

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

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## A YOUNG HEART'S FEARS.

BY A. S. B.  
My life's frail bark, that down the placid stream  
Of happy childhood's days has floated long,  
Now comes unto the sea where currents seem  
And fierce raise up huge watery mounds that  
Eager to drive our ships upon the shoals  
Of sin and sorrow, while the surging wave  
Higher and higher climbs, until it rolls  
O'er some sleight vessel's mast and to a  
grave  
In ocean's depths the hapless sailor hurk.  
Trembling I now embark upon the mere  
Where many a ship the roaring storm-wind  
whirls  
To ruin.—All my soul is filled with fear.  
O Mary, Mother, star of stormy skies!  
Guide thou my bark through storms to Paradise.

## THE AMULET

CHAPTER VI.  
SIMON TURCHI WREAKS HIS VENGEANCE ON GERONIMO.

It was about five o'clock in the afternoon. Julio was seated in one of the rooms of his master's dwelling, his arms crossed upon his breast. Absorbed in deep thought, he had his eyes fixed on an arm-chair which stood near the only window in the room, and from time to time he shook his head with an expression of anxious doubt.

The footsteps of a man in the room above interrupted his reflections; an ironical smile passed over his features as he muttered:  
"He calls me a coward, the dastard that he is! For one hour he has been running about from room to room as though pursued by invisible spectres. How cunningly he has devised the whole affair in his own interest. Julio is to kill poor Geronimo! Julio is to bury the body in the cellar! Julio is to do all by himself! When we deal with false people, we must be on our guard; his intention is clear enough to me; he wishes to secure means, in case of necessity, of accusing me alone of the crime. He may threaten and rage as much as he pleases; he shall deal the mortal blow himself, or Geronimo shall leave this place unharmed."

Julio remained silent for a few moments, passed his hand across his brow, and said, looking at the chair:  
"Think that in one hour that infernal seat will hold a corpse! The corpse of the most noble, affable gentleman I have ever known. May his good angel prevent him from visiting this out-throat place! Signor Turchi will kill him; but I must aid him. What will be the end of this bloody tragedy. The scaffold for the master and the gallows for the servant. This is the consequence of my disorderly life. Had I not gone, in a moment of intoxication, and without knowing it, to the place where Judge Voltai was assassinated, I would not have been obliged to fly from my country, and Signor Turchi would not have it in his power to force me to become his accomplice in a frightful crime. The old cur of Porto-Fino said truly, that 'Sin is a labyrinth; if once we enter, we lose the thread which enables us to return to virtue.' Ah! would I were with my mother in Italy. Useless with. It is too late; I am banished from my country, and a price set on my head."

He reflected for a few moments, then, with a gesture of impatience, he resumed:  
"Come, come; of what good are all such thoughts. I am in his power, and I must yield to necessity; but once let the blow be struck, once let him commit a crime of which I can produce the proofs, then I will be master, and in my turn I will cry in his ears: 'Executioner! At the present moment I am powerless; I took any means to prevent the attempt, he might destroy all evidence of his criminal design, and deliver me up to the authorities of Lucca. I would be taken into Italy and broken on the wheel, in the very place where my poor old mother lives. I have always been a cause of sorrow to her; at least I will spare her this last disgrace. But the signor is coming down. He will reiterate his entreaties to me to strike the fatal blow; but I will not have the blood of this innocent gentleman on me.'"

Simon Turchi was approaching. His face was very pale, but the scar which furrowed his cheek was of a more ashy

hue. He did not tremble, but he walked precipitately, and he clasped his hands convulsively, like a man whose impatience can brook no delay.

He noticed that his servant was in deep thought, his head bowed upon his chest, and it was only in his near approach that Julio suddenly roused from his preoccupation. He entered the room and said:

"Julio the hour is nigh. Of what are you thinking. Are you afraid?"

"Afraid," replied Julio, with a light laugh; "why should I be afraid?"

"True, true," murmured Simon, "since I alone shall shed his blood."

"But," continued Julio, "if I have no cause for personal fear, would not love for my master fill me with painful thoughts. Signor, you are playing for dangerous stakes."

"Who will know what has taken place here?"

"Who. Is there not an eye above which sees all. And whilst here in the deepest secrecy, you immolate a human being to your thirst for vengeance, will not God hear the cry of agony of the Signor Geronimo?"

Julio saw, with a secret joy, that his words made his master tremble, although he tried to dissemble his feelings under an assumed insensibility.

"What a good joke!" replied Simon; "Pietro Mostajo talking of God! My precautions are too well taken; when the cellar will be the depository of the secret, there will be none to tell it."

"Do you think so, signor. When has such a murder ever remained concealed. It is not surprising that I bowed my head in thought. In imagination I saw such terrible things that I dare not tell them to you. Tears still fill my eyes at the thought."

"What did you see," asked Turchi, with interesting anxiety.

"What did I see. The bailiff and his attendants. They bound a man's hands behind his back; they dragged him through the streets like an odious criminal; the people cast filth and dirt upon the prisoner, and cried out, 'Murderer.'"

What did I see. A scaffold, and on this scaffold an executioner and one condemned to death; then a sword glittered in the sunlight, it fell, a stream of blood flowed, and a head rolled in the dust."

The servant stopped intentionally; but his master convulsively caught his arm, and said in a hoarse voice:

"What then. What then?"

"And then the crowd applauded and poured out maledictions upon the name."

"Whose name?"

"Yours, signor."

Simon Turchi was so overpowered by the picture thus presented of his probable end, that he uttered a cry of terror and sprang back, trembling. He cast down his eyes for a moment in silence.

Julio contemplated the signor, thus overpowered by emotion, with a derisive smile. He had not called upon this vivid scene solely as a means to induce his master to renounce his perilous enterprise; his motive was also to terrify him and to revenge himself for the violence he had been forced to endure from him.

The impression made upon Simon Turchi by this highly-wrought prediction did not last long. He raised his head, and said, in a contemptuous manner:

"Base Hypocrite; it is your own fear which excites your imagination to see such things. The most courageous man would become cowardly with the cowardly. It is unfortunate for me that I need you, otherwise I would soon rid myself of your presence. But I, at least, will not recoil from the undertaking. Speak; tell me how far I may depend upon you. The clock will soon strike, and there is no time for hesitation."

"We will see which of us will the more coolly perform his part of the task. You are mistaken, signor; fear does not disturb me. Sympathy for you suggested the train of thought, and I considered it my duty to place before your eyes once more the abyss into which you might fall."

"Be silent; it is too late," exclaimed Simon Turchi, beside himself with rage. "Fool, do you desire my ruin—my eternal dishonor. Shall I let my enemy live. Shall I let him—him the husband of Mary Van de Werve—look down upon

me from the height of his grandeur and felicity. No, no. I myself will be, and be, happy, rich, prosperous; and even should all escape my grasp; should the scaffold be my lot, the rage of vengeance which lacerates my heart must be satisfied. . . . Nothing, nothing, can restrain me; and, Julio, were you an obstacle in my path, I would pass over your dead body to strike a fatal blow at him who has poisoned my life. Do not attempt to thwart me, or I will crush you where you stand."

At these words Simon Turchi placed his hand on the hilt of his sword; his face was scarlet, his lips trembled, and his eyes flashed.

This threat did not disturb Julio, probably because he thought his master could not execute it. An ironical smile played upon his lips; he stepped back one or two paces, drew his knife, and said mockingly:

"It would be strange, signor, if Geronimo should find us engaged in a combat. It might save his life."

"What, would you dare?"

"Why not. Do you think Julio would permit himself to be led like a sheep to the slaughter?"

"Listen! He comes!" exclaimed Simon Turchi, starting with terror.

The repeated stroke of the yarder resounded through the court-yard where the little door gave entrance to the garden.

"Julio, I ask you again," said Turchi, anxiously, "what reliance I may place upon you."

"I will do what I have promised—neither more nor less."

"Then go open the door. Be guarded in your words, and show no dissimulation. Bring him to this room; tell him that I am engaged with the foreign merchant; if he does not sit down at once, watch a favorable moment to lead him to the arm-chair. Then call me and I will do the rest."

"You, then, are determined to make me entice the Signor Geronimo to sit down in the arm-chair?"

Turchi replied in a threatening voice and with flashing eyes;

"Pietro Mostajo, remember the Superintendent of Lucca."

Julio left the building, went to the garden-gate and opened it.

"Benvenuto, Signor Geronimo," he said, "what good luck brings you here on a visit to my master?" It is a long time since we have seen you."

"It is indeed a long time," replied the young noble with a genial smile, as he walked towards the house. "But the place looks so wild and uncared for. Did not the Signor Turchi speak of having the garden put in order?"

"Yes, but for some time my master has been very melancholy, and nothing seems to give him pleasure."

"I know it, Julio; but things will be better for him now."

"Would that your words would be true, Signor!"

"What a heavy sigh, Julio. You excite my fears. Is your master ill?"

The servant felt the importance of self-control, if he would not arouse the gentleman's suspicions. He therefore said, in a careless manner:

"Nothing is the matter, Signor. My master is very well, and to-day is in a good humor. Ever since I saw Bufferio's sword lifted against you, I have suffered from an occasional sudden palpitation of the heart. I find relief only in a deep sigh."

As they thus talked together, he conducted Geronimo to the room containing the large arm-chair.

"Signor Geronimo," he said, "my master is up stairs. I will inform him of your arrival. Please be seated."

Julio left the room; but instead of ascending the stair-case, he hid himself behind a door and listened attentively to hear the clashing of the springs of the chair.

He now thought that Geronimo would, of his own accord, take the arm-chair and with a beating heart he observed his movements. But he was disappointed, for the young cavalier stood at the window, gazing thoughtfully into the garden.

