of God was a creation of man; some said that 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 expanded into regions where the eagles of Rome were never seen, and still on in the Middle Ages the Church was always Church spread to the Continent of erica, 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 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 dog-

matic could not be true. death for Catholics to exercise their religion within the walls of Dublin. On of the truth in the intelligence and an Oct. 25, 1656, instructions were given accurate expression of that truth in into the mayor of Dublin to "take effectelligible words. This onward advance

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 pesti-lence 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 pre sent 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 meta-physians, 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 de-nied 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 doudt had attached reason, and men now doubted everything, even their own senses. He would now ask them whether the world was growing stronger 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?

-THE-

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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 o, e pasture field in a hundred is just what it should be at this period of the year, and that fully one half are noxious to the animals confined, and forced to pick an unwholesome subsistence, in them. The grass has either been eaten down or has been smothered by the growth of coarse weeds. The water is foul and stagnant and charged with injurious vegetation of a low order and with various kinds of decayed matter. The consequence is that the cattle suffer from indigestion and from actual starvation because their bellies are filled with herbage which is not food, if it is not positively unwholesome and the water which is drank conveys into the blood, the germs of the most fatal disorders. All this happens in so many cases that it is a source of wonder that cattle and other animals escape disease and death as often as they do, rather than some of them fall victims of the unfortunate conditions to which they are subjected. Under these prevailing circumstances therefore we should not be surprised when we hear and read, as we surely shall, in a few weeks, that various fevers and other diseases are ripe here and there and that cattle, sheep, horses and pigs are sick and dying here and

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 cCws; intestinal fever in diseas. Salt should also be given regulsheep and the same disease in hogs which is commonly called cholera. There are other manifestations of the same class of intestinal and blood disorder produced from the same causes viz., unwholesome food, and foul water, in poor pastures where weeds of many kinds pre vail, as wood lots where hard indigestible woody herbage only is afforted, and where stagnant water only is provided for drinking.

It is easy to point out an evil, but not not so easy to suggest an immediate comedy. The evil is wide spread and causes severe losses among farmers who are ill able to bear them. The remedy is obvious, but is in most cases wholly beyond immediate reach and remedy. It takes time to change a general system which is bad from the beginning; but it must be done sooner or later and the sooner the better. The first thing to be done is to provide some fodder crops for use at this season and keep the stock out of these objectionable fields. A great many farmers who do this, escape lesses, but the evil itself goes unrepaired year after year. The root itself should be attacked. The waste lands and fields should be reclaimed, drained, cleared and seeded with good grasses and clover. This is a work of time, but if it is begun the owner as a heard of lousy calves. Old it will be finished in due course and there is no time like the present for doing this work. A rough piece of land will make good pasture; the rooks that are too large to move may remain; the small ones will make good material for drains. Every kind of ground may be drained and freed from surface water. Hollow basins in which water gathers and becomes stagnant have been drained by means of wells dug down to gravel or sand and filled with stone; leave a heap of stone above them to mark the site. Where there is an outlet for the water of swampy meadows, the water should be led into it by means of open or blind ditches. But the first process of improvement of swamp pastures, which are the most unwholesome of all, is to get rid of the water by drainage. Then follows cutting the brush out of the roots : plowing and thorough breaking, dressing with lime and seeding. All of this work but the last, can be done at this season and through the Winter, after which the land may be made ready for seeding in the Spring.

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 out grass, and if the soil is damp, fowl meadow grass should be added. 5 lbs. of each of the above, per acre, well mixed, will make a good sod and will provide a succession of pasture though the season. But no pasture alone will continue to provide good feed all though the Summer, unless it is divided and one portion left to grow until the Fall and so furnish a good bite of succulent young grass. This part of the pasture will be the first used in the Spring and

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. The constant eating away of the herbage weakens and destroys the roots and the sod is killed the next Winter. So that the grass should have a rest, in the hottest part of the year and some green fod der crops grown for feeding in the meantime. Corn is the best of all fodder crops for this use and may be planted in succession so as to be fit for use from August until the frosts occur.

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 fonl mud holes should be dug out and cleaned, and the springs gathered into one clean basin which should be fenced in. A large trough outside may be filled daily. The worst of the weeds may be cut down and with the coarse herbage which may be the only provision, some rich food may be given, which will help to digest it and which will afford proper nutriment for the stock, in which the coarse dry food is deficient. The great mischief is that as this coarse fodder is so devoid of nutriment, animals are forced to consume a large quantity of it to satisfy their craving and so over load and gorge the stomachs as to cause the serious mischief. When a small quantity of rich food is given it satisfies the animal's needs and only a small quantity of the coarse herbage is eaten and this can be disposed of without injury. Linseed oil cake meal; or cotton seed meal and bran mixed in equal quantities, or corn meal, will serve this purpose to prevent mischief and avoid crly twice a week and 2 ounces for a cow or ox will not be too much. Salt aids digestion, assists the action of the bow. els and is antiseptic in its action and so in all these ways is most useful at this

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. Every one knows what a hen house should be-so warm that it will never treeze inside, clean, and with plenty of sunlight: but how few provide such quarters for them. There has been great imp rovements in the treatment of fowls within a few years past, and the time may come when the farmer who bllows his hens to be out in the cold and stormy weather, and and to eat snow to quench their thirst will be considered as barbar. ous as he who should treat his young stock in the same way, and a flock of lousy hens will be considered as disgraceful to farmers can recollect when young cattle were wintered in open sheds and fed at the straw or bog hay stock, and when the him there under the circumstances, he common excuse for their unthriftiness was the vermin that were on them. It was thought grand treatment enough for calves and colts, and to give them better care was pampering and spoiling their constitutions. As this has changed for the better, it may be possible to improve the condition of the poultry house, and get better treatment for their inmates.

