# Muchnest.

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885.

NO. 2.

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THE AMULET.

CHAPTER I.

CONTINUED.

It is sad to see many murders committed in Antwerp, said Mr. Van de Werve. This is the fourth during the past month. The victims each time have been either Spaniards or Italians, and that vengeance or jealousy was the cause is sufficiently proved by the fact that in no case have the bodies been despoiled of their money or jewels. This custom of lying in wait, attacking each other, often without cause, is an outrage both against God and man. And do you not yourself sometimes fear. Signor Geronimo, the assassin's dagger?

The young man shook his head. 'For instance,' continued Mary's father, this is the eve of May. I need not ask if you intend to offer to Mary the homage of a serenade. It is the custom of your countrymen to pay this attention to young girls, and you would not omit a slave to Barbary. I was sold to a Moothis opportunity were it not for the advice of an of experience. Geronimo, fisten : he words of calm reason; do not ra w expose you self to the danger of death; abandon your design this time. Many of your compatriots have aspired to Mary's hand; they have been less successful than you, and on this account they may harbor unkind teelings towards you.'

The young man received this advice with a smile which indicated its refusal. things in the presence of the one who is to be object of our homage. Permit me, however, the liberty to decide upon the manner in which I will acquit myself of my duty to this young lady,'

But permit me, signor, to tell you, said the old man, in an offended tone, that it does you no honor to reject the advice of a man of experience, in order to carry out an unimportant fancy. Rashness does not indicate courage, but rather an absence of good sense.'

'Father,' exclaimed Mary, in a supplicating tone, 'be not angry with Signor Geronimo; he will incur no danger.' 'Foolish confidence!' said the old man.

Why should Geronimo think himself That Geronimo should be rash is excusa-ble, but, Mary, you deserve a severe reprimend for encouraging your friend in his perilous design.

The young girl bowed her head at this reproof of her father, and murmured as if to excuse herself: Geronimo has a relic, father.

man, and he gianced reproachfully at

Mary. She said, caressingly 'Don't be displeased, Geronimo; show

the relic to my father, and he will then know why you do not fear that any acci-

It was a flat medal of greenish copper,

on which were engraven unknown letters and signs. A cross between two bent sabres, and beneath them a crescent, filled up the centre of the medal. At the foot of the cross was a gray stone. rudely inlaid. The whole was rough and

heavy.
Mr. Van de Werve examined this me dal attentively for some time; he turned it over and over, as though he sought to comprehend the signification of this

singular emblem. A relic!' he murmured. 'Here are two cimeters, a crescent and cabalistic characters. It is a Mohammedan talisman, and, perhaps, an emblem shocking to our holy religion!'

'You are mistaken, sir,' replied Geronimo. 'Is not the cross placed above the crescent, and would not that signify that the faith of Christ has triumphed over the doctrines of Mahomet!

'But why do you call it a relic!' ary so named it, not I. It is an amulet, and if it has any power, it derives it from the gray stone beneath the cross. This stone is a draconite, taken, at the risk of life, from the head of a dragon in the country of the negroes.

A half contemptuous smile curled the lips of the old man as he contemplated the talisman in silence. At last he said: 'I remember, Signor Geronimo, to have

read in Pliny curious details of the draconite and its extraordinary powers, but I also remember that the great natura-list forgets to tell us the inherent qualities of the stone. Alas I signor, would you trust in this talisman, and believe that it could protect you against the dagger of the assassin! The people of the South have a strange piety. in their superitition they confound what is holy W with things which owe their efficacy, if they possess any, to the conjurations of

The young noble colored slightly, and replied: 'You are mistaken, sir, as far as I am concerned. For my justification allow me to tell you that this amu-

I will be candid, and say to you that I always. She told me that it possessed a merchant, highly esteemed, was left by do not consider it possessed of the power to preserve me from danger. And yet I always wear it with the firm and unshaken conviction that it will protect me in a critical hour from some misfortune.

'Perhaps it belonged to your deceased parents, said Mr. Van de Werve, struck

'No, sir,' replied Geronimo; " this amulet is to me a cherished souvenir of a day upon which God gave me the grace to perform a good action. I would willingly tell you how the amulet fell into my hands, and why I believe in its power to protect me, but it is a long story.

'I would, nevertheless, be much pleased if you would satisfy my curiosity, said the old noble.

'If you desire it,' replied Geronimo, will comply with your wishes.

'You know that five years ago, when I undertook for the first time the voyage from Lucca to Antwerp, I was made prisoner by Algerian pirates, and carried as rish lord, who made me work in the fields uutil my uncle should send the ransom which would restore me to liberty. In the same field in which some light work was appointed me, I saw an old blind woman attached like a mule to a plough, and driven on by blows from a heavy stick. She was a Christian slave, whose eyes had been put out in wanton cruelty.

I learned that she was an Italian by birth, a native of a small village in the environs of Porto Fiero, a seaport not far It is difficult, sir, to speak of such from Genoa. She had no relatives who could pay her ransom, and she had con sequently been fastened to the plough like a beast of burden until death should come to deliver her. The frightful fate of this miserable slave so filled me with compassion, that I shed tears of grief and rage when I heard afar off her piercing cries as the rod of the overseer descended upon her. One day my indignation was so roused, when the pagan wretches had knocked her down and were treating her even more cruelly than usual that I dared to defend her by force. Had not my master expected a large sum for my ransom, a frightful death would have been the punishment of my audacity. After being kept a few days in prison and harshly treated, I was sent back to the fields to work as before. The condition of the blind slave was not in the least changed; she was still inhumanly beaten. Her misfortunes pierced my heart, and I was maddened by my inability to protect from pagan cruelty a woman who was my sister by our common faith and a common misfortune. This revelation embarrassed the young No longer venturing to have recourse to force, I sought other means to mitigate her sufferings. During the few hours of repose granted to us, or rather to our overseers, I hastened to the blind woman and shared with her the best of my food; I strove to tortify her by the hope that God would liberate her from this The young man felt that he could not refuse Mary's request. He drew from under his doublet an object suspended on a steel chain, and, approaching Mr. Van de Werve, he placed it in his hand.

It was a flat model of greening carrier. I spoke to her of our country, of the goodness of God, and of the probability of my liberation. The poor bling woman kissed my hands, and called me an angel sent by God to illumine the darkness of her life by the sweet rays of consolation and piety. I was only a few months her followslave. My uncle, learning my captivity through messengers I had em ployed, sent to Algiers an armed vessel to liberate me, Besides the amount of my ransom, he sent me means to transport some valuable merchandise from

Barbary to Italy. When I took leave of the blind woman, I was so deeply touched by her sorrow, that I pondered upon the means of restoring her to liberty. It is true that in order to effect this, I would be obliged to employ a large portion of the money sent me by my uncle for the purchase of merchandise, and I was convinced that my uncle, who was inflexible in exacting fidelity to commercial regulations, would overwhelm me with his anger, but my heart gained the ascendency over my reason, and Christian charity triumphed. Listening only

to my compassion, I ransomed the unfortunate woman, and with my own hands I unbound her chains. That was the happiest moment in my life.' Mary and her father were both tuchod by the recital of the young man.

'Oh, Geronimo,' exclaimed Mary, 'may God bless you for having been so compassionate to the poor Christian slave!

'You did well, Geronimo,' said Mr. Van de Werve, "and I esteem and love you more for your generosity to the unfortunate blind woman. How happy her unexpected liberation must have made

'When I told her she was free, and that she could accompany me to her native land. she was almost wild with joy; she laughed and wept by turns; she cast herself upon the ground, and raising her hands to heaven, thanked God; she embraced my knees and watered my feet with her tears. Not knowing how

the power of protecting and saving the one who carried it on his person, when all human aid failed or was insufficient. As to the origin of the amulet, she only knew that it had been brought back from Jerusalem by one of her ancestors, who had made a pilgrimage thither in expiation of an involuntary homicide, and by the singular explanation of the young from that time it had been religiously guarded in their family as a precious relic. She had no doubt of its power, and related many strange things to jus tify her faith. She maintained that she owed to the amulet her unexpected return to Italy.

'Does she still live!' asked Mary. 'When in sight of Italy, I put her on board of a boat bound to Porto Fiero; I gave her a small sum of money, and begged the boatman to attend to her comforts. Poor Teresa Mostago\_that is ner name\_I noubt not, is living peacefully in her native village, and prays much for me. This is the only reason why I attribute any virtue to the amulet; I believe in the protection of this sign because it has been sanctified by an act of Christian charity, and by the grateful prayers of the poor blind woman torby the pagans for the name of Christ.

The old cavalier remained a moment silent, absorbed it thuoght. Then taking the hand of the young man, he s id to him: "I did not know you before, Geronimo. I hope it may be in my power to prove to you how much your generosity ennybles you and elevates you in my esteem; but although your confidence in the amuelt rests on so laudable a sentiment, I would not rely too much upon it. You know the proverb says: 'Help yourself,

and Heaven will help you."
"Do not suppose, Mr Van de Werve, that on that account I would be guilty of any foolish imprudence. When I pass through the streets at night, I am always well accompanied, and my hand never leaves the hilt of my sword. Therefore have no anxiety on this point, und permit me to perform my duty to her to whom I owe homage and respet."

At that moment the painted glass win-

dows trembled under the stroke of a large clock from some neighbouring belfray. This suddenly turned Mary's thoughts into another channel.

'The clock of St James is striking ten,' she said ' Father, will you walk with me to the dock-yard to see if any new ships

'What is the hour of high tide!' her father asked Geronimo.

At noon, he replied.

'Why need we go so soon to the dock yard!' asked the old cavalier. 'Many days, may yet pass before the Il Salvator appears in the Scheldt. Do not fear, Mary, that the Signor Deodati will take us by surprise. Don Pezoa, the agent of king of Portugal, has given orders I shall be notified as soon as the galley we are awaiting is signalled in the river, at noon.

He was interrupte by the entrence of

Mary's duenna as a companion for her; the interview with the Chevalier Schoonhoven may not detain me long. We will at least enjoy the weather. Stay, I beg

Hardly had he left the hall when an old woman entered, and seated herself near the door. She drew a chaplet from her pocket, and commensed praying in a low voice. This was apparently an habitual act with her, for neither the young girl nor young man took the least notice of the duenna.

Mary approached her lover, said, gaily Rejoice Geronimo! My father has just promised not to propose very heavy conditions to your uncle.

'I am most grateful for his kindnes,' said the young man, sadly.
'What can be the matter.' Asked Mary

surprised by his indifference. 'I noticed you were depressed when you first came. Be more hopeful; perhaps the Il Salvatore will ascend the Scheldt to-day. 'God grant it may not arrive." said

Geronimo, heaving a deep sigh. 'Do you then fear your uncle's arrival, exclaimed Mary, in an agitated voice.

Do not speak so loud, Mary; your duenna must not hear what I am about to communicate to you. Yes; since yesterday morning I have dreaded my uncle's arrival. Previously I implored it of Heaven as the choicest blessings and now the thought of it makes me trem-

'Have you then heard from your uncle? 'Alas, my friend, at the very moment when all seemed the brightest, when I was thanking God for a happiness which I thought already mine, a dark cloud comes to over-shadow my life. I seem even now to hear my uncle's voice pronouncing the cruel sentense which condemns me to a life-long sorrow.'

The young girl turned deadly rale, and anxiously awaited an explanation of the mystery.

'My beloved Mary,' he wispered,' it is

a curious train of circumstances without funds, and he begged me to lend him ten thousand crowns. Should I refuse his request, the credit of his house would be irretrievably ruined. His name I considered sufficient security for ten times the amount he wished to borrow.

At all events, although it pained me to disobey my uncle's positive injunctions, I could not deny the assistance which was asked of me. I lent the ten thousand crowns, and obtained a receipt with a written promise of payment in one month Yesterday the note fell due; my debtor asks a delay until to-morrow. I met him an hour ago, and he has not yet obtained the money.

'But if your debtor is rich and powerful, you need not indulge your fears to day; tomorrow, perhaps, he will fulfil his promise,' remarked the young girl, with ill-

concealed anxiety.

'My fears may mislead me, Mary, but'I am sure that my debtor's affairs are in a very bad condition. At his urgent entreaty I made no entry of the loan upon the books, in order to conceal the transaction from the clerks; but still I have not the amount in hand. O Mar. my uncle has an eagle eye in business affairs; he will at once discover the deficit of ten thousand crowns -a deficit resulting from my lending money: a thing he has always warned me against, and which, even recently, he strictly forbade. My uncle is a good father to me, but this act of disobedience is sufficient to deprive me forever of his favor. I foresee many futureevils.'

'Why were you so imprudent, Geronimo. You ought to have refused so large

a loan.'

'Could not possibly refuse, Mary.'
'But you hold an acknowledgment of the debt and a promise of payment. Summons this merchant before the magistrates; at Antwerp justice is promply and impartially dealt to all.'

'Impossible!' replied the young man, in a plaintive voice;' my debtor is a man to whom I owe many obligations; a complaint from me would be the cause of irreparable rum to him. Let us hope that he will succeed in procuring the three thousand crowns. He told me even this morning that he would endeavor to give me bills of exchange on Spain.

But of whom are you speaking? said Mary; 'your language is so mysterious.' will not tell his name. Be not offended by my reserve; there is between merchants a law of secrecy which honor forbids us so violate.

Mary appeared to respect this law; but she was evidently absorbed in bitter reflections.

Either the communication of his difficulties to his beloved had given him new strength, or the sight of her sorrow made him affect a confidence he did not leel, for he said to her in a cheerful manner:

'Come, Mary, you must not yield to discoursgement. Perhaps I exaggerate the danger. My debtor is a member of house which equals any other in consideration and wealth. In a few days, today even, or to-morrow, he may acquit himself of the debt, and should my uncle arrive before the restitution, I will end-He took the young girl's hand, and

exclaimed, with joyous enthusiasm: O Mary, my beloved, may Heaven be propitious to our vows. May the benediction of the priest descend upon our union. We will pass In Italy the first months of our happy life; Italy—that earthly paradise where God has lavished all the treasures of nature, and man all the treasures of art.

