

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

NO. 9.

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LEGEND IN ALSACE.

Know'st thou Gretchen, how it happens
That the dear ones die?
God walks daily in his garden,
While the sun shines high;
In that garden there are roses
Beautiful and bright,
And he gazes round delighted
With the lovely sight.

If he marks one gaily blooming—
Than the rest more fair,
He will pause and gaze upon it
Full of tender care;
And the beautiful rose he gathers,
In his bosom lies—
But on earth are tears and sorrow
For a dear one dies.

THE AMULET.

CONTINUED.
CHAPTER V.

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

Mr. Van de Werve, whose large fortune justified a lavish expenditure, was accustomed to receive at his residence every month the principal gentlemen of Antwerp, strangers as well as citizens. His love for art and science induced him to bring together the best artists and the most noted literary men of the day with the high-born, wealthy, and influential members of society at Antwerp; and his house had become the rendezvous of all that was excellent and celebrated in the city.

Nearly the whole of the anterior part of the house was occupied by a vast hall, called the Ancestral Hall, because it was decorated by numberless souvenirs of his illustrious family. The walls for a certain distance were sculptured in oak wood, so artistically designed, and so delicately wrought, that at the first glance it looked like embroidery in various colors. To produce this effect, the natural brown of the oak had been left in some places. All the rest shone with gold and silver, which was relieved by a beautiful scarlet, brilliant yellow, and the softest sky-blue. The many small figures scattered over the ornaments were highly gilded. From the wooden wainscot arose slight pillars, which, uniting in the Gothic style, supported the heavy beams of the ceiling. Six of these beams were visible: all were covered with highly colored sculptures. Their decorations harmonized with those of the wainscot, and seemed an expansion of it, as though the architect wished the exquisite ornaments of the beams of the ceiling to be considered a luxuriant verdure, springing from trunks rooted in the oaken wainscot.

The escutcheon of the Van de Werve family, together with the families allied to them, was artistically sculptured in the wood. The emblems and devices were in profusion: lions, wild boars, eagles, ermines, bands and crosses of gold, silver, green, and blue quartz, so numerous and sparkling, that when the noon-day sun penetrated into the hall, the eye could with difficulty bear the dazzling magnificence.

The armorial bearings of the Van de Werve, Lords of Schilde, painted in larger proportions than the others, were at the extremity of the hall. They consisted of a black boar on a field of gold, quartered by three chevrons of silver on black, surmounted by a helmet ornamented by mantlings of black and gold, and above this was a boar's head.

Around these family arms shone a large number of escutcheons of smaller size; among others, the coat of arms of the Wyneghem, the Van Immerseel, the Van Wilre, the Van Mildert, the Van Coolput, the Van Bruloch, and the Van Zymaer, families the most nearly related to that of Van de Werve.

Above the wainscot, within the niches formed by the pillars, hung the portraits of some of the most illustrious ancestors of William Van de Werve, as well as his own, in which he was represented as captain of a German company in the service of Charles V.

The portraits did not occupy all the panels formed in the richly carved oak. In a large number appeared valuable paintings from the pencil of the most celebrated masters of Netherlands. The eye rested on the creations of the immortal brothers Van Eyck, the touching Quintin Massys, the intellectual Roger Van der Weydens, the spiritual Jerome Bosch, the laborious Lucas de Leyde, and others whose names were favorably mentioned in the world of art.

In a corner of the room, beside the fireplace, stood a piano richly enamelled in woods of different colors, and upon it lay two lutes and a violin—a proof that the charming art of music was cultivated by the family of Mr. Van de Werve.

From the ceiling were suspended six gilded chandeliers; on the mantelpiece were two candelabras; along the walls, where the pillars formed projections, numerous sconces were fastened; and when Mr. Van de Werve received his friends in the evening, the reflection of the numberless wax candles from the many gold and silver ornaments gave a princely air to the hall.

Three days after the attempted assassination of Geronimo by the ruffian Bufferio, Mr. Van de Werve was to entertain his friends in the evening, it being the time appointed for their reunion. Although he had been deeply moved by the murderous assault, and his daughter Mary had scarcely recovered from the shock, he had not withdrawn the invitations, hoping that the social gathering might help to dissipate painful thoughts.

At the appointed hour the dwelling of Mr. Van de Werve was in a blaze of light. The large double door was thrown open, and in the vast hall were crowds of domestics, the attendants of the guests who had already arrived.

The large parlor was filled with persons of different conditions and ages. There were, however, only men present, for this evening was by a previous arrangement to be devoted to artists, men of letters, and notable men of commerce.

The first salutations had been exchanged among the guests of Mr. Van de Werve; they had separated according to their pleasure in different groups, and were engaged in cordial and familiar conversation.

Five or six of the more aged were seated near a table examining some new works which excited their admiration; others, whose more simple attire proclaimed them to be artists, were showing each other their designs; another party, evidently formed of young noblemen, surrounded Geronimo, and were asking particulars of the recent attempt upon his life.

At the end of the room, not far from the fireplace, were collected the foreigners who were engaged in commerce at Antwerp. Although they had assembled for amusement, they were conversing, through habit, upon the expected arrival of vessels, and the price of gold and different kinds of merchandise. Among these foreigners was to be seen every description of costume, and every variety of tongue could be heard. The Spaniard found himself besides a native of Lucca, the Portuguese near the Florentine, the English with the Genoese, the German next to the Venetian; and, as on Change at Antwerp, they found means to understand each other.

Mr. Van de Werve had at first remained near the door in order to welcome his guests as they entered; but supposing that the greater part of those invited had arrived, he left this place and was walking from group to group, joining in conversation for a few moments, and saying some pleasant words to each.

The old Deodati had seated himself in an arm-chair apart. So many had welcomed him on his arrival at Antwerp, and he had been the object of so much polite attention, that, being fatigued from standing and talking, he was now seeking some repose.

By his side was Simon Turchi, conversing familiarly and in a low tone with the old man. The hypocrite feigned an extraordinary affection for the venerable nobleman, and flattered him by every expression of respect and esteem. They had already spoken of the attempted assassination, and Simon Turchi had expressed his astonishment, for he did not believe that Geronimo had an enemy in the world. It was quite likely that Bufferio had made a mistake as to the individual, a thing which might easily have happened in so dark a night.

While Simon Turchi, with apparent calmness, thus conversed with the old gentleman, he was evidently meditating some wicked design; for while talking, his eyes incessantly wandered to Geronimo, and he endeavored to divine from

his countenance the subject of his conversation. He did not for one instant lose sight of Mary's betrothed.

After speaking of the assassination, the old Deodati glanced around the room upon the different groups of guests, and he asked Turchi:

Who is the gentleman in purple velvet, who is the object of such marked respect from the merchants around him? I do not mean the tall old man, I am acquainted with him, he is the rich Fugger of Augsburg; I am speaking of the one who stands beside him."

"He is a banker, signor," replied Simon Turchi. "He is very rich, and his name is Lazarus Tucher. The gentleman before him is the head of the house of the Hochstetter. The gentlemen conversing with him belong to the distinguished commercial houses of the Gigli, the Spignoli, and the Gualterotti. A little apart, and behind them, is Don Pezos, the superintendent of the king of Portugal; he is speaking with Diego d'Aro, and Antonio de Vaglio, superintendents from Spain. The gentlemen near them are Italian and Portuguese merchants, whose names I could tell you, for I know them all, but such details would not interest you."

"I am indebted to you for your kindness, Signor Turchi," replied Deodati. "My nephew, Geronimo, would give me all this information, but he is surrounded by his young friends, and as he sees me with you, he is undoubtedly convinced that I could not be in better or more agreeable company. Have the kindness to tell me the name of the fine-looking old man seated near the table, and to give me some information regarding those who are listening to him with so much attention."

"Around the table, signor, are the most learned men of Netherlands. That gray-headed orator is the old Graphaeus, secretary of the city of Antwerp, and the author of several well written Latin works. The young man, on whose shoulder he leans, is his son, Alexander, who is also very learned. Before him is seated Abraham Ortelius, the great geographer, who is regarded as the Ptolemy of his age. Beside Ortelius is his friend and fellow-laborer Gerard, also a learned geographer, and one of the luminaries of the day. The only one whose dress indicates his Italian birth is Louis Gucciardini, a Florentine gentleman, who is here for the purpose of collecting materials for an extensive work on the Low Countries, and particularly on the powerful commercial city of Antwerp. The gentleman plainly dressed, with a black beard, holding a book in his hand, is Christopher Plantin; he is engaged in establishing at Antwerp a printing-press of great importance. Its dimensions are so large that it will occupy the ground on which several spacious houses now stand; hundreds of workmen will be employed all day in composing, correcting, and printing books in every civilized tongue. You must not fail, signor, to visit the building; even in its unfinished state it will cause you astonishment."

"The Netherlands is a favored country," said the old Deodati. "If the climate is not as mild as in our own beautiful Italy, the men are bold, active, intelligent, industrious, and learned; and they possess all the qualifications requisite for the material prosperity and moral progress of a nation. I am surprised to see you, who are a foreigner, as well acquainted with the inhabitants as a native."

"I have lived here many years," replied Turchi. "These gentlemen are frequent visitors at the house of Mr. Van de Werve, and I have seen them so often, that I know them as old friends. Look at the corner near the piano, where those collected together laugh merrily, jest, and chat socially. You may easily recognize them by their light playful manners as artists."

"Yes. Is not that handsome man with noble features Frans Floris, the Flemish Raphael?"

"Yes; he was presented to you yesterday by Mr. Van de Werve, and you may remember how enthusiastically he eulogized Italian art."

"Near him is a singular-looking person; his very attitude is amusing, and his gestures force one to laugh."

"He is Peter Breughel, a humorist,

who so designs his pictures that they seem painted only by way of jest. He is, however, in good repute as an artist. I saw recently one of his pictures in which he represents the Saviour carrying his cross to Calvary. In this he represents pilgrims with their staves, Spanish soldiers in doublets, monks and nuns; there is even a statue of the Blessed Virgin suspended on a tree, and that at a time when there was no Christianity, no Saint James of Compostella, neither convents nor Spaniards."

"That is indeed singular," said Deodati, smiling. "It seems to me that such conceits do but very little honor to the artist. Is it a custom among other artists in the Netherlands to sport thus with holy things?"