Although Julio knew what distrust and impatience his master was counting the moments, he said to Geronimo, with assumed indifference:

"It is at least half a mile from the Dominion Convent to this place, and you must feel fatigued after your walk. Will you not rest in this arm-chair, Signor?"

"No, I thank you. I am not in the least fatigued. I love to look at those beautiful trees clothed in their fresh May verdure."

An involuntary movement of impatience escaped the servant.

"You need not remain here on my account, Julio," said Geronimo. "Go to your work; I will stay alone."

"If I still remain, contrary to your wish, it is to ask you a question; and yet I fear that you will be displeased at my boldness."

"Not at all, Julio. Can I render you any service? It will give me pleasure to show my gratitude for the courage with which you defended me when I was attacked by the ruffians."

"I had no reference to that. I heard you were about to marry the beautiful Miss Van de Werve. The news rejoiced me; but may your humble servant make free to ask you if it be true?"

The name of his betrothed flushed his cheek with joy, and he answered, with a smile:

"Yes, Julio, it is true."

"How blessed you are, Signor!"

"Yes, Julio, God has bestowed upon me the greatest earthly blessing, for which I shall eternally thank him. On the solemn day of our nuptials you will have cause to rejoice."

"I Signor?"

"Yes, you, Julio. Miss Van de Werve wishes to recompense you herself for the assistance you gave me against Bufferio and his camrads. The day of my marriage you will receive a new cloak, a new doublet, new small-clothes of fine cloth and silk, such as a servant has never worn."

Julio, touched by this proof of kindness, stammered his thanks indistinctly. He heard young man speaking to him and telling him how richly he deserved such a present, but he paid no attention to the words; he was endeavoring to bring himself to the degree of audacity requisite to fulfill his master's orders. Geronimo stood immediately in front of the arm-chair.

With bitter repugnance, but incited by the fear that no more favorable opportunity would present itself, he approached Geronimo as though to express his thanks anew. With one bound he sprang upon him, placed a hand on either shoulder, and pushed him forcibly into the chair.

The seat of the deceptive piece of furniture sank down; from the arms started two powerful springs, which caught the young man around the waist, and held him so tightly against the back of the chair that it was impossible for him to move.

"Julio, Julio, what horrible jest is this?" he exclaimed. "Is it a trap?" Do you act by your master's orders?"

But the servant, without saying a word in reply, left the room, closing the door behind him.

"Tell me, Julio," asked Turchi, descending the staircase to meet his servant, "is he caught?"

"The chair has done its work," replied Julio; "go do yours. Lose no time; he might give an alarm which would betray us. The fear of death gives superhuman strength to a man's lungs. Signor, it seems to me that my head is not safe on my shoulders. How does yours feel?"

But Simon Turchi heeded not this jest. He muttered a few indistinct words, drew his sword, and rushed down the steps to wreak his vengeance on the unfortunate Geronimo.

The servant remained where his master left him, listened to his footsteps until he heard the door of the fatal room open and then close again.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## THE FRENCH RACE.

Dedicated to Control Canada and Many States of the American Republic.

(From the Irish Canadian.)

The following able letter appears in the Orange Sentinel of Toronto. It is replete in statistical information, and supplies food for the digestion of those who are now threatening the French Canadian race with utter extermination:

DEAR SIR,—I often read your journal, and would receive it if I had not already too many newspapers. In this world we must take things as they are, not as we would like to see them. Now, let us go into the matter. I am told that you are doing all you can to bring about a war of races in Canada. I do not think you can do it, even if Riel were hanged. Nothing was easier than to destroy the French nationality after the Conquest in 1760. The country could have been made English and Protestant. Did you do it? No. You English, you do not absorb other nationalities. From what I can see I think that there will be a large French empire in North America, comprising Canada and many States of the Union. In 1760, the French race here numbered from 60,000 to 65,000. Now, in the Dominion and Eastern (New England) States they number more than two millions. In Quebec as in Ontario, in New Brunswick as in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, they are constantly gaining ground. The Montreal Witness predicts that they will be at Toronto before 100 years, while some say before fifty years. French colonization is enormous. From Nova Scotia to Lake Temiscaming more than 100 new parishes are founded every year, at least every two years. Their population doubles every 25 or 26 years, and this without immigration. What would it be if they got immigrants from Belgium, Savoy, and Switzerland? Can this increase be stopped? I don't think it. They will not rebel now, even if Riel is hung up. They will not rebel before they number six to ten millions of people. Now, is Riel deserving to be hanged? Surely, as Scott's murderer, he is; but not for the last rebellion. But did not the Ontario Volunteers kill, in revenge for Scott, five or six half-breeds in 1870 or 1871? In the interests of the English people it will not be wise for them to hang Riel, whether he is responsible for his acts or not. English newspapers can abuse the French people, can despise them, can tell all sorts of things against them. That will not prevent them from increasing, and, in time, to have for themselves a large part of this continent. Has the Norman Conquest destroyed the English people? No; it put many French words into their language, and that's all. But there is something else which shows that the supremacy of the English race on this continent will not last long, and the last census proves it. I am sorry to tell it. In the Southern States the negro race bids fair to be one day a large empire. They are becoming the farmers, the bones and sinews of the land. They double their numbers every 25 years, while the English are diminishing every year. In 1776, the negroes were 285,000; in 1880, they were 6,745,000. For one negro in 1776, there were 23 in 1880. Their increase was nearly as rapid as that of the French Canadians. In 1776 the Anglo-Americans were more than 2,500,000; in 1880 the whites in the United States were 43,250,000; an increase of 17 for one; but from 1780 to 1815 more than 600,000 emigrants came to the States from Europe; and from 1815 to 1880, twelve million emigrants from Europe went to the States. Those immigrants with their children are estimated to have been in 1880, 30,000,000 at least. The French Canadians and the negroes had no immigration, and they have increased from one to 23 and 25 or 26 in 100 years. Not only are the negroes taking possession of the South, but the Germans are taking possession of the Western States. The German language is recognized in sixteen Western States; they have their newspapers, colleges, schools, and they are not only becoming the farmers of the country, the bones and sinews of the land, but they are rapidly becoming the bankers and the merchants; and the idea that the Germans and Scandinavians are absorbed into the American people is erroneous. No doubt there are exceptions, but few. The Germans are absorbing the Scandinavians and other races, and in some places even the Americans, who must learn the German tongue, to live with them. The Germans and Scandinavians have no special hatred against the Anglo-Americans, though they don't like them; but the Yankees have no children, or one or two, so the Germans are forcibly becoming the only people of the Western States. In the Eastern States the Irish Catholics bid fair to rule there before 100 years. The sterility of the English race leaves few doubts on it. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and

even parts of Massachusetts are becoming French. In California (South), Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas, the Spanish-Mexican race have stood their ground, and have so much increased that Anglo-Americans must learn Spanish or go. The Catholic Church represents the foreign element in the United States. In 1776 there were only 1,700 Catholics in a population of nearly 3,000,000; in 1860, Catholics were one to twelve; in 1880, one in seven. As all the Catholics were whites, and as these were 43,000,000, they were nearly one in six amongst the whites. In 1885 it is asserted that one-fifth part are Catholics, and if they continue to increase in the same ratio, the Catholics will soon be one-half of the United States; and then, in twenty years more, they will be two thirds, and then Protestantism will or shall cease to live. Where would be the English Protestants if it were not for the German and Scandinavian Protestants? I am sorry for these appalling facts, but they are true. All things show that in the near future the Roman Catholic Church will rule the United States; that the English race is decaying, if not already decayed, in the States, and its place taken by other races; that the negroes will be the only people in the Southern States, principally in the Gulf States, South Carolina and Georgia; that the Germans are filling up the West; that in this Dominion the increase of the French race, if continued for fifty years, will number twelve or fifteen millions. Can you deny these facts and prove they are not correct? Is not Rhode Island a Catholic State now? Are not Massachusetts and Connecticut half-Catholic States? Is not the sterility of the Anglo-American people known? Is it not well known that French Canadian, Irish and German families number from 8 to 12 and 15 children? Is it not a well-known historical fact that when a race does not furnish her or his laborers or working men, that that race is soon done out? Who make the soldiers, if not the farmers and hard working men? When Rome began to import her laboring classes, Rome began to decline. If the Anglo-Americans of 1776 had increased like the French Canadians, they would be seventy-five millions now, besides their immigrants and children and negroes; they would have been nearly one hundred millions in 1880. Where is that tall, fair, intelligent, enterprising Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman race going to?

Yours, &c., Com.

### A Remarkable Incident.

A few days before his death, the late lamented Monsignor Benoit, of Port Wayne, told Bishop Dwenger of a beautiful and edifying incident, illustrating the powerful intercession of the Blessed Virgin, that occurred during his early missionary labors in the then wild West. Being sent by Bishop Brute to the foot of Lake Michigan to attend to the few scattered Catholics in the neighborhood of what is now the great city of Chicago, Father Benoit started on horseback. A large part of the journey lay through trackless forests and prairie, and the missionary lost his way. It was late in the evening, and Father Benoit, tired and wayworn, came to a lonely dwelling in the wilderness. He begged a lodging for the night, stating that it was then impossible for him to go farther. The owner said: "Strange, it is hardly possible; I have but a poor hut; I have no bed to offer." "Only let me have shelter for my horse," the Father replied; "I will lie down on the floor in the hayloft—any place at all." "Stranger," was the answer, "if you are so easily satisfied you are welcome. Put up your horse; but I cannot well entertain you, for my wife is on her death-bed." Entering the house Father Benoit was astonished to see some few Catholic pictures. He addressed the sick woman with words of sympathy, remarking: "It appears to me you are a Catholic?" "I am," said the poor woman. "Now, would you not wish before you die to see a priest?" "Oh! that has been my prayer for seventeen years. I have asked the intercession of the Blessed Virgin that I might see a priest before I die. It is many and many a year since I have seen one. I have had no opportunity for receiving the Sacrament." Father Benoit then said: "Your prayer has been heard, for I am a Catholic priest. I am lost in the woods, and it is God who has brought me here." The children were found to be perfectly instructed in their Catechism. The missionary remained up nearly the whole night and the next day to prepare the mother and children, and the second day he gave the last Sacraments to the mother, and First Communion to the children. While Father Benoit was taking a cup of coffee, preparatory to leaving, the poor woman calmly passed away.