They heard Mr. Van de Werve's voice in the hall giving urgent orders to the servants. 'Mary,' said Geronimo; your father

is comming. I implore you not to divulge, in any manner, what I have told you. Keep my secret even from your father; remember that the least indiscretion might cause the ruin of an honorable merchant.' 'Make haste, Geronimo ; Mary, prepare

for a drive, exclaimed Mr. Van de Werve, as he entered the hall. 'Signor Ecodati has arrived; the Il Salvatore is in sight. Don Pezos has just sent me information to that effect, and he has placed his gondola and boatmen at our service. The weather is beautifui and calm; we will go to meet the Il Salva-

Mary, as though forgetting in this unexpected news all that Geronimo had told her, ran joyfully and put on her hood before her duenna ha time to approach her. Geronimo also looked happy, and prepared to meet his uncle

without loss of time.

In a few minutes all was ready; the horses were harnessed to the carriage, the great gate was flung open, and the equipage was driven rapidly through the

To be continued.

Ten deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day. Seventeen patients were admitted to the hospital, eight were discharged cured and 136 remain under on application.

tion allow me to tell you that this amulate to testify her gratitude, she drew this lut belonged to a pilgrim; that it rested one entire night of Good Friday upon the tomb of our Lord at Jerusalm; but sented it to me. conjuring me to wear it which I can only confide to you tretement. The physicians declare that in part, and which in strict honor I should perhaps conceil entirely. Four weeks ago treatment.

#### Some Remarks on the Subject.

The discovery of the copper specifics, not only against Cholera, but against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and scarlatina is not due to Paul Bert, but to a Dr. Burq, who, for more than thirty years, has been scoffed at by the Academy of Medicine. He is a most intelligent, and genial Frenchman. If he had not a sunny disposition he could have never persevered as he has done against the augurs of the body named. Paul Bert, merely claims the honour of having supported him through thick and thin for eleven years, of having got Claude Bernard to examine his theory and practice, and, when Minister of Public Instruction, of having decorated him. He also helped him to obtain the Goddard prize awarded by the Biological Society. But as the Pasteurians, who want to cast out of the microbic Beelzebub by his like, are hostile to the Cupric or Copper Saviour, Burq has still dragons to slay which are sure to die hard. His theory is based on the fact that salt of copper taken in doses of from fifteen to twenty centi-grammes a day, albeit for weeks, harm neither man nor warm-blooded beast, but slaughter low organisms. They are as destructive to microbes and every other parasite that infests us as St. Patrick was to the snakes and toads of Ireland in the olden time. An earthworm was put into a basin of water and was thrown into a wild gyrating paroxysm, and then killed, by a mere grain of sulphate of copper being cast down near it. An ant was dipped many times into a strong solution, and was alive and well an hour later—a proof that it is a highly organized as Sir John Lubdock tells us. Calomel was a step in the Burq direction. But the cupric saviour does not need to be reinforced by the horrid black draught. It can be taken with impunity by persons exposed to all weathers, and with any diet. Sailors, soldiers and navvies on active service can copper then selves within, on sea, in camp, and when busy delving and tossing up earth. At first it is a little unpleasant; but it clears the complexion and fattens up the lean. Surgeon Major Grosclaude preserved from cholera, in 1866, a whole battalion during a march from Paris to Caens, and while in that city. Their way lay along a cholera infested route. At Caen he had every floor and vessel, bed, canvas and so on in the barracks, washed in a double solution of salts of copper. With his own hands he threw into every hundred litres of the soldiers' soup fifty centigrammes of copper dissolved in 200 grammes of water, and he also slightly coppered the coffee. Not a case of cholera is recorded in the medical register of his battalion. He had many private patients, who, not being 'defended'were attacked, but he brought them all through.

#### SCIENCE.

A nearly perfect skeleton of the mp. sanaurus was recently discovered in a quarry near Mons, in the province of Hainaut, Belgium. It as an extraordinary length of 55 feet 9 inches. It is to be preserved in the Natural History Musium Brussels-

At the price of wooden railway ties increases busy minds are at work to devise a substitute. Of those suggested steel appears to claim the advantage in point of price, it being maintained that the cost of keeping the road bed in repair would be greatly reduced.

Efforts made by the National Fish Culture Association, England, to acclimatize the American Whitefish have met with most encouraginf results. Many of those which had been hatched at South Kenponds at Delaford, throve remarkably usefulness, there is that

The latest invention made of paper is window shutters as a safeguard against fire. It can be made fire-proof, weatherproof, and watir-proof; and with these three desirable qualities attained, there seems nothing in the way of the general adoption for all kinds of builders' mate

The experiments made at. Vorosva with the new five-barrel Nordenfelt mitrailleuse has given the following results: At 1000 yards' range 26 per cent. of the shots took effect on a target 2 meters high. At 600 yards range 70 per cent, of the shots struck. In the time firing 100 in two seconds and 480 in one minute were registered.

Professor Boussingault records a series of experiments, founded on the old experiment of the Florentine Academicians of bursting an iron vessel by the freezing of water, which fully prove that if the vessel in which the water is enclosed be strong enough to resist the expansive force of the water in the act of congelation, the water will remain fluid at the lowest temperatures to which it may be exposed.

#### Electricity as a Lion Tamer.

An animal tamer has introduced electricity as a subduer of unruly beasts. His instrument is an apparatus shape like a stick and highly charged with electricity. When the animals become unruly he gives them; a shock irom his battery, and the effects are said to be instantaneous.

On experiment, three of his lions immediately showed signs of the greatest city, which seemed scarcely to effect him He would growl and show his teeth, but was subdued after repacted discharges.

were perceptible in the boa constrictor On receiving the discharge the speci men from Cayenne, nearly twenty feet in length, became at once paralyzed and remained motionless for six hours afterword. When he recovered he showed signs of helplessness for three whole days. Finally the elephant on being electrified by a touch of the stich upon the tip of his trunk, set up a series of wild cries, and became so frantic that the tamer feared he would break his heavy iron

#### Gleanings.

The virtues of a man are seen in his actions.

It takes a man with keen eyesight and brain of much scope to see and grasp the golden opportunity before it turns the corner.

We should manage our fortunes as we do our health-enjoy it when good, he patient, when it is bad, and never apply violent remedies except in an extreme necessity.

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews; the more frequently and na rowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty.

The greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody beside himself, somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

The best are accused of exclusiveness says Emerson. It would be more true to say, they separate as oil from water, as children from old people, without love or hatred in the matter, each seek-

clouds and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a daylight in the soul, filling it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

A good conscience is a port which is landlocked on every side, were no wind can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the undisturbed and silent waters.

When it once enters a man's head to an ambition to be thoroughly crafty, all other evils are necessary consequences. To deceive is the immediate endeavor of him who is proud of the capacity of doing so.

No good or lovely thing exists in the world without its correspondent darkness. The universe presents itself continually to mankind under the stern aspect warning or of choice, the good and she evil set on the right hand and

There is enough in the world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on hard and uneven roads; but with a cheerful spirit, we may walk thereon with comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.

There must be something beyond man in this world. Even on attaining to his highest possibilities, he is like a bird beating against has cage. There is something beyond, O deathless soul, like a seashell, moaning for the bosom of the ocean to which you belong!

Everywhere the heart of man blesses flowers; the child seeks them in the hedges; the old man finds in their cul ture and study, soothing recreation and delight. In every country they smile around us; to every grade they offer enjoyment. Our first parents came into the world in a garden.

Punctualitr requires no undue exertion and it influence is a most salutary one. Its cultivation seems the more important as we witness the deleteriousness of dilatoriness in habit, the evil effect of which no e can deny. "Better late than never," translated into "Better never late," is an excellant maxim.

Sloth is the deadness of the intellect.
In a sense of industry, in an ardent desinfton after their transferences to the sire for activity, in an heroic spirit of animation, satisfaction and delight. connected with so much inward approbation and conciousness of rectitude, that it is the gratest source on earth of contentment and peace of mind.

Devotion to a friend does not consist in doing 'everything' for him, but simply him py accident. We all love freedom, and cling tenacionsly to onr little francies; we do not like others to arrange what we have purposely left in disorder we even resent their oversnxiety and care for us.

They who are naturally cool and of a who are not wont to be excited either by great sorrow or great joy, have the best chance of living long and happy after their manner. Preserve therefore in all circumstances a composure of mind which no hapiness, no mistortune, can too much disturb. Love nothing too violently; hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly.

Parson—lse been rec'mended to 'ply hyar to 'btain a supply ob wine fur chur-ch pu'poses an'am tole dat you had a good article on han'.

Dealer—Well, yes; we have a superior line of goods. What kind would you like?

Parson—well, dat's de queshion. For myse'f, Ise not very 'ticular; but as some ob de ladies hab 'spressed a preference fo' gin, I t'ink I'll take 'bout fo gallons ob de bes you hab.

Going down the Chesapeake Bay on an excursion when the wind was fresh and tersor. They were seized with trembling and growling fitfully. The tiger was more quickly subdued, became stupefied and crouched in a corner of the cage. Bruin was more refractory to the electrical and was as comitortable as an old site. the white caps were tumultuous, Judge party, and was as comfortable as an old sea dog 'can I do anything for you? Just indulging in the wild antics of unlicensuggest what you wish.' I wish.' groaned sed hilarity, had its origin in the way I the seasick jurist. that Your Honnor allude to? The most astonishing effects, however, would overrule this motion.

#### WANDERING WHIMSICALITIES.

The first rose of summer\_shad roes. A bar smister—one displaying the sign No Trust., Yes, said the young militia man who

had returned from muster, the heat was in tents. A private service was held at the house, and the house and the flowrs vere very beautiful.

Did you come down on a street car this morning?' asked Jones of old man Hunter. 'No sir; I came down on a darn ed innocent looking banana peel, was the injured reply as the old fellow limp-

ed along. She\_Mercy! how late we are! The oncert has commenced.

He\_Oh! It cannot be. It is not eight clock yet. 'But listen! they are playing a selec-

tion from Wagner now.'
'Oh! that is not the concert hall.'

'Not? Why, what is it?'
'A boiler factory.'

'I laughed,' he said to his wife, ' laughed until my mouth fairly stretched from ear to ear.'.

'You don't nave to laugh very elabora tely to accomplish that distance,' replied the lady, with a yawn.

'Ha, ha! very good, my dear, very good, capital. Large mouth, eh?' ·No, large ears,' she said, with another vawn.

An unsophisticated countryman, who eached town on an early morning train, took a saunter through a street where a July iceman had just dotted sidewalks with 'early deliveries.' After viewing ing his like.

Mirth is like the fiash of lightning the deliveries' with great curiosity, the deliveries and said, stranger stopped a citizen and said, 'Had powerful storm here, I see.' 'Why, not that I know of,' replied the citizen. 'Ye aidn't!' exclaimed the countryman. Then where in thunder did them hailstones come from?

> 'Oh, don t propose to me here! exclaimed a young lady, whose lover was about to pour out his avowal as they were riding by a corn field. The very corn has ears.

The cholera has been a blessing to a great miny families who are social makeshifts, and who now relate with great enthusiasm that their abroad was nipped in the bud because of the dread epidemic.

Wife\_Oh, by the way, George, 1 had Provincial Featherplume make out his little account against me to day and send it up. Did you foot the bill?

Husband (savagly)—Ne I didn't; I footed the man that brought it! Clergyman (on his way from church,

to the son of a parishioner, addicted to hunting on Sunday)—My little boy, I didn't see your father at church this morning; I am afraid he does not fear God.

Young heathen—Oh, yes, I guess he does; he took his gun with him this morning.
'Pa what is this Tammany Hall they're

all talking about ? Oh, that's John Kelly and his crowd.'
But where does the hall' come in?'

'That what John Kelly would like to know, my son.' 'What ?'

'Why, where the haul comes in.' New-York Peper Manufacturer—I cannot stand such carelessness. It is posi-tively dishonest to accept wages for work which you do not half do.

Clerk-Why, sir, I have put up over five hundred packages of pepper to day, and I followed your instructions implicitly as to the proper proportions o ground cocoanut shells, coal dust, &c. 'Yes; but the most important of all ou forgot.'

'What was that, sir?' 'You did not paste on the labels, War-ranted Perfectly Pure.'

#### Painting the Town Red.

Not long ago you printed a letter asserting that the phrase, "painting the town red,"is of comparatively recent and cisatlantic origin. I believe it is the paraphrase of an expression that frequen thy occurs in old Irish balladry. In looking over a collection of old Irish war songs and ballads descriptive of the in doing 'everything' for him, but simply that which is agreeable, and of service to him, and let it only be revealed to him py accident. We all love freedom phrases closely akin to that of "painting the town red." For instance, when the Irish Kernes under William MacGeoghegan, Lord of Kenil Feacha, in the County of Westmeath, overthrew the English at the battle of Ardnocher, A. D. 1328, slayquiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing icler tells us that the midnight skies can make too powerful an impression, were reddened with "torrents of flame ing 3,500 of the latter, the bardic chronfrom the highlands east and west," in honor of the victory. The towns and hamlets, too, wherein the kindred of the victors dwelt, blazed, or were "painted red," with bonfires, and the inhabitants thereof naturally gave loose rein to their mirthful propensities. The fires upon the highlands were the primitive mode of telegraphing to distant kinsfolk and sympathizers the glad tidings and the exuberant exultation that followed.

In describing the effects of the battle of Oulart Hill, which was the first between the Irish ingurgents and the English army in the great Wexford Rebel lion in 1798 in Ireland, and in which the patriots came off victorious, the local balladist says:

The hills and skies were painted red That night with beacon fires, For Wexford's rons had well avenged Their Saxon slaughtered sires.