"No; Signor Breughel is an exception. The other gentlemen in company with the Flemish Raphael are more serious men. Michael Coxie, whom you may distinguish by the gray doublet, excels in his portraits of women. The handsome young man standing behind him is Martin de Vos, a pupil of Floris; he evinces a high order of talent and gives promise of great perfection in his art. The others, as well as I can recognize them at this distance, are Lambert Van Noord, Egide Mostaert, William Key, Bernard de Rycke, and the two brothers Henry and Martin Van Cleef, all celebrated historical, fancy, or portrait painters. Near them is Master Grimmer, a famous landscape painter; and the gentleman now speaking is a certain Ack of Antwerp, who has painted the large glass windows of the church of Saint Gudula at Brussels. The old man sitting apart near the piano is Christian; he has marvellous skill in playing on many instruments, but he excels most on the violin. You will probably hear him this evening."

Simon Turchi continued to converse familiarly with the Signor Deodati, who was charmed with his intelligence, but still more with the kind consideration which made him refrain from joining in the general conversation in order to entertain an old man.

Geronimo had several times approached his uncle, but each time the latter had playfully sent him away, telling him that the agreeable company of the Signor Turchi sufficed for him, and that he preferred a quiet conversation.

In the meantime the conversation among the guests had become more general. Noblemen and bankers, merchants and literary men, manufacturers and artists, were mingling with each other; rank and condition were disregarded, and the animated conversation of the company resounded through the hall like the humming of a swarm of bees.

At this moment the servants entered, bringing silver waiters on which were wines of every description, pastry, cakes, rare fruits, and other refreshments.

They passed through the room offering the wines to the guests.

"Gentlemen, a glass of Malmsey, Rhenish wine, claret, sherry, Muscatel?"

Whilst these delicious drinks and delicacies were thus distributed, Geronimo never lost sight of Mr. Van de Werve, but observed him with an eye full of hope and expectation.

When at last he saw Mr. Van de Werve leave the room, a bright smile illumined his face. Geronimo knew that Mr. Van de Werve sometimes gratified his friends and acquaintances by allowing his beautiful daughter to be present at their evening reunion for about an hour, and he had been impatiently waiting the moment when the young girl would appear.

Simon Turchi, although apparently so unmoved, had constantly watched Mary's betrothed, noticed the radiant expression of his countenance, and understood the cause.

Mary was coming! Perhaps the whole company would know that his suit had been rejected, and that Geronimo had succeeded where the powerful administrator of the house of Buonvisi had failed!

This thought deeply wounded his pride. He scowled at Geronimo, who was looking in another direction. Rage and jealousy goaded him almost to madness; he felt that the scar on his face, by its deepening hue, would betray his emotion, and to conceal it he covered his eyes with his hand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Senate

CARDINAL MANNING
ON THE
LESSON FROM OUR LADY'S LIFE.

CONTINUED.

Three hundred years ago in every church throughout this land there was the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. All in a day the Blessed Sacrament was removed. Those who had lived to man's estate, or to the age of reason, while the Blessed Sacrament was upon the altar, no doubt, were trained to realise the divine presence in the supernatural mystery, and to the end of their lives they retained some recollection of it, fading perpetually, for they were carried away, as the great majority were, in the tumult and the riot of that spiritual revolt. Nevertheless they retained some sort of consciousness to their dying day, that in the Most Holy Sacrament there was the real presence of Jesus Christ, and that if it were upon the altar they would bend the knee. But their children—the next generation who were born afterwards, and had never seen a tabernacle, nor the light hanging before it, had never seen the presence of Our Lord in the Holy Sacrament at all, who had been reared up in the empty churches of England, in the desolate untenanted sepulchres where once the Lord had lain—what consciousness had they? It is no surprise to me to see true Christians who believe in Jesus Christ coming to our churches without so much as bowing in passing to and fro before the high altar, gazing at pictures, making observations on the architecture, as unconscious that they are standing in the presence of our Divine Saviour in the Blessed Sacrament as if He did not exist. I don't find fault with them. Some people are impatient; I am not impatient with them. Who has ever trained them? They believe in Jesus Christ, and I hope and trust they love Him in their hearts, but they don't know His presence in the Holy Sacrament. Let me apply what I have said only as an illustration. Those who lived at the time of the Reformation, and had been taught from their infancy to say the "Hail Mary," continued to the end of their lives, no doubt, believing and loving her; but those who were born in the next generation—who had never been taught to say the "Hail Mary," nor to know who Mary is; had never been instructed to understand that He is God Incarnate, and she is the Mother of God, because she bore Him as a Divine Infant, they who had grown up in the utter unconsciousness of these truths—I can quite understand them never saying a prayer in honor, or affection, or love of a person of whom they knew so little; I can quite understand that they, having never been taught that through the Incarnation she is as much our mother in the order of grace as the First Eve in the order of nature, and that our relations to her are living relations, carrying duties and affections; I can perfectly understand those who have been deprived of this influence—growing up in a perfect unconsciousness of their duties to the Mother of the Divine Redeemer, and yet knowing and loving Him. Therefore, understand me, when I say I cannot understand any man loving the Son and consciously refusing love to His Blessed Mother; I mean this, that they that are unconscious of the relations in which they stand to her and she stands to them, I cannot understand; but as to those who know this influence, I must charge upon them an impiety of heart, a hardness and unfeeling coldness—I must say more, a spiritual insolence to venture to think her Divine Son will accept the love of hearts which consciously, deliberately, and explicitly withhold the love which for His sake is due to His Mother. In order to give a further proof of the assertion I made in the beginning, that the greatest saints had loved her most, and that in the measure in which we are sanctified we shall love her more, I will give the example of the saints of the Church. I would ask you to take the literature of the Church, and to tell me where you find the love of Our Divine Lord, the love of His Name, the love of His Sacred Heart, of His Five Sacred Wounds, of His Incarnation, of His person, in the greatest degree of fervour both of conception and of expression, if you do not find it in St. Anselm, whose whole mind was pervaded with the light of the Incarnation, and the love of Our Lord; St. Bernard, who had given the name of Jesus his own devotion; St. Bernardine, who is called the Seraphic Doctor; and St. Alphonsus, whose works are filled with the love of Jesus. All these writers are the most profound in their love and veneration of the Blessed Mother of our Lord. St. Bernard has received a special title for the love that he bore to her; St. Bonaventure preached all over central Italy of Mary, St. Bernard is reproached for writings in which

he has adopted the words "O God" to express the dignity of His Blessed Mother; St. Alphonsus is crowned with a diadem of reproach and of rebuke for the "Glories of Mary." Thirdly, this devotion perfects the filial spirit. By our baptism, we are made sons of God and sons of the Church; and when we are made sons of God we are made the sons of Mary. And when the Spirit of the Father and the Spirit of the Son is sent forth into our hearts, whereby we cry, "Abba, Father," and when we receive power to become the sons of God, it means this, and the filial spirit which is implanted in us by gift must be trained in us by discipline. Now, we can only serve God in one of three ways. We must either serve Him as slaves, in trembling like the devils that believe and fear; or, secondly, we may serve Him as hirelings and mercenaries, looking only for our pay; or, thirdly, we may serve Him as sons, by love, obedience, freedom, and generosity. Now, I ask how is this spirit to be trained by us? There are two gifts of the Holy Ghost out of which that spirit arises. There is a gift of holy fear, which is the gift, not of slaves, or of hirelings, but of sons who fear to offend the love and holiness of their Father; there is a gift of piety, which means especially the natural affection of children for a father, raised and elevated, by the Holy Ghost, with sanctity and charity. How is this character trained? I should ask you, How is the filial love of your children trained? Who forms the first character of the child? Who impresses upon the boy in his infancy the outline and the qualities of the character which he will have when he grows up a man? Whom does the law of England call the guardian of nurture until the age of discretion is reached? The mother. Into whose hands does nature commit the child to be fashioned and formed and trained and disciplined before, as yet, the father exercises authority? You know how the love of a mother is the first formation of the whole character of the boy and of the future man; you know the words of a mother will follow a man through life; how to the end of life the affection of a mother will hang over the head of a son even in the riot and disorder of his life, for his rebuke and guidance; how the memory of a mother's love will soften a flinty and hard man in the midst of iniquity; how there is a creative power, I may say, in a mother's heart. Is there anything like this in the order of grace? Certainly. The First Eve was our mother to sin and death, the Second Eve is the Mother of our Redeemer, the perfection of purity, humility, charity; that divine example hangs before us all our days, as Catholics, and also her known and conscious love, for if we once love her be sure of it she loves us first, and her prayers are ever offered up for us; and it is from the contemplation of her perfect love that men learn first manly tenderness. Men are proud of their hardness, and hardness is a departure from perfection. There is a manly tenderness which belongs to a soldier's character. The Sacred heart of Jesus is a divine heart, the spotless heart of Mary is a human heart like ours, and from the example alone we learn a meaning. We learn a chivalrous fidelity to her Divine Son, to be good soldiers of Jesus Christ. The martyrs learned it from the Queen of Martyrs, who stood at the foot of the Cross when men fled. A chivalrous spirit will not endure to hear a word of reproach or shame or dishonor against Jesus Christ, or His mother, or the Faith. The life it lives is a life above the mere literal commandments, and shows a promptness to make self-sacrifice, as she at the foot of the Cross united herself, united her heart, united her will to the heart and will of her Divine Son in the moment of his self-oblation when He redeemed the world. In His infinite merits she by a conscious act like His, as the priest when he raises the Holy Sacrament of the altar, she made oblation gladly and willingly of her Divine Son for the redemption of mankind. If our children be taught to contemplate her from their earliest history, to ask her prayers, study her life, follow her footsteps, can there be a discipline by which the filial character of a child can be better formed so as to love our Heavenly Father more surely and more perfectly: I have affirmed that those who love and venerate her must have most of the character of true disciples of Jesus Christ; that they have the most conformity to their Divine Master; that their love and veneration is only a conformity to His; only an approximation to that love and veneration which he bore. He, a perfect Son, is our example; His example is our pattern. His life is our law. If in some musical instrument of great compass, richness, and power, one single stop were untuned the whole harmony would be marred; if in some beautiful