Agricultural Natas

The best hay said the most of it is made with clover just when it is in full

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

If, upon weaning a call 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 sen

der them quiet. Whatever the stock, and whether breeding or teeding, the owner should remember that grass hey, and grain, liberally but not unduly allowed, must ever be the basis from which real profits

tre reached. A Michigan farmer tells how he mansges 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-ciose to the ground. The salting is repea-ted 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 kerosine with a few drops of carbolic acid edded' and rub it gently over the back of neck and throat' and a little under the wings and that fowl will be rid of then. Then rub the same mixture over the perches, pretty well rubbed in once a week, and they will take possession of the chicken-

The whey that is left after making cheese is not a sufficient food by itself for when eaten down in June should be left pigs or calves but its deficiencies may be you that I tried my best to make a favor-

supplied by the addition of some bran or able impression on that lovely girl. In shipstuff; 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 dont shoe dogs; still they both have good feet as long as they live.

Whatever may be the more profitable method to be dacided each case by the market-grower, the experiment of trying the matter runs and the hill system by any one who raises strawberries for fam. ily use will probably end in the adoption plants in stools without runners' 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 goyd cultivation and rich land has been given. Begin cutting of the runners at once. Moderately matted beds often give large yields. But strawberry clumps ept 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.

The contractor pledges himself to 80,000 ash, 35,000 willows, 120,000 poplars, 60,000 eucalytus trees 60,000 troenosjapones 60,000 mountain cypress cedars,60,000 acacias, and I20,000 of miscellaneous varieties. The trees must be in plantations of from 50,000 to 100,000 each.

To protec 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 thoroughy wet. Probably about three times will be often enough. This will make the vin es 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 ha 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 for is there also.'

Magistrate—Why this is the tenth time you have been here since I have sat in this court!' Prisonner—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 crather about your own size, yer honor ?

Aw, my good man, what kind of wesi-dence do you think would suit me? asked an exquisite of a house agent. Af-ter 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, dolt, and now tell me why your rescally master wrote me eightein letters about that contemptible sum?' 'I'm sure I can't tell; but if you'l' 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; bu on hand at the time appointed, and when they expressed surprise at seeing excused himself by saying: 'Wa'al, 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 our and fiddle for ye.

'My son,' he said, as he laid his hand on the hear 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 ness. Here are \$20,000. Go out and make your start in hife, 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 result had been announced he went home to his father and said :

Father, I have mingled with the

Good boy ! And_and_ And I have been whirled out of every dellar of the beedle gou 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 authoress. My dear, I want a heroine for my new novel. She must be very talented and somewhat unconventional in fact, wary original. Can you give me an ideal 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 ombination 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? Unst the thing; but how shall I make her entirely different from other literary ladies? Have her look over her hus-band'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 settons last night in the presence of that charming senorita were very rude. American visitor: You shock me. What did I do? I assure you that

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. Mexisan: Without offering her one.

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PROSPECTUS

Boniface College

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1886, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

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

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers macking and 6th but all black their meals in the liberty means and selections of the study of the college, of the college of the college

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

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

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

St. Boniface, August 29th, 1885.

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J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER,

8 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. 18 Sunday. 16th 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.—Sever Dolours of the B. V.
- 21 Monday. St. Matthews. Apostle and Evangelist
- 27 Sunday. 18th after Pentecost. 29 Tuesday. St. Michael the Archangel.

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

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 NORTH-WEST-REVIEW is intended to fill that want as far as possible, and not, as is erroneously thought, to wage war against and these corporations are deserving of other denominations, far from it. There is perfect accord existing between Catholies and protestants in this country, and the NORTHWEST REVIEW will do nothing that will in any way disturb that for the better is at hand and hope that feeling, on the contrary, its endeavor will be to perpetuate it and to use its ower 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 NORTH-WEST REVIEW will be the diffusion of Catholic literature; to supply pure, solid, and entertaining reading for Catholics, and will strive to prove such a companion to its readers that its weekly appearance will be anxiously looked for.

The greatest claim on which the REVIEW seeks a place in the house hold 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 Catholio papers should, in a great measure avoid politics is shared in by the publisher of the REVIEW; but as Catholics have wide and deep interests in this country which are either affected or touched upon by politics it therefore becomes an imposibility for a Catholic journal to avoid entirely being brought nity and sacred character of the Son. into the political arena. However, the REVIEW will interfere in politics only ing all questions in a broad and liberal manner without regard for party feeling of danger to the commonwealth, the out the whole Catholic world. Ave REVIEW will never hesitate to say so | Maria !

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

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 ford-on-avon. England:an extended tour throughout the Northwest, 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 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) first prize. 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 reium 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 mactive) 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 much credit for all they have done in the face of almost unsurmountable diffi culties. It can hardly be said that these indications of returning prosperity are false. We ourselves believe that a turn 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 psinfully working

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 seige, 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 mesning 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 litles 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 ply of Great Britain. In commepay to the Mother is founded on the dig-Just as a good child reverences its mother and lovingly anticipates her every wish so we Catholics love our when Catholic interests are at stake and Blessed Mother and are not only jealous in the cause of good government, treat of her dignity and honor but strive to be worthy of her patronage and affection. The name of Mary is sweet to us. Sweetas a mother's name can be, re-echoed as If a government be found unworthy of it is by thousands and thousands on public confidence or an official a source this the feast of her Holy Name, through-

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 proieficincy.

We have received the hrst number of the Evening News, which presents a good typographical front, and is a very interresting 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 propri etor. 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 Strat

"The programme began and ended with religious services, interspersed be tween 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 weigh ing for the heaviest baby and grinning through horse-collars,—the ugliest face in the latter instance, to be awarded the

The English are true to their tradi-

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 appearence. 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 succes, 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 Agrcuiltural Society's show at Preston, inspected the stand of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on which was shown a comprehensive collection of specimens of Manitobs and the Northwest produce. The Prince expressed himself then as much pleased with the contents of the stall, and as being deeply interested in the rapid developement 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 supmoration 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

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 moist-ded by C. I Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell Mass. ure during the process of liquefaction.

THE ERENCH DELEGATES.

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

The French Delegates were on Thurs day 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 pas 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, bers 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. Lamonches, 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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We Have Now the Most Commodious Studio in the Northwest.

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ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA

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THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO

ONTARIO, QUEBEC UNITED STATES.

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

Our Morning Train counsets at Fargo with "Pacific Express via Northern Pacific Railway. Passengers travelling by the All Rail Rauts can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 833 Main Street, where Siesping Our Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken

CITY TICKET AGENT.