I could cite a score of other quotations showing that an expression almost exactly similar to that of "painting the town red" was a favorite one with the old Irish bards when depicting the exciting scenes that followed a military triumph on the part of their countrymen.

Is it, then, unreasonable to infer that

WILLIAM GEOGHEGAN.

-FOR-

# BOOTS SHOES Phelan Bros.,

RYAN'S

where you will find the

Largest Stock in the Country

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

## PROSPECTUS

# Boniface College

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and afflitated to the University of Manitoba, is, stree the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Boolety of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

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

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 \$2 a prouth for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

advance.

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

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

character.

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

# Exhibition.

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

Board of Agriculture

ST. BONIFACE, MALITOBA

September 28, 29 and 30

And October 1, 2 and 8.

\$10,000 IN MONEY PRIZES. Besides Medals, Diplomas, &c.

Closed stalls provided for Horses and com

fortable sheds for other animals. Passengers will be carried by Railway at a Single Fare for the double journey. Exhib. its at a single rate.

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

Formal Opening by the Lieutenant Governor, Sepf. 30th.

Entries close September 15th. Entry

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS, 25C.

For Prize Lists, Entry Papers, and other particulars address

ACTON BURROWS,

Secretary-Treasurer Board of Agriculture, ag29-0c2



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TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarhora.
Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bower Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden (olds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Fcet,

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

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

which I had for nine or ten years, stuering terrible with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disea

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

'I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not 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.

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

White Settlers, Prevince of Manitebs.

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

And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Orderin Council dated the 22th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled;

And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-dreed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as Médiced in asid act, are each entitled to nective scrip to the extent of \$1.0.06

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above, mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the previsions of the said Order in Council above, mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1886, all claims under and by virtue of the previsions of the said Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1886, all claims under and by virtue of the previsions of the said Order in Council above, mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1886, all claims under and by virtue of the previsions of the said Order in Council above, mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1886, with the Commissiener of Dominion Lands, together with the ne

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

Department of the Interior, Ortawa, May 22, 1885

Gold Watch Free. The publishers of the Capitol City Home Gnest, the well-known Hustrated Literay and Family Magnaine, make the following Beard Citizer for the New Year: The person-telling us the longest were in the Sible, hefore March lat, will receive a Seedle Gelde, Ledy's Hunting Cased Swins Watch, worth \$40; If there he near than one correct answer, the second will secure as is gast a Steen-winding Genetic man's Watch, worth \$40; If there he near than one correct answer, the second will secure as is gast a Steen-winding Genetic watch with their answer, for which they will receive discessmenth's subscription to the Home Genetic, at 50 page Hinstrated New Year Healt, a Case of \$25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing manne of winners. Address paper containing names of winners. Address Pubs. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONE.

#### I LLITERACY AND CRIME.

From Father Conway's Pamphlet.

A glance at the progress of crime in countries where State education is in fullest bloom, and illiteracy a thing almost unknown, will convince the reader of the fruitlessness, or rather the demoralizing influence of public education. Let us take a few instances from the German fatherland, which, being eminently the land of modern civilization and public schools, cannot but be considered a fair representative. growth of crime is simply alarming, preacher, in a report on the progress of crime in that city, in 1873, says: "At present the prison cells allotted to juve-nile criminals are so crammed that the room is no longer sufficient for them. In the course of 1872 no fewer than 392 such juveniles, from twelve to eighteen years of age, have been imprisoned, among whom 158 were under sixteen Vears. A lad of fourteen being asked in court of what denomination he was, replied: 'Denominations no longer exist; religion is no longer taught in the schools." And then the reporter goes on to say: "The great mass of crime has grown upon the soil of religious indifference and radicalism. Most of the crimicarelessness in religious matters, and such a confusion of all moral ideas as would move any thinking man to com-

The following extracts from the most recent statistics at hand bear testimony to the blessings of State education, or Kullur, as they are pleased to call it in the fatherland: The per centage increase of crime in Prussia, from 1871 to 1878, was an average of 100 per cent., or double the number, the increase of population of the period of the lation being only 44 per cent. Increase of crime against morality, 148 per cent; personal outrages, 143 per cen.; murders, personal outrages, 145 per cent., and 25 per cent.; against property, 226 per of the Spartans. However humane and cent. In Saxony: murders increase 85 philanthropic, then, the principle of cent. In Saxony: murders increase 85 per cent.; against morality, 181 per cent., personal outrages, 200 per cent.; the increase of population being 7.4 per cent. In Baden, murders increase 69 per cent.; against morality, 122.9 per cent.; against property, 127 per cent. In Wurtem an oligarchy, or a monarchy. History burg, 1872-77: average increase of crime, teaches that the one of these forms as 83.5 per cent. In Bavaria, 1872.76: average increase of crime, 83.5 per cent. the increase of population, 3.3 per cent. This growth of crime has alarmed even the great champions of modern culture. Herr von Puttkamer, then Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia, after expressing his regret that the influence of religious education was paralyzed in the State, said (1879): "I am convinced that on the day on which we cease to make all those things which appertain to man's the saving teachings of the Gospel the basis of education, the fall of our national civilized life will be inevitable. Video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor. Such are the fruits of State education in Germany, and yet we must remember that German State schools, as a rule, are not non-religious. Cases of non-religious schools have been excep-tional, and religious instruction has been generally given according to the denomi-nation of the children, in a solid and systematic way; but this circumstance affords a striking evidence of the inefficiency of religious instruction, if the education is secular, or, as it frequently happens, hostile to religion. What may expect where religion is positively

We might give figures to show how the alarming increase of crime in our own country goes hand in hand with the spread of godless education. But an abler hand, who e works are easily obtained the truth of this assertion in our own tainable, has undertaken the task and has accomplished it so successfully that, although he has earned much abuse from the advocates of public schools, to our knowledge, not even a serious attempt ber of Catholics in the to the Hon. Zachary Montgomery, editor of the Family's Defender and other publications, Aruitland, Cal. No less an authority than Richard Grant White has carefully examined and verified his statements and "found them essentially accurate and trustworthy," whence, he concludes that the evidence on record proves the case against the public school system as clearly and undeniably as the truth of Newton's theory of gravi tation is proved by the calculations which enable astronomers to declare the motions and weigh the substance of the planets." North American Review.

If such are the moral fruits of State education, what must be its social effects? If citizens are brought up without religion, without conscience, without God, is it to be wondered at that society is disorganized, that the social order is shaken to its centre, that rulers are trembling on their thrones? If religion and morality, which, to use the words of George Washington, are "indispensable supports of political prosperity, the two mean niles and great pillars of human happiness and the firmest props of men and citizens," are once undermined, the whole structure of society must needs totter to its fall. This is the practical outcome of

State education.

But consider even from a theoretical point of view, the principle of State education is fraught with the most bane-ful consequences. "If the State owes its children an education at the common expense," says Bishop McQuaid in the Journal of Education, "there is no escape from the Communists' demand for food obtains. food, clothing and shelter at the common expense." The principle of State edu-cation, therefore, is essentially communistic. "If the mental wants of the rising generation ought to be satisfied by the State," says Herbert Spencer, "why not their physical ones? The reasoning which is held to establish the right to room and expunged from the school intellectual food will equally well establish the right to material food; nay, it will do more: will prove that children should be altogether cared for by the

tion annuls all parental responsibility. And Stuart Mill does not hesitate to call State education an unsupportable despotism, masmuch as it forms the opinions and sentiments of the people in s ch a way that the State may lead them whither it pleases. Admitting the right of the State to compel parents to give a certain amount of education to their children, he says (On Liberty): "A general State education is a mere contrivance for moulding people to be exactly like one another; and as the mould in which it casts them is that which pleases the predominant power in the governespecially among the youth. A Berlin ment-in proportion as it is efficient and successful—it establishes a despotism over the mind, leading by natural tendency to one over the body. An educa-tion established and controlled by the State should only exist, if it exists at all, as one among many experiments carried on for the purpose of example and stimulus to keep the others up to a cer-tain standard of excellence." We are no admirer of the philosophy of

Spencer and Mill, but the greater their aberrations in other respects the more importance must be attached to their views on this one point, in which they did not allow themselves to be carried away from the path of common sense by the current of modern notions. And, in nels show an appalling ignorance and fact, if the State may regulate and superintend the mental development of its children, we do not see why it should not, in like manner, watch over their physical growth. If the State supply the schoolmaster, why not the nurse? If it prescribe the mental regime, why not also the physical? Why not enact a national bill of fare, based on the most approved medical principles? Why not legislate on the clothing, habitation, corporal exercises of its youthful subjects? This principal of State education, if synthetized to its last consequences, would with logical necessity lead us to the adoption of the famous black soup mess State education may appear at first sight, if once admitted it necessarily paves the way to communism and despo tism. And it matters very little whether the State that adopts it is a republic, or well as the other is liable to those excesses, as soon as it begins to disregard the natural laws which the Creator has traced out on human nature for the direction of civil sociéty.

It is needless to point to the pernicious effects of State education on religion. When teachers and pupils are subtracted from the salutary influence of the church, when God and religion and last end, and should be first and fore most in the training of youth, are proscribed for six days in the week, how is it possible to imbue children with reli gious sentiments, to ground them in the principles of their faith, so that they may learn to act on religious motives through life? Religion, at most, will be a matter of secondary importance with them. And even though regular religious instructions may be permitted, yet the education will be far from being a religious one. Primary education, espe-cially, must be blended with religion; the children must become familiar and easy with, and, as it were, a second nature to them; and this is a thing impossible if the instruction is secular, if the church does not exercise a direct influence on teacher and pupil. Infidelity or religious indifference is the inevitable consequence of such secular instruction. country. For what is the cause of the progress of infidelity in this country, if not mainly the goodless education given in our public schools? And if the numo refute him. We refer which, thanks be to God, is very considerable compared with other denomina tions is not more than half what it ought to be, we believe that this is chiefly, though not solely, owing to public school education.

But State education, we maintain furthermore, far from being beneficial, is highly injurious to the advancement of true civilization, to the true progress of education. Here we must remind the reader that the true civilization of a nation does not consist in its material power and resources, nor in the most perfect utilizing of the forces of nature for social comfort and industrial facilities. All these things, of course, are the outcome of culture in a certain department, which, though of great importance, is by no means the highest of civilized life. Neither does true civilization consist in the total exemption from illiteracy; for, as we have already shown, a high degree of mental culture and good taste is not incompatible with illiteracy. Many an unlettered Italian will pass a better judgment on the artistic merits of a work of art than an American high school graduate, who has heard much talk of good taste and aesthetics. The true civilization of a nation is the perfect, harmonious development of the higher faculties of the people as such. Now can this harmonious development of the higher faculties of a nation be obtained under State education? We emphati cally deny the possibility; for how can the development be harmonious if the religious and moral side of human nature be altogether, or partially neglected? How can even the intellectual faculties be properly developed when, as is generally the case in State schools, the whole education has a materialistic drift? How can the sesthetic faculties be awakened, chastened and cultivated, if christianity,

But the most lamentable effect of this purely secular education is the rise and spread of error. As soon as science is government." Spencer logically conditioned from positive religion there is cludes that the principle of State education no safeguard against error. Science has

no longer the bulwark infallible autho rity to keep it within the proper bounds. The human mind nas no longer the un erring monitor to check its vain curio sity, to say to it: "So far shalt thou come, and no farther!" It has no longer the beacon light of faith to light it on its way through the shoals and cliffs with which the great ocean of the intelligible is beset. Therefore it is that, in our days, in which the human mind has emancipated itself from the restraint of authority, "men have become vain in their thoughts, and their foolish hearts are darkened, and, professing to be wise, they have become fools." They They have, in truth, changed the glory of the incorruptible God into the image of the corruptible world, and rational men into the likeness of the ape, and reduced Creator and creation to a mere combination of matter and movement. This lamentable degradation of science in our days is the natural outcome of its divorce from positive religion. If any one looks on this as progress, he may boast that secular education is the mother of civilization. We will not reason with him.

Science has its God-appointed moderatrix in revealed religion. Nor does this subordination in any way derogate from the dignity of science; nay, it enhances the same, inasmuch as it guards it from error, which alone can degrade it. On the other hand, who does not see that it is the most unmitigated despotism against the human mind and against science, that their growth and development should be ruled by the State, which has no vocation, not to say capacity for that task. Instances of this intellectual thraldom are not wanting in the history of modern philosophy. It is a patent fact that, as long as Hegel was in favor sn the Cabinet of Berlin, almost exclusively his followers were promoted to the higher chairs of learning in Prussia, which circumstance, more than anything else, has given popularity to his absurd system of philosophy and pedagogics among the learned; but as soon as the wind of doctrine began to vecr in Ministerial circles, the young Hegels were almost systematically debarred from professorial eminences.

Moreover, as competition is the life of trade, so also of education; as State monopoly is prejudicial to any branch of business, so it must be to education. Of course the State, having extensive resources at its disposal, can afford material facilities which private communities, in our days, can hardly attain to; but the faculty or teacher whose position is secured by government funds, will rarely devote the same energy to the work of education as those who altogether depend on their own efficiency for their support. Still greater will be the selfdevotion of those who have sacrificed every temp ral emolument for God's sake, in order the more freely to give themselves up to the task of education; whose affections are undivided by the care of this world, and whose every thought belongs to the youth intrusted to their care.

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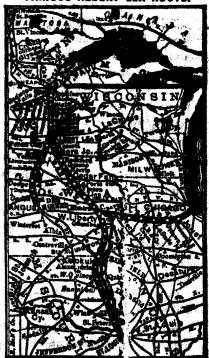
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Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in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

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### MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



ALBERT LEA ROUTE ST. PAUL AND MINNEA DLIS TO CHICAGE. EAST and SOUT EAST.