human countenance one feature only was effaced, the whole beauty would be marred; if whilst the love of His Blessed Mother was in His heart, the love of His Blessed Mother is not found in ours. I ask what perfection can there be in conformity to Him. In that measure there is a defect and a deformity. The love of the Blessed Virgin was taught first of all by Jesus Christ; He was the founder of that devotion. It was preached to the world by the apostles, and the evangelists of the Incarnation, and has come down as a living stream of love and veneration in the heart of the Church from that day to this. The supernatural instinct which we call devotion rises from the supernatural intuitions of the faith, and what we do now they did then; and what we do now is what we shall do in eternity, and therefore devotion to the Blessed Virgin is not only no hindrance in the way of submission to the divine authority of the Catholic Church—it is a sign and proof of the true Church of Jesus Christ, and a reason for that submission. Lastly, what are our duties? The duty of love stands to reason; the duty of veneration is abundantly proved; but there are duties of invocation and the duty of imitation. Having touched briefly on the first of these duties, his Eminence proceeded as to the duty of imitation:—I will say to men, imitate the example of the Blessed Virgin. Imitate her in courage. I don't mean that burly, noisy, boisterous overbearing which men call courage; I mean the calm, passive, silent, enduring, self-mastering patience, which was the courage of the martyrs. That is true courage. The courage of a soldier who can stand under fire is greater than the courage of a soldier who can rush because his blood is hot. Another lesson to learn is a lesson of compassion; compassion with the crucifixion in our nature; compassion to every soul about us; compassion to every penitent; compassion to everyone that is afflicted; compassion to everyone that is in sin—hating the sin, have compassion on the sinner; compassion to the dumb creatures that are the creation of God; to those innocent and beautiful works of his hands made for our use, over which we have dominion, but not for tyranny. I will say to women, imitate the Blessed Virgin; and if you love and venerate her, her image will pass unconsciously into the very substance of your life and heart. Imitate her true dignity, which does not consist in clamouring for rights and in running a race in the intellectual culture of men. Man and woman have a diverse perfection, and the union of these perfections, which are diverse, make up one perfection which is indissoluble. Women have a dignity and perfection of their own which no man can imitate without lowering himself. An effeminate man is an abomination, a masculine self-asserting woman is a monster. The pattern of our Blessed Mother is a pattern of womanly dignity. Woman has her sovereignty, and her kingdom is her own hearth; and in the house over which she rules no man can dispute that sovereignty; if he rises against it he is mutilating that divine law by which he reigns supreme. Such was the state when God created man and woman in Paradise, and the world has wrecked the recollection and is striving to efface the image of that two-fold perfection which rises into one. Man is the image of God; man is the head of woman, and the head of man is God. These are the words of the Holy Ghost. In Jesus and His Blessed Mother the first creation is not only restored but elevated to a divine perfection, and you are called to be children of the Incarnation. The highest creature in the new creation of God is a woman, and the second Adam is God Himself. Therefore, dear brethren, let the humility and the charity and the tenderness and courage and compassion and piety of the Blessed Mother of God be your example; and if that does not make you perfect, I know of no means by which you can obtain perfection. The greatest saints have loved her most, and in the measure in which you are sanctified you will love her more; in the measure in which you love her more, you will be like her Son.

You can clear your room of mosquitoes by taking a piece of gum camphor about one third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporating it by placing it in a tin vessel, holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the insect.

A new use for old felt hats has been discovered. Boil them up in strong soap suds until clear of all grease and dirt. When dry, cut the strips of the right width and use in your lamps for wicks, and you will be surprised at the better light your lamps give. They are also good for tacking around the draughty doors

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Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 363 Main street, Winnipeg.
H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STRAMSHIP LINES
ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD,
GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN,
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE,
ITALIANA, STATE, WHITE STAR
& NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS

DISTRESS AFTER EATING.
Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, flatness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.
"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease."
MRS. A. NORTON, Chicopee, Mass.
DYSPEPSIA CURED.
"I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to relieve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy I could get. — FRED. POHLE, Indianapolis, Ind.
"I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not digest and I was troubled with nervous debility. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I commenced to feel the effects of it at once. I have now taken four bottles and can say that I feel like a new man. — J. H. McCALL, Rochester, N.Y.
HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.
Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses or \$1.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE.
Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches, for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through sleepers to Kansas City.
If you wish the best travelling accommodation always by tickets over the Royal Route apply to the Ticket Office, St. Paul, St. Paul, W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul; S. B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Paul; F. G. STRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 William St., opp. City Hall, Winnipeg.

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Our Stock is very Complete and New Goods from the best Canadian and American markets constantly arriving.
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KILGUR RIMER & CO.,
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DYE WORKS!
JOHN TAYLOR,
250 MAIN STREET.
PRACTICAL DYER,
The only Man in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories who understands the above thoroughly.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dress Dyed or Cleaned equal to new.
N.B.—Mrs. Taylor is a first-class Ostrich Feather Cleaner and Dyer.
P. QUEALY,
B-O-O-T-S-I
Regimental Boot Maker to the
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY
AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES
All Kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.
34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

R.R. TICKETS.
Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of
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MISS M. M. O'CONNOR,
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has a complete stock of

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DEVOTIONAL ARTICLES
ALSO
PERIODICALS,
STATIONERY,
FRUIT, &c., &c.
LEADING IRISH PAPERS KEPT.
A call solicited. Prices most reasonable.
Gold Watch Free.
The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guide, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person taking in the longest year in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-winding Gentlemen's Watch, worth \$25; a 2-yr. binding English Watch. Each person must send \$5 etc. with their answer. For which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guide, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address
Pub. of HOME GUIDE, HARTFORD, CONN.

AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

Fall Preparation for Soiling.

Soiling cattle is one of those inevitable improvements in the methods of agriculture which come with the march of progress and the necessities of society. As any industry progresses, and the population increases, the absolute necessity for cheaper products comes with the more abundant supply of labor and the invention and use of labor saving tools and machinery. We have now a large number of improved appliances in every industry by which the cost of the products is lessened very materially. One man with the new machinery can produce several times as much material in one day as he could previously by hand work. A boot can now be put together for a few cents in place of a dollar or two years ago and is consequently sold at a greatly reduced price; all sorts of clothing is also reduced in cost to an equal extent by means of stamp machines to cut and shape the cloth in scores of patterns at one blow, and by sewing machines, which makes several hundred stitches in a minute. So it is with everything we use from our birth to the narrow bed in which we are laid away to rest at the end of our lives. This universal cheapness pervades all industries. It affects agriculture equally with all others. The introduction of machines has cheapened all farm products and all the fodder crops. The farmer who uses the grass scythe; the grain cradle; who sows by hand; who beats out the grain by the flail, and who feeds his cattle on pastures and spreads manure with a fork, cannot live in competition with other farmers who have for a hundred acre farm \$3,000 worth of machinery; mowers; self-binding reapers, seed drills; horse hoes; manure spreaders, potato diggers, Acme harrows, steam engines, fodder cutters; feed mills, threshing machines, etc., etc., and who feed one cow upon an acre of fodder crops, and send their cream to a factory, and who till their soil and fertilize it so that the average crops are trebled. He finds the market prices are falling before the increased quantity and the cheapness of the products, and his expenses remaining the same, he becomes distressed. He is like the man who runs in a race loaded down with heavy clothing and a pack upon his back, with his feet tied, against a man free from all encumbrances and weights, and who easily leaves him far behind.

These facts are food for every day thoughts. Not a day in the season could be easily turned to the contemplation of these truths. At this season, however, the subject of soiling crops is of the greatest pertinence, because if this practice is to be begun at all, this is the time to begin. For fall sown rye is the foundation of the summer feeding. This crop should be sown upon rich soil, with double the average quantity of seed so as to have a thick fine growth of stalk. 3 bushels of seed is the quantity commonly used per acre, and if the soil is not in good condition some good fertilizer should be procured. 300 pounds of ammoniated superphosphate, or of fine bone flour, with 200 lbs. of gypsum plaster, should be used per acre. But this crop alone is not sufficient. Some ground should be prepared for seeding crops. In soiling, a succession of crops in the right stage for use is indispensable. No one who begins this practice can half do it or turn back. It is so easy and so convenient when brought down to rule that a farmer who once begins will never be induced to stop. It is necessary therefore to have some ground ready to be sown in the spring before it could be well prepared at that season. A thorough plowing should be given to a piece of land, proportionate in size to the number of cattle to be fed. Half an acre per head for each crop is sufficient; because there is a succession of crops grown and each acre may be cropped twice and some three times if the land is used with skill. It is advisable to make a later sowing of rye in November, so late that it will follow the first crop. Oats sown at the very first opportunity on the plowed ground follows the rye; but after an interval in which clover or grass is used. If there is not a piece of clover then some ground should be fitted for it to be sown by itself or with orchard grass in the early spring. It will furnish pasture the next fall and after that be ready to cut immediately after the rye is used up. In the spring some acres are planted with early and late sweet corn and the rye ground is thus used as soon as cleared; a strip being plowed and planted as soon as the rye is off. The land is not left idle one day longer than can be helped, and when a crop is out it should be cut in strips across the field so that a land can be plowed and sown or planted at once. The best plow for this use

is a side-hill, or swivel plow, which will plow back and forth from one side of the field to the other, turning the furrows all one way and leaving no dead furrows. The headland for turning on should be kept in grass which can be mowed or they may be plowed and sown later.

It will occur to the thoughtful reader that a silo will come in very usefully as an aid to soiling. This is true. A succession of succulent fodder is the fundamental principle of soiling. As the fodder crops are used up there must be some part left unused; for a surplus cannot be avoided with safety, and the remainders can be put into the silo with great advantage for use in the winter. Moreover a crop of roots would be a manifest advantage and, in the writer's practice and experience, is invaluable for the fresh cows who come in the fall to keep up the supply of milk. Of all the roots the Improved American (Lanes) sugar beet is the best, and the old fashioned long red mangel comes next. 1200 bushels per acre of the latter has been grown and as half a bushel per day is a full feed with other fodder, and acre will furnish a winter's feeding per 6 cows at the above rate or half as many with the small yield of 600 bushels per acre. Thus by the effective and skillful practice of soiling and the use of soiling crops, the problem of how to feed one cow upon an acre of ground, and therefore to reduce the cost of dairy products to one half or one third the cost of pasturing, is solved.

A severe drought prevails in West Virginia, and the farmers are selling off their cattle, owing to inability to feed them.

The hay crop of New England has turned out better than was expected. Pastures and aftermath will improve and present copious showers.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Beef, roast, per lb.	\$0 12 to \$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	12 to 16
Beef, corned, per lb.	6 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	9 12 to 10 00
Veal, roast.	12 to 18
Pork, roast.	10 to 12
Pork, steak.	10 to 12
Pork, farmers' per 100 lbs.	6 00 to 6 50
Mutton, roasts, per lb.	12 to 18
Mutton, leg.	12 to 18
Mutton chop.	15 to 18
Ham.	15 to 18
Breakfast bacon.	15 to 16
Lard, per gal.	2 25 to 2 50
Sausage.	12 to 15
Bologna sausage.	12 to 15
Shanks.	3 to 4
Liver.	15 to 15
Kidney.	15 to 15
Head cheese.	12 to 12
Heart.	12 to 12
Tongue.	12 to 12
Chickens, per lb (dead).	13 to 25
Eggs, per dozen.	20 to 25
Butter, per lb.	15 to 20
Chickens (alive) per pair.	30 to 40
Turkeys, each.	80 to 1 00
Ducks, per brace.	20 to 30
Prairie Chickens, per brace.	40 to 50
Prime Manitoba cheese, per pound.	15 to 15

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milk cows.	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yolk.	90 00 to 140 00
Live cattle, per lb.	9 34 to 4
Calves.	5 00 to 20 00
Side bacon, per lb.	9 2 to 10
Hams.	13 1/2 to 15
Pork, per barrel.	16 50 to 17 00
Beef, per barrel.	12 50 to 20
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Cudumbers, per doz.	40
Ducks.	20
Eggs, per doz.	25

FISH.