### Popular Science Notes.

Submarine telegraph cables depreciate very rapidly, which necessitates the setting aside every year of what the Anglo-American Company calls a renewal fund. This fund now amounts to \$3,941,650.

Henry Dalton, the late eminent English microscopist, used to make on glass from the scales and hair of Brazilian butterflies the representation of a bouquet, which, seen through a powerful instrument, showed eighty-two distinct flowers of various shades and colors. To the naked eye the bouquet looked like a small shot. There are not more than fifty Dalton slides in this country, and they can scarcely be purchased for love or money. Gray's Elegy, containing thirty-two verses, has been photographed by the aid of a microscope on a slide within a space of one-tenth of an inch square, and is perfectly legible when read through a powerful instrument.

M. Plateau, the physiologist of Ghent, has been occupied upon some interesting experiments to solve the question whether insects can distinguish the shapes of objects with their eyes. Can a fly recognize the person who is bent upon destroying it? Or does a wasp exactly know which of a group of persons it intends to sting? Mr. Plateau replies, "No." The result of his experiment goes to confirm the theory already laid down by Erner, namely, that an insect perceives with its eyes the intensity of the light upon an object, but that it is not able to distinguish one object from another by its outward shape.

The humming of telegraph and telephone wires so often heard is generally considered to be caused by the wind. Mr. R. W. McBride, of Waterloo, Ind., who specially studied the matter for several years on his private wire, which had a strong gift of humming, is satisfied that the wind is not the agent, for he found the sound more likely to be heard on a dry, clear, cool and calm evening than at any other time. He is also convinced that the sound is produced by electricity, for he could detect no signs of that agent when the humming was going on, while at times when the wire evidently charged there was no sound. The humming was accompanied by a rapid vibration of the wire. Mr. McBride considers the question a subject of investigation which may lead to important discoveries.

The great variety of colors and dyes obtained from common plants, growing so abundantly almost everywhere, is apparently known to but few persons except chemists. The well known huckleberry or blueberry, when boiled down, with an addition of a little alum and a solution of coperas, will develop an excellent blue color; the same treatment, with a solution of nut galls, produces a clean dark brown tint, while with alum, verdigris and sal ammoniac various shades of purple and red can be obtained. The fruit of the elder, so frequently used for coloring spirits, will also produce a blue color when treated with alum. The privet, boiled in a solution of salt, furnishes a serviceable color, and the over-ripe berries yield a scarlet red. The seeds of the common burning bush "euonymous," when treated with sal ammoniac, produce a beautiful purple red. The bark of the currant bush, treated with a solution of alum, produces a brown. Yellow is obtainable from the bark of the apple tree, the box, the ash, the buckthorn, the poplar, elm, etc., when boiled in water and treated with alum. A lively green is furnished by the broom corn.

### Water for Blasting Purposes.

The use of water in connection with blasting in mines and quarries is rapidly extending in this country and in Europe. A tube filled with water is inserted in the bore hole next the powder cartridge, the tube being of thin plate, or even of paper. The usual tamping follows, and when the explosion occurs the tube containing the water is burst, the explosive violence being increased by the presence of the water and extended over the enlarged interior area of the bore hole, due to the space occupied by the water tube. A much larger quantity of the material to be mined or quarried is thereby brought down or loosened with a smaller quantity of explosives used, while the heat of the explosion converts a portion of the water into steam, which, with the remaining water, extinguishes the flame and absorbs and neutralizes the gases and smoke generated.

A Galveston school-teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and drawing a long breath remarked: "If it wasn't for me you would be the biggest donkey in Galveston Island!"

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

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

Address all orders to

## THE NORTHWEST REVIEW,

Cor McDermott and Arthur Sts Winnipeg Man

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The revision of the city Parliamentary lists has finally closed with the result that all four divisions have been triumphantly carried by the Nationalist electors.

A system of encroachment has been going on at Dalkey for a number of years, and some of the wealthy inhabitants of that district have appropriated to their own private enjoyment the privileges of access, to the sea, which in most water-places are free to the general public.

LONGFORD.

At a meeting of the Killashee I. N. L. held on Oct. 4, a resolution was adopted calling on the board of guardians to put the Laborers' Act into operation in the district in the matter of building cottages.

MEATH.

Sixty clergymen and 103 lay delegates took part in the county convention for the selection of Parliamentary candidates.

A movement is on foot to provide suitable cottages and gardens for the laborers' resident in the parish of Donore.

WESTMEATH.

The guardians of the Delvin Union have passed a resolution calling on the landlords to deal fairly and justly with their tenants and grant them adequate reductions in the rents.

WEXFORD.

Michael Keough, with a dying wife and a large helpless family, was recently evicted from his holding at Adamstown by "Lord" Monch.

DERRY.

A careful scrutiny of the result of the revision in Londonderry shows the majority of fifty on the register for the Nationalists.

DONEGAL.

The Derry Journal says Donegal is won for the Parnellites by a majority of about 800.

DOWN.

The South Down Parliamentary Division revised list of voters shows a majority of over 1,000 for the Nationalists, and that of Newry Borough a majority of 500.

FERMANAGH.

A man named Michael O'Brien was accidentally drowned at Enniskillen when attempting to leave a boat in which he had been pleasuring on Oct. 4.

TYRONE.

According to the calculations of the result of the revisions for the division of Mid Tyrone there is now a Nationalist majority of 1,905.

CORK.

The Nuns of the Presentation Convent, Mitchelstown, have notified their tenants that the latter may, if they wish, avail themselves of the provisions of the Land Purchase Act.

KERRY.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. John Chuse Neligan, Q. C., Recorder of Londonderry, has given his tenants in the parish of Lixnaw, Kerry, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the last year, thereby making his rental close on Griffith's valuation.

The joke of the hour is that The O'Donoghue intends to contest the general election of Kerry at the Killarney division of Kerry must love to be betrayed if they cast their votes for the pledge breaker.

LIMERICK.

Dr. Donovan, Medical Officer of the Kilfinane Dispensary district, has been tried and convicted by the magistrates at Petty Sessions of an assault on Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who gave the lie direct to Donovan with reference to some offensive language the latter had used regarding the Redemptorist Fathers. Donovan was fined £2 and costs.

TIPPERARY.

On Oct. 5 a meeting of laborers was held at Roscrea for the purpose of calling on the farmers to put the Laborers' Act into operation in the district.

The tenants on the woodroffe estate of Mr. Perry waited upon the agent at Kern's Hotel, and offered the half year's rent due 29th September, less 20 per cent. The agent declined to make the slightest reduction, and the tenants refused to pay.

A resolution was also passed calling on the landlords to reduce the house rents in the town.

The entertainers guardians have refused to entertain tenders from some shopkeepers whom the local tailors had accused of selling English ready made clothing.

GALWAY.

On Oct. 6, Mr. Abner Baillie, of Denistown, Castlehacket, died suddenly of heart disease at the railway station, Tuam.

SLIGO.

Mr. O'Hara's tenants having been refused a fair reduction in their rents decline to pay any rents at all until their claims are recognized.

Our Catholic Servants.

Did it ever occur to you that the humble, patient, and hard worked servant girl who attends regularly to the duties of the Church, is sometimes the cause of many a conversion? Did it ever occur to you what a great sacrifice of personal comfort she makes to hear divine service? There are many things happening about us with daily repetition that are signal proofs of devotion and character, and their great frequency is apt to lull attention and hide the merit of the act.

He Married Her So.

'Ain't you most ready?' yelled a man from the bottom of the stairs to his wife, who was getting ready to go with him on the train. 'Don't hurry me and I'll be ready all the sooner,' returned the busy woman, snappishly.

'Oh, there is no great rush now, my dear; no rush at all. The train has been gone a quarter of an hour.'

'Well, you're a mean thing,' said the woman, bolting out of the room; 'that's just what you are. If you hadn't kept hurrying me all the time I'd have been ready long ago.'

'Home, Sweet Home.' While off on our holidays recently we had the pleasure of attending a concert one evening, and listened to one of the singers get off a beautiful piece in a voice like a siren.

A Philadelphia Chinaman says his people do not attend Sunday school to learn Christianity, but to acquire the English language.

CLOTHING

Are you in need of A Good BUFFALO OVERCOAT, A Fine COON OVERCOAT, An Extra Heavy IRISH FRETZE OVERCOAT, A Fine ENGLISH TWEED OVERCOAT, A Fine BLACK DIAGONAL OVERCOAT.

Buffalo Store

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

A. Pearson,

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

SIGNS. SIGNS.

Alfred Morris,

ENGROSSER AND ILLUMINATOR OF ADDRESSES.

Sign Writer

HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR,

Kalsomining, Paper Hanging and Graining.

11 McWILLIAM ST. WEST,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

SIGNS. SIGNS.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

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

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

'I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to relieve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy I could get.'

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses or \$1.

DYE WORKS!

JOHN TAYLOR,

250 MAIN STREET.

PRACTICAL DYER,

The only Man in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories who understands the above thoroughly. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dress Dyed or Cleaned equal to new.

M. CONWAY

GENERAL AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR Rooms Cor. Main & Portage Ave.

Sales of Furniture, Horses Implements, &c., every Friday at 2 p.m. Country Sales of Farm Stock, &c., promptly attended to. Cash advanced on consignments of goods. Terms liberal and all business strictly confidential.

GREAT SLAUGHTERING

OF GOODS AT MRS. NAGLE'S

BASSINETT.