The only line running Thron Care between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, James

Through Trains between

Sidd LAPOLIS AND ST. Lagger,
connecting in Union Depot age. Il Ponger for
Bonds were. Cone connections a wind an inN. P. and St. P. & Dunion it makes from the
points Inches and Inches St. St. Lagger,
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Carso on all Right Trains. The unit Tickeys, a
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"FARMS WARRED DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL

" "Stock" or "Seed for Section in The WREKLY MAIL.

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#### "The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

SUBSCRIPTION:—One year, \$2 50; Six months \$1.50. Strictly cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES One Column, 12 months Half Column, 12 months Quarter Column, 12 months

One-Eighth Column, 12 months.

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line

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

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

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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

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885

OUR PROSPECTUS.

The want of a Catholic paper in the North-West has been long and keenly felt and the publication of the NORTH-WEST REVIEW is intended to fill that want as far as possible, and not, as is erroneously thought, to wage war against other denominations, far from it. There is perfect accord existing between Cathoics and protestants in this country, and the NORTHWEST REVIEW will do no-Ching that will in any way disturb that facting, on the contrary, its endeavor s. will be to perpetuate it and to use its power in every instance to avoid anything that would put an and to the present barmony existing between Catholics and Protestants.

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

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

On the question of politics—a question which largely enters into the composition of most newspapers—this journal will be conspicuously independent. The opinion that Catholic papers should, in a great the publisher of the REVIEW; but as Catholics have wide and deep interests in this country which are either affected or tucked upon by politics it therefore acquired merits when first she saw the becomes an imposibility for a Catholic light! journal to avoid entirely being brought into the political arena. However, the REVIEW will interfere in politics only when Catholic interests are at stake and in the cause of good government, treat love, she will only realize the more deeping all questions in a broad and liberal manner without regard for party feeling. If a government be found unworthy of public confidence or an official a source of danger to the commonwealth, the REVIEW will never hesitate to say so no-matter who be the offending party or

The REVIEW will also use its power and the North-West by advocating the emigration to the North-West, of our co-religionists from the eastern provinces as well as from the mother country, not, be it understood to serve any sectional end but solely in the interest of the North-West which we believe offers splendid advantages to the immigrant and in this direction, the NORTHWEST REVIEW will be in a position to do

be read in families which other journals will not reach.

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

J. J. CHADOCK.

Editor and Publisher.

THE NATIVITY OF OUR LADY.

The fast waning prejudice of the old-Blessed Virgin admit of rational explanation in two ways only. Either he has a low idea of God, or he is unconsciously under the influence of the devil. Probably both these state are factors essential to that pitiable product a hater of

In fact, nothing but a low idea of God could excuse a man for thinking that any homage short of adoration, paid to a creature, could possibly impair the thorough ness of the worship with which the Almighty and Incommunicable God should be adored. Such a thought implies the unwitting persuasion that between creature and Creator there is only a differ. ence of degree. One is supposed to be more; the other, less; but they are both pretty much of the same kind. Against this ludicrous jumbling of the finite and infinite, the Catholic quietly sets his own belief that before the Maker all things and persons made are as if they were not. This truism he has found in the Eible, which others boast of knowing so well, but which he alone understands aright.

paying too high honor to Mary ever Virgin. His keen sense of mental perspective allows of indefinite degrees in his more of one than of another. He will them all. Her foundations are upon the hill-tope. She began where all angels from using and men shall have ended when the time for merit shall be no more. But she, even she, BEGAN; therefore she is not from everlasting, therefore, great and lovely as she is, she is only a creature. This is what every Catholic knows, what the so-called Mariolater of Naples will tell you. Why, this is the very fact chronicled in the feast of Our Lady's Nativity—her first appearance in the world. True, her Blessed Son too has His feast of His own Nativity; but this only registers his first appearance in the flesh, as God, He is "yesterday, to day and forever," and it is He that made the world of men, and, in it, the peerless Woman He chose as His Mother.

How he fashioned her, the noblesi work of His divinely skilful hands, Holy Church loves to tell us. Immaculate in her conception.

thoroughly and uncompromisingly as Wordsworth in his famous sonnet in "Our tainted nature's solitary boast," ~ her honor calls her, she received, together with freedom from original sin, the full use of a reason undimmed by the stain of Adam's fall, and of a will men weakened by any heritage of iniquity. Supernatural gifts of grace were showered upon her beyond what she herself from church." This is refreshing consipaeasure avoid politics is shared in by could understand; and to those graces, as to the touch of heavenly harmonies, she answered with all the faultless energy of a soul perfectly united to the will of God. What must have been her sum of

> This is only the beginning. She is to live some sixty years, at every moment doubling her graces by the incomparable fidelity of her correspondence with them: And yet, when she comes to die of sheer ly how that she is but the "handmaid of themselves in the New World. What the Lord," though "henceforth 'all nations shall call her blessed."

What an idea this gives us of the per. fections of God Himself! Between His earthly Mother and Him there yawns a bridgeless gulf of sanctity; or rather, He is Holiness personified, while she is merely the faint image of His substantial holiness. If you want to know what God is, study what the Church tells us of and influence for the welfare of Manitoba Mary. If you want a false, base anthropomorphic idea of God, listen to those who prate against Mariolatry.

At the bottom of their prating there lies, as we said at the outset, an unconscious suggestion of the devil. Nothing else will explain how it is that men and women who love their own mothers dearly should shrink from her whose Son the most Resutiful of the children of men-loved her above all other creatures. This shrinking is diabolical, not Canadian statesmen are always reprehuman. And it is one of the devil's

to Our Lady is a bulwark of the true doctrine concerning the Incarnation, and that those who begin by slighting the Mother, end by denying the son.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

It will no doubt surprise some of our dented advantages to the unsuspecting reso, rs, when we say that we look with emigrant but by stating truthfully the pleasure eupon the project of the Methodists to stablish a college of their de. nomination in this city. It is entirely say that, nevertheless, we are in no respe the teachings of A ethodism. Our plea sure comes from this: that we see in this project further evillence —and that of a weighty character of the 1. cognition by " " religion Protestants of the principal of the has in the schools, a principal we would time staunch Protestant against the always been hadd and most aren be insisted upon by the authorities of Catholic Church; to such an extent, indeed, that, although they have ever been at. the first among the patrons of seen ar scholarship, they have chosen rather the far higher and far more important knowledge, the teachings of the Gospet of Jesus Christ, to which all secular leads ing ought to be subordinated, and unact companied by the chastening and directing influences of which the latter is but an increased power for evil.

Unheedful of the teachings and war.3ings of the Catholic Church, Protestants have been left to learn at length from the practical results of a false system of education the Church's wisdom in this regard. But they have not yet fully grasped the principle. They are only just awakening to this view of the question, and as yet it has made no deep impression upon them as a body; as witness the godless state education of countries, Given this axiom he has no fear of not a few, where Catholics have still to labor and to suffer for the maintenance by their voluntary contributions of separate schools, while at the same time worship of different saints. He may think they are compelled to contribute to the rates levied by the state for the support put the Queen of all the Saints far above of godless schools, which their consciences enlightened by their faith prohibit them

> We of this Province are blessed with we believe, the best existing system of education; and we are glad to remark from time to time the recognitions of eminent Protestants to the track of the the arena of journalism, and truprinciple upon which the system is, its most sanguine hopes for successions. founded.

On Sunday, the 13th. inst, the Rev Father Drummond, S.J. of St. Boniface Collage, will preach at High Mass at St. Mary's Church.

When the Gladstone Party were in power they talked of coercion for Iroland, now that they are in opposition and a general election approaching, they talk loudly of "Home rule for Ireland." It is not to the "Whige" that Irishmen will look for self goverment.

Says the Rev. Mr. Bray, pastor of the Protestant church in New Haven, Conn. -"I venture the prediction that if the cholera is to visit New York or New Heaven this year, not a Sister of Charity or Catholic priest will run away. A thermometer which rigisters below zero does not cool off a Catholic, as it frequently does a Protestant and keep him away ing and making Mohammedan garments: dering the source.

A Large number of imigrants, who have been assisted by the Guardians of have all become Moslems (so he says); the Boyle (County Rascommon) Union, the nuns have nominally married Greeks to emigrate to the United States, left Boyle, in charge of Mr. James Black, Junior, Emigration Agent, for Londonerry, whence they will sail come to this country with more faith for Boston. The emigrants, who included several immates of the workhouse, expressed their satisfaction at being afforded an opportunity of bettering the Massachusetts authorities will do in the premises remains to be seen.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, is expected to return to Ireland and the 8th September has been mentioned as the proble date of his solemn induction. Preparations are on foot in various quarters to give his Grace a most enthusiastic welcome. It is stating nothing new to say that the appointment of his Grace filled the heart of the Irish nation with joy, and we know that the people are eagerly awaiting the opportunity his presence among them will afford, to lay at his feet the expression of their esteem

The Toronto Globe from time to time publishes fictitious dialogues between leading members of the Conservatice party. In those dialogues the Frenchmuch good owing to the fact that it will master strokes. He knows that devotion instance, Sir Hector Laugevin is always ed along. sented as mispronouning English. For

made to pronounce "th" as if it were "z" The Globe displays unpardonable ignorance of the Frency-Canadians. A Frenchman is very apt to mispronounce the English letters, but a French-Canadian, as a rule, pronounces English with remarkable accuracy. The French-Canadians often make mistakes in the use of English idioms and English synonyms. but they very seldom mispronounce a word. As regards the leading politicians, they are as familiat with English as with French.

#### THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW is the name of the latest newspaper venture in Winnipeg. Mr. J. J. Chaddock is the editor and publisher, and the paper will be devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church. It will be published weekly The first number presents a creditable nearance.—Manitoban

NORTH WEST REVIEW has made its those under their charge should remain it appearance, and is a well edited ignorant of such learning than that they and matty printer. I Chaldock and should acquire it dissevered from that and mullished by Mr. J. Chaddock, and for higher and for will be devoted for the spreading of Catholic Lite ature. Free Press.

> DEAR Sin. ν cheque for \$2,50 Please fin a enclosed. for the "North West Revie v best wish-I need not a sure you of a Catholic es for the success of your truly 1 give nrission. I trust our people wi you'r noble undertaking every encou. men t, and to my mind the proper w. to do so is to promptly pay their subs criptio 's. Your truly. J. K. BARRET.

perused with much pleasure We have 9 of the "North West Heview" the first issu a new weekly journal published at Win Roman Catholic interest nipeg in the judging from the appear-The REVIEW, luctory issue, will soon ance of its introst place amongst the climb to a foreme Northwest. We note weeklies of the reference contained with pleasure the in the REVIEW pro: pectus to the friend. etween the Roman ly relations existing t ats in this North-Catholics and Protesta red desire that west, and the expres continued. It these relations may be can certainly not endange r the existing 'W has been harmony that the REVIL atholic inter established in the Roman C div exchan est, but will, throug the frien ge of healthy public sentimen side, tend to perpetuate exis. tions. We welcome the REV 'st that may be more than filled.—Southern: MA BA TIMES.

Please find enclosed \$2,50, subscription for one year for the NORTH WEST REVIEW, hoping many others will fall in wishing you every success in your enterprise and a ceal mile failte. M. J. HAYDEN.

EMERSON

GEN. GORDON AND CATHOLIC

The following extracts from the Journal of General Gordon relative to the position of the priests and nuns in the power of the Mahdi, will be of painful interest to our readers. We learn interest to our readers. through the central mission of Verona. however, that all have kept to the faith, and that the nuns-four white and one black sister—support themselves by sew Sept. 13th. The Greek who came in

yesterday told the Greek doctor here that the Superior of the Mission at Obeyed alone has kept his faith; his name is Euigi Bonomi; the other priests and nuns to save themselves from outrage. . . If what the Greek says is true about the apostacy of all but Don Luigi, what a spectable! for certainly these people than those who stay at home; they could not expect any comfort in it, but much self denial. Some of these nuns had as much as £1,000 a year, which they left to come here. Of course the Greeks state-

ment is open to much doubt. #Sept. 16th. The man left in charge of the Roman Catholic mission's garden is furious with the Austrian Counsel for taking those 100 dollars he sent to the captives at Obeyed. He says that had he known they had become Moslems he would have sent them poison. The dollars came from the sale of produce in garden. Whether his anger is owing to his bigotry, or to his having to give up the hundred dollars, is a question. He says he cannot leave, for he is in charge of the Bishop's robes. I expect he holds on to the garden, whose dates alone sold for over 1,600 dollars.

"Oct. 2nd. The sergeant major reports that with the Mahdi are all the Roman Catholic missson party, who have not changed their religion; one man is exposed to the sun to force her to do so. "Oct. 23rd. The nhis had to walk all the way from Kordofad."

Did you come down on a street car this morning?' asked Jones of old man Hunter. 'No sir ; I came down on a darn ed innosent looking banana peel, was the injured reply as the old fellow limp-

# Cheap Excursion

TORONTO

# and Return During the

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

## 363 Main Street.

During the Minnesota State Fair, Low Round Trip States will be given to

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Good to go from September 5th to the 12th, and return up to September 14th.

ST P., M & M RAILWAY H.G. McMicken, City Ticket Agt 363 Main St., Winnipeg.

BY JOSEPH WOLF.

Auction Sale OF EXCELLENT

Cook S v, Sept 8, 11.30 Prompt

Tue Ma. · the Premises R. CARLTON ST. CC 75 YORK,

fully furnished and all be sold without ontens w. The house is we entens to the whole of the country and the sold without the house is well as the whole of the

Buy Your

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E EVERYTHING MUST ,

THE GREAT Canadian Lin 6.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August II, 1834, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Treific. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only rough between the East and West, via Ottewa, the Camital 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 Camatian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Torouto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL KAIL ROUTH from the West to the Canadian Scaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business.