Wholesale, per lb.	4 to 5
Retail, per lb.	8 to 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush.	25 to 30
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Onions, per doz.	40 to 60
Dried onions, per bushel.	2 50
Turkeys, per bush.	40 to 50
Cabbages, per doz.	40 to 50
Parsley, per doz.	40
Sage, per doz.	40
Carrots, per doz.	to 30
Farsnips, per doz.	to 30
Squash, each.	10 to 20

FRUIT.

California Pears, per box.	6 00 to 6 50
Grapes, per lb.	4 to 5
Lemons, per box.	10 00 to 12 00
Oranges, per box.	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel.	5 00 to 6 00
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel.	2 25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling.	1 80

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay.	3 50 to 4 00
Straw.	2 50
Timothy.	7 50 to 8 00

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel.	25 to 30
Barley, per bushel.	35 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat.	90
No. 2 hard wheat.	75
No. 1 Northern.	72
No. 2 Northern.	67
No. 1 regular wheat.	85
No. 2 regular wheat.	80
No. 3 regular wheat.	55
Rejected.	42 to 50

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

Morden.	73
High Bluff.	73
Gretina.	73
Portage.	73
Brandon.	71
Carberry.	71
Stonewall.	71
Virden.	71
Elkhorn.	67
Manitou.	67
Alexander.	63
Wolsley.	67
Emerson.	73
Morris.	73

FLOUR.

Flour, patent.	2 45
Flour, strong.	2 15
Flour, XXX.	1 70
Flour, superfine.	1 30

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood.	4 48 to 5 00
Tamarac.	5 50 to 6 00
Poplar poles, per cord.	4 00

COAL.

Grate, hard, delivered.	10 00
Egg, hard, delivered.	10 00
Grate, hard, delivered.	10 00
Steam, hard, delivered.	8 00
Grate, soft.	8 00

There is as much wisdom in bearing with other people's defects as in being sensible of their good qualities; and we should make the follies of others rather a warning and an instruction to ourselves than a subject of mirth and mockery of those who commit them.

Conceit is like the natural unguent of the sea-fowl's plumage, which enables him to shed the rain that falls on him and the wave in which he dips. When one has had all his conceit taken out of him, when he has lost all his illusions, his feathers will soon soak through, and he will fly no more.

To suppose we can indulge in the lower passions or appetites for a time, and then at our pleasure subdue them and lead a higher life, is an illusion which will dissolve as we approach it. Character is self-perpetuating. It uses all its materials, good or bad. Nothing can be swept away or blotted out.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

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

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago. It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago, without change. It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree. Through Tickets, Time Tables, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and full information may be obtained from the coupon ticket agents of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, in Manitoba and Minnesota. Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

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

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

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

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NO FEE! Established 1851. 186 So. Utah Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Clark St.

The regular old established Dr. Clarke and Surgeon Dr. O'Leary, at the old number continues to treat with his usual great skill all private, chronic, nervous and special diseases. Dr. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

Nervous diseases (with or without dreams) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with vast falling success. It makes no difference whether you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, if you have any skin disease, if neglected or improperly treated, cures the present and coming generations. Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. Consultation is at half price. A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Dr. O'LEARY, S. E. A. friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure. Hours, 10 to 8, Sunday, 9 to 5. Address: Dr. CLARKE, S. E. 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January. TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$20.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Catechetics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca, for Summer. Girls before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are received under the inspection of the Directors. 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 Saturdays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

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

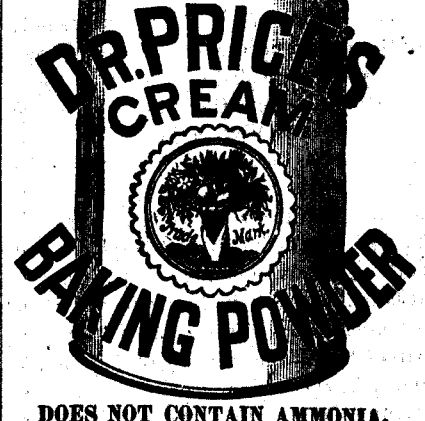
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Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in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

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Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

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

FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

DO YOU WANT

A FARM OR SELL

Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms WANTED" in "The Weekly Mail" are recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements. And contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. If that space readers of the right class. "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in series. In THE WEEKLY MAIL. Five cents per word the first insertion, and three cents per word for subsequent insertions. IN THE DAILY MAIL at two and a half cents per word each insertion.

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Are you in need of A Good BUFFALO OVERCOAT, A Fine COON OVERCOAT, An Extra Heavy IRISH FREEZE OVERCOAT, A Fine ENGLISH TWEED OVERCOAT, A Fine BLACK DIAGONAL OVERCOAT. You will get these goods at the

Buffalo Store

Cheaper than any other house in the city. Also a Large Stock of Boys and Youths Overcoats at Reduced Prices.

A. Pearson, BUFFALO STORE, BUFFALO STORE, Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.

ARRIVED.

100 NEW DESIGNS IN PLUSH FRAMES, 200 New Designs in Photograph Albums.

New Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, New Work Boxes and Jewel Cases. New Plate Mirrors and Presentation Cups. New Dressing Cases and Fancy Boxes.

Novelties for Birthday & Wedding Presents. Everyone invited to call at

W. UGLOW, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER

486 Main Street Winnipeg, Man

GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF GOODS AT

MRS. NAGLE'S BASSINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Lons Velours, Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts,

and all other goods at the same reduced rates. Remember that all goods are sold under cost, and that the No. of the Bassinett is 264 MAIN ST.

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Alfred Morris, ENGRAVER AND ILLUMINATOR OF ADDRESSES.

Sign Writer

HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging and Graining.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

SIGNS. SIGNS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT PENROSE & ROCAN, - BUTCHERS! - 289 Main Street & City Market

Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

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

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9:45 a.m. AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENT.

One Column, 12 months	\$200 00
" " " 6 "	120 00
" " " 3 "	75 00
Half Column, 12 months	120 00
" " " 6 "	75 00
" " " 3 "	40 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	75 00
" " " 6 "	40 00
" " " 3 "	30 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	45 00
" " " 6 "	25 00
" " " 3 "	15 00

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each insertion.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

- 18 Sunday. XXI. after Pentecost. III. in October. Purity of the B. V. St. Luke Evan.
- 19 Monday. St. Peter of Alcantara.
- 20 Tuesday. St. John of Cantl.
- 21 Wednesday. St. Hedwige. St. Hilarton.
- 22 Thursday. Purity of the B. V.
- 23 Friday. Our Most Holy Redeemer. Votive Office of the Passion.
- 24 Saturday. St. Raphael. Archangel.
- 25 Sunday. XXII. after Pentecost. IV. in October. Patronage of the B. V. Holy Rellca.
- 26 Monday. Votive office of the Holy Angels.
- 27 Tuesday. Votive office of the Holy Apostles.
- 28 Wednesday. St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles.
- 29 Thursday. Votive office of the Blessed Sacrament.
- 30 Friday. Votive office of the Passion.
- 31 Saturday. Votive office of the Immaculate Conception. Vigil of All Saints. Fast.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

THE CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in civic affairs, and it may be said that the municipal campaign has already begun. Some of the ringleaders being engaged in canvassing for the respective candidates for the mayoralty now in the field; but we advise our readers not to be hasty in making pledges to support any one; don't listen to the "just once more" appeal. If the people desire to have the business of the city conducted honestly, and jobbery avoided, now is the time to prepare the aldermanic ticket, and let every effort be made to secure good candidates in the field; men who have given practical proofs of their qualification to administer the affairs of the city; men who will adopt and carry out a rigid policy of retrenchment—not by reducing the income of the already low-salaried police officers and firemen, but by applying the pruning knife to over paid officials. Let our readers not be carried away by extravagant promises concerning the future, but remember the past blunders, and see that the affairs of the city are entrusted to men of sound business principles, and who have given practical proof of their ability to direct our municipal affairs and that a policy of economy will follow the installation of the new board. In selecting a mayor the faithful services to the city of some of our public men should not be passed by to give others who are less deserving the honor. There are some good names mentioned in connection with this office, but there is but one of the gentlemen named for the position who has a knowledge of civic affairs, a qualification which is absolutely necessary to save the city from serious loss.

A DISTINGUISHED CATHOLIC SCIENTIST.

The most remarkable feature in the Flood Rock explosion is the precision with which the explosive force has been regulated. General Newton handles dynamite and rackarock as a marksman might use the best of cartridges in the most perfect of rifles. His experience in the last twelve or fifteen years, illumined, as it is, by his matchless engineering genius, and by his wonderful power of organizing and controlling skilled fellow-workers, lands him far above any of his compeers in the art of exploding huge masses of rock. We remember a lecture of his at the Cooper Institute in New York, not long after the Hallett's Point explosion. On the stage he exhibited a perfect miniature copy, in some sort of

plaster, of the rock as it stood before the explosion. Wires radiated from it in every direction, and were all gathered into a framework connecting each with the single wire along which, as in the great explosion, the electric current was to do its blasting work. This gave the lecturer, who had done the great deed so successfully, an opportunity of explaining every detail of the operation. But he took care not to tell us what he was going to do. It was only casually that he mentioned the fact that each of the wires running into the plaster model, ended in a dynamite cartridge. When, however, his very interesting and luminous description had led up to the critical moment when his three-year-old daughter touched the electric key, he suited the action to the word, touched a button on a small piece of wood in his hand, and bang went the plaster model, shattered into atoms with a report not much louder than a pistol shot. Not a particle of burnt plaster fell beyond the orchestra seats close to the stage. The unexpected explosion was as startling as it was accurate in its aim. And yet it was done with hundreds of small dynamite charges.

General Newton is worshipped by those that work under him. He sees to every detail without interfering needlessly with engineers who know that, while he trusts them, they must be men of untrusting watchfulness, very slaves to duty. Himself a splendid specimen of West Point training, he loves to talk of all he owes to that great school, a school which he values more even for its mental discipline than for its military tactics. Modest, like all men of great worth, he dislikes talking of his triumphs over matter. Mind in its highest form, mind as irradiated by devout faith, is what he revels in. For the general is not only a Catholic, he is a man of prayer, walking and working in the presence of God. The lives of the saints are his favorite reading. When he meets with priests, he expects them to talk to him of the soul, of eternity, and of God. This clearness of spiritual vision enables him to ride rough-shod over many of those conventionalities which even pious Catholics submit to. Some years ago, when Professor Tyndall came to New York, General Newton was invited to meet him at a banquet. His answer was characteristic: "A infidel is no fit company for a gentleman."