Distress After Bating,

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 farmaparilla to nos the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate casess 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 Dyspepaia and could find nothing to relieve me fill I was recommended to try Hoo.'s Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping mc more than any other remedy I could get. — FRED. POHLER, Indianapolis, Ind.
'I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not direst 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.

100 Doses for \$1.

Beautiful

Plate Glass Mirrors Plush and Velvet Frames

LEATHER & PLUSH ALBUMS. THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

FULL LINES OF

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TORONTO

VIA THE ALL BAIL BOUTE.

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During the Minnesota State Fair, Low Round Trip Rates will be given to MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Good to go from September 5th to the 12th, and return up to September 14th. ST P., M & M RAILWAY

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Dress Goods. Velveteens. Wool and Wool Goods

GOOD GOODS MLOW PRICES

288 Main, Cor. Graham

TELEGRAMS.

Epitome of the latest News from all Parts.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, leaves next week for the Northwest. A cablegram from Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, says he has fully recovered his health.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health this afternoon, it was resolved to order all the municipalities in the province to form local boards. The city will add another wing to the small-pox hospital. The municipal board of health this afternoon appointed ten more doctors for house to house vaccination.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 9.—Eight boys this morning were fined two dollars each or three days in jail for playing base ball on Sunday last.

At the opening of the Grand Session of the Peace this morning Mr. Badgerow, on bahalf of the bar, congratulated Judge McDougall on his elevation to the senior county court judgeship. Judge McDougall replying paid a high compliment to his predecessor, Judge Boyd."

The English cricket team arrived here to-night, and will begin their match with the Ontarios to morrow at noon,

The city council last night appointed a committee to wait on the Ontario Government to urge the removal of the lunatic asylum from the present location.

No poison was found in the stomach of Dr. McDonald by the public analyst. The coroner's jury last night brought in a verdict of found dead.

The World editorially remarks this morning that those who are most likely to know the secrets of the Ottawa Cabinet say that without doubt Sir John will allow the law to take its course in the case of Louis Riel.

Toronto Sept. 11.—The Electrical Railway running from the city to the fair grounds has been started, and is a perfect success. There are carried an average 200 passengers each trip at a speed of fifty miles per hour. On several occasions this speed was increased to fully minute. The Van Depoele electric motor was used under the personal charge of Mr. Charles J. Van Depoele, inventor of the Van Depoele electric railway and lighting anythmas of China and the care of the charge of the charge and the charge and the charge of the charge and the charge and the charge of the charge and the charge and the charge of the charge and the charge and the charge of the charg lighting systems, of Chicago.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Industry, based on returns made under date of 3rd instant, have just been issued. The yield of fall what is 24.3 bushels per acre, as against an estimate of 22.3 in the last report. In spring wheat the ravages from rust have turned out to be much more serious than was supposed. The yield will be only 111 bushels per acre, as against the estimate of 18. The yield of barly in consequence of damage will average 27.4, instead of 28.5. The outlook for oats is less favorable than it was earlier in the season. The yield will average 36.5, instead of 38.3, as estimated. The yield of rye will be about 16. and that of grass about

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 9.—A subaltern officer of the French frigate LaFlora fell dead this evening on the deck of his vessel while conducting visitors through the

LONDON.

London, Sept. 9.—The Manitoban exhibits, comprising a carload of products of the mine and soil, arrived yesterday afternoon for the exhibition.

The Governor-General arrived here this afternoon. He was presented with an address by the Mayor on behalf of the city corporation. Rain fell all day and the number of visitors to the exposition was small.

NIAGARA IPALIS.

NIAGARA FALL, Ont., Sept. 9.—Seven hundred tons of rock projecting from the bank in Prospect Park, at Niagara, fell into the river yesterday. The crash of the fall was heard for a great distance.

PORT ARTRID

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Sept. 8.—At noou to-day fire was discovered among lumber piles at Conmee's saw mills. Fortunately it was discovered in time and extinguished by the use of the mill hose and buckets.

AMERICAN. WASHINGTON.

Washington. Sept. 9.—The commissioners of emigration of the State of New York have reported to the secretary of the treasury that during the year 1884 there arrived at the port of New York 32,030 immigrants, all of whom were examined by the board, and on such examinations 1,144 persons were found to be either convicts, lunatics, idiots or persons unable to take care of themselves without becomming public charges, and were returned to the countries whence

BUFFALO.

they came.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Exile J. J. McBride has telegraphed to Sir John Macdonald that if Riel was hanged the Invincibles would blow up the Government buildings at Ottawa.

DETROIT.

Special to the Post from Adrian, Mich., and Tecumseh, report cylones as having visited these localities and having done visited these localities and having done considerable damage to property. A headed 'Nine Lives Lost,' would indicate number of buildings were wrecked and that sombody's cat had been killed.

wheat stacks were generally demolished. At Adrian, a farmer named Edwards was in his barn with two hired men when the storm struck the building, completely wrecking it.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9 .- The Commercial Gazette has telegraphic advices from Washington, Ohio, that a terrific cyclone passed over that neighborhood to-night, doing great damage to property.
A number of lives were lost. A Bloomingburg special to the same paper confirms this report, and adds that the latter town is in ruins. Owing to the condition of the telegraph wires details cannot be given. A violent electric disturbance was seen to the north from Cincinnati to-night, although the storm here was not very heavy.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—John Teemer, the oarsman, says he is willing to row Courtney a three, four or five mile race tor \$500 to \$1,000 a-side, and will prompt ly cover any deposit made by the Union Springs sculler.

INDIANPOLIS.

Indianpolis, Ind., Sept. 9.—A large meeting of citizens was held to night at the Masonic Hall, to endorse Mr. Parnell in his present political career respecting Ireland. Vice-president Hendricks in his speech strongly and his speech strongly endorsed Parnell and home rule.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 9.— The United States man-of-war Swatara is still lying at the levee, a few blocks below the mint, loading the bags and boxes of silver dollars she is to take to Washington. Some excitement was created yesterday by a silver dollar dropping out of a box and rolling on the deck. The box was and rolling on the deck. The box was opened and it was found that a bag of coin had burst. Much dissatisfaction is expressed on board at the commanding mander retired to his ship. The Gover-

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 9.—Eerly Saturday morning a collision of two freight trains, both going east, occured on the Grand Trunk six miles west of here. One train got stalled on the grade just out of Benton station, when the engineer of the freight following was unable to stop in time, the brakes not working because of the rain. The collision smashed the caboose, badly damaged the engine, and demolished about fourteen cars, several loaded with beef and beer. One John Lynch, riding between two oil \$30,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Sept. 9.—Mr. Gladstone has not been outside of Hawarden Castle all There is much public misgiving as to the cause of his seclusion, his health being far from good.