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

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

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person calling at the largest news in the city, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Swiss Watch, worth \$50.

NEW GOODZ. FURNITURE

This Season's

A Well Assorted Stock of Blankets Counterpanes, Flannels, Shirts, Hosiery & Gloves Dress Goods, Velveteens. Wool and Wool Goods

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES

WM BELL,

288 Main, Cor. Graham

ARRIVED.

100 NEW DESIGNS IN PLUSH FRAMES,

200 New Designs in Photograph Albums.

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

Novelties for Birthday & Wedding Presents

Everyone invited to call at

W. UGLOW,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER

486 Main Street Winnipeg, Man

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R.

AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with lines EAST and SOUTH EAST.

DO YOU WANT



Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL THE MAIL has become a recognized medium for Farm Advertisements.

FURNITURE

New Furniture

M. HUGHES & CO'Y.

288 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

THE BOTTOM PRICES For Cash.

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

M. HUGHES AND CO'Y.

Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

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



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the constant and severe test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.



IMPORTATION IN 1879,

49,312 Cases,



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of imposition or mistakes, owing to the great similarity of caps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MUMM & CO'S Champagne, see that the Labels and caps bear its name and initials.

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IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

SUBSCRIPTION:—One year, \$2.50; Six months \$1.50. Clubs of five, \$2.00. Strictly cash in advance.

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Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each session.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

**CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.**

- 1 Sunday. XXIII. after Pentecost. All Saints.
2 Monday. Commemoration of all the faithful departed of the Octave.
3 Tuesday. St. Charles Borromeo.
4 Wednesday.
5 Thursday. Of the Octave.
6 Friday. Of the Octave.
7 Saturday. Of the Octave.
8 Sunday. XXIV. after Pentecost. Octave of All Saints.
9 Monday. Dedication of the Basilica of our Saviour.
10 Tuesday. St. Andrew Avellino. C.
11 Wednesday. St. Martin. B. and C.
12 Thursday. St. Martin. Pope and M.
13 Friday. St. Stanislas. Kosta. C.
14 Saturday. St. Josephat. B. and M.
15 Sunday. XXV. after Pentecost.
16 Monday. St. Didaeus.
17 Tuesday. St. Gregory Thaumaturgus. B. and C.
18 Wednesday. Dedication of the Basilicas of S.S. Peter and Paul.
19 Thursday. St. Elizabeth. Queen of Hungary.
20 Friday. St. Felix.
21 Saturday. Presentation of the B. V. M.
22 Sunday. XXVI. and last after Pentecost. St. Cecilia. V. and M.
23 Monday. St. Clement I. Pope and M.
24 Tuesday. St. John of the Cross. C.
25 Wednesday. St. Catherine. V. and M.
26 Thursday. St. Leonard.
27 Friday. Patronage of the B. V. M.
28 Saturday. St. Irenaeus B. and his companions M.
29 Sunday. 1st Sunday in Advent.
30 Monday. St. Andrew A. and M.

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

Surely during the month of November every Catholic will have a Mass said for the repose of the souls of departed relatives.

The Catholic University fund amounts to \$600,000. By the first of next January the fund, it is expected, will amount to \$1,000,000.

In another column will be found an article on the French race, which will be found worth the serious consideration of those who think they can exterminate Canadians of that nationality.

The question of the number of Catholics throughout the world has been frequently discussed. The "Asservator Romano" states that the total number of the members of the Church is actually between 275,000,000 and 300,000,000, based on estimates made by various missionaries.

The rumor has again been revived by the press of the country, to the effect that Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, will receive the Red Hat. Need we tell these wisecracks connected with the daily press, that the appointment of Cardinals is a prerogative of the Holy Father and until the appointment is made, it is idle for them to speculate upon the matter.

When the average reporter of the daily press attempts to write about Catholic affairs, it reminds us of the humorous definition of metaphysics: "Trying to explain to others what it don't know itself;" but the scribe on the Manitoban of this city, who said the other day, that "His Grace celebrated Mass in person, at St. Mary's Church," shows himself to possess just about sufficient intelligence to save himself from a commission of lunacy.

Exception to some of the costumes worn at the recent carnival at the roller rink, has rightly been taken by a corres-

pondent, whose letter appears in another column. Similar institutions elsewhere usually eschew such characters as "Sisters of Charity," and other religious representations from their category, and we think it only requires the attention of Manager Howes to be called to the matter to have these characters excluded from the rink, in the future.

Though the Conservatives of France have made very great gains in the recent elections; they would have been much greater, had it not been for the bribery, and in many cases force, practiced by the Radicals against the Conservatives notwithstanding the gross intimidation of the infidels, the Catholic Party has gained such grounds as to be able to hold in check their opponents, and thus prevent a renewal of their godless ruling, which would inevitably have come upon the country, had the Radicals gained the power they had previous to the elections.

**THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.**

The new regulations of the Board of Health of Montreal includes a most ridiculous clause providing for the closing of churches, Sunday schools, theatres, etc. This is certainly a very extreme measure indeed, and will meet with a great deal of opposition if any attempt is made to force it.

It is surprising that a body of sensible men; could in all seriousness pass this matchless piece of inconsistency:—

"That to ensure the best results for the measures now being employed for the restoration of the city's health, it is the opinion of this Board that all places of amusement on the island of Montreal, including theatres, roller skating rinks, etc., and all places of public worship, such as churches, Sunday schools and places of prayer meeting, should be closed peremptorily for a period of one month, and congregations of people in public squares prohibited, and that the Central Board of Health be requested to frame regulations at its meeting today to carry out this view."

Perhaps the Health Board will tell us why it is more dangerous to meet in church for one hour or less than to be confined for ten or twelve hours in the contaminated atmosphere of a factory. Why should not day schools as well as Sunday schools come within the ban? Surely the people of Montreal will not be asked to conform to this foolish ruling of the Board of Health, which will have such a disastrous effect upon the metropolis, if not altogether thwarting its future development. There is no denying the fact that were it not for the apathy or the incapacity of the authorities during the early stages of the disease, the epidemic would not have assumed such alarming proportions, and they themselves are responsible for the necessity of this extreme measure. Though it appears from the despatches just to hand that the death rate in Montreal is still high, the statistics show that the mortality is chiefly among children between the age of one and five years. The experience of Montreal is awakening an interest in the matter of vaccination in Winnipeg, and steps are being taken to enable the citizens to be inoculated with the protective virus free of charge.

**ST. ROCH'S HOSPITAL.**

It will appear from the extract given below that there is a "suggestio falsi" in the reports circulated by Miss Penfold and others, and which the Montreal Witness in its eagerness to vilify the Sisters of Charity, who are now doing so much to check the spread of the small pox epidemic, gave currency to. It is to be regretted that these lying statements should have been given the semblance of truth by being published in the local papers, but the quotations here given are from sources which cannot be said to be over friendly to the Sisters of Charity, and will certainly satisfy most fair-minded people that the brutal assaults made upon the good name of the Sisters, who hesitate not to go into the most loathsome quarters of the pest-stricken city at the risk of their lives to minister to the wants of those whom everyone seems to dread, must be the outcome of perverse and malicious minds.

Here is what the Montreal Gazette has to say in referring to these malicious statements circulated by that unspeakable journal the Montreal Witness:—

"Into the charges that have again been made against the management of the St. Roch's Hospital, pending the reply thereto of Dr. Nolin and the Superintendant, it is not advisable to enter. It is to be borne in mind though that too much credence may be given these 'ex parte' statements, and that the other side of the story may; when made public, greatly detract from the horrors that are alleged to have existed, some of the incidents, there is good authority for saying, were physically impossible, others, that for instance children were left for days without food, are beyond belief,

and are apparently made without positive knowledge. In other things there has doubtless been ground for complaint. The circumstances connected with the institution made it impossible almost that there should not be. The building, never intended for such use, was totally unfit for the purposes of an hospital, the recently added wings were not much better. The wards were necessarily overcrowded, and the attendants were too few. Before the nuns took charge it was found impossible to obtain the services of suitable persons to look after the patients. Under these conditions, over which those in the hospital had to control, it was impossible that some ground for criticism should not exist; however the reports asked for will show who and how far those in charge are to blame, and how much of the trouble arose from the circumstances with which they were surrounded. It is to be remarked, too, in behalf of the hospital, that the death rate among the patients has been anything but excessive, and that for nigh three months in which it has been in use, no complaint was made public against its efficiency. In contrast with the accounts of the old hospital are the praises accorded to newly occupied institutions. These are acknowledged to be in every respect well managed, and the treatment of patients therein is pronounced to be the best."

The Montreal Star in commenting on the matter, makes use of these significant words:—

"That the papers here have evidently published a great deal of ancient history, which appears to have been raked up in a tremendous hurry, without allowing themselves time to insert dates, or to strike out physiological impossibilities. And further states:—

"That it is inconceivable how such a state of things could exist without the knowledge of the attending clergymen, and that the patients in writing to their friends failed to mention these things."

The most striking thing in connection with this affair is that the "Only Religious Daily" (a title which the Witness lays claim to) should be found endeavoring to damn, by false accusations, the character of a body of Christian ladies who are eminently respected by all classes of people for their devotedness to the wants of suffering humanity.

**THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.**

Having lately spoken of the spiritual authority of the Pope, we now propose to speak of his temporal power, or in other words his position as Sovereign of the Papal States of Italy.

In this connection it will be well to divide the history of the Church into three epochs and we accordingly do so. The first of these embraces the period from the establishment of the Church to the days of Constantine the Great in the early part of the fourth century. During all this period Christianity was a persecuted religion in Rome and Christians were exposed to the most violent and unrelenting persecution, so much so that of the thirty Pontiffs who sat in the Holy See of Rome during the first three centuries twenty nine, history tells us, died martyrs. It was impossible that during this period the Popes should be temporal rulers. They in fact were not and held no estates.