THE POWER OF THE POPE.

We take the occasion afforded by the interest excited by the recent proposal of Papal mediation, to state the belief of Catholics regarding the power of the Pope.

His power then is two-fold—that springing from his character as Head of the Catholic Church or his spiritual power, and that springing from his character as the sovereign of a small part of Italy, or his temporal power.

The consideration of the former only of these shall occupy our attention now; of the latter we shall speak again.

Catholics believe that when the Roman Pontiff speaks "ex cathedra" that is, when, not as a private teacher, but as exercising the office of pastor and doctor of all Christians, of his supreme authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Church at large, he is divinely protected from teaching error. This is based upon two patent facts—the primacy of Saint Peter and the succession from him of the reigning Pope. This and nothing more is the doctrine of "The infallibility of the Pope." It does seem necessary to supplement this for the benefit of even so called educated people by noting that "infallibility," does not mean "impeccability" or incapacity to commit sin. The Pope's custom we believe is weekly confession to a simple priest. It is to be noted also that the range of infallibility is in many ways circumscribed.

Yet although the range of infallibility is thus circumscribed, the jurisdiction of the Pope in the ecclesiastical order is of course of much wider scope. He sits as the Supreme Judge of Christendom, to whom every Catholic, be he potentate or peasant, owes a loyal and willing submission, yet a submission whose sanction is to be found in the consciences of his subjects. This dignity which we hesitate not to claim to-day for the Pope, was discerned by the world at large in the ages of faith, and was aided by the public law, and the common consent of peoples, but yet was exercised only in rare and critical circumstances.

To the beneficent results of the exercise of this power by the medieval Popes, let the Protestant Dean Milman bear witness. In his "Latin Christianity" he writes, "The Papacy was the only power which lay not entirely and absolutely prostrate before the disasters of the times,—a power which had an inherent strength and might resume its majesty.

It was this power which was most imperatively required to preserve all which was to survive out of the crumbling wreck of Roman civilization. To Western Christianity was absolutely necessary a centre standing alone, strong in traditional reverence, and in acknowledged claims to supremacy. . . . On the rise of a power, both controlling and conservative, hung, humanly speaking, the life and death of Christianity—of Christianity as a permanent, aggressive and to a certain extent uniform system. . . . It is impossible to conceive what had been the confusion, the lawlessness, the chaotic state of the middle ages, without the medieval Papacy."

We are not so foolish as to think we see in the recent proposal of Papal mediation, a revival of such a state of political affairs as would make the exercise of the power of which we are speaking practically operative on any larger scale than at present. But we repeat this power flowing from, or rather being a part of the spiritual power, is possessed by the Pope of to-day, equally with all his predecessors. Circumstances may at any time render its exercise both expedient and effectual.

Let another Protestant, the historian Alison, tell us of the exercise of this power so late as within the present century. "What does the Pope mean," said Napoleon to Eugene in July, 1807, 'by the threat of excommunicating me? Does he think the world has gone back a thousand years? Does he suppose the arms will fall from the hands of my soldiers?' Within two years after these remarkable words were written, the Pope did excommunicate him, in return for the confiscation of his whole dominions, and, in less than four years more, the arms did fall from the hands of his soldiers; and the hosts, apparently invincible, which he had collected were dispersed and ruined by the blasts of winter. 'The weapons of the soldiers,' says Segur, in describing the Russian retreat, 'appeared of an insupportable weight to their stiffened arms. During their frequent falls they fell from their hands, and destitute of the power of raising them from the ground they were left in the snow. They did not throw them away; famine and cold tore them from their grasp.' . . . Alison adds, "There is something in these marvellous coincidences beyond the operation of chance, and which even a Protestant historian feels himself bound to mark for the observation of future ages. The world had not gone back a thousand years, but that Being existed with whom a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years."

In such matters as these the Pope is not infallible, yet history is a witness to the surpassing wisdom of the occupants of the Holy See in all ages, in dealing with affairs beyond the scope of infallibility, and to the beneficent results following the free exercise of the spiritual power by the Supreme Pontiff.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The meeting of citizens called by the Mayor for the purpose of selecting a successor to the civic chair, has been postponed to Monday evening, owing to the great interest being manifested in the Governor-General's reception.

We agree with one of our exchanges when it says that it costs money to make a newspaper, just the same as to get coal out of the mines; and its subscribers should pay for it promptly, just as merchandise is paid for.

As announced by the Rev. Father Ouellette last Sunday, the formal opening of the new sanctuary of St. Mary's Church will take place on the Feast of All Saints, when His Grace Archbishop Tache will preside and a sermon be preached by one of the Jesuit Fathers.

The Catholics of Mexico are determined that the unhalloed presence of the Mormons shall not be countenanced in their fair country. They have taken a bold stand and have insisted that the President shall withdraw the concessions already made them.

In appointing Dr. O'Donnell head of the Board to deliberate upon the claims of maimed volunteers, the Government has displayed great wisdom. There is certainly no medical man in the Northwest better qualified to fill the post. He has been in the militia service for a number of years; he is a surgeon of conspicuous ability; and has earned a brilliant reputation for his skill as a physician.

That was a very deserving compliment paid to the intelligence and amiability of the Rev. Father Hugonnard by the Governor-General at the Dejeuner given him by the citizens. Father Hugonnard is producing wonderful results by his earnest efforts to civilize and educate the In-

dians at Qu'Appelle, and the great progress this good missionary has made in the Industrial School is a matter of admiration to all who visit the institution.

Filth is not one of the peculiarities of the French Canadians, says the Montreal Witness. Take a walk through the most settled districts of our own city. You will find floors uncarpeted, perhaps, but as clean as a man-o-war's deck. Go into the farm-houses, and neatness and cleanliness are marked characteristics. They are not dirty, far from it. The mechanic and laborer who goes home from his work in the evening will be found with his hair brushed and his face washed sitting at his doorstep. It is a libel to call the French Canadians a dirty race. The small-pox plague in Montreal is not attributable to the uncleanness of the French people.

Judge Ryan in Reply.

The following letter from the pen of our fellow-citizen, ex Judge Ryan, written in Toronto in June last in reply to statements against our clergy which had appeared in the Telegram of that city, advised, no doubt, by the white fraternity. Mr. Ryan, as is his wont, brought facts and reasoning to bear which the Telegram did not attempt to deal with.

Sir,—It does not surprise me that reports from, and of, the Northwest in this unhappy time often mislead more than they enlighten, such is the natural product of the period, but I was not prepared for the series of statements in your number of Saturday last to the effect that disaffection prevails exclusively among the French half-breeds, and that the Scottish portion are loyal because "French Jesuits are not at their side whispering in their ears." The Scotch half-breeds probably deserve your compliments for acting as you say, "with their usual caution," although such names as Ross, Bremner, and others, which we meet with on the Riel-Dumont muster-roll might lead to the suspicion that once again in history Scottish "caution" partially yielded to pride, patriotism and whatever other elements rebellion is made up of. Be this as it may, however, I respectfully take leave to object to the disparaging distinction you desire to establish. It is only calculated to engender bad feeling between men who must live together in the same land long after the present outbreak and its more direct effects will have ceased to vex us. But more emphatically still must I protest against the attempt to make the Catholic clergy responsible for the rebellion. I only know what common rumour tells of the immediate cause of the arming of the half-breeds. I have already intimated what I believe as to the remote cause, but it can be boldly affirmed that the clergy are blameless in the premises. I know them well, have witnessed their labours, heard their instructions, and therefore believe and love to cherish the belief, that in the Universal Church there is not a body of clerics more devoted to duty. "French Jesuits!" There is not one in the territory of the Northwest, and if there were I am satisfied he would be found as guiltless of wrong-doing as his Order was of the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, an enormity charged against them in apocryphal history, notwithstanding that it occurred just one hundred years before their founder, St. Ignatius, was born. You say that "Riel is being freely repudiated now by Archbishop Tache and the priests." Is there a word of evidence that Riel's rebellious proceedings were ever countenanced by his Grace or any of his clergy? The contrary would seem to be the fact from the statements of Bishop Grandin, given in the Mail of Saturday. According to the Montreal Gazette, quoting from La Minerve, as far back as September last, "Riel protested against the coldness and opposition of the clergy to the half-breeds' claims and movements," to which the venerable prelate in reply said that, "if for some time past the relations between the clergy and the half-breed population with regard to what had taken place appeared cold and unsympathetic, that reserve on the part of the clergy did not argue any diminution of affection or charity, but was simply actuated by the extreme prudence which the actual circumstances demanded on account of the mystery in which they (the half-breeds) had thought proper to envelope their proceedings up to that day." "Obviously," says the Mail, referring to Bishop Grandin's utterances, "the half-breeds hid their plans in a mystery from the clergy." I am about to return, sir, to that part of the Dominion where the trouble prevails which I am sure we alike deplore, and I would venture to say as a parting word, that it is not in the interest of peace to disparage the character, and by that means weaken the hands of the Catholic clergy, who, properly respected, can do so much in conjunction with the civil government.

A great man commonly disappoints those who visit him. They are on the look-out for his thundering and lightning, and he speaks about common things much like other people; nay, sometimes he may even be seen laughing.

With children we must mix gentleness with firmness; they must not always have their own way, but they must not always be thwarted. If we never have headaches through rebuking them, we shall have plenty of headaches when they grow up.

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The publishers of the Capital City Home Gazette, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$25; If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentleman's Watch, the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send \$1.00 with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Gazette, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Pubs. of HOME GAZETTE, HARTFORD, CONN.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Enthusiastic Reception given His Excellency.