The Direct Company's cable is brok 150 miles east of Canso, Nova Scotia.

RPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—Germany's demand for reparation for the insult to the German embassy here on Satuarday was received to-day. The note is couched in very reasonable terms. Spain's note in reply which was dispatched expresses deep regret at the occurence of the inci-dent, says the offenders will be prosecuted and punished, and that those responsible for the safety or the Embassy have been arrested and dismissed from the service, and condemns the action of the riotous mob. Meanwhile preparations for the event of war continue. Orders have been given for reports on all troops available for service.

'We teach a Sunday-school class? Yes, indeed,' said a pretty young St. Paul so Saragossa, Spain. Of course the report is ciety lady the other day. 'For a long time not believed, and no information in con-I used every Sunday to teach a class of little boys at the mission Sunday-school, a branch of our church at home. There were quite a number of them ranging from eight to fourteen years old, and they were just as intelligent and smart as I could have wished. But do you know, the first Sunday that I took that class I was amused. Of course, I wanted to know their names, where they lived, and in fact who they were. Questioning them in turn I found-their answers quite satisfactory, until I came to a bright little fellow about ten years old. He told me his name and where he lived, but when I asked him his father's business he did not reply at once. I reassured him with my brightest smile, but felt dubious when he said he guessed he couldn't tell me that. My curiosity was now aroused, and I at once made up my mind to coins. know all about it. Thinking of the horrid dynamiters and burglars and all those awful men we are constantly hearing about, it was with some trepidation that I insisted on his telling me. His reply reassured me to a greater or less extent. He said: My papa is the bearded lady twice a week at the dime museum."

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

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

into a flower barrel.

THE CAROLINES.

SPAIN, STERNLY DEMANDS RECOG-NITION OF HER CLAIMS.

ALTERCATION BETWEEN SPANISH AND GERMAN OFFICERS.

Madrid. Sept. 10.-King Alfonso presided at the Cabinet Council to day. An elaborate answer to Germany was drawn up in the most friendly terms, explainin g the claims of Spain to the Caroline Islands and demanding that Germany recognize them.

The Government has just despatched a special messenger to Berlin with an additional note to Germany regarding the serious question at issue between the two Governments. This note, which was approved at the council of ministers held today, requests Germany to renounce all intention of Establishing a suzerainty over the Caroline and Pelew Islands. Without such gurantee Spain must decline to give satisfaction for the recent insults to the German embassy.

The man-of-war Velosca has her machinery damaged and another vessel will he sent to Manella. and Yap to take the place of the damaged steamer.

It is stated that the Spanish commander at Manilla telegraphs that when it was found that the German flag had been hoisted at Yap, the Governor of the Car-olines, Senor Babrillas, visited the commander of the German gunboat Itlis and accused him of piracy and breach of international law. The German commander replied that he had simply obeyed orders. A hot argument ensued ending in a scuffle, when the German comofficer refusing to permit his men to go on shore, as he claims to need the whole ferce constantly on board to guard the treasure.

BATTLE CREEK.

mander retired to his ship. The Governor then boarded the Spanish man of war San Quentin and requested him to fire on the Itlis. The captain refused, the governor of the Phillipines having ordered him to avoid a conflict. Babrilla canded the captain refused, the captain refused to his ship. The Governor of the Spanish man of the captain refused to his ship. The Governor of the Spanish man of the captain refused to his ship. The Governor of the Spanish man of the ship war San Quentin and requested him to give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the give the give the ship war san Quentin and requested him to give the give las orded the crew to fire, whereupon the captain drew a revolver and treatened to shoot the first man who obeyed or repeated the order. Babrillas again ordered the men to fire, when the Captain shot him in the sholder. Barbrillas was afterwards taken as a prisoner to Manilla where his trial is proceeding. The Gov-ernment formally deny that there was an altercation on shore, but are silent in regard to what occurred on the ship.

The action of Premier Canovas has alienated the navy, thus adding to the

One John Lynch, riding between two oil all danger of the situation.

Cars, was the only one seriously injured. Estimated loss to the company about \$30,000.

London, Sept. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says that Germany has consented that the Voga and Valencienes consul matters may be settled separately and allows Spain voluntary action in giving satisfaction, the apology to be verbal or printed in order the best to prevent a fresh popular outburst which would tend to strengthen the opposition to the monarchy. The Spanish reply is that while not totally rejecting arbitration she will contend that Spain's prior rights are sufficiently proved to justify the termination of the dispute by direct negotiation.

The Standard's Madrid despatch says the Spanish note to Germany concludes with the expression of hope that Ger-many will recognize the prior rights of Spain even in the islands which German oruisers have occupied. If Germany admits Spanish rights Spain will insert in the Official Gazette an apology in the name of the King, Government and Country for the insult to the German

France is having her share of the continued excitement, and the most warlike news comes from that quarter. For instance, there is a sensational story in La France of Paris to the effect that a mob had murdered the German Consul at firmation of the story has been received. The newspapers of Paris in commenting on the difficulty between Germany and Spain insist that Prince Bismark is try-ing to embroil France in the affair. M. de Frey cinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is hurriedly returning to Paris in conse-quence of the excitement occasioned by the Carolines affair. The Spanish residents at Marsilles threaten to attack the German Consulate in that city. The local authorities have taken steps to prevent any repetition of the Madrid outrages. One hundred and eighty Spaniards held an anti German demonstration at Terbonne, Department of Aude Teesday.

The Lawrence American is now printed by electricity.

Coral is used in India as an adornment for corques prepratory to cremation.

In Ecuador breakfast rolls are used for making change, as there are no small

A society woman in New York is weardeep mourning for her dog which died in New York three months ago.