The train service is unexcolled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping ears on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Ividing Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches, for Passengers who do not ride in Bleeping Cars, with no ohange of cars for any oftass of passengers between Minneapolis, M. Paul and Chicago. Also no change of cars between 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 buy tickets over the Royal Route T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, F. B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Paul, S. G. STRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 Wil-

S. G. STRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 William St., opp. City Hall, Winnip. g.

## TELEGRAMS

Epitome of Yesterday's Despatches from all Ports.

#### CANADIAN

#### OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—An address was pre sented to Sir Adolphe Caron by the officers of his department yesterday congratulating him on the honor conferred on him by Her Majesty.

An exhibition of Gatling gun shooting was given at the Rineau range this after noon in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom were the Governor General, the Minister of Militia and Gen. Middleton. The range was 500 yards, and the target was 30 feet wide and 6 feet in height. Three hundred shots were fired, one third of which number penetrated the target.

Certificates for scrip to be given the rebellion volunteers are being signed in the Militia Department, and will be issued from the Interior Department about six weeks hence.

John Crabtres, of Robertson & Crab tree, builders, died this morning of lock jaw or tentanus, caused by a nail accidentally penetrating his great toe. Every means known to science was used to stay the malady, but with no avail. From the moment that lockjaw set in he suffered most intense agony from tetanus con-

#### MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4 .- The outcome of the meeting of the American consulate between doctors representing the various railways has been the following resolutions: That the beard of health appoint medical officers to inspect all passengers leaving by train or boat, and grant certi ficates that they are free from disease; that the authorities be urged to secure the co-operation of Dominion and Pro vincial authorities to stamp out the disease; that transportation companies, baggage handlers and others be vaccinated, and that agents demand from them certificates that they are free from infection; that physicians grant patients travelling certificates that they are free from inspection; that none bus imported rags be shipped.

The St. George's Society have employ ed eminent counsel to sue the police authorities of Toronto and Montreal for damages sustained by two young Englishtime. men, Gray and Beeton, who were falsely arrested on the train here on the strength of a telegram from Toronto. Both lost passages to England through

detention.

The provincial treasurer has agreed to appoint a provincial board of health immediately, with all the powers conferred by the consolidated statutes to enforce by the consolidated statutes to enforce sanitary laws.

#### TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—977 immigrants arrived here ddring August, 205 of them going to Manitoba.

Another small-pox patient was removed to the hospital this morning—a girl named Waterman, living on Sackville street. The case is a mild one. This is the fourth case here.

Edward Jackson, an employe of the city corporation stables, was kicked by a horse on Tuesday night and died of his injuries to-usy.

#### HAMILTON.

#### QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4.—For nearly a week past frosts have occurred nightly in north of Quebec; at Stonehan the buckwheat crop is reported to be totally destroyed.

Mrs. Francois De Scombe, aged 50. was this morning found dead in bed at her residence in St. Roches suburbs.

CHATHAM, Sept. 4. — The eighteenth annual meeting of the Carada Medical Association opened here yesterday. Hon. Dr. Sullivan, the retiring president, in his address alluded in the highest terms of commendation to the part taken by the members of the medical profession in the late North-west rebellion, and publicly complimented Surgeon General Bergin for the highly creditable manner he had discharged his onerous duties. Dr. Wm. Osler, formerly of Montreal, now professor in the University of Penn sylvania, is president elect.

#### COLCHESTER.

COLCHESTER, Sept. 4-Prof. Grensides of the veterinary department of the Ontario college of agriculture, has been in this (Colchester) township of Essex ounty for several days investigating the ? cholers. He prenounces it genuine lers. About 75 per cent. of the hogs ted die. Great loss has accrued to rmers of South Essev, as already '00 hogs have died or been killed. ase is very virulent and appears The dise reading between Amheraberg The only known preto be sp and Wing feed carbolic acid.

ERICAN.

INGTON.

. 4.—In response to

the foreign mail service, the Postmaster General of Canada has replied that in his opinion the number of cases of small-pox existing in the Dominion does not war rant the adoption of measures for the fumigating of mail contingent to the United States from Canada.

#### NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 4.—The statement of the Canadian Pacific shows gross earnings for July of \$908,000: net earnings \$446,000, an increase in net earnings of \$281,000 over the corresponding month last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie R. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris were passengers this morning on the North German Lloyd steamer Werra. They were bound for Southampton, the first named on a visit, the last named to her home. Col. Fred Grant, U.S. Grant Jr., Rev. Dr. Newman, Mrs. Corbin, and other friends, were at the dock to see the party off. Mrs. Grant has decided to remain in the city for two or three days before leaving for Purdy's Station. Col. and Mrs. Grant will not leave for Chicago until their mothers departure. A letter has been received by Col. Edward L. Molineux, Junior Vice-Commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, from Col. Fred Grant, who says his mother wishes to extend her grateful thanks to the companies of the order for the attention that the remains of her husband received at their hands.

#### BAN FRANCISCO.

San l'Rancisco, Sept. 4.—Considerable excitement has been caused among importers of groceries to this city by state ments tending to show the existence of a scheme to introduce cholera-infected raisins into the United States. It is stated that one of the leading houses in the trade on the Pacific coast has advices from its agent in New York, stating that one of the largest buyers of imported raisins has just received a despatch from Malaga stating that the product this year is very large and of equellent quality and that the presence of cholera in Spain will not act as an impediment in the way of shipment to the United States. This is alleged to have been accompanied by a letter from William Smith, health officer of the port of New York, to the firm of importers, in which he says that fruits gathered in infected districts, but packed and shipped from non-infected points, will not on that account subject a vessel to delay at quarantine. This refers directly to the import of raisins from Malaga and Denia. Referring to these statements, prominent men in the fruit trade and experienced deal ers say that there is great danger of the introduction of cholera microbes in raisins from the infected districts of Spain, as packed fruit easily absorbs microbs and retains them for a great length of

#### CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept 4.—Quite heavy frosts are reported to have occured last night in Holmes County, but no serious damage to crops is apprehended. It is warmer to night.

#### PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.- Maud S. made the mile in 2.13. She was not sent until arter 6 o'clock.

#### ROCKAWAY BEACH.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Sept. 4.—Arrangements have been completed for a double scull race between the following wellknown carsmen, viz.: Hanian and Lee Courtney and Conley, and Teemer and Ross, to be rowed on Jamaica Bay, September 12th, for a purse of \$2,000.

#### CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Va., Sept. 4.- A great deal of excitement prevails on Sycamere Creek. Clay county, this state, over a malignant form of diserse, which cannot HAMILTON, Sept 4.—A meeting of be explained by the local physicians. laborers is to be held to morrow to protest against the action of McCricken, contractor for block paving, in bringing flux, but is a more fatal disorder, with symptoms similar to cholera. In the family of Esquire Sizemore four sons died within a few hours. Oshers of the family are sick with the disease. It is mostly confined to children, who are attacked with sickness and die in a very short time, being paralyzed with pain. Syca-more Creek region, where the disease prevails, is sparsely populated with a hardy class of mountaineers. The air and water are pure.

#### FOREIGN.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At the latters banquet at Sheffield this evening Mr. Phelps replied to the toast to the American Minister and was heartily cheered. He said he regarded the welcome as an indi-cation of a similar feeling throughout England toward America which reciprocated the sentiments of love, honor and devotion just expressed toward the Queen. He was glade the Government had instituted an inquiry as to the trade depression which was equally existent in America. He thought that the depression was somewhat due to haste to get tich, luxurious living and the flooding of the world with goods that are not requir ed and hence do not pay for their production. In conclusion Mr. Phelps said that if any word of his should linger in the English mind his first and last wish was for the contustion of the brothealy feeling between the English speaking people of the world whose peaceful dommance gave the best hope for enlighten ed, noble and Christian civilization.

M. Parnell is in communication with party leaders on the subject to electoral conventions. He has invited them to express their views in writing.

Lord Churchil spoke at the Sheffield 4.—In response to conventions. His speech was extremely printendent Bell, of moderate in tone. Lord Randolph re- NO. 363 MAIN STREET

ferred to Baron Destaal, the Russian Ambasador to England as a most cultivated gentlemen. The Liberals, the speaker said, had left the Afghan negotiations in a dead lock. The last dispatches before the rement of the Liberal party from power, were stern and uncompromising. Lord Dufferin and Lord Coleridge, he said, had agreed to the new frontier line, which gave the Ameer full command over Zulifca. The Government was hopeful that by moderation and perseverance an arrangement would be made with Russia to give the present State affairs permanence and securi'y. Lord Randolph testified to the Ameer's loyalty throughout the negotiations. Many members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of London, the mayor of York, and the mayors of several other cities listened to Lord Randolph's address.

The Great Eastern will be offered for sale at auction in October under an order issued by Justice Chitty.

#### FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 4. Deputies de Ferus and Le Baudy, both representing the department of Seine Eloise, settled a political quarrel by a duel this morning. Le Baudy was wounded. This makes the third political duel fought here within a

The Paris publishes the following semiofficial note: "Several German and Spanish newspapers accuse France of seeking to stir up strife over the Carolines. That accusation is absoluty false." SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—Cholera has braken out of Cadiz. The official report shows 43 cases and 23 deaths in the city.

#### EGYPT.

CAIRO, Sept. 4. - Mayor Chermsch telcgraphs that the garrison at Kaccala have not surrendered. Letters from Khartoum say that the Emeers have invited Sheikh Jenuce from Tripoli to take command or appoint a successor to the Mahdi. In the meantime they have appointed a committee of Ulemas to take control of affairs.

#### ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 4.—It is stated that Italy never attempted any occupation of Port John's nor that af Zanziber, as recently rep**orted.** 

#### SIBERIA.

Touse, Sept. 4.—Lieut Schultz, United States navy has arrived here enroute to Yakoatsk to distribute rewards among the Sibarian natives who aided the Jeannotte survivors.

Begs leave to announce that he has resumed his old business and will opan ont with a

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AND

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This Season is the Most Complete We Have Ever Shown

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These have already had a very large sale. No one would think it necessary to do this work by hand when these embroideries are so cheap and yet so beautiful. Ask to be abown these goods when you visit our store.

#### Ladies' **J**erseys

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

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3 I 82 00

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

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364 MAIN STREET.

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and West.

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St. P., M & M. RAILWAY.

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Through traine between Winnipeg and St. Paul without change—Polace Siceping carsatteched.

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wirld through manusceto unicago without change.

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A. Passengers from Manitoha make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Pani, and secure the about a st. Pani, and secure the about a st. Pani, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

fortable was a shorted by no other round in the same degree.

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ageni, St. Paul, Min. CHAS. M. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407
Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

#### Claims of Half-Breris and Origina White Settlers, Province of Simultoba.

White Sestlers, Prevince of Simitaba,

WHEREAS since the completion lof the

sit them of the 1,400,00 acres of and
set a Part under the Manitaba Act to ex
t agains the Indian size of the Children of
coe Hali-breed heads of tamitas resident in
the Prevince of Manitaba, on the 15th July,
1870, a large number of additional cialmants
have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove
that they are children of Half-breed heads of
families and were residents of Manitaba at
the date mentioned:

And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart
under the Manitaba Act, aforessid have been
exhausted by such altomisms, and by Orderin Council dated the Michael such additional
claims, known as "supplementary Claims,"
by an issue of \$300,00 in sort to
breed chief spatisted;

And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20,
the Half-breed heads of families resident in
the said Pervince on the date uncathed
and the "Organish White Nettlers," and the
children of such settlers, as defined in said
ass are each entitled to receive acrip to the

the said Pervince on the date mentioned, and the "fir sinal White Netliers," and the children of such nettiers, as defined in said as are such entitled to receive scrip to the wright of \$10.00.

Sand waereas, His Recellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature also e specified may be presented; therefore.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1835, all chaims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 87 Vic. Cap. 20, to 'Halfbred' and 'Original White nettiers,' scrip that are not filed on or before the lat of May. 1836, with the Commissioner of, Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof theseof, shall cease and and determine.

Departs Miles Market 1988.

A. M. BURGERS, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, May 22, 1885

Gold Watch Free

WASL Washindron, Sept.

A.W.

the s

ventive is to

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

CAVAN.

A boy, about 15 years, the only son of Charles Sheridan, was drowned while bathing at Behey Lake, about a mile from Cavan, on Aug. 2

The Rev. Father John Galvin, P.P., of Boston, Mass., U.S., who left Kilrush when a boy arrived recently at Williams' Hotel, for the purpose of revisiting the scenes of his childhood. Father Galvin is about 38 years from Ireland. After visiting all the friends in West Clare, in company with his first cousin, Mrs. Bryan McMahon, of Francis street, Father Galvin took his departure for Lisdoonvarna. After a sojourn there, he will take a continental tour.

#### CARLOW.

Death by Drowning has robbed Bagnals-town of one of its representive men, and who was also one of its most useful rising members. Mr. Patrick A. ward T.C. On Aug. 2, the funeral "cortege" started for the family burial place, Newtown, and so large a gathering, and one so eminently representative, of every section, has rarely followed a young man to the grave.

All persons claiming to be next of kin of Joseph Whelan, late of Carlow, in the county of Carlow, police pensioner, formerly of King's County, Ireland, who died in the Asylum, Carlow, on the 5th day of February last, are required within five months from the date hereof to make (in writing) to Messrs. Adam Mitchell & Son, Parsonstown, Ireland, solicitors for Mrs. Margaret Devery, of Forcane, in the King's County [to whom letters of administration were granted forth of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Probate and Matrimonial Division, on the 14th day of July, 1885].after which period of five months the said Administratrix will proceed to administer the assets among such only of said next of kin as shall have then sent in a claim. Dated, 31st of July, 1884. Adam Mitchell & Son, Parsonstown, and 25 Westland row, Dublin, solicitors for said Administra-

#### CORK.

On July 26, at Fermoy, Dr. Thornbury, a young medical gentleman, not more than twenty-two years of age, was drowned, while bathing. A boat capsized at the northern side of Ballycotton Bay, on Aug. 2a, containing a pleasure party. Three men were drowned, named Patrick Walsh, of Midleton; Michael Smith-wick, North Churchtown; and James Crotty, of Ballylongane, all strong young men. Another melancholy accident is reported as occuring at Redbog, near Liscarrol. A man named Dunne, residing in the vicinity, went out "saving" turf, accompanied by his young son, a child not more than five years of age. The young lad, in his wanderings, slipped from a high bank into a bog hole, and was drowned.