The reception given to Lord Lansdowne on his arrival in the city last Wednesday evening, was a most enthusiastic one, and reflected every credit on the citizens, and the committee who worked so untiringly to accomplish such good results. The places of business on Main street were profusely illuminated with lanterns of many hues, and together with the lighted torches carried by the processionists, the scene was made grand. As he lifted his hat to the assembled multitude, a hearty cheer rent the air, which was immediately followed by a general salute from the guard of honor from the 90th Battalion, which stood in line on the platform. After the committee of citizens had been presented to the Governor-General and staff, the procession was formed and marched to the government buildings. The streets along the line of march were packed with enthusiastic spectators who loudly cheered a hearty welcome to His Excellency as his carriage moved along. At the government buildings a great volume of rockets were brought into requisition which fairly emblazoned the horizon. The government house and grounds were very effectively illuminated. Before entering the grounds His Excellency briefly addressed the assembled multitude warmly thanking them for the enthusiastic welcome.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the Governor-General attended the reception given in his honor at St. Mary's Academy. The room in which the reception took place was graced with many mottoes and floral designs, reflecting the highest credit on the teachers of the institution. On the arrival of His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Mr. Norquay, Hon. M. Lariviere, and other members of the Cabinet, he was very gracefully conducted to the reception room by His Grace Archbishop Tache, where he took his seat in front of the pupils, who were arranged in tiers on a raised platform. On taking his seat, supported on either side by the Lieutenant Governor, and His Grace. A brilliantly executed piece of instrumentation was performed on the piano, after which a song of welcome was chanted by the pupils in a very creditable manner, on the conclusion of which, one of the pupils came forward and read with much grace an address, couched in beautiful terms, to which His Excellency made a brief and graceful response, expressing his delight at what he had seen and heard, and thanking the good sisters for their warm reception.

The party then drove to St. Boniface, where they were entertained by His Grace the Archbishop, at the Palace, after which, the Mayor of St. Boniface, Mr. Cyr, read, with his accustomed dignity, an address from the citizens to His Excellency. His Grace then followed with an address to the Governor-General on behalf of the clergy of St. Boniface, to which His Excellency made reply, thanking the citizens and clergy for their many expressions of kindness. The Convent was the next institution Lord Lansdowne and party visited. The institution was decorated with much taste. Miss DeLorimer read the address from this Academy in English, and Miss Genthen that in the French language, to both of which His Excellency replied, after which the party drove to St. Boniface College, where he was received by the Faculty, and escorted to the reception room, where he received a cordial welcome from the students, after which, the Reverend Father Lory, Rector of the College, read a remarkably fine French address, in which, after complimenting His Excellency on the interest he took in schools and colleges, he reviewed in a few masterly strokes the record of St. Boniface College, since its first beginnings in 1818 under Mgr. Provencher down to its present development under His Grace the Archbishop. He mentioned that this year the direction of the College had been confided to the Society of Jesus, which would do its best to justify the confidence thus shown it. He concluded with expressions of loyalty towards our noble Queen, whose distinguished representative he had the honor of addressing; when the Rev. Father Drummond read an exceptionally beautiful address and a work of high art, which was as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor-General.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—
Your Lordship's office, your own learned tastes, the past history of St. Boniface College, all combine to give a distinctive character to this welcome of ours.

As representing our Gracious Sovereign, Your Excellency has a strong claim upon our reverence and affection. For we Catholics are the born champions of

the principle of authority. We hold that all obedience which is not based upon God is contemptible, but that, when so based, it is one of the noblest virtues man can practice. Hence it is that in Your Lordship here to-day, we recognize and welcome a higher authority, which, like all other powers, is from God, and which, for that reason, we are proud to obey.

But Your Excellency's presence is more than a symbol. It is an example. This voluntary exile from the great centres where Your Lordship's exalted rank and vast wealth create an atmosphere of dignified repose, reminds us that you, my Lord, have manfully chosen, not only "to wear the white flower of a blameless life," but to devote your rare opportunities and still rarer abilities to the improvement at once of yourself and of your fellow-men. This personal devotion to the culture of the intellect makes us admire, in Your Lordship, not the merely theoretical friend of education, but one who nobly acts up to what he so generously encourages in others, and who condescends to unite with his inferiors in the citizenship of mind.

Such a fellow-feeling in the love of letters will, we feel sure, enable Your Lordship to appreciate the long struggles through which the College of St. Boniface has passed in the cause of education. For sixty-seven years this institution has steadily aimed at training young men in those classical studies which are still the best instruments of true culture. The College began in a cabin, when as yet there was no school of any kind to the west of Lake Superior. Like the one cloak which the two Greek students, Hephaestion and Proaevius, shared by turns, that one poor cabin was in turn a presbytery and a schoolhouse. The Faculty, in those early days, was all summed up in the one devoted priest who afterwards became the first Bishop of St. Boniface. His successors in the College staff continued their labours amidst constantly recurring difficulties during many weary years, and often in utter poverty. What they deemed a sufficiency would have been called by most people famine fare. And yet they were, like our Most Rev. Superior and President, our beloved Archbishop, men of fine taste and good breeding. May we not, then, safely say that St. Boniface College has struggled for the spread of truth?

And now that the cabin and the wooden house have been succeeded by a fairly stately building, which is already too small for our wants, we trust Your Excellency's visit will mark an era of increasing prosperity. While thanking Your Excellency for kindly honoring us to-day, we hope that Canada and the Northwest in particular may long enjoy the fruits of our present Governor-General's varied experience and many-sided knowledge.

THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE.

To both of which the following reply was made by His Excellency:

My Lord Bishop, Reverend Father, Students of the College,—I thank you very much for your two addresses. Had I been able to do so, I could have wished that my first visit to the Colleges in this province should have been to this, which is the oldest college in the country. I, too, was a student of a University, one of the old Universities of England, and I remember a saying we had there, which must be familiar to you. It was "seniores priores." Well, according to that saying, I should have liked to have come here first.

I highly value your noble efforts, my Lord, in the improvement of St. Boniface College. I listened with the greatest interest to the description in the addresses

of the struggles through which this institution has passed, how it began in a cabin and has now found a home in a splendid structure. May its prosperity be even greater than it has been hitherto. Once more I thank you for your hearty welcome to-day.

Don't Grumble.

Don't be grumbling about not having a fair chance. The more you have to begin with the less you have in the end. Money you can earn yourself is much brighter than any you get out of dead men's bags. A scant breakfast in the morning of life whets the appetite for a feast later in the day. He who tasted a sour apple will have the more relish for a sweet one. Your present want will make future prosperity all the sweeter. Eighteen pence has set up many a pedlar in business, and he has turned it over until he has kept his carriage. As for the place you are cast in, don't find fault with that; you needn't be a horse because you were born in a stable. A hard-working young man, with his wits about him, will make money, while others will do nothing but lose it. "Who loves his work, and knows how to spare, may live and flourish anywhere." As to a little trouble, who expects to find cherries without stones, or roses without thorns? Who would win must learn to bear. Idleness lies in bed sick of the mulligrubs, where industry finds health and wealth. Laziness waits till the river is dry and never gets to market—"Try" swims it and makes it all the trade. "Can't do it" would not eat the bread cut for him, but "Try" made meat out of mushrooms.

No Room in Heaven for Him.

He stood before St. Peter and meekly applied for admission to the Better Land.

"Can't admit you, sir," said St. Peter. "Can't admit me!" exclaimed the dismayed applicant. "Haven't I lived a Christian life?"

"Yes, in the main."

"Haven't I obeyed the laws of the land?"

"O, yes."

"What, then, has been my offence?"

"You wanted to stop your newspaper, and instead of dropping a line to the publisher, you had the postmaster send him a card with a message to the effect that his paper was 'refused.' A man so contemptible will find no congenial company in heaven, so please move on to the land where they don't shovel snow."

According to the Berlina Tageblatt Pasteur will soon organize in Paris an institution for rendering dogs proof against rabies. His method of inoculating human beings against hydrophobia is said to have been recently tried with perfect success on a young boy of 9 years from Alsace, who had been bitten by a rabid dog in such a manner that hydrophobia seemed inevitable.

Continued experiments are reported as being made by the French Government with new and improved siege guns, one of the most recent among these being of prodigious power—the most effective, probably, of its class yet constructed. It is described as made of steel, and nearly thirty feet in length. The tube is strengthened with ten coils of plated wire one millimetre, or 1.69 inch, in diameter. The composition is said to be such that the cannon, after a few discharges, becomes elongated to the degree of three millimetres. The weight of this gun is fifty tons, and it projects a shell weighing 300 pounds, capable of penetrating armor plates nearly six inches thick at a range of seven and one half miles.

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OVENS & COMPANY

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FLOOD ROCK SHATTE RED.

A Girl's Hand Unlocking the Mighty Force.

Three hundred thousand pounds of rock and dynamite, the greatest single charge of explosives ever used, thundered on Sunday morning of last week, in the depths of the East River, and Flood Rock, the great barrier that stood at the entrance of Long Island Sound, was shattered into fragments. The long labor and thoughtful study of Gen. John Newton and his corps of assistants culminated in a momentary but magnificent display of upheaved waters, and another triumph of human skill over the resistance of nature was recorded. The explosion took place within a few minutes of the appointed time without a hitch, without an accident, and without a disappointment to the expectations of those engaged in the work. The calculations of the experts who superintended the labor were verified, for everything happened as they said it would happen. The thousands who went out to see the explosion beheld an inexpressively grand and impressive spectacle, none the less remarkable because it passed like the drawing of a breath, and with little more shock to those who witnessed it.

Over nine acres of obstructing rock formed the barrier which was lately destroyed. Just 21,670 feet of tunnelling, in galleries whose floors lay from 50 to 64 feet below mean low tide, with walls from 10 to 24 feet thick between them, and supported by 467 columns of rock, each 15 feet square, had been charged with cartridges filled with explosives. In an instant the tremendous convulsion of an explosion reaching through those four miles of galleries tore the solid rocks asunder and hurled them in broken masses into the waters of the river. And when those shattered pieces have been gathered up and taken away by the dredgers Hell Gate will have lost its dangers and the wrinkled front of navigation through the Sound will have been smoothed into an inviting smile. Ocean steamers will find 26 feet of good, clear water over the once treacherous bottom and a new highway will be open for the commerce of the world.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the steamer Castleton, carrying a large number of invited guests, and the Chester A. Arthur, loaded with Government officers and other dignitaries, came steaming up the East River. Gen. Newton's boat, the Runaway, was steaming busily about, running from Flood Rock to the Astoria shore and back. Every one of the spectators who were gathered in such masses now began to look anxiously toward the flag that waved over the shaft. At 10:35 o'clock the General Humphreys took the flatboat with its derrick away from the moorings beside the rocks and towed them over to the Astoria landing. "Now it's going," said the men who knew it all. No, there were figures moving over the surface of the rocks yet. Hither and thither they went, putting the final touches to the great work. Then the Runaway went gliding down to the rocks again. At 10:55 the flag that had been floating over the shaft was hauled down.

The spectators began to breathe fast. There was a little excitement in this thing after all. It didn't look so much like a picnic as it had. Men were seen leaving the foot of the hoisting apparatus. At 11:09 the Humphreys and the Runaway steamed out from the rock and glided toward the Astoria landing. The Humphreys blew three long blasts on her whistle. It was her parting salute to Flood Rock as it was. She ran to the landing at Astoria and then moved out a short distance into the stream. People held their breath. Eyes were strained and riveted on the bare brown rock. There was a deathlike silence. No one saw her, but over on the Astoria shore a young girl, the daughter of Gen. Newton, was preparing to free the imprisoned forces. Nine years ago, when but a prattling babe, her tiny finger had performed the same office. Then she could not know what she did. But on this occasion what did she think?