A cutting from the celebrated banyan tree at Cairo, Egypt, has been sent to President Crimmins, for planting in Cen-

The Tampa (Fig.) Tribune tells of a cloud of mosquitoes that so obscured the sun as to make it necessary for the people to light their lamps in the middle of the day.

The story is circumstantially told by the London Times that a certain baronet watching to catch the thief who nightly stole eggs from his pantry, saw rats removing them by an ingenious process. One rat clasped an egg with all his legs, turned on his back, and was drawn off with his load by his companions, who held his tail between their teeth as a tug

A Convenient Scrap-Book

Many a literary man and politican keeps his brains in his scrap-book. Charles Reade was a systematic scrap-book keeper. George Augustus Sala has the largest and completest lot of scrap-books in the world. Many people, however, have not the patience to clip, paste, and index every good thing they find in the papers. A very convenient scrap-book is a pasteboard box, 9 inches long, 64 broad and 4 deep, when you take the lid off you see twenty-six compartments, each lettered. Keep several of these boxes.

Label one 'biography.' another 'politics,' another 'literature,' and so on. You cut out an article on 'Grant.' You fold it up and slip it in the 'G' department of your biography-box, and it is all right. No pasting, no trouble. When you want to throw away a clipping all you have to do is to draw out the slip. For busy people this is a capital arrangement. Public to the general rules of the Institution. lettered. Keep several of these boxes. this is a capital arrangement. Rubber bands should be kept on the boxes, and the boxes should be kept in a desk or case.

M. Leplay has discovered the remarkable fact that the sugar contained in the sugar-beet disappears almost entirely as the seed ripens.

A record of observations on sixteentrees and shrubs has shown Dr. N. L. Britton that the Springs of every year was about ten days later in the vicinity of New York than that of 1884, and nearly a month later than that of 1878.

Among the "curiosities of commerce" none, perhaps, is more curious than that the major portion of the produce exported from South Africa is simyly used for the adornment of women. Out of the total value exported of £6,500,000, ostrich feathers and diamonds account for £5,000,000.

At a late meeting of a microscopical society in London was shown a section of a Sheffield saw grinder's lung, the irrita-tion from the Steel dust inhaled having gradually obliterated the lung structure and rendered it perfectly useless for breathing. Sections of lungs showing carbon deposit from London smoke were also exhibited.

Take a slip of paper and place thereon in figures, your age in years, dropping months, weeks and days. Multiply the sum by 2; then add to the result obtained the figures 2.768; add 2, and then divide by two. Substract from the result obtained the number of years on earth, and see if you do not obtain figures you wil not be likely to forget.

Stanley says that African sunlight, with stanley says that African suningnt, with all its great heat, appeared to him as a superior moonlight, judging from its effects on scenery. He attributes the apparent solemnity of the "solemn looking hills," of which he often speaks to this peculiar sunshine. "It deepens the shadows and darkens the dark green foliage of the forest, while it imparts a way appearance or a cold reflection of wan appearance or a cold reflection of light to naked slopes and woodless top hills. Its effect is a chill austerity, an indescribable solemnity, a repelling unociability."

BOOTS & SHOES RYÄN'S

where you will find the
Largest Stock in the Country
We have animmense stock arriving for the
fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited.

New Furniture

M. HUGHES & CO'Y ...

283 AND 285 MAIN STREET

Four Carloads Just Received

Making Their Stock

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST

which they are determined to sell at

M BOTTOM PRICES TO For Cash.

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

M. HUGHES AND COY.

Wesley Hali Rieck, Winnipeg.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Mary's Academy

Directed by the Bisters of the Helv Names of Jesus and Mary.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

tution.
The Scholastic Year, comprising ten mon-

to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

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

TERMS—Board and Tultion, per Session \$2000, Oil Painting, \$200. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours.) \$7.00, Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00, Washing \$15.00, Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00, Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert. Calisthenies, Sewing and Fancy Work de not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for Winter, and a black Alpaces for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy, Ifdesirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be pravided with a Toilet Box. a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; at-o a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinst Veil.

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

SISTER SUPERIOR,

SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Tenth Previncial Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the

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--ON--September 28, 29 and 80

\$10,000 IN MONEY PRIZES

Besides Medals, Diplomas, &c.

Closed stalls provided for Horses and com fortable sheds for other animals.

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Gold Watch Free

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 condi-

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. Roar-ing Kane presided, and the usual oratori-cal 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 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 the surrounding orange lodges. 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 accmpanying 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 or Father McGrath, P.P. After this the mob made a general mid night 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 de-fenceless 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 Kellaher 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.

Patrick Walsh, van driver for Mr. Mc-Carthy, while returning from Kinsale on 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.

Write of Ejectments are falling like snowflakes on the tenantry of the Kingston 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 be-yond resisting to the law or the work-

On August 10, Mrs. Johana O'Kearney died at Clovne 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 Ardera the other day. Col. Tredennick is the lanlord. This is one of the many instances of the price of tenant right exceeding the fee

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, wheither he had accompanied the Irish bishops. The able letter of Mgr. Stephens on the Irish fishelies, claiming the encouragement of the Government for Irish fishermen, were of incalculrble value to the sause of these hard-working people. He is the patron of education in Donegal, a protector in the hour of need, and his protecter in the hour of need, and his saintly manner endears him to the quiet, religious people whose love for him is arms, inflicting a severe bruise. Her boundless. 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 Churoh, Dawsou 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.

the National League, came off on Aug.
13. on the farm of N. G. Harrison. Clonard, Ballycallan. He had been evicted animals, and he has never once known it to fail. By simply prolonging the Plowing match, under the auspices of some months before, but was reinstated on that day,

At Few Pallas Petty Sessions on Aug. 12, Daniel Ryan was charged with having having committed trespass on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of August, on the lands of which our 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 dan gerously 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 arrives and having brought the relief tor 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 sh was fined. No other woman in the district could be got to act as murse for the old woman, and the Guardians employed Daniel Ryan,

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 wan-derer. 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,

A land grabber named Jimmy Healy of Ardsoran, is so vigorously boycotted that he declares in a letter to his land-lord 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