On August Ist, a woman named Margaret Hurley was killed. a mile cutside Skibbereen, by the cart, in which she was riding, being overturned.

On August 4,a farmer, named Richard Wallace, an his wife, Hannah, were prosecuted by Richard Gifford Champion, land agent, for taking possession of a farm at Dromore, out of which they had been evicted, the case was adjourned.

An exciting scene took place, on Aug. 2d, at the eviction, of a tenant, holding a farm at Ballinadee, near Bandon, under the Court, of Chancery. The Receiver of the Court, Mr. S. N. Hutchinson, of Ardnagoshel, proceeded to the place, with only a couple of bailiffs, and a small tation that resistance would be offered. A very large crowd was gathered by the sounding of horns. It was only after a force of additional police had been procured from Bandon that the eviction was carried out.

National League meetings were held, on August 2, at Bantry, Ballincolling, Ahabulogue, and Desert serges. At Bantry, Mr. W. K. Redmond, M.P., was the principal speaker, and he advised the farmers to await the decision of Mr. expressed his confidence that no power mands made by the Irish Parliamentary Party were only those made on former occasions by John Francis Maguire and others, but which were now, for the first time, enforced. He referred to the want of organisation in that district, condemned the apathy of the farmers, and advised them to be united for their mu-

#### DUBLIN.

On August 2, the dedication of the new marble sitar took place in the Ballybrack Catholic Church, and was attended by a large congregation. The altar, is a very atistic work, is to be supplemented by a richly wrought and carved reredos with groups and statues.

#### GALWAY.

Lord Spencer has written a letter thanking the Galway Grand Jury for passing a resolution expressing approval of his recent administration of Irish

The imposing and solemn ceremony of consecrating a new cometery, recently procured by the Town Commissioners, took place in Ballinasloe, on August 3d, at the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Dug-gan Bishop of Clonfert.

On August 2d, two police, constables

named McElroy and McBride, at Carma, a village situate in the extreme west of the county, were boating on Lough Sharagh, near the village, when the boat accidentally capsized, and they were thrown into the water. There was no one with them, and being unable to swim one with them, and being unable to swim they were drowned.

The large sheep-walks and grazing tracts in the east of the county, from Athenry to Gort and Galway, and northwards to Tuam and Ballymoe, never showed finer grass under the genial influence of the copious rains which fell recently, the whole of the flocks and herds appearing in splendid condition; but the owners complain of depressed prices. Hay is a fair crop, and most of it is saved. Potatoes exceed in product anything known for forty years.

#### KING' COUNTY.

How merciful a magnate the Earl of Rosse is to his poor tenants may be gathered from the fact that he appealed against the judicial rents fixed it thirteen ases on his estate near Shannon Harbor, Ling's County. The holdings are all small, the land is poor, an a good deal of it is subject to flooding by the Shannon. The real rents amounted in oll to £228; the judicial rents to £249; yet to get reduction in the paltry difference of this £36 this Peer, with a rent-roll of £15,000 a year. drags the poor tenants before the Chief Commissioners and examines a famous landlord valuer, Mr. W. H. Gray, who is able to push the united rents up no higher than 2631. In other words, if the rents were screwed up to Mr. Gray's standard, the Earl of Resse would gain exactly the sum of 14l. a year, which to a person in his station ought absolutely to be beneath notice. Nevertheless, in the hope of gaining that paltry amount he put the tenants to the expense of defending themselves in the Land Commission Court! Instead of sweeping the skies with his celebrated telescope, it would be more in accordance with ordinary concentions of the duties. with ordinary conceptions of the duties of his station if he turned the instrument towards the unfortunate beings who are striving to wrest a rental for him as well as a miserable livelihood for themselves from the boglands of the Shannon Harbor district. But for the mass of Irish lanlords there is no chance of conversion from their old ways.

#### LONGFORD.

A footman named McDonald, in the employment of Mr. Malone, J.P., Barns town, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river Inny, Ballynacargy, on Aug. 1.

#### LOUGTH.

Mr. Joseph Miles, died, on July 25, at his residence, Dunleer, after a couple of days illness. Mr. Miles served as teacher under the Board of National Education, for the long term of forty-two years, having joined that profession a short time after the introduction of the National system, half a century ago. On July 30, the body of a woman was found drowned by some fishermen in

the Boyne, at Greenhills, near Drogheda. Inquiry elicited the fact that the deceased was Mrs. Maryanne Meagher, a widow,aged 30 years, native of Dundalk, whose husband had been an army forage contractor there. Since the death of her husband, the deceased has had many losses, which affected her mind. Unobserved she went to Dublin, leaving her four children behind her. She arrived in Drogheda, on July 29, from Dublin, and walked mechanically and listlessly along the Str nd road. It is presumed that, feeling tired, she lay down on the beach, and, falling asleep, the incoming tide suffocated her. There were only fourteen inches of water covering the body.

An interesting antiquarian "find" was made, on July 31st, by one of Mr. Ambrose Hall's workmen while digging a drain through the lawn of the Priory, North strand, Limerick. At a depth of 4 feet beneath the surface, two of which were evidently "made earth" and two of were evidently "made earth" and two of osity of his priests and people, to esta-river mud, the spade struck against a 24 blish in St. Patrick's College, Thurles, pounder cannon ball. Immediately around it was a considerable number of human bones forming a perfect skeleton. Parnell before they took action with The assumption is that the ball was fired regard to the Land Purchase Bil. He from one of the English batteries during one of the sieges, and passed clear over could prevent them from getting an the city, burying itself in the river mud an instalment of Home Rule under a on the Clare side, and finding its billet reformed Parliament. Mr. O'Connor, M. as it fell. The spot where the canon P., spoke at Ballincollig, and said the de-ball fell was evidently beneath high water mark.

> At New Pallas, on August 4th, Thomas Ryan, an emergency bailiff in charge of an evicted farm, was returned for trial for fracturing the skull of a woman named workhouse, Rathdrum, from the effects ed Whelan, in a row over the trespass of injuries sustained by him while cartsome geese. Seven bones wer taken out ing timber from Mr. C.S. Parnell's saw ed Whelan, in a row over the trespars of of the woman's skull by the doctor. Michael Higgins, also an emergency bailiff, was prosecuted by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for a robbery of four blinds and two window streps. Higgins, it is stated, had absconded and a warrant was issued for his arrest. There was a second charge against Higgins for the larceny of a cow, but the owner, a farmer, withdrew it, stating that he would proceed against Higgins' em-ployers, the Land Corporation.

At Killeevan, under the presidency and vice-presidency, respectively, of Rev. Father Traynor, P.P., and Rev. Father Gallagher, C.C., a compact and highly efficient branch of the National League was recently established. As an earnest of the spirit of the young branch, it has been already enabled to contribute 101 to the Central Branch.

On Aug, 7. Richard Tweedy was arrested by the Monaghan police on a charge provocation great.

On August 5, the ceremony of profession took place, at the Convent of the Poor Clares. at Nuns' Galway, The young lady who had completed her novi-tiate is Miss Mary O Brien, daughter of the late Mr. Michael O Brien, of Oldtown, county Meath, in religion Sister Mary Clare Joseph.

#### MAYO.

Captain Boycott and Father O Mally, who organized the "namesaking" of the former, both voted the other day for the same candidate for the office of dispen-sary physican in their district.

On August 3d, at full meeting of the Castlebar Board of Guardians, Charles Castlebar Board of Guardians, Charles O Malley, Esq., B. L., presiding, a resolution was passed, asking the Lord Lieutenant to release the Mayo prisouners, Patrick W. Nally, Thomas A McAuley, Peter Munuelly, Thomas Daily, James King, and Matthew Mealvin, now in Mountjoy Prison, who were tried at Cork Spring Assizes, 1884, and convicted of conspiracy, on the evidence of the infor mer, Andrew Coleman.

On August 3d, the estate of Mr. Murray Blacker was put up for sale, in fifty lots, at the courthouse, Claremorris. The owner, Mr. Blacker, Virgina, America, and Captain Boycott, Lough Mask, agent, were present, also Mr. Kelly, solicitor, Castlebar, who had carriage for the sale. The agricultural tenants intimated their desire to await the passing of the Land Purchase Bill, now before Parliament, which Mr. Blacker agreed to, and their holdings were passed over. The lands in the owner's possession drew forth spirited competition.

### SLIGO.

The Lord Lieutenant has remitted the sentence of imprisonment passed on the Widow Scanlon, at Riverstown Petty Sessions, and afterwards confirmed on apsions, and afterwards confirmed on appeal by the Chairman of the County Court, at Sligo. Mrs. Powell did ner little best to bring deeper ruin on the already deeply afflicted Mrs. Scanlon. Thanks to the energetic action of Mr. McCarthy, on behalf of his client, Widow

Scanlon, she has failed.

Bright, Instructive,

Intere Scanlon, she has failed.

#### TYRONE.

The general aspect of the crops in the neighborhood of Dangannon is, on the

whole, pretty fair.
St. Mary's splendid new Catholic Church, Broughderg, county Tyrone, has lately been consecrated. Unlimited credit is due to the worthy pastor, Rev. Father McGeown, for his zeal and persevering energy in accomplishing this most commendable work.

A National meeting was held, on Aug. 2, at a place called Arboe, about twelve miles from Dungannon. Messrs. Davitt and Ferguson were present. Mr. Davitt was moved to the chair. A number of Dungannon and Cookstown Nationalists were present on the platform. Mr. Davitt and Mr. John Ferguson delivered addresses and resolutions were passed congratulating Mr. Davitt upon his return to political life.

#### TIPPERARY.

The death of the Rev. T. Dowley, parish priest of Mothel and Rathgor-mack, took place on August 2d. During his long and useful clerical life—extending over fifty three years—he had labored zealously in the cause of religion and charity. He was born on the 28th day of September, 1803, and ordained in 1830. On the 1st of September, 1840. he was appointed P.P. of Carrickbeg, where he endeared himself to all classes of his parishioners by many and timely acts of practical charity during the famine years that followed that gloomy period. In 1852 the Rev. Mr. Dowley was red to Mothel-one of the largest and most important parishes in the diocese Here, in 1860, he commenced the building of the present beautiful church, at a cost of 8,000l; and he also erected suitable schools a few years later.

Mis Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has been enabled by the splendid gener twenty five burses of the aggregate value 410l, for the benefit of the foreign to the natives of the archdiocese, but subject to this condition others are not debarred from participation in the advantages now offered.

On July 26, a young man, aged 18 years, named Reilly, living at Lynn, near Mullingar, was drowned in Lough Ennell, while bathing.

#### WICKLOW.

On Aug. 6, a man named John Jame son died in the infirmary of the local mills. It appears that the deceased reside in Rathnew,

#### Mill Nye's Hoturn to Camp.

There is certainly a grim and comfortable joy in going in search of a bitter and implacable foe. There is an exciting hun ger in the eye and in the heart as we follow him by day and camp on his trail at night. Then when we meet and mix him up with the green award, and knock his front teeth loose and swell up his proud nose, and put an olivegreen and cadet blue dado over his eye and a cigarette-pocket on his cheek, and erect little knobs all over him in places where nature did not design to have them, we walk away with the idea that we are taller and wider and draw more water and exert more influence than we did before. Even when we ask the police judge how much it will be if we pay it in advance and we use up the funds in that way when we had intended to invest them in other channels, we cannot say that we regret it if the causes seem just and the

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#### THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

Cor McDermot and Arthur Sts. Wi

#### AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

THE DAIRY

We have for a long time during the cold winter weather given our cows tepid stages will keep it in check, so that pota. water instead of cold, with the most sat- toes may be grown as cheaply and safely isfactory results. It keeps up the flow of as ever before. milk, fully justifying the labour.

When cows eat old ropes, boards, and fering from indigestion and malnutration. The remedy is to give a few doses of raw linseed oil of one pint each three times a week, and then give bran mashes with a teaspoonful of ginger.

When only a few cows are kept the cream pot should have its contents stirred daily. This is partly to expose the moisture the soil can furnish. cream to the air to allow it to oxygenize. more and better butter, and with succulent feed will enable the owner of a datry to make nearly or quite as good butter in winter as in summer. With cows long in milk, however, the butter in winter will come slowly.

Except just at the time of calving when the quantity is as important as its quality, for cows. A good animal will not accumulate fat, and it is difficult to keep a fine milker in even tolerable condition. But it she eats well. as every good cow will, her owner may rest assured that the feed that is eaten on the farm can poss- fast in the soil. Hence some kind of comitly assume.

in milk without allowing them to have a ally valuable for this grain. Of late years calf is practicable, but not only a decr- it is found that the weight of grain, on eac in yield in cows so kept, but the which depends its value for sale, is due milk is less digestable. It is nearly or to the application of mineral manures. quite as much labor to milk a farrow cow Where phosphate benefits other crops as one giving a fresh flow of milk. The cow, if well ied, may be milked until six or eight weeks of the time of calving, or even up to it if necessary, but it is better to allow several weeks for the cow to get into condition for producing a large flow of milk when she calves.