Away it flew, that viewless spark, to loose three hundred thousand chained demons buried in darkness and the cold, salt waves under the iron rocks. A deep rumble, then a dull boom, like the smothered bursting of a hundred mighty guns far away beyond the blue horizon, rolled across the yellow river. Up, up, and still up into the frightened air soared a great, gastly, writhing wall of white and silver and gray. Fifty gigantic geysers, linked together by shivering, twisting masses of spray, soared upward, their shining pinnacles, with dome-like summits, looming like shattered floods, of molten silver against the azure sky. Three magnificent monuments of solid water sprang far above the rest of the

mass, the most westerly of them still rising after all else had begun to fall, till it towered nearly 200 feet in air. To east and west the waters rose, a long blinding sheet of white. Far and wide the great wall spread, defying the human eye to take in its breadth and height and thickness. The contortion of the wreathed waters was like the dumb agony of some stricken thing.

For a trembling moment the sublime spectacle stood sharp against the sky, like a mighty vision of distant snow-capped mountains. Then down, down, and still down the enormous mass rushed with a wild hissing, as if ten thousand huge steam valves had been opened. The yellow waters of the river were riven and torn into immense boiling masses of white foam. Great waves, ten feet high, rolled outward. Big streaks and spots of deep brown mingled with the white and made ominous shadows under the silver lights. All around the rocks the river swirled and rolled and leaped upward like the whirlpool of Niagara.

The New York "Sun" on the Ever-growing Expensiveness of the Public School System.

Possibly a largely increased tax levy on account of the schools may stir up the public to inquire more seriously as to the working of the system of education which costs so many millions annually. As it is now, it is astonishing how little is known about the schools and their practical conduct, although their expenses have increased to \$4,000,000 a year, and must rapidly become greater.

Are the School Commissioners pursuing the most economical and efficient methods? Do they give the most desirable education for the majority of the pupils? Are the schools fulfilling the purpose for which they were established, or are they forcing the children under a uniform system of instruction which the people never intended to set up? These are questions which have been often discussed in the Sun, and the radical defects of the common school education have been pointed out by us for years past. Yet the Board of Education goes on without reform and without change, and the evils become more and more serious, the cost greater and greater.

How long will the people stand this indifference to palpable defects? How long will they go on paying for a sort of education for which the demand is only slight, while the great majority fail to get the training they need for success in life? We hardly believe that it will be much longer, for the burden is becoming so heavy that those who pay must soon cry out.

Wise Words.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. It is easier to retain health than to regain it.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat one's self.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thoughts.

The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.

Count on the infidelity of the man who carries his heart in his hand and wears his soul in his face.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

A contented mind—heart-sunshine—takes a glory out of gloom, and can turn the most untoward events so that they will prove a faithful spring of unmeasured joy.

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearl's slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up into a flower.

In vain they talk of happiness who never subdued an impulse in obedience to a principle. He who never sacrificed a present to a future good, or a personal to a general one, can speak of happiness only as the blind do of colors.

Do not examine too minutely the action of your friends nor the motives which actuated them. If they have acted with a want of delicacy, appear not to understand it; or, what is more simple, think that it was a mistake on their part.

H. BLAKE,

Importer and Dealer in

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

THOS. RYAN.

Liberal Discounts to Convicts & Colleges

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G. H. CHAMPAGNE.

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49,312 Cases,



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"FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



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Through Trains between **MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS,** connecting in Union Depot for all Points South and Southwest. Close connections made with St. P., M. & N., N. P. and St. P. & Duluth R. roads, from and to all points North and North-West.
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Every Department will receive special attention and will supply the latest and most instructive intelligence under the different heads.

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

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

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Cor McDermott and Arthur Sts Winnipeg Man

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM.

Catherine Ferguson, a farmer's daughter, has recovered £200 from David Boyd, also a farmer, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff claimed 500l. Both parties reside at Jordanstown.

ARMAGH.

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

CARLOW.

The results of the revision of the lists of Parliamentary voters for the various districts of this county show that the Nationalists will carry all before them at the coming election.

CAVAN.

The Lord Lieutenant, by proclamation in the Gazette, revokes the licence to have and carry arms granted to William Cullen, of Drumbrughas, in the parish of Kinawley and barony of Tullyhaw.

CLARE.

Several reports of "outrages," in all probability manufactured ones, have been circulated.

On Sept. 25, the sheriff of Clare made a seizure of cattle on the property of Mrs. Morgon O'Connell, on her property at Ballylean, for non payment of rent.

On Sunday, Sept. 20, a meeting of the people of Ennis was held in the square under the shadow of the O'Connell Monument for the purpose of hearing Mr. M. J. Kenny, the member for the borough, give an account of his stewardship previous to his ceasing to be their Parliamentary representative, Ennis being one of the boroughs which terminates its existence under the Redistribution Bill. The meeting was a very large one, and the reception accorded to Mr. Kenny was most hearty and warm.

CORK.

A party of soldiers attacked a mail car between Fermoy and Mallow on the night of Sept. 21, and, of course, the offence is listed under the head of Irish outrages.

Mr. Wm. Ansdell Leech, barrister, who was drowned on Sept. 18 in the collision between the "Doldhin" and the "Brenda," off Deal, was the eldest son of the Rev. John Leech, a Protestant clergyman of Mitchelstown.

On Sept. 24, the Recorder fined the presentment for £397, amount chargeable to the Cork Corporation in respect of the extra police force in the city for the half year ended 30th December, 1884. The Corporation, however, will have something to say in this matter.

In reply to representations made to him by the Rev. Father Roche, P.P., Captain Columb has granted to his tenants on the Farby estate, near Mitchelstown, 15 per cent. on the half year's rent and to those paying less than 50l rent, and 10 per cent. to those paying more.

A number of cattle seized for non-payment of rent were sold by auction at Mitchelstown, on Sept. 18. They were taken from the holdings on Earl of Donoughmore's property. The cattle were purchased in on behalf of the tenants, and a popular demonstration took place.

DOWN.

At the revision of the voters' lists for the polling district of Downpatrick the names of the County Inspector and District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and all the constables stationed there, were struck off. Lord Bangor was struck off, being a peer of the realm. The Nationalists are wide awake in that section.

At the revision in Rostrevor a blacksmith named Terence McCormick sustained the right of a few Nationalists to their votes. For this, it is said, the Earl of Kilmorey took his custom from the smith, and let him know why! His neighbors may be relied on to make up for the loss of the Earl of Kilmorey's custom. The result of the revision at Rostrevor was 465 Nationalists against 95 Tory electors put on the list.

DUBLIN.

A certain "Newenham Arthur Eustace Graddon (late 3d Queen's Royal), 46 Curzon street, Mayfair, London, W," is a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the Northern Division of Dublin county, basing his "claim" to suffrages of the electors upon the very remarkable fact "of my great grandfather, Sir Edward Newenham, having been proud to be your member for several years." His candidacy is a source of much amusement for the North Dubliners.

Several letters from well known citizens have appeared in the Freeman advocating the removing of Nelson's Pillar from O'Connell street.

FERMANAGH.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic demonstrations in support of the National cause ever brought together in this country was held at Klnawley, a village some miles from the town of Enniskillen. This was the first Nationalist demonstration ever held in this district. Seldom in any portion of Ireland has a larger or imposing gathering of Irish Nationalists been seen assembled together. There were large contingents both clergy and laity, from a number of the outlying districts, and several very handsome banners and bannerets were carried by the various representatives who attended, headed by their bands. The Rev. Father Flynn, C.C., was unanimously called upon to preside over the meeting, and Mr. Wm. Redmond, M.P., delivered an inspiring speech.

GALWAY.

As a result of the revision in Loughrea the Nationalists gain 1,284 votes. Several tenants have been recently evicted on the property of John L. Bagot, of Ballymore.

KERRY.

An address has been issued to the electors of the West Division of Kerry by a Mr. Kavanagh, who declares himself a follower of Mr. Parnell.

A strange wedding is reported from Castlegregory. The pair could count between their added ages no less than 157 years, the husband being 70 years of age and the bride 87 years.

KILDARE.

On Sunday, Sept. 27, Archbishop Walsh consecrated the beautiful high altar in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Kilcullen. The priests and people of the parish availed of his presence in their midst to present him with an address of congratulation on his appointment to the Metropolitan See.

LEOUTH.

On Sunday, Sept. 20, a National League demonstration was held at Tully, near the village of Louth. The meeting was called by the Louth Branch of the League for the purpose of expressing indignation at the conduct of Mr. Arthur Hamill, Q.C., toward his tenants, and more especially toward two named Patrick Bellew and Bryan Duff, who were recently evicted. The meeting was held on one of the evicted farms, and was addressed by Mr. Philip Callan, M.P. The Emmet band, from Dundalk, and the Carrickmacross flute band were present. Mr. Richard Marmion, Louth, presided, and suitable resolutions were adopted.

MEATH.

Rev. Wm. Bannon, youngest son of Mr. P. Bannon, late of Tibbley, county Meath, and Fairview, Clontarf, was on Sept. 21, ordained to the priesthood, in the Redemptorist Church at Teignmouth. Father Bannon has joined the Redemptorist Order.

On Sept. 21, the remains of the late Very Rev. Philip Gaughran, P.P., V.F., Duleek, were interred in a grave at the gospel side of the altar in the church where, for the last twenty-two years, he officiated. The most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, presided at the solemn ceremonies.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The first demonstration in connection with the National League since the establishment of a branch for the Mayo and Doonane district took place on Sept. 20. The platform, which was profusely decorated with banners, was erected in a commanding position a short distance from the residence of the patriotic parish priest, the Rev. P. Donohoe. The attendance was large and representative, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain there was a very large and most enthusiastic demonstration held at Ballyfin on Sept. 20, under the auspices of the Irish National League. The Rev. Father McConghty, P.P., was unanimously called upon to preside, and took the chair amidst loud cheering.

WESTMEATH.

On Sunday, Sept. 20, a great meeting of the people of Westmeath was held at Ballymore to welcome and do honor to the two popular members for the county—Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. Timothy Harrington. The demonstration took place under the most unfavorable circumstances.

WEXFORD.

An interesting ceremony, the reception of two postulants, was recently witnessed at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, New Ross. Bishop Browne, who conducted the ceremony, preached on the occasion an impressive sermon on the duties of the religious life.

Popular Science Notes.

The French Academy of Medicine has awarded a special prize to Dr. William Murrell for his discovery that nitro-glycerine is an almost certain cure for angina pectoris, or neuralgia of the heart.