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 Americas 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, exten-ding 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, the Lake of Constance, in Switzerland, is bounded by five countries.—Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland, Wurtemburg 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 letteri n the box, has to ascertain care fully 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-Se-quard 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 mash was raised and the child had placed her arms on the sill. Suddenly the support on which the sash res 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 consions 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 People of Ulingford have asked Gover plunge it into a copper bath. But copper being rather an expensive mineral, zinc may be substituted for an expensive mineral, zinc may be substituted for Aug. 6. Robert Bradly, Kiltown Castle-comer, 24 years; Aug. 11, Peter Connel-hand, persons of luxurious tastes may

lan, J. P. D. L., Coolmore, Tomastown, 79 use silver or gold if they please, the ef years. The discoverer has tried his system eleven times on the 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 sta tuary art for memorial purposes imposes

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 neigh-boring bood bindery, who ambled airly along the shady side of the way; the horse closed its eyes and seemed to fall asleep. The whole scene was one of placid psacefulness 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 rains, 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 A young girl named Mary Callaghan by the means of a kick in the side, while was accidently drowned at Westport on August 10 while bathing.

> About ten seconds later another horse attached to a light wagon gave a wild civort, looked astonished, and sat down su idenly 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 spasinodic 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 newsboy with his club, and wanted to know 'What's up!' to which, as things were mostly down. nobody replied. About ten seconds later another horse were mostly down. nobody replied.

Investigation subsequently showed that a leak had occured 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 irou shoes he received a shock strong enough to knock him down. The current was shut off latter in the day.—[New York Herald.]

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USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

Power of Sleep_The most violent Passion and excitement cannot keep even powerful minds from sleep. Alexander the Great slep on the field of Ar bela, and Napoleon on that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been known to give way to it on the rack. Noises, which at first serve to drive it away, soon become indispensible to its existence: thus a stage coach stopping to change horses, wakes all the passengers, The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges, and blast furnaces, would wake if there was any interruption to them during the night, and a silk miller, who had his mill stopped, on that account passed sleep-less nights until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer, in his Iliad, elegantly represents sleep as overcoming all men, and even the goods, except Jupiter allone.

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. The scholar was singing the praises of the 'ruddy humper,' and saying he could not get through the day without it, when Dr. Richardson said to him: 'Will you be good enough to feel my pulse as I stand here?' He did so. I said, 'Count it carefully; what does it say? 'Your pulse says 74.' I then sat down in a chair, and asked him to count it again. He did so, and said, 'Your pulse has gone down to 70.' I then lay down on the lounge, and said, 'Will you take it again?' He replied' Why, it is onely 94; what an extraordinary thing!' I then said: 'When you lie down at night, that is the way nature gives your hear rest. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent, and if you reckon it up it is great deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by sixty, and it is six hundred; multiply it by eight hours, and within a fraction it is five thousand strokes different; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of thirty thousand ounces of lifting during the night. When I lie down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog you do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes, and instead of getting this rest, you put on something ike fifteen thousand extra strokes, and combined, else the noise would be more the result is, you rise up very seedy and of a buzzing nature. unfit for the next day's work till you have taken a litle more of the 'ruddy bumper,' which you say is the soul of

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. It is a rule that may be safely adopted, that medicine should never be given internally it outside applications can be made to produce the same result. Many methers will certify that, finding at beduine a child seemed hoarse and croupy, a warm and well-ciled piece of flannel selves, and smile at the claim made for a warm and well-oiled piece of flannel (doubled, if the case was severe) pinned about the chest, has been sufficient to make the child breathe regularly and freely all night, and cause it to appear perfectly well the next morning. For earaches and toothaches in their early stages, for neuralgia, sore throat, diarrhoes, colic, rhumatism, diseases of the kadneys, colds in head—for anything, in short, that is produced or aggravated by cold—pieces of flannel applied to the affected part are sure to afford relief, and many times to completely restore the the health of the invalid member. Arnics, with-hazel various pain-kellers, and with the flannel, but it is the healing used in connection warmth of the woollen cloth itself that does the most good. Therefore, save all your pieces of flannel. Insist upon their return with the rest of the washing after they have been washed, and keep them sacred in some safe, special place. Many object to putting flannel in this way upon their children or themselves, 'because,' they say, 'they suffer on taking it off.' If they say, 'they suffer on taking it off.' If a thick piece of fiannel has been on a child's chest, or around a sore throat, and a cure seems to have been nearly accomplished, a thinner piece may be substituted, then a thinner, until the change from that to none at all will not be worth considering.

Mental Oddition of Great Propin.

The lowest grade of mental disturbance is seen in that temperary appearance of irrationality which comes from an extreme state of "abstractian" or absence of mind. To the vulgar, as already hinted, all intense preoccupation with ideas, by calling off the attention from outer things and giving a dream-like appearance to the mental state, is apt to appear symptomatic of "queerness" in the place among distinctly source.

The ancertain depth and persistence. The ancient story of Archimedes, and the amusing anecdotes of Newton's fits, if authentic, might be said perhaps to illustrate the border line between a normal and an abnormal condition of mind. A more distinctly pathological case is that of Beethoven, who could not be made to as large as a full moon. He was enjoying as large as a full moon. He was enjoying as large as a full moon. He was enjoying head. But in order that it may find a attire at an open window, should attract the irreverant notice of the street boys. For in this case we have a temporary incapacity to perceive exterior objects and their relations; and a deeper incapacity of a like nature clearly shows itself in poor Johnson's standing before the town clock vamly trying to make out the hour. This same alcothess of mind from the external model between itself in more of

the eccentric habits attributed to men soluble.

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.

In the case just considered we have to do with a kind of mental blindness to outer circumstances. A further advance along the line of intellectual degeneration is seen in the persistence of vivid ideas, commonly anticipations of evil of some kind, which have no basis in external reality. Johnson's dislike to particu-lar alleys in his London walks, and Madame de Stael's bazarre idea that she would suffer from cold when buried, may be taken as examples of these painful delusions or 'idees fixes.' A more seri-ous stage of such delusions is seen in the case of Pascal, who is said to have been haunted by the fear of a gulf yawning just in front of him, which sometimes became so overmastering tSat he had to be fastened by a chain to keep him from leaping forward.