The sagacity of cows is generally under rated. A great is said of dogs and horses, but the ingenuity displayed by cows in opening barn doors, feed boxes, and gat es and in upsetting fences far surpasses creatures. One who has watched the elopenter says one of his herd goes to the pump when the water trough is empty, more if the supply is not satisfactory.

charge some ambitious and vain cow with should be severely rebuked, diluting her own milk for the purpose of increasing her record. Perhaps Mary Anne of St Lambert is one of those sagacious and ambitious cows ...... N. Y. Times. PREMIUM DAIRY BUTTER.

Mrs. Edgar J. Bliss, who received the first premium for dairy butter offered by the Essex Society, made the following statement:-The milk is set in pans upon slatied shelves, and after twenty-tour hours skimmed and churned in a barrel churn at a temperature of 600. The butter is at once put into a wooden pail with ice water, salted and washed, handled witq a ladle only-This process is repeated twice, and the butter packed or bal led as required, also salted to suit, but never touch by the hands. Mrs. Oliver Patch, who received a second premium:-The milk is strained into tin pans, about three quarts in each pan, and set in a 900l room and allow to stend from twenby-four to fourty-eight hours, according to the weather, being careful to skim the cream before the milk turns. As the cre. am is added to the pail each day it is well stirred. Churn once a week. No wat. er is put in after the butter comes.

After the buttermilk is worked out all that possible can be, it is saited with dai Ty sait, and after standing over night is worked over again and weighed into pouad lumps ready for market.

#### THE FARM.

It has been proven by actual experi ment that beets turnips can be raised, lifted, and stored for six cents per bushel. dentist beforehand for admistering cas

The boues thrown out cooking or from the table are much too valuable to be wasted. Burned or ground they are exceltent feed for poultry, and this is perhaps

contain availadle as e fertilizer for crops.

In many sections last year the potato beetle did no injury, and the use of Paris and at the same time wonderfully effi-green was not necessary. It is probable cient, treatment for headhache. We green was not necessary. It is probable that in these localities the parasites which prey on the beetle in its various

A line of any kind of trees along a fen. ce will injure the crop for some distance foul litter it indicates that they are suf- inland. Some trees are worse tean others, the hickory and butternut being such gross feeders that they are said to poison the land which they cover. In most cases their bad effects are seen much farther than the droppings og their leaves can reach, and especially with potatoes or or other root crops, which need all the

The earliest soiling crop after rye will This even ripening of cream will insure usually be oats or barley, sown as soon as the ground is ready to work. For this purpose thicker seeding is advisable than when a crop of grain is expected. Three bushels of either grain will be better than less. The cutting may begin as soon as large enough to take a swath. The very earliest cutting will sprout and make a good second groth. That which is cut just liberal feeding is always the best policy as the heads begin to form will sprout very little. Successive sowing will keep a supply until corn can be grown large enough for fodder.

No grain crop will be more quickly ben efited by manure than barley. Its growth feed is returned to him in the milkpail, is rapid, and at the beginning is at a seain a form more valuable than most of the son when plant food does not develop mercial fertilizers drilled with the seed The plan of keeping cows continually to give the plant its first start is especisow it on barley. Where it does not, sow salt, ashes, or some other form of potash.

Some surprise has been expressed regarding very great yields of potatoes which struggled up to the altar-rail on his cruthave recently been reported. Two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight pounds from one pound of seed seems to be incredible, this is equivalent to a yield of 20,464 bushels per scre from eight bush els of seed. Taken in this shape the yield is not only incredible, but preposterously impossible, for it would be equal to nearthat of any other farm animal, and pro- lv half a bushel for each square foot of ves them to be thinking and reasoning land. The fact is that these great yields are simply the legerdemain of potato quent eye of a cow engaged in withhold- culture, and are procured by the welling her mile cannot fall to be impressed known arts of the gardener who multiwith the evident power of thought and plies plants by cuttings. A potatoe is determined will. And now as a further cut into single eyes and planted in a hotbed. As the sprouts appear they are slipped off and transfered to note and cut into alice. proof of the cow's sagacity Mr. Coles Car. hotbed. As the sprouts appear they are cut into slips, which are rooted into and, taking the pump handle between other pord, and these are planted out in her horns, pumps water into the tub and the beds. In this way many hundreds satisfies her thirst, and will even pump of plants are procured, which in the aggregate yield the enormous quantities This story, perhaps, goes far enough, if reported. To claim this result as being if not too far, for it will certainly encour. due to any special variety or to any spe age the dishonest milk and water men to cial fertilizer is a gross fraud which

> PASTURED INJURED BY EARLY FEEDING. The old practice of turning cattle and sheep out to pasture as soon as there is a single rod of land clear of snow, is yet continued in some parts of the States, but as a rule, farmers have learned that it is a wasteful practice to turn cattle into the pastures, even for a few hours in the middle of the day, until there is a good growth of new grass for them to feed on.

### The Origin of Canned Fraits.

It is a singular fact, observes a contemporary, that we are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canned fruits. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Americans found, in what had been the pantry of a house, many jars of preserved figs. One was opened, and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperature left for the steam to escape, and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and the next year fruit-canning was introduced in the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue at Pompeii twenty centuries ago. The old ladies in America who can tomatoes and peaches for domestic use do not realize that they are indebted for this art to a people who were literally ashes but a few years after Christ. There is nothing new under the now. sun. Canned tomatoes and loaded dice - the people of Pompeii had both.

\_A Dakota man insisted on payinn a At this cost they certainly are a profit to extract his teeth, alleging that as it able food for sheep. the mony afterward. The man had been

a dentist himself. -Lady Caller-'I much prefer colored servants to white ones; don't you, Mrs. B? Mrs. B. Well, really, Mrs. H., it the best way to make the phosphate they depends upon the color, you know. 1 can't endure green ones.'

We desire to call attention to a simple, lay no claim to originality, nor do we know who the originator was, but having used it for a year or more, and in many cases with remarkable results, we feel disposed to give our endorsement, and desire to make it more generally known. The remedy is nothing more or less than a solution of the bi-sulphide of carbon. A widemouth glass stopped bottle is half filled with cotton or fine sponge, and upon this two or three drams of the solu-tion are poured. When occasion for its use occurs the mouth of the bottle is to be applied to the temple or as near as possible to the seat of pain, so closely that none of the volatile vapor may cape; and retained there four or five minutes or longer. For a minute or so nothing is felt, then comes a sense or tingling, which in a few minutes three or four usually—becomes rather severe, but which subsides almost immediately if the bottle be moved, and any redness of the skin that may occur will also quickly subside. It may be reapplied, if necessary, several times in the day, and it generally acts like magic, giving immediate relief. We haliant the diate relief. We believe this was the basis of a once popular nostrum. The class of headaches to which it seems especially adapted is that which may be grouped under the broad term of "ner vous." Thus neuralgic, perionic and hysterical headaches, and even many kinds of dyspeptic headactes, are almost invariably relieved by it. True, the rehef of a mere symptom is quite another thing from the removal of the cause, yet no Retail Department, 430 Main St. one who has had the distress, and even agony, caused by severe and frequent recurring headaches (and who has not seen it?) but will rejoice to be able to afford relief in so prompt and simple a manner; besides, it is sure to secure the hearty gratitude of the patient if he has suffered long. —(Physicians and Surgeons Investigator.)

A Messaceusetts Cripple Made Whole. A miracle was performed at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre recently. A lad, Joseph Fiset, who was a complete crip-ple, and suffering also from a number of running sores in his back, had come all the way from Massacussetts to invoke the power of the saint in his behalf. He ches, kissed the relics, felt a cold thrill throughout his body, which caused him to drop his crutches, and on stooping to recover them he found he could walk. With devout thannsgiving he had laid his crutches among those of others who have been healed through the interposi tion of St. Anne, and palked from the church to the steamer. On board were two medical men who examined the sores on his back and found them dried up. A member of McGill Medical Facul-

ty visited him in this city to day, and after examination concluded that at the shrine the boy became convinced that he was cured, and he obtained that confidence the want of which has prevented him from walking before. So convinced

"I am perfectly dured, All my sores are healed; have left crutches at St. Anne's Home."

## They Had All Kinds of Time.

A gentleman rode up to a small boy sitting on the fence in front of his hame and inquired if he lived there.

'I try to,' was the response. Well, my boy, I want to know what time it is; can you tell me! 'Yes. I kin; I wuz in the house jis five

minutes ago, and the old clock wuz pintin' at 'leven,'
'What kind of time do you have?'

· Oh, us have all kinds. But I mean, do you have solar time or standard time?'

That's what I said. We have all kinds. I don't understand you.'

Don't yer? Well, come to our house and live awhile an' yer'll learn. My sister Sal she has the standard time, that that's the clock; the hired girl has sun time, that's watchin' the shadders, an' pay an' ma'm has a high old time, that's what they're doin' in there now, an' I'm settin' on the fence till they get her reg-gerlated. By gosh, you hadn't better wait roun' here if you don't want to hear suthin' strike, an' strike mighty durn

hard.' The man rode away rapidly and the boy kicked another plank off the fence. Merchant Traveller.

A man does not always consider his barber on a social level with himself, yet

he is angry if his barber cuts him. -Mrs. Dobiny, of Austin, who is a very spare woman, does her own market-ing. She is everlastingly complaining of the butcher for giving her meat with so many bones in it. A few days ago she

'My husbaud is always growling about the thin, poor meat, and lots of bones you sell me. 'I beleeve do not," responded the Teu-

tonic butcher; den ven he vash dot kind of man, how did he come to mary a voman vat vash hoddings but skin and pones like you vas? Mrs. Dobiny goes to another butcher

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CALENDER FOR SEPTEMBER.

- 8 Thursday. First Thursday. 4 Friday. First Friday Votive Office of the Bacred Heart.
- 6 Sunday. 15th Sunday after Pentecost. 7 Monday, Votive Office of the Holy Angel 8 Tuesday Nativity of the Blessed Virgin
- 10 Thursday. St Nicholas of Tolentino.
  18 Sunday. 16th after Pentecost. The Holy Name of Wary.
- 14 Monday. Exaltion of the Holy Cross. 15 Tuesday. Octave of the Nativity. 16 Wednesday Ember Day-Fast.
- 19 Saturday. Ember Day-Fast. 20 Eunday. 17th after Pentecost.—Seven Dolours of the B. V.
- 21 Monday. St Matthews. Apostle and
- Avangelist 27 Sunday. 18th after Pentecost. 20 Tuesday. St Mchael the Archangle.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1885.

NOTICE.

We take the liberty of sending the NORTAWEST REVIEW to many of eur 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 as to have the case examined by the year. The reading matter of the NORTHWEST REVIEW is selected with care, and every paragraph wil 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.

His Grace Archbishop Tache left last Thursdy evening for Montreal.

The street railway track to connect St Boniface with Winnipeg, is being pushed vigorously.

Beautiful specimens of arasene and fancy needle work, as well as oil painting on satin, by Miss M Corwin, may be seen at 537 Main St.

Quite a large number of French Canadians have arrived here this summer. A party of 38 landed here yesterday. They inclined to be unsettled, but that there come from the Eastern States.

Arrangements have been made for low special rates to Toronto and return all rail during the exhaition at London, also to the Minnesota State fair at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Governor-General is expected to arrive here on the 16th inst. It is intended to give His Excellency a warm reception, and a committee will be appointed to prepare a programme.

The C. P. R. are building a spur track from St. James to the residence of Hon. Donald A. Smith at Silver Heights, in anticipation of the visit of the Governor. General, who will sojourn there for a short time.

Miss M Berrett well know in Winnipeg musical circles as an accomplished pian-hearn a mighty flutterin' mong de chic-ist, left Thursday last for Toronto to act kens, an' who shall I fin' dare but de as bridesmaid to the daughter of Judge preacher a heppin hisse'f ter de chickens O'Conner who is to be married in that City shortly.

The Council of the town of St. Boniface has fixed the rate of taxation for the current year at one cent on the dollar which is distributed as follows:-School tax 3.20 of a cent; judicial tax, 1.10; special tax (debentures) 7.20; general tax, 2.5.

On his arrival here, His Excellency, the Goyernor-General will be presented with addresses by the city council anb Provincial Government. After a day's sojourn in Winnipeg the Governor-General will proceed westward to the Rockies. On his return he will be entertained here and given an opportunity of expressing his views on the country.

The Manitoba Exhibit to be shown at the Dominion Exposition to be held in London, Ont., this fall, is a very creditable one. It comprises all varieties of grain and roots. The agriculturalists of the country are taking a live interest in go to the hen-house ! the affair, and Manitoba will once more demonstrate to "the folks down East" that our productions are equal in every respect (if not better) to those of other portions of the Dominion.

Forty-two Hungarians, being a portion of a party of ninety-six who arrived on Wednesday, left yesterday to work on the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway. The remainder will probably leave to-day They will all work on the railway until next apring, when they will join their countrymen settled in a Hungarian Colony in the county of Minnedosa. There are fiteen women in the party, which is said to consist of a fine class of people, who will make excellent settlers. They have been sent here by Count d'Esterhazy, from Fennsylvania.

Steps Being Taken to Secure a Reprieve

On Sunday last a largely attended meeting was held in St Boniface for the purpose of drafting a petition in favor of a commutation of the sntence passed on Reil. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and unamimously signed the petition, which is as follows.

To His Excellency the Governor-General es

The petition of the undersigned elec tors of the Province of Manitoba, united in public meeting, at ifferent periods anplaces humbly heweth that your petitd oners, have followed with the greatest interest the complicated phases of the trial which has wound up at Repina, District of Alberta N. W. T. by sentencing to death of Louis Riel accused of high

West your petitioners considering the gravity of the crime aud circumstance which refer to it beleive that it is in the interest of puclic justice and order that all the necessary delays be granted so court of appeal of Manitoba.