The second period extends from the conversion of Constantine to the days of Charlemagne. The Emperor Constantine, received into the Church by Pope St. Sylvester I., gave to the Roman Church magnificent donations of money and real estate, which were augmented by the additional grants of subsequent emperors. Hence the patrimony of the Roman Pontiffs soon became very considerable. In the year 327 Constantine transferred the seat of Empire from Rome to Constantinople and a subsequent emperor appointed a governor or exarch at Ravenna, who should rule Italy. This proved to be a practical abandonment of Rome to the attacks of the Hordes of Northern barbarians, who poured down upon Europe during the early middle ages. Abandoned by their civil rulers the people of Rome turned to their Spiritual Fathers and found their confidence not misplaced; for history proclaims that henceforth it was the Roman Pontiffs, not the Emperors of Constantinople nor their legions that preserved the Eternal City from the ravages of these hordes. Pope St. Leo the Great twice preserved Rome from sack and ruin. The Hercul, the Goths, the Visigoths, the Huns and the Lombards poured over Italy and again surrounded Rome, and Rome was protected from age to age not by Constantinople but by the Roman Pontiffs, who, nevertheless, never rebelled or assumed the royal authority.

In the eighth century the Roman people, again threatened, and, as we have

said, long since abandoned by Constantinople, looked for protection, by advice of the Roman Bishop, first to Pepin, King of France, afterwards to Charlemagne. The invading Lombards were defeated; Pepin and Charlemagne were created Patricians, that is, defenders or protectors of Rome. The latter was afterwards created Emperor. Pepin bestowed estates upon the Pope and Charlemagne not only confirmed his grant but increased the temporal domain of the Pope by some additional provinces. This is the commencement of the third epoch. This small territory was held and governed by the Roman Pontiffs as temporal sovereigns, till, in 1870, by the intrigues of revolutionists of the basest sort it was wrested from our late Holy Father Pius IX. of blessed memory.

Of the character of those revolutionists and the means which they employed to bring about their designs we shall have occasion to speak again. Passing that for the present let us revert to the character of the title of the Roman Pontiffs to their estates.

First, it is the most ancient in point of time. Secondly, it is based, not upon violence nor usurpation, but upon the gratitude of a people not forgetful of great benefits bestowed, confirmed and sanctioned by the sovereign act of the French monarch, the welcomed protection of an abandoned province.

What can be said of no other dynasty, has been said of this by the infidel Gibbon. "Their temporal dominion is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, and their noblest title is the free choice of a people whom they have redeemed from slavery."

The temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff is not necessary to their spiritual power; but it is necessary to the free, independent and peaceful exercise of the spiritual power. Catholics look with hope to the speedy reunion of the two.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the NORTHWEST REVIEW.

Dear Sir:—I notice in the Evening "Manitoban" an account of the opening of the New Royal Roller Skating Rink on the 2nd inst. amongst the costumes worn by the fair ladies of Winnipeg, was one representing a "Sister of Charity," and another a "Monk." In all well regulated institutions of this kind, the manager should insist on every person about to appear in costume to previously hand in his name and the character in which he intends to appear. Had this been done, I venture to say that the Catholic patrons of the rink would not be insulted by having to witness the unseemly spectacle of a "Sister of Charity" or a "Monk" on roller skates. Every Catholic who understands the sacredness of the institutions of the Church, must resent the indignity cast upon her ministers and sisters of charity, by parading them before the public on roller skates. There are characters enough in history for costume representation, without needlessly offending a large and respectable portion of our citizens, and the sooner the manager of the Royal learns this, the better will it be for the financial portion of his show. Yours etc., Catholic.

**Courtesy to a Stranger.**

"Gentlemen, would you mind moving along and giving me a seat? I don't feel very well." "You look well enough to stand; we are crowded already," said a glum young man. "Excuse me, but I've traveled all the way from Montreal and I didn't—" Within two minutes the stranger had a choice of all the seats, and he wasn't from Montreal either.

**ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY.**

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

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

**AT VERY LOW RATES.**

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 3-3 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENT.

**Chicago and Grand Trunk**

RAILWAY

make close connections at CHICAGO for

TORONTO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

WITH TRAINS FROM

ST. PAUL AND MANITOBA.

Through Sleepers and Dining Cars.

**Blue Store,**

496 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50,

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10,

Suits Worth \$22.50. \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

**DO YOU KNOW**

where to buy a Good

Buffalo Coat

Coon Coat

Dogskin Coat

Why of Course at the

**Red Ball Store,**

No. 496 Main Street

**White & Manahan**

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS

AND

GAME IN SEASON!

PATRONIZE

PENROSE & ROCANI

289 Main Street.

Where you will find the largest supply in the city and secure prompt delivery.

**DISTRESS AFTER EATING.**

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease."

MRS. A. Norton, Chicago, Mass.

**DYSPEPSIA CURED.**

"I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to relieve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy I could get. — FRED. 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.

100 Doses or \$1.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

RAILWAY.

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**Gold Watch Free.**

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person selling the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$40; if there be more than one name, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentlemen's Watch, the third, a Key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive five months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Pub. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

### ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

While Archdeacon Farrar is being welcomed by the Americans as an eloquent apostle of man's deliverance from the ghost of eternal punishment, for nine church-going Americans out of ten are said to reject it, Cardinal Newman points out, in the 'Contemporary Review' for October, that if eternal punishment be thrown overboard, the Atonement, which is the key of Christianity, must go also, together with conscience. Here are his words, pregnant with force and meaning—

"The solemn warning of Scripture against disobedience of the law of right and wrong are but the fellow of the up-braidings and menaces of the human conscience. The belief in future punishment will not pass away without grave prejudice to that high monitor. Are you, in losing its warning voice, to lose an ever-present reminder of an unseen God? It is a bad time to lose this voice when efforts so serious have so long been making to resolve it into some intellectual theory or secular motive. But there is another doctrine, too, that suffers when future punishment is tampered with—namely, what is commonly called the Atonement. The Divine Victim took the place of man; how will this doctrine stand if the final doom of the wicked is denied? Every one who escapes the penalty of pain, escapes it by virtue of the Atonement made for it; but so great a price as was paid for the remission supposes an unimaginable debt. If the need was not immense, would such a sacrifice have been called for? Does not that sacrifice throw a fearful light upon the need? And if the need be denied, will not the sacrifice be unintelligible? The early martyrs give us their sense of it; they considered their torments as a deliverance from their full deserts and felt that had they recanted, it would have been at the risk of their eternal welfare. The Great Apostle is in his writings full of gratitude to the Power who has 'delivered us from the wrath to come.' It is a foundation of the whole spiritual fabric on which his life is built. What remains of his Christianity if he is no longer to be penetrated by the thought of that so 'great death' from which he had now been 'delivered'? Can the religion with which society at present threatens us be the same as the apostle's, if this solemn doctrine is in this religion and not in that?"

The advocates of the new dogma of eternal hope cannot get over this objection. If all are to be saved ultimately, if there is no woe unquenchable, no judgment worth speaking of after death since the punishment is to be of limited duration, then what was the sense of the Incarnation, and where the necessity of the crowning agony on Calvary? The abolition of eternal punishment, like the abolition of miracles, may make Christianity a more comfortable creed for human reason, and one more in harmony with what is called the spirit of the age; but its effacement is bound to weaken all that is left of the old religion, just as, to go to a human institution for an example, the destruction of the dogma of hereditary law-making in England would impair the people's faith in the hereditary sovereignty of the Crown. John Stuart Mill was not a good authority on Christianity, but he was a far-seeing man, and his view that any attempt to modernize it would of necessity involve its disintegration, appears to be confirmed by every day experience.—Toronto Mail.

### The Scapular.

No doubt most of our readers have heard of the terrible shipwreck which occurred off the coast of New Brunswick on the 21st ult.—a disaster resulting in the death of eleven men, and depriving twenty-nine children of fathers, and eight wives of their husbands. It is a remarkable fact that among the twelve on board the Aumacco there was only one Catholic, and he was the sole survivor of the wreck. His name is Jeremiah Daley, and he belongs to a good, pious family residing in St. John. Before leaving home his mother insisted on providing him with a Scapular of Mount Carmel, and to the patronage of the Blessed Virgin they attribute the preservation of his life. The papers speak of his escape as nothing short of a miracle, and any one considering the circumstances would hesitate to declare it was at least very remarkable.—Ave Maria.

### Mr. Ferber's Idea of a Gentleman.

In his gossip about his American trip Archibald Forbes, speaking of Washington Society, uses the expression, "If, by a surprise of fortune, the President happens to be a gentleman." This is quite in the style of polite comment frequently adopted by the Englishman who is

treated like a gentleman here, and feels compelled when he goes home to create the impression that all our public men are louts. Without assuming that all our Presidents are Chesterfields, we may suggest that if in all the list from the beginning there can be found one man so devoid of honor, intelligence and decency as the average male member of the reigning house of England for the same time, we should like to hear his name. Our White House has at least been spared the scandals which decorate the careers of the male descendants of George III. The trouble with Archibald Forbes and a good many other men of his stamp is that a snob is their ideal of a gentleman.—Boston Record.

### THE NEW SANCTUARY.

#### Description of the Addition to St. Mary's Church.

The grand sanctuary recently added to St. Mary's Church, the formal opening of which took place last Sunday, is a superb piece of architecture, and reflects the greatest credit on the architect, Mr. Harry Peper, who is well known in Quebec as a draughtsman of conspicuous ability. The painting and graining work was performed by Mr. Alfred Morris with every satisfaction.