PACTS 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 manufac-

that the number of mus and manufactors has been quadrupled.

The largest fee earned by a Georgia lawyer was that of Senator Hill, in the great Metcalf cotton case. It was \$120,000 and \$60,000 was collected. Judge Chisholm, of Savannah, was paid \$60,000 at one time for services to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. and General Henry R. Jackson received an equal sum.

The telephone has been introduced into almost every town of consequence in England and Scotland. There are 12, 000 telephone exchanges in England and over 41,000,000 messages were shouted through them last year. The royalty paid by the Post Office Department in the same tome was £20 000.

One interesting result of the photogaphing of birds in motion, which has been done, is the learning of the fact that a pigeon flin ight flaps 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

Probably the fastest cruiser afloat is the British vessel' Mercury.' She has attained an average speed of 181 knots an hour, while the average speed of the Chilian ram cruiser' Esmeralda' is given at 18 knots, and that of the French cruiser 'Milan' also at 18 knots. The 'Mercury' is 300 feet long and 46 feet in breadth and has 22 feet draught of water. The Chilian vessel is 23 feet shorter, but although the French ship is 3 feet longer,

her breadth of beam is only 33 feet. San Francisco continues one of the healthiest cities in the world, with an annual death rate of 19.58 per thousand, which is lower than the death rate in thirteen foreign cities and eleven American cities selected for comparison—that is to say, of foreign cities, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, Stockholm, Buenos, Ayres, Dublin, Belfast Berlin, Munich, and Hamburg; and of American cities, New York, Boston, Pitteburg, Washinton St. Louis, New Orleans, Charleston, Balt imore, Savannah, and Richmond.

The Hundr of Father Barks

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 Secretary-Treasurer Board of Agriculture, 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 be-yond they will be received with sympathetic cordiality. Among the many genial stories which will help keep green the memory of the grand Domini-can the following should occupy the first

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. He took for his text the laborious zeal of the Christian Brothers. He pictured forth the ascetic monk, lean, lank and religiously solemn. He descanted on their wirds. vigils, their fastings, their abstemious-ness. He grew eloquent over that seal which made them but mere human stadows. The good father was much scan-dalized to notice that his hearers were but smiling at his solemn discourse; that the fashionable portion was almost con-vulsed with laughter. He tried to be more and more elequent and impressive, nowever, and again reverted to thin, hungry and ascetic monk. The ladies of the audience now thrust their hand-Father Burke's descripcion of the ascetic monk. He did not think it applied to him. He, too, was laughing. The collection was a good one.

Beets require only about 70 days to mature; radishes, 50; tomatoes, 55; letchock vainly trying to make out the hour.

This same aloofies of mind from the external world betrays itself in many of the control of the manufacture of the control of th

The Students Laughed.

A writer in the Vossiche Zeitung gives an anecdote of the famous Orientalist, Gesenius, which has never before been published. He announced a series of ectures to his class in the university on the "Books of Moses." His popularity caused the lecture room to be crowded, and when the Professor entered there was not a vacant seat in the auditorium. Gesenius began, as usual, with the statement of his theme in the opening words of the lecture. "Gentlemen," said he, "Genesis is not so old as is generally believed." In an instant the sentence was greeted with irrepressible peals of laughter from every quarter of the lecture room; and the startled professor was unable to proceed to his next sentthis odd reception of his opening statement. The fact is, the Semitic enthusiast had five daughters, all of whom were unmarried; and the students with the s ence. It is doubtful whether the old named them after the five books of the Pentateuch. The eldest of these old maids was known to the young men as "Genesis." So they laughed, and no wonder that they did so.

Chickens, two minutes after thay have left the egg, will follow with their eyes the movements of crawling insects, and pick at them, judging distance and direc tion with almost infailliable accuracy. They will instinctively appreciate sounds. readily running toward an invisible hen hidden in a box when they hear her 'call.' Some young birds also have an innate, instinctive horror at the sight of a hawk and sound of its voice. Swallows, titmice, tomtits and wrens, after having been confined from birth, are capable of flying at once when liberated, on their wings having attained the necessary growth to render flight posible.

Provincial Exhibition

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

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

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Our Assertment 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 embroide ies are so cheap and yet so beautiful. Ask to be shown these goods when you visit our store.

Ladies' Jerseys.

Our assortment is complete and prices very moderate. We have heavy Cashmere Jerseys for Winter wear. These goods are not only nice in appearance, but serviceable and comfortable for the cold season.

PLUSHES

A large variety in the following colors

CREAM, CORAL PINK, MEDIUM PINK, CARDINAL, VERY LIGHT SKY, GRENAT, 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.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

Wright Bros. LONDON HOUSE

Portage Av.

P. O. BOX 838.

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.

BREAD, BREAD

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

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

can be had from the driver. Orders sent to \$44 Main street or telephoned, will receive prompt and continued attention.

Please Note—My aim will be to manufac-ture FIRST-CLASS BREAD ONLY.

W. J. Boyd,

CHICAGO,

MILWAUKEE

AND ST. PAUL BAILWAY.

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

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA

RAILWAY.

THE ALL BAIL BOUTE TO

ONTARIO, QUEBEC,

UNITED STATES.

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

Our Morning Train counects at Fargo with "Pacific Express via Northern Pacific Raliway. Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at eur Winnipeg Agency, 3% Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations. Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken

CITY TICKET AGENT.

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 6.25 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. Vinceni at 11.20 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis at 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—Polace Sleeping cars attached.

Through tickets and sleeping car berths on

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

H. G. McMICKEN, Agent. FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

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

MII is the enly line under one manage-ment between St. Paul and Chicago.
MII is the Only Line running Pullman Palsee Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smok-ing Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwankee to Chicago without change.

Minnesota.

Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F.
Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V.
H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H.
Heafford, Asst. Cen. Passenger Agent: J. T.
Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee,
Mile. W. H. Divon. Assistant Gen. Passenger agent, St. Paul, Min.