And if considered necessary by the Privy Council in England; for the purpose of deciding the question of jurisdic. tion and competence rused by the def. ense, so that there moy be no doubt in the mind of the population on the legality of the tribunal who has decided the

What the witnesses heard in the course of the trial clearly established the existence of a serious doubt on the mental condition of the accused, and by this on the legal responsibility of his actions;

That thire is every ground to beleiue, that it is to this doubt which is due the recommendation of the accused by the jury to the clemency of the court ;therefore your petitions venture to pray your Exellency that it may please him to take this petition into consideration, so as to order the respite and the necessary delays, and also to appoint a commision of medical-alienist, to study and to verify the mental condition of the accused.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The Prince Albert Times of the 21st ult. says: We have seen Mr. J. M. Lae Indian Agent, who came in from Battleford on Tuesday morning. He reports that the Indians who have returned to their reserves are fairly quiet, although are a number still off the reserves. Some 750 men, women and children have returned to Pitt. Mr. Rae went up to those and selected those of them whom he had reason to know were intimately mixed up in the Frog Lake atrocities, He brought thirty in all to Battleford, who will be tried there in due course by Judg Rouleau. Of that number seven are said to be actually and directly blood guilty.

fervent christian, he mingled his tears 'Yes, I has giben up my benchin the with mine, and baptism appeared to us church,' said a colored brother. 'I kaint both a very delicious fruit, which we had ford ter b'long ter a congregation what employs such a thief ob a preacher. I'se dun wid him, an' I doan 'low him ter speak de name ob my family.'
'You prescher is a bad man, I sup-

'Wall, I reckon he is. Dat man ain't

'Have you proof of his dishonesty?'
'Wall, I reckon I has. Tuther night I went down ter de hen house, habin' e ain't hones'. In fact' at's why I save sah, I'se almos' 'vinced dat dare's suthin' wrong wid de man.'

'About what time was it when you went to the hen house?

Bout 3 o'clock in the mornin', sah. 'And you found the minister there?'

wid de church.' 'Does the hen-house belong to you?' 'No, sah : it b'longs ter Mrs. Jackson. 'Well, what were you doing there?'

'Huh!' I say, what business did you have at the hen-house at that early hour?

'What business I had? Why, sah, why, sah, I heard de chickens scuffiin' an' whent der. I didn't want none b de chickens, sah. I'se got all de chickens I wants. I happened ter be outer bed at de time.

What work are you engaged in? 'Huh.'

I say, what's your business!'

'I has been a preacher.'
'Why did you happen to be out of bed at 3 o'clock?

I got up ter 'gage in arly pra'r, sah. De pra'r ob de arly riser is de soones' answered.

'If you wanted to pray, what made you

You heard what I said.'
Wall, I went dar to see dat de chick

ens wus all right. 'And you found the preacher there?' 'Yes, sah,'
'What did you say to him?'

'Huh?' You know very well what I asked. What did I say ter him? Why, sah,

tole him ter turn loose de dominicker hen. Dat's what I said.' What did you want him to loose hen I wanted de hen myself, sah. Then you are as much a thief as he is?

is a Baptist. Anyhow, it gin me such a disgust dit I quit de church. Dat's suracient. I's a gwine to try some udder 'ingion, case all dat I hos tried is dishones'-Wheneber I'fin's a church dat'll keep me from stealin' dat's mine. Up ter distime them. If, on the one hand, the spectal can too much disturb. Love nothing too I an't foun'it. I ain't got no confidence cle of a pagan family h s afflicted me violently; hate nothing too passionately

ARCHBISHOP TACHE.

Synopsis of the Sermon Prenched by Hi Grace last Tuesday.

Owing to press of space we were unable to give a report, in our last issue, of the sermon preached by His Grace on Tuesday of last week, on which day was celebrated the anniversary of the day on which he arrived in the union, of which, till then, they had re-Northwest forty years. We publish the sermon to-day, knowing that it will be read with great interest by our readers. The sermon contains a brief sketch of his early life in this country and teems with sublime christian deeds :-

(Translated from Le Manitoba)

Taking for his text the words.... "I sat under His shadow when I descried, and His fruit was sweet to my palate," Cant. ii, 3. His Grace proceeded to speak of the great love of our Redeemer for His Church and the special consolations accorded to those who are faithful to the inspirations of the Holy Spirit, dwelling particularly upon those of a missionary priest\_the sacrifice so hard at first, yet once made, afterwards sweetened by so many and so great spiritual consolations. His Grace continued: You, like myself are baptised; like me you have plucked that delicious fruit, and you have relished it; but let me add that I have. per haps, more than you, tasted delight at the recollection of my baptism; that I, more than the ordinary minister of the sanctuary, have had satisfaction in ad ministering that sacrament, and that satisfaction is the more strongly felt because some times it has cost the more. The baptism which gave me the greatest gratification was that I conferred on an Indian chief, who, some months before, had congratulated himself upon not be ing a christian and had affirmed that he would never be one and would prevent his tribe from becoming so. touched his heart and God, in touching him, accorded to me the consolation of being the instrument of His mercy Attacked by a malady which was likely to prove mortal this Indian sent an urgent request that a priest might go and baptise him. It was in winter. The Indian was ninety miles from the mission. made haste to betake myself to him. After being well assured of his good dis positions and the danger that threatened him, I gave him the sacrament of regeneration. I felt in my soul that I had enatched a soul from the devil and given it to God. Thus I experienced a happiness which it would be difficult for me to express. The autumn following I was at Athabaska, nearly 500 miles from our mission; it was the first time that these Indians had received the visit of a priest; grace worked prodigies, and my sou tasted unspeakable delights. One day I baptised thirty-two children, and it was one of the brightest days of my life. The God-father of those children, M. Jean

Venne, is here present in this church—a

tasted with pleasure. But how shall I speak of the sacramen of reconciliation, that other blessed fruit which the missionary gathers with transport of joy 1. In these vast wildernesses christians have been twenty, thirty, torty and fifty years without seeing s priest, thus, what joy to the soul to see these men return to God, ridding themselves of heavy loads of iniquity, reconciling themselves with their Creator and enjoying a peace, a happiness unknown to them for a long time. How light became the sacrifices of a missionary in proportion as he is the instrument of the grace of God diffusing itself upon souls the most unhappy. The Divine Author of the sacraments became man for us, bequeathing to us this precious heritage in His breast beats a human heart, and the beating of that heart has fired Him 'Yes, sah; found him liftin' down de with the thought of harmonizing His chickens, an' dat's why I'se foun' fault divine plan in a manner to meet all the necessity of our own hearts. Effusive communication is a necessity of our hearts. Sin, when it is not cherished, must be repulsed, chased from the heart and to be certain that one is rid of it it must be buried in another heart, hence the divine fitness of sacramental confession. Like you all, my brethren, I have tasted the fruit of confession applied to my soul, but its savor has became more sensible when I have seen even poor Indians feeling the advantage of findir.g a friend and a guide who can bury in His heart all the secrets of those who have recourse to His holy ministry. Many a time has emotion overcome me as I saw these holy souls proving by their eagerness and their satisfaction how truly that divine institution is made for souls without distinction of condition or of race. What colloquy can give to the soul a joy comparable to that produced by words, in appearance so simple, in reality so sublime: "Father, I have sinned. Son, go in peace, I have forgiven you." God in His infinite bounty, has made us to be born of christian parents, whose union has been sanctified by the sacrament of marriage. Thus all the delights of the christian family seem to us as merely natural, whereas, in fact, they are the fruits of grace. Would you be convinced of this! Go, in thought, into a pagan tamily and the contrast will tell you immediately that nature cannot give to man the benefits which grace has secured for us. The pagan union is not sanctified and thus it has none of the characteristics of the christian union, neither its 'No, I ain't, case we don't long to de sanctity nor its indissolubility; it cannot same church, I's Mefrodist, I is. Dat man inspire virtue and knows nothing of hap-

vibrate in my heart the most sensible chords and excited the tenderest gratitude. How often have I thanked God to have been born of christian parents. How sacred has appeared to me the tenderness, so full of firmness and of sweet ness, which had guided my first steps in life. Ah! many a time have I been moved to tears by seeing old men and women come to the foot of the altar to ask the benediction of heaven upon a cognized neither the obligations nor the blessings. This fruit of salvation, plucked in the decline of life, became sweet to those who had been put in possession of it, and that sweetness was abundant enough for the minister of the sacrament

to taste a large part.

What shall I say to you now, my brethren, of that which is the sacrament par excellence for the poor missionary! Privileged souls, which have often the happiness of sitting at the holy table, ah, you feel that it is a sacred fruit which you take and taste. Ministers of the sanctuary, priests of Jesus Christ, you who make to descend from Heaven the Author of all gifts, you who drink of the chalice of salvation every day, you par take of the divine banquet, you drink the Redeemer's blood, you all taste, without doubt, the unspeakable delights your communion, of your union with God, but permit me to say to you that all these holy things, even, perhaps, with a less degree of fervor, have for the soul of the missionary a charm, an unction indescribable. Alone for months, alone sometimes for years, the apostle of the desert sees the hardships of his solitude desert sees the hardships of his solitude multiply around him; there is no one with whom he can exchange the thoughts which occupy his mind by a conversation which would please his intelligence. Often there is no one to hear his mother tongue, not a friend whose heart can beat in unison with his own-nothing of what is considered as the charm of life, none of those surroundings which pievent a man from being completely isolated. This is one of the severest experiences of the missionary.

I can add, it is one of the most abundent sources of delight to see that whi'e he cannot speak to one like himself he can speak to his God. That heart which seems to meet to other, which can un derstand Him, can secure to himself the Divine Heart itself. How shall I express the emotion which the missionary experiences when he approaches the Holy Altar, often without a server and sometimes without a witness, when there he renews the sacrifice of God, immelating Himself for us. At his word God descends from heaven, He becomes his companion, his nourishment the most blessed fruit which descended into his soul and inundates it with a great delicht that he exclaims, "what shall I render to the Lord for all that he has done to me i Oh! Then sacrifice becomes a delight. Sorrow changes itself into joy solitude gives place to the most devoted triend it one has a regret it is to have but one life to consecrate to the service of him who gave himself entirely for us. Oh holy trial of the missionary life which become so delicious a truit for him who previleged to ascend the Holy Altar.

His Grace continued in like manner to review the consolations arising from the administration of the other Sacraments of the Holy Church.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY.

Election of Vice-Chanceller and Members of the Board of Studies.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the University which was held on Thursday, the Hon. Joseph Royal was re-elec ted Vice. Chancellor for the ensuing year.

Rev. Fathers Drummond and Cherrier were appointed to represent St. Boniface College on the Eoard of Studies. Canons O'Meara and Mathewson to represent St. John's College, and Dr. Bryce and Prof. Hart, Manitoba College.

On motion of His Grace the Arch ishop of St. Boniface, seconded by Dr. Bryce, Archdeacon Pinkham and Father loutier were re elected to represent the Council of the University on the Board of Studies.

It was moved by Father Cherrier, se conded by Father Cloutier, and resolved that the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface and Dr. King, be a committee to endeavor to procure an assignment by the Dominion Government of the land promised to the University.

Messrs. J. A. M. Aikins and J. E. P Prendergast were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

A slight change was, on motion of Dr. Bryce, seconded by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, made in Statute 14, to enable the Medical College to send a representative to the Board of Studies.

Devotion to a friend does not consis in doing 'everything' for him, but simply that which is agreeable, and of service to him, and let it only be revealed to him py accident. We all love freedom, and cling tenacionaly to our little francies; we do not like others to strange what we have purposely left in disorder we even resent their overanxiety and care for us.

They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing can make too powerful an impression, who are not wont to be excited either piness; the woman is not the companion by great sorrow or great joy, have the of the man, but simply his slave; the best chance of living long and happy child does not respect the authors of his after their manner. Preserve therefore life, and they themselves do not conceive in all circumstances a composure of the authority which God has confided to mind which no hapiness, no mistortune, inta nigger, nohow. Arkansas Traveller. profoundly, on the other it has made to fear nothing too strongly.

## Buffalo Store

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

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

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

Best Quality Canadian Yarn; 50 pr 1b canadian Yarn; Ordinory; 45c pr lb. Shall be glad to show Goods whether you, buy or not.

Pearson, Alfred

BUFFALO STORE, BUFFALO STORE,

Cor. Main Street and Portage Avenue

# FURNITURE

New Furniture

M. HUGHES & CO'Y.

283 AND 285 MAIN STREET

Four Carloads Just Received

Making Their Stock

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST

which they are determined to sell at BOTTOM PRICES

For Cash.

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

M. HUGHES AND CO'Y.

Wesley Hall Rlock, Winnipeg.

#### Distress After Eating.

day, the Hon. Joseph Royal was re-elected Vice. Chancellor for the ensuing year.

Rev. Father Lory and Drummond were appointed as members of the Council of the University.

Is one of the many disagreeau symmetric dynamics and dynamics. Headache, heartbarn, sour stomach, taintness 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 obstimate cases of dyspepsia.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia" which I had for nine or ten years, sunering terrible with it. It has entirely cured meand I recommend it to others who suner

from this disease.

MRS. A. Norton, Chicopee, Mass. DYSP EPSIA CURED.

"I was troubled very much with Dyspepsis and could find nothing to relieve me till was recommended to try Hoo.'s Sarsapatilla. I have used it three weeks, and it had done wonders for me, helping me more than other remedy I could get. — Frank Pohles, Indianapolis, Ind.

'I was run down and had no appetite, m food would not disest and I was trouble with nervous debility. Un taking Hood Sarsaparilla I commenced to feel the effect of it at once. I have now taken four bottle and can say that I feel like a new man.'

H. McCall, Rochester, N.Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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



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And contains more of them than all other Cams combined. It has go,coo readers of the rig ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" Wanted," "Stock & "Seed for Sale or "sude; in THE WEIGHLY MAIL, for can each meetion, or menty cetts per word for five or in THE DAILY MAIL at two and a head word each insertion.

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