On account of an increasing congregation it was found necessary some time ago to make considerable extensions in connection with St. Mary's Church. Accordingly a contract was let to Messrs. J. E. Gellay & Co. for the erection of a sacristy and sanctuary as an addition to the north end of the church, the price being \$9,890. A further contract was let for \$2,500 for the construction and placing in position of complete heating apparatus throughout the church. It was found necessary to dig a drain, extending in a southerly direction, under the body of the church, and this and other extras, including architect's fees, building and rearrangement of pews, etc., increased the cost by \$1,200, making the total cost of the extension and improvements about \$13,590. In the main body of the church the pews have all been re-arranged, the centre aisle being made narrower and the seats being moved from behind the pillars. Heating apparatus, consisting of pipes and radiators, completely warm the church and will cause greatly increased comfort during the ensuing winter. The new addition consists of a sanctuary with alcoves presenting a fine appearance from the body of the church, and in the rear a handsome sacristy with large cloisters on either side of the vestments of the priests and the surplices of the acolytes. On week days there will be mass said daily in the sacristy, which will be heated by a separate system of its own, rendering it possible to heat the sacristy without the church or vice versa. The sanctuary is handsomely paneled all round to a height of six or eight feet in dark woods. The altar for the celebration of high mass is not yet completed, a temporary one serving for the present.

Whilst speaking of St. Mary's church it may be interesting to mention that there is neither mortgage or lien on any portion of the church property, a fact on which the Rev. Father Oulette, the present pastor, and his predecessors are to be congratulated.

### WHAT GAVE RISE TO THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

In the year 1617, when St. Vincent de Paul was one day going up the pulpit at Chatillon, a lady who had come to hear him preach, detained him for a moment with the request to make mention in his sermon of a poor family living about half a league from Chatillon, where was much sickness and great need of help. Vincent was asked to recommend this family to the charity of the congregation. This he did with such effect that several of the people set out on leaving the church to visit the poor family and took with them bread, meat, and other things for their relief. After Vespers Vincent went also to visit them, and was surprised to meet so many of the people coming back. His practical eye perceived that the matter had been carried to excess. The poor people had received far more than they could use. Many of the provisions would be spoiled before they could be availed of, and the families for whose benefit these offerings were intended would be as badly off as before. Vincent began to think that system and organization were needed. He formed a parochial association, which he called the Confraternity of Charity; and out of this little streamlet of good works, at Chatillon the noble institution of the Sisters of Charity finally grew into being, and developed into a vast organization for the benefit of the poor.

## MAYORALTY.

1886.

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg:

Gentlemen,—Your votes and influence are respectfully solicited for

### H. S. Wesbrook

AS MAYOR FOR 1886.

## MAYORALTY.

1886.

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg:

Gentlemen,—Your votes and influence are respectfully solicited for

### G. F. Carruthers

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addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dam and Roadway," will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon on

Tuesday, 10th November,

for a ROADWAY and DAM across the outlet of Long Lake in the Municipality of Bale Saint Paul.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department. An accepted cheque of 5 per cent. of contract price must accompany each tender, which check will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender.

Security, acceptable to the Government, for the completion of the contract will be required.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. C. F. BROWN, Minister of Public Works. Winnipeg, November 2, 1885.

F. MARIAGGI, Chef de Cuisine.

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**Purgatory.**  
CONTINUED.

One great objection which the opponents of this doctrine make is taken from the fact that the word purgatory is not found in the Holy Scripture, which speaks of but two divisions of mankind in the next life—namely, the damned and the saved. Still this is no great objection after all, because it matters little whether or not we find the word Purgatory in Scripture when we find the doctrine clearly expressed there, and all that the Catholic Church wishes to express by the word Purgatory. Neither the term Trinity nor Consubstantial is found in Scripture, yet Protestants make use of both these terms and profess to believe the doctrine expressed by them. When Scripture speaks of the two states or conditions of man in the next life, it speaks of them as they shall be after the final judgment, and not of any present or temporal condition. "Then shall the king say to them that shall be on his right hand: Come ye blessed of my Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." "Then he shall say to them also that be on his left hand: Depart from me, you cursed, into everlasting fire which was prepared for the devil and his angels" (Matt. xxv, 34, 41). They say, too, that the Latin Church and the Greek disagree on the doctrine of Purgatory; but this is not so. They disagree, if you will, about the nature of the punishment which the souls in Purgatory have to endure, but about the existence of Purgatory and the utility of praying for the dead there is no dispute between them. Even the dispute about the character of the punishment cannot be said to exist between the Greek and Latin Churches, but between the individual members of each. For, with regard to the doctrine of Purgatory there are only two points of Catholic faith—namely: that there is a state of temporal suffering after this life, which is called Purgatory, and that souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. All else regarding this doctrine is left to the discussion of theologians. All admit that the sufferings of Purgatory have a two fold character, arising on the one hand from the withholding of the beatific vision, and on the other from the pain of sense. This pain of sense, according to Greek theologians, is caused by labours and bitter sorrows, while, according to the Latin theologians, it is similar in its nature to the suffering of the damned in hell.

St. Thomas, "Suppl.", q. 72, art. 1. says that the suffering undergone in Purgatory is greater than any that can be endured in this life, though not to be compared with the suffering of hell, because the souls in Purgatory are resigned to their sufferings, and they have the friendship of God to sustain them with the sure hope of one day possessing eternal glory. The suffering of Purgatory is not the same for all, either in intensity or duration, but is proportioned to the debt due from each individual to the requirements of divine justice.

Hence St. Bonaventure and Bellarmine teach that the greatest suffering of Purgatory is greater than the greatest suffering of this life, but that the least suffering of Purgatory is not greater than the greatest suffering that may be met with in this life. It is the general opinion among Catholic theologians that Purgatory is a certain place, or that it has a certain location, though, according to St. Thomas, "Suppl.", q. 89, art. 8, concl., God may allow souls to undergo their purgatory outside of this place, and permit them to wander over the earth either for the instruction of the living or for the succoring of the dead.

No one can say how long souls are detained in Purgatory. Alexander VII., March 18, 1665, condemned a proposition which seemed to limit the time to ten years. St. Augustine offered prayers for his mother, and recommended her to the prayers and suffrages of others, thirty years after her death, and the Church still prays for her children who died hundreds of years ago. How those who shall be alive when the last day comes and who may still have temporal debts to pay to divine justice shall be purified we know not; God knows.

Souls in Purgatory cannot merit, but neither can they sin. But though they cannot merit, nor make satisfaction for their sins, still there is no reason to prevent them exercising acts of virtue, such as acts of faith, hope, charity, and resignation. They may also by their prayers obtain favors from God, either themselves, as the remission of some part of their punishment, or for the living especially those who pray for them, and thus by reason of the communion of saints are especially united to them. According to this opinion, which is sufficiently general and well grounded to be acted upon, we may commend ourselves to the prayers of the souls in Purgatory, as we commend ourselves to the prayers of the just on earth—that is, in our private devotions.

According to the Council of Florence, the souls in Purgatory are helped by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, by the suffrages of the faithful on earth, by alms-deeds, by prayers, and other works of piety. The Mass and the office celebrated in the name of the Church benefit the souls in Purgatory even when offered by an unworthy priest, because these works do not depend for their efficacy on the personal dispositions of the one who offers them. Prayers, fasting, and good works must be done in the state of grace to be of profit to the dead—that is, they must be living works and pleasing in the sight of God.

No one can say how much the good works and prayers of the living may benefit the dead, even when they are most excellent in themselves and performed with the best dispositions, because the value of their application depends upon many circumstances—name-

ly, the nature of the sins on account of which they are suffering in Purgatory, upon the will they had of doing penance before their death, upon the sorrows they had for the souls in Purgatory, and the care they took to make intercessions for them while they themselves were on earth. We cannot say how much the suffering of Purgatory is diminished even by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, though we know that sacrifice is infinite in value. Hence we should all try to make our stay in Purgatory as short as possible by doing all the good we can now, and by trying to pay the debts we owe for our sins while time is yet given us, for one hour of patient suffering on earth is, as we are told, worth more than years of tardy punishment in the prison-house of Purgatory. Let us remember, too, that the interest we now manifest in aiding the souls in Purgatory is the measure of the interest that shall be shown towards ourselves when we are gone hence. With the measure you now measure unto others it shall be measured unto you in return.

**EUROPEAN NEWS BY CABLE.**

**England going to war with King Thebaw.**

It is said to be generally believed at Rome that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will shortly be created a Cardinal.

Russia desiring to revive trade in her Pacific coast possessions, has authorized two annual fairs to be held near the Korean frontier.

Quarantine has been abolished at Gibraltar against all vessels having clean bills of health from any port in Spain, France or Italy.

A great fire broke out at Moscow Wednesday and caused enormous losses. Seven persons were killed and four injured.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Sheffield Tuesday evening, said that the country must be prepared to face the question of state emigration as an antidote to depression in trade.

The authorities of the Woolwich arsenal have been ordered to supply 10,000,000 rounds of cartridges and 10,000 rifles for the expedition against King Thebaw.

Prof. Tyndall has written a letter, in which he says: England has been governed by a clever but irresolute group of men, who advanced by impulse, and retreated as if frightened by their own audacity.

Two steamers have left Rangoon for Mandalay, the latest to arrive there November 10. They were carrying 200 Europeans residing in Burmah. Many of the Bombay trading company's officers have been recalled.

King Thebaw is disappointed because a majority of the cabinet officials at the council held to consider the situation, favored a peace policy. After the council, the principal peace advocate, Kenwood, telegraphed the Burmese delegate at Paris the details of the discussion of the council.

The English farmer's alliance has adopted a resolution stating that to avert the ruin of the present race of farmers, land owners must reduce the rents of farms forthwith, and that the government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents on the improvements of tenants.

The Pope's delegates are reported to have drawn up a document for the settlement of the Caroline's question, and have sent copies of it to the German and Spanish governments. If the decisions of the Pope are accepted by Spain and Germany the mediatory labors of His Holiness will be concluded in a few days.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking in London Tuesday evening, said that while the liberals favored union between the colonies and the mother country they did not agree with the principles of federation, which, in their opinion, would be unworkable. They believed that a separate army for the colonies would be better than the present system.