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

Claims of Half-Broods and Ori ina White Settlers, Province of Sinnitoba,

White Settlers, Frevince of Manitche,

act a Part under the Manitche Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of

20e Halt-breed heads of families resident in

the Province of Manitche, 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 Manitche at

the date mentioned:

And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set part

under the Manitche Act abressid have been

exhausted by such allotment, and by Order
in Council dated the 20th April, 1875, it has

been decided to extinguish such additional

claims, known as "Supplementary Claims,"

by act issue of 2260.00 in serie to each Half
breed child exitled:

And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20,

the Half-dreed heads of families resident in

the said Province on the date mentioned,

and the "Original White Settlers," and the

children of such settlers, as defined in said

act, are sach satisfied to receive scrip to the

extent of \$100.00

And wastress. His Excellency the Govern
or General in Council has deemed it expedi
ent to limit the time within which all claims

of the sature abo e specified may be pres
ented, therefore.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that un
der the authority contained in the Order in

20uncil shove mentioned, bearing date the

20th April, 1885, all claims under and by vir
time of the provisions of the said Order in

Council, and the Act 37 Vic. Cap. 20, to Half
breed' and 'Original White Settlers,' scrip

that are not filed on or before the 1st of May,

1886, with the Commissioner of Dominion

Lands, together with the necessary preof

these of the provisions of the later of the Interior,

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, May 22, 1885.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, May 22, 1885.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Captitol City Egene Gracet, the well-known illustrated Literary and Family Magnets, make the well-known illustrated Literary and Family Magnets, make the clowdraft street of the New Young The person stilling as the longest waves in the Blobs, better Reach the Willusseven Siding as the longest waves in the Blobs, tested Reach the Willusseven Siding of the content that one correct cinere, the more will involve the first of the content that one correct cinere, the more will involve the property of the content of the Conte

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 Cahille assistant.

Sundays-Masses at 7.30, 8.30, and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m. Cate chism for perseverence at 2.30 p. m.

Week Days-Masses at 6.15 and

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 Pacitic 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

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 his sanity, and Riel's statement that if the C. P. R. land department.

A meeting for the organization of a second agricultural society for the electoral devision of Norfolk was held at Mc-Gregor shool 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 tion 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

BMALL 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.

MOUND 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. Tic kets 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

The train will leave the station at 1.30 p. m., and return at 6 o'clock. No doubt pic-nic 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 articles, in some of the larger restaurants and cases. They are very durable. will form beneath the eye.

THE BIEL APPEAL.

The Queen's Bench in Full Court Dismiss 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

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 psssed, 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

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 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

case at length and thought a new trial should be refused.

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

PRENCH VISITORS.

The arrival of French Delegates in Town

A number of French gentlemen, who form part of the Canadian delegation 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 Débats, and Mile de Molinari, A. G. Mangin, A. S. La Vernette, M. Perrotin, G. Demanche, G. Firet 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 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 succee ded in producing a good picture of waves of sound which were made visible by ta king advantage of the irregular refrac-tion 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 suric for serving bread, rolls, cake or similar chloride, and copper in the silver. A

RIEL. Another Mass Meeting of his

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 assemb-

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 Reil:

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 you expression is given to my gratitude I bore Manitoba. It is impossible for me not to love my coun try 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 fruithful 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. 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 corteous 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 Murry.

Of one thing girls may be sure, and that is, that the young men make the trial should be refused and the convic- best sons and brothers will also make the best husbands. And young men may Mr. Justice Taylor also reviewed the 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 controling 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, from France, arrived in the city last 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 thorough ly wet. Probably about three times will be often enough. This will make the vines grow very rapidly, and if it is suppleday was spent in viewing the place and mented with an ashes and kerosene mix ture it will be almost certain to save the vines from the corers and bugs.

Whatever may be the more profitable method to be dacided each case by the market-grower, the experiment of trying the matter runs and the hill system by any one who raises strawberries for fam. use will probably end in the adoption of plants in stools without runners' 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 growth of exquisit gold and silver ferns will form beneath the eye.

The Mexican Government has made a contract with M1 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 feet out, but he would wear a pair of shoes out every four weeks. They don't shoe cows; they dont shoe dogs; still they both have good feet aa long as they live.

Magistrate_'Why this is the tenth time you have been here since I have sat in this court!' Prisonner—'Yes, your worship. I have the courage of my con-

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,

Monuments, Headstones, Cemetry Fencing MANTLE PIECES & GRATES

ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY

Special Designs furnished on application.

Cor Bannatyne and Albert Sts.

DRINK INDIAN TEA.

17 Pound Bright yellow Sugar

FOR \$1.00.

18 LB. WHITE SUGAR

or One Dollar

J.G.Mills&Co

TEA MELCHANTS,

268 MAINSTREET

TELEPHONE.



Claims of Half-Breeds and Ori ina 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 Maniteba Act to ex. tinguish the Indian title of the Children of toe Halt-breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1870, a large number of additional cialmants 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 spart

chamilies 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 exnausted by such aliotment, and by Orderin Council, dated the 29th April, 1885. it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Ulaims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Halfbred child entitled;
And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-dreed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in said act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$1.00.00
And whereas, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature abo e specified may be presented; herefore.

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 "Halfbred" and "Original White Settlers," scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st of May, 1885, with the Commissiener of Dominion Lauds, together with the necessary proof theseof, shall cease and and determine.

By order,

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior]

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 Restern 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 of

Grey Chambly Flannel, All Wool, plain or Twilled, at 25c - - per yd Canadian Etoffe, 16 oz. - - . 50c

Extra fine; Best Quailty Canadian Yarn; 50 pr 1b Canadian Yarn; Ordinory; 45c pr 1b. Shall be glad to show Goods whether you buy or not.

Alfred Pearson,

> BUFFALO STORE. BUFFALO STORE,

Cor. Main Street and Portage Avenue

MANITOBA

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

Mesars. Ward and Naylor, of Chicago, have sgain been secured as Judges. All Express companies have granted liberal rates to exhibitions. Incubators Hatching Daily. Bee Keeping Illustrated. Admission 25c. For further particulars apply to

J. C. MILLER, Secretary,

P. O. Box. 549, Winnipeg

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, 1834, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicsgo 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 Ottswa, 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 Railing X, 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 Sesboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business.

The train service is unexcolled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parior 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.

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H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.