A distillery has lately been put into operation for manufacturing oil from pine wood. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield 15 gallons of turpentine, 80 gallons of pine wood oil, 50 bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar and a quantity of inflammable gas and vegetable asphaltum.

Recent researches have shown that rapid motion has a remarkable effect in destroying the organic impurities in water. This leads Mr. Matthieu Williams to remark that the steamboats on the Thames, of which complaints have been made because they disturb the bottom, are really very valuable agents, from a sanitary point of view, for the violent agitation they produce must greatly lessen the river's foulness. The steam tugs which agitate otherwise stagnant water, must also be regarded as great benefactors.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE SAINT Boniface College

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and the literature, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, trigonometry, 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 a small additional fee for a few dollars for a year's education. The whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with buttons, and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

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

WHEREAS since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of and set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the children of the Half-breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-breed heads of families and were residents of Manitoba at the date mentioned: And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment and by Order in Council, dated the 29th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled: And whereas, by the Act 87 Vic, Cap. 20, the Half-breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in said Act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$140.00: And whereas, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature aforesaid may be presented: 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 87 Vic, Cap. 20, "Half-breed" and "Original White Settlers," may be and are not filed on or before the 1st of May, 1886, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine. By order, A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, May 22, 1885.

DR. DUFRESNE, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. COR. MAIN AND MARKET STS. Opposite City Hall. Winnipeg, Man.

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

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THE GREAT Canadian Line, Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion.

It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unexcelled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

Table with columns for destinations (London, Montreal, etc.) and times. Includes text: JOE E. MCCONNELL, TRAVEL AGENT, 408 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. "A L B E R T E A R O U T E" TO ONTARIO AND THE EAST. TRAVEL BY THE FAVORITE.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30.

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

Sundays—Masses at 7.00, 8.30, and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.

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

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a.m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

T. A. Gadbois, Reeve of Rat Portage, is in the city.

Six Indian convicts, from Battleford, were sent to Stony Mountain by train on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. J. K. Barrett and family arrived in the city from St. Catherine's during the past week. Their permanent residence here will be welcomed and appreciated as an excellent addition to our society.

Messrs. Connolly Bros., the butchers, have opened an establishment at 342 Main street. They have a splendid stock of choice new killed meats, and together with the proverbial courtesy of the proprietors, the success of the new firm is assured.

Speculation is rife as to the next aldermanic board. Alex. Smith, the broker, is likely to receive a place on the ticket, a warm feeling for his nomination being manifested by his friends who say that he has a great claim on the suffrage of the electors for his many years of service to the city, but it is feared that Alex. will be compelled to decline owing to extreme press of business.

A communication having been sent from the Provincial Department of Agriculture to Vice-President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, urging the company to put in force the most favorable rates possible for the transport of grain over the all-rail route eastward, and especially to make a reduced rate for grain that may have been damaged in any way by frost, the Vice-President has replied, under date of the 17th inst., as follows: "We have already taken steps to ascertain exactly what action on the part of the company will best meet the present situation in the Northwest, and secure to the farmers the best possible price for their grain. I expect to be in Manitoba within ten days, and hope to be able then to reach some conclusion in the matter."

Wedding Bells.

A notable event last Monday was the marriage of Miss Geraldine Chenet, of St. Louis, Mo., with Mr. H. G. Soucieuse, (of the firm of J. E. Gelly & Co., contractors.) The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ouellette, at St. Mary's Church. The bride was attired in a rich bridal costume. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Onesime Monchamp. Mr. J. E. Gelly was best man. After the "dejeuner," which took place at the residence of Mr. Monchamp, the bride and bridegroom started on their wedding tour, which will embrace Regina, the Rockies, and the Pacific Coast. Many of the gifts to the bride were rare and costly; especially those of Mrs. Morchamp (sister to the bride), Mr. Gellay, and Mr. Jackson.

COMMERCIAL.

More Wheat Moving, and Prices Reported as Mounting Higher.

The most interesting topic in trade circles just now is the price of wheat and the prospects for a further advance. Since last week, when 80 cents was quoted for No. 1 hard, an advance of 3 cents has been made raising it to 83, and by the present outlook prices may range even higher than this. Still, it is not considered very advisable for farmers to hold back their wheat in the hope of obtaining the advance of higher quotations as a sudden rush of deliveries might cause a fall at any time. Up to the middle of last week scarcely any movement was reported at all, but towards the end matters grew a little livelier and the movement increased with the opening of the new week, and now fairly large shipments are being made. Flour has risen in sympathy with the advanced price of wheat, and now stands at \$2.55 for patent process and \$2.25 for strong bakers, an advance of 10 cents on last week's quotations. Oats still show a tendency to decline even on this week's prices, which are lower from 3 to 5 cents than those of the previous week. Provisions are still very active; butter, especially, the higher grades being in strong demand and the supply scanty. In wholesale lines not much change is discernible; clothing is a little more lively, but no real activity prevails, the warm weather militating against the sale of season goods.

The building trade has been very brisk owing to the favorable weather.

The money market is reported to be in a very satisfactory condition, there being an absence of renewals, whilst the demand for money is more active. Several of the banks have given notice of a reduction in the rate of interest on deposits. The rates of discounts are for first class paper 8 per cent.; ordinary, 9 to 10; and miscellaneous, 10 to 12. Interest ranges from 8 to 10 per cent. Loans are active, and there is a desire apparent to do more in farm loans. The retail business has been fairly active, with no very heavy demand in any direction. In some few lines a falling off is reported, whilst in a few others an increase is noted, but in the main very little change has taken place.

Gratitude.

What pearl so grand
Doth grace the diadem of mem'ry fair
With love imbued?
What magic wand
Doth from the soul summon sweet feelings
Yes—'tis gratitude.
Long may'st thou abide
In each bosom where truth and worth re-
As children of peace,
Freshened by each tide
That to the smiling shores of plenty flows
With golden increase!

There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than "Gratitude!" It is accompanied with so great inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance. It is not, like the practice of many other virtues, difficult and painful, but attended with so much pleasure, that were there no positive command which enjoined it, nor any recompense laid up for it hereafter, a generous mind would indulge in it, for the gratification which it affords.

If gratitude is due from man to man, how much more from man to his maker. The Supreme Being does not only confer upon us those bounties which proceed more immediately from His own hand, but even those benefits which are conveyed to us by others. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be conferred upon us, is the gift of Him who is the great author of good, and the Father of Mercies.

If gratitude, when exerted towards one another, naturally produces a very pleasing sensation in the mind of a grateful man, it exalts the soul into rapture, when it is employed on this great object of gratitude; on this beneficent Being, who has given us everything we already possess, and from whom we expect every thing we yet hope for.

Three Things.

- Three things to admire.—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.
- Three things to love.—Courage, gentleness and affection.
- Three things to hate.—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.
- Three things to delight in.—Frankness, freedom and beauty.
- Three things to wish for.—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.
- Three things to avoid.—Idleness, loquacity and a flippant jesting.
- Three things to pray for.—Faith, peace and purity of heart.
- Three things to contend for.—Honor, country and friends.
- Three things to govern.—Temper, tongue and conduct.
- Three things to think about.—Life, death and eternity.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

At Vienna, in 1884, 263 Jews became Catholics.

About 32,000 children attend the Catholic schools of Ohio.

Peter Pence collections in the Green Bay diocese amounts to \$1,223.06.

General Newton, who has charge of the excavation at Hell Gate, is a Catholic.

The Catholic papers of Paris declare that fully 24,000 Christians were murdered in the recent outbreaks in Annam.

John Kelly, of New York, has presented the Church at Far Rockaway, N. J., with a picture of the Blessed Virgin, valued at \$2,000.

Among the victims in the recent massacre of Christians in Cochin China were three Missouri priests, Rev. Fathers Bavais, Dupont and Martin.

Catholic missions are about to be permanently established among the Indians of Alaska, Archbishop Seghers being now on his way to that region with two missionary priests.

Next year will occur the centennial anniversary of the birth of one of our most illustrious divines and adopted citizens, Bishop England of South Carolina, who was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1786.

It is claimed that a young girl from Glens Falls, N. Y., who had been blind for some years, miraculously recovered her eye sight at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, on a pilgrimage with her mother there on Sunday, Sept. 27th.

The General Chapter of the Order of the Capuchin Fathers for the Western Province will be held at St. Bonaventure's Monastery, at Detroit, Oct. 15, and will continue for two weeks. One of the most important works of the Chapter will be the election of a new Provincial, rectors and superiors of the different houses of the Order.

The Duke of Castle, it is reported has joined the Roman Catholic Church. The conversion occurred some time ago, but the avowal was postponed until the young Duke attained his majority. This conversion has caused much annoyance in Established Church circles. The Duke has great influence and has an income of \$200,000 a year.

St. Vincent of Paul.

St. Vincent was born A. D. 1576. In after years, when adviser of the Queen and oracle of the church in France, he loved to recount how, in his youth, he had guarded his father's pigs. Soon after his ordination, he was captured by corsairs, and carried into Barbary. He converted his renegade master, and escaped with him to France. Appointed chaplain-general of the galleys of France his tender charity brought hope into those prisoners where hitherto despair had reigned. A mother mourned her imprisoned son. Vincent put on his chains and took his place at the oar, and gave him to his mother. His charity embraced the poor, young and old, provinces desolated by civil war, Christians enslaved by the infidel. The poor man ignorant and degraded was to him the image of One who became as a leper and no man. 'Turn the medal' he said, 'and you will then see Jesus Christ.' He went through the streets of Paris at night, seeking the children who were left there to die. Once robbers rushed upon him, thinking he carried a treasure, but when he opened his cloak, they recognized him and his burden, and fell at his feet.

Not only was St. Vincent the savior of the poor, but also of the rich, for he taught them to do works of mercy. Like St. Philip, he knew the power of association. He made them do good in the sight of others to spread the sacred contagion of charity. When the work for the foundlings was in danger of failing from want of funds, he assembled the ladies of the Association of Charity. He bade his most fervent daughters be present to give the spur to the others. Then he said: 'Compassion and charity have made you adopt these little creatures as your children. You have been their mothers according to grace when their own mothers abandoned them. Cease to be their mothers; that you may become their judges; their life and death is in your hands. I shall now take votes: it is time to pronounce sentence.' The tears of the assembly was his only answer, and the good work continued.

The Society of St. Vincent, the priests of the Mission, and 25,000 Sisters of Charity still comfort the afflicted with the charity of St. Vincent of Paul. He died A. D. 1660.

Miss M. Barrett's voice is showing unmistakable signs of skillful training; her rendering of "Ave Maria" last Sunday evening being of a very high degree.

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

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

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