The action of Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who owns such an extensive deer park in Northern Scotland, in closing a roadway on his property at Guisachan so angered the people in that vicinity that they mobbed and stoned him on Saturday last. Mr. Winans has offered a reward of £500 for the capture of the culprits.

The French elections passed off quietly Sunday. M. Goblet, minister of public instruction, has been returned by a large majority. It is now believed that the conservatives are victorious in the provinces. Eight republicans have been elected in Aisne and six in Loire et Cher. M. Papon, republican, has been elected in the department of Eure against the due de Broglie.

It is now stated that the new chamber of Deputies will comprise 205 conservatives and 391 republicans or radicals. M. Brisson, the premier, M. Floquet, president of the chamber of deputies,

M. Sadi Carnot, minister of finance, the due de Bisacca and MM. Andrieux, Rivier, Cochery, Raynal, Clemence and Spuller have been re-elected. The republicans polled 61,000 votes in Paris and the conservatives 31,000.

The conservatives in a number of departments accuse the republican prefects, of intimidation in Sunday's election. At Belfort, it is said, force was used to keep conservatives from voting. At Contres, Duc-Decazes was assailed in the carriage by a band of ruffians, who threw stones and fired revolvers at him, wounding the coachman. At Lormont, M. Dreoll, the conservative candidate and his supporters were hunted and stoned until they took refuge with the gendarms.

The contingents of the Indian army from Madras and Calcutta are being transported rapidly to Rangoon, where the expeditionary force is being assembled for the invasion of Burmah. The Burmese government is preparing actively to resist the advance of British troops. Engineers are engaged busily in erecting earthworks, planting torpedoes, building fire rafts, loading hulks with stones, and sinking them at convenient points in the Irrawaddy River, and in placing chains across the river to obstruct its navigation.

Notwithstanding the active preparations of the Burmese forces. British officers expect that the campaign in Burmah will be short.

Seven hundred unemployed workmen in Birmingham, England, marched to the residence of Mr. Chamberlain. The chief of police, learning of their intention and fearing violence, sent a large force of his men by a shorter route, and when the procession arrived at Mr. Chamberlain's house they found it surrounded by police-men. After a consultation three of the unemployed men were admitted as a deputation, to see Mr. Chamberlain. They detailed their grievances and flatly accused Mr Chamberlain of making a row with the wealthier classes to alienate sympathy from the suffering poor for his own personal political aggrandizement. Mr. Chamberlain refused to attend the meeting at the Town hall in aid of the Distress Fund. The men then returned to their place of meeting howling against Mr. Chamberlain.

**Sick Headache.**  
This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruit or berries, with moderate and continuous exercise in the open air sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration, would cure almost every case in a short time. Two table-spoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half glass of water and drank often gives instant relief. Sick headache with some persons comes on at regular intervals, and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts out to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its natural working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear take a table-spoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bedtime. Follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this because the remedy is too simple; but many cures have been effected in this way.

The grandest aim of all empires is to rule one's self: There is nothing grand that is not also calm. Who has most is he who desires least. Throw away all anxiety about life and make it pleasant. If you hear that others have spoken ill of you, consider if you have not done the same about many people. How much better to heal an injury than avenge it! I shall take the world as my country. Guard vigorously that social tie which binds man to man, and establishes the rights common to the human race. Life is warfare, and those climb up and down steep paths and go through dangerous enterprises are the brave men and the leaders in the camp, but to rest basely at the cost of other's labors is to be a coward, safe because despised.

After all, the Pope will arbitrate between Spain and Germany in regard to the dispute about the Caroline Islands. We were told that the affair was settled but it looms up again, and the Pontiff is called upon for his decision. Bismarck disputes Spain's right to hold the islands, and as they are far away from the Rhine and he cannot conveniently send an army there to cut the Spaniards' throats, he has recourse to arbitration. Besides he knows that Spain has fifty-three first-class ironclads in her navy—more than Germany has—and hence his peaceable intentions.

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Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m.  
Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m.  
For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.  
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all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind,  
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Send two stamps for celebrated works  
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136 S. Clark St., Chicago.

AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

LIVE STOCK.

Be careful about the transition from grass to dry food. The time will soon be here when the change must be made.

As profits are now becoming less and less in most agricultural operations, all of the economies must be more closely studied. A premium is always given to those who raise the best cattle.

THE DAIRY.

Milk is one of the most absorbent of liquids, and is affected by the food consumed by the cows and even by odours in the air breathed by them.

A writer in an exchange hurls whole chunks of wisdom at us, when he says that when a buttermaker has a cow that gives a large mess of milk so poor in fat that it does not pay him to keep her, he is generally advised to "sell her to a cheesemaker."

THE FARM.

There is some evidence that smoke from burning charcoal, when it is spread over a heap of potatoes, will check the tendency to rot.

Weeds should not be permitted to go to seed. What looks worse than to see in a grass field, among a growing crop, towering weeds so flourishing that it is plain that they have taken the life blood of the soil from the legitimate product of the soil.

On many farms weeds not known before follow the appearance of the traveling threshing machine. The seeds which are grown on one farm are thus spread over the entire neighborhood.

On land naturally adapted to wheat it is a good plan to plough a little deeper for this crop than for any other. Wheat is a hearty feeder on mineral fertilizers, especially the phosphates, and these on most cultivated soils are more abundant a little below the usual depth of ploughing than near the surface.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, etc.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Working oxen, Live cattle, Calves, etc.

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wholesale, Retail.

VEGETABLES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Beets, Dried onions, etc.

FRUIT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cranberries, California Pears, Grapes, etc.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hay, Straw, Timothy.

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Oats, Barley, No. 1 hard wheat, etc.

FLOUR.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, patent, Flour, strong, Flour XXXX, etc.

WOOD.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Poplar cordwood, Tamarac, Poplar poles, etc.

COAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Grate, hard, delivered, Egg, hard, delivered, etc.



MILITARY BOUNTY GRANT.

To all whom it may concern: Attention is called to the following Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, providing for the Military Bounty Grant to each member of the enrolled Militia Force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the recent Indian and Half-Breed outbreak in the Northwest.

By order, JOHN R. HALL, Secretary.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.

CHAP. 73.

An Act to authorize grants of land to members of the Militia Force lately on active service in the Northwest. (Assented to 20th July, 1885.)

Whereas it is right to recognize the services of the members of the enrolled militia actively engaged in suppressing the late half-breed and Indian outbreak in the Northwest, by giving to each, in addition to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled under the Militia Act, a grant of land; and it is expedient that the grant should be made in such form as will be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada:

1. The Governor-General in Council is hereby authorized to grant to each member of the enrolled militia force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the Indian and half breed outbreak, and serving west of Port Arthur, since the twenty-fifth day of March now past, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections (comprising an area of 320 acres in all) of any even-numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories open for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee, or his duly authorized substitute, shall have selected and entered the said two quarter sections in the Dominion Land Office for the land district in which they may be situated, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Provided that the said grantee, or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as aforesaid, by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the homestead provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883."

2. Any person entitled under the foregoing provisions to select and enter, either by himself or by his substitute, three hundred and twenty acres of land as a homestead, in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions hereinbefore prescribed, may, in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for eighty dollars, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale, or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion lands leased for grazing or hay-cutting purposes; but any person choosing to take scrip as herein provided must notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

3. All grants of land or scrip, as the case may be, issued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall be made by the Minister of the Interior, upon a warrant in favor of the person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, under clause twenty-one of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883," and all scrip issued under the second section of the Act shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said clause twenty-one, and also of clause twenty-two of the said Act.

4. The entries to be made and the patents to be issued under this Act shall not be subject to dues and charges exacted in the case of ordinary homestead entries.

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CANADA.—By the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, C.C.B., Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. To all whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.—Greeting.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SAINT BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by the Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, was founded on August, 1855, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

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

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, MAN. The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care on the education of their pupils.

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

Terms—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$30.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$7.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$5.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, six Table Napkins, six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

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

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THE GREAT Canadian Line,

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

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

Table with columns: Location, Time, and Service. Includes Winnipeg, St. Paul, Chicago, etc.

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—IS THE— FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

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

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago.

It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago, without change.

It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

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

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

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

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY

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

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 38 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENT.

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

**AGENTS WANTED.**

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

**CHURCH NOTICES.**

**CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.**

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30.

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**

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

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

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

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.**

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Brownlow, in another column. The establishment is one of the oldest in the city and proverbial for bargains in dry goods and ready made clothing.

Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, is expected to arrive in the city in a few days. He will be banqueted, along with Hon. Thomas White, by the Conservative association at the McKenzie Hotel on Tuesday evening next.

**Personal.**

Gur esteemed friend, Mr. A. McGillis, assistant to Post Office Inspector McLeod, and family has been travelling extensively in the east, for the past three months, and the Quebec Chronicle now reports them as sight-seeing in the ancient capital, but Mr. McGillis explains that there is nothing to compare with the pure and exhilarating climate and genial society of Winnipeg, and may be expected among his many friends here shortly. He, Mr. McGillis has been greatly missed here, and may expect a hearty welcome on his return.

**St. Boniface.**

At the Cathedral on Sunday last the Rev. Father Lory preached an eloquent sermon on the feast of the day to a large congregation, and in the evening His Grace the Archbishop officiated at Pontifical Vespers. On Tuesday the Rev. Father Drummond preached in French from the words "Have pity on me, at least, my friends for the hand of the Lord is heavy upon me." The sermon was a characteristic one, in the course of what the Rev. gentleman adduced undeniable proof from the Scriptures to show that the doctrine of Purgatory was a rational one.

**GRAIN RATES.**

Reduction on the C. P. R. "All-Rail" Line to Montreal, Toronto, and all Points East.

Mr. Van Horne, fully recognizing the requirements of the country, has decided to fix the grain rates for this winter at the very low rate of 50 cents per 100 lbs. on sound wheat, and for Nos. 2 and 3 frosted 8 cents less, from Winnipeg to Montreal, and all points east, with a slight increase from other stations. The extent of this reduction will be appreciated when it is pointed out that the regular rate on sound wheat from Winnipeg is 62 cents; Brandon, 63 cents; Regina, 70 cents. This shows a reduction from Winnipeg of 12 cents on sound wheat and 18 cents, on frosted wheat; from Brandon, 11 cents on sound wheat, 19 cents on frosted wheat; from Regina, 16 cents on sound wheat, 24 cents on frosted wheat. This heavy reduction ranges from 20 to 35 per cent off fair carrying rates.

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**

**Inauguration of the Grand Sanctuary.**

Pontifical High Mass Celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop.

Grand and Eloquent Sermon by the Rev. Father Drummond, S. J.

The services in St. Mary's Church last Sunday were of a most impressive character, such as has seldom been witnessed in that edifice, the occasion being the inauguration of the new Sanctuary. The congregation was a very large one, many well known Protestant citizens being conspicuous in the assemblage. At 10.30 a. m. His Grace the Archbishop preceded by acolytes bearing lighted tapers, and followed by some of the clergy from St. Boniface, entered the church. The vestments of the Archbishop consisted of those prescribed for his rank. The Mass was of the usual pontifical character, at the conclusion of which the Papal Benediction was given by His Grace. The singing of the choir was remarkably fine, especially in the case of Miss Barrett, who rendered her solo in a brilliant manner. At the conclusion of the Gospel the Rev. Father Drummond delivered a sermon which was an uninterrupted flow of eloquence, and matchless in the grace of its language. Taking the words:—

"They shall be inebriated with the plenty of Thy house, and they shall drink of the torrent of Thy pleasure, for with Thee is the fountain of life, and in Thy light we shall see the light."

from the 36th Psalm, 9th and 10th verses, the learned divine said:—

"My Lord Archbishop. My dear brethren. We are gathered together this day, pastor and people, solemnly to inaugurate the important additions to this earthly temple. No better day than this could have been chosen for this celebration, for, are we not honouring those Saints who were the living temples of God? It is for us a day of joy, because our brethren are in Heaven, and is not a Catholic Church where dwells the Eucharistic God, the vestibule of Heaven. May we not then say that this inauguration is a most fitting reminder of that great and surpassing joy which our friends and brethren have now in the vision of God. Nothing on this earth is so like Heaven as a Catholic Church. There is no place on earth where there is so little sin—where there is so much charity and peace, for as the ranklings and the bickerings of the outer world cease within the threshold of the Church, so, in the soft light of the sanctuary lamp the troubled heart finds at least comparative rest. But what makes the Church still more like Heaven, is the purity of heart that is inseparably connected with the special presence of God. "Blessed are the pure of heart for they shall see God," is verified to the full only in Heaven, but its verification begins in the Church, where the sinner relieves the burden of his sin at the tribunal of penance, and where the shriven soul is bent upon Jesus—very God of very God. Thus the Catholic Church is the greatest image of Heaven, but it is only an image—only an imperfect image. There is little sin in a Catholic Church, but, there may be sins of thought, and if those sins go to the length of blasphemy, they are worse in the sight of God than such a crime as murder, for murder is a sin against man, but a blasphemous thought is a sin against God. There is greater charity in the Church than elsewhere. The poor man elbows his rich neighbor; quarrels are for the moment stopped, but bitter feelings may still rankle in the breast, and there may be anger and irritation and hatred. There is, too, in the Church a special presence of God. Nowhere else in the visible universe is God so fully present. Christ Jesus is as truly present in body and soul here as he is in Heaven, but the Sacramental veil hides him from the eye of the unbeliever. He is most really present but we don't see him face to face. Great, then, my brethren, as is the privilege we enjoy in being present in this Church, it is only a faint foretaste of what is prepared for us in Heaven. On this hope let us dwell to day. Let me examine together with you what is the happiness of the souls in Heaven. Here it is hardly necessary that I should remind you that this feast was instituted principally to honour all the Saints.—The very name shows that among its principal objects one of the chief is this: to honour that vast majority of Saints whose names are unknown, or whose names are known only to their companions and to God. So nothing hinders us from including in this broad array of Saints all our own dear friends, who have died with the sign of predestination upon them; whose death was so well prepared as to warrant the hope that they are now with God. With your minds then, brethren, fresh with these holy memories, come with me and look into the abode of the Saints. The first thing that strikes us is the soft, sweet light that fills the place; it is stronger here than there but there is no shadow, no darkness. Why? because there is no sin; and here we see the difference that I pointed out in speaking of the privileges of the Catholic Church. I told you there was less sin, more charity and peace and the special presence of God, but in Heaven there is no sin at all. Brethren, have you ever known some of those holy souls of whom we say: "They are too good for this world." They are, of course, simple, but their sins are so few, compared to the common run of mankind, that we deem them spotless, and oh! what a comfort is their company to our souls. What if the whole world was composed of men and women like this? and yet they have their defects of character. They are not sinless.

What if all these defects were removed? This earth would become a paradise. We cannot conceive a gathering of men without spot or blemish. In this world it is an utopia, but in Heaven it is no utopia, it is a blessed reality. All the saintly souls gathered there are truly and completely flawless, because they are sanctified by grace and sublimated by glory; and great indeed will be our joy when we meet with the dear friends whom we have loved on earth. Then we shall love them as we never loved them before; we shall enjoy their company as we never enjoyed it before. But greater far will be our joy when we come into contact with the great heroes of the history of the world. With the royal David, that man after God's own heart; with St. Paul, whose war cry was: "If any man love not Christ Jesus let him be an anathema." With St. Bernard, the man of the grave heart and honied tongue; with St. Gertrude, the supremely lovable; with Theresa, the woman with the tender soul, but with the man's mind and with the trained warrior's gentle bravery. When we see them we shall rejoice in their glory without one particle of envy, for we shall be filled with the love of our brethren. Stars shall shine over star in glory, and each star shall shine with its own soft beauty. Just as in this world a brother or a sister may often be found to glory in the greatness of their brethren, and to rejoice that his glory should be his and not theirs; so we shall rejoice that the greater glory of the Saints is theirs and not ours, for then shall we be filled with that charity that maketh us not envious of others, but that maketh us to rejoice in the public, and to think that when first we meet those glorious Saints, we shall know that we shall never more be separated from them. Brethren, this element of the absence of fear, is another great victory in the joy of the blessed. Here on earth we cannot realize the absence of all fear. Our life is so changeable, so miserable, that it seems to us that complete rest would be monotonous. But yet, brethren, there is no monotony in Heaven. Why? Because it is precisely a complete and entire rest, and therefore it includes working, which we call monotony. It would not be the rest of Heaven were it tedious; it cannot be tedious, because it is the gift of God, and the happiness of the soul. Remember, that when we get to Heaven, we are no more journeying onward to our final end; we have reached our end. It is a state, a fixed, abiding state. Now we are tending always toward something. "The old man lives in the memory of the past. The young man reaches forth into the future, and lives ahead of his time, but men do not live in the energizing present. Then we shall live in that present, which is an eternity and which will give us undisturbed rest, rest from sin; rest from woe, rest from all fear. No more of that, but very real fear, which besets the majority of mankind; that they will not find enough for their daily bread. No more fear of being persecuted by wicked enemies; no more fear of rivalry; no more fear of losing God forever. But, my brethren,—you who struggle daily with your feelings, you who feel the buffetings of the tempter, what a joy it will be to you when you know that no sin will ever tempt you again; and for you whose hearts are set upon God, who already detest sin as the only real evil of the world, what an enviable rest it will be to know that now there is no more fear of that foul, loathsome thing. Now you know that it were better that the whole universe with its starry systems should meet in blank space than that one bad thought should be harboured by one child of man. Oh! brethren, think of the suffering that sin subjects us in this world. How many a poor mother has to weep over the vices and the crimes of her son. Perhaps she may have to pray as St. Monica did for seventeen years for the conversion of her child. Or, again it may be a devoted wife seeing her husband's ingratitude to the God who has showered upon him all sorts of blessings. He is gifted with talent and with heart; he has a joyous temperament; he has all the needs of life; he is a kind husband as the world goes, and from a natural point of view he is an excellent father, but he neglects his most important duty—his duty towards God. In faith he is a Catholic but not in practice and so his wife sees him, daily adding to his iniquities by his ingratitude towards the God who gave him all these blessings, and as she sees that he is racking her heart daily, with the thought of the awful punishment prepared for him, unless he repents. These, brethren, are not imaginings of mine, they are known by all those who have experience of life; they are griefs that meet us at every turn, but all those griefs shall be swept away for ever in Heaven. "Then the Saints will enjoy freedom from all sin, freedom from all pain. Have you ever suffered from the rackings of bodily pain? It is not a thing to be despised. Few men can stand bodily pain as they ought to do. If anyone were to promise you that for fifty years you would live without an ache you would be so overjoyed that I am afraid you would forget the end of it—of death and the judgment. But what is fifty years to an eternity—and eternity without pain or ache? What is the light and rest of heaven to the head that aches always? Mental anguish, too, which is so much worse than bodily pain will be gone for ever. These are the "torments of pleasure" this is the "plenty of the house of the Lord," but this is not heaven. All this without something else would be like this church without the Blessed Sacrament. But there is something more than this as mentioned in the words of the text "for with thee is the fountain of life and in Thy light we shall see the light;" or as Holy Scripture elsewhere points it out and as is best seen in the Apocalyptic Vision of St. John, there is a stream of the water of life flowing over the land and with this is heaven inebriated; but the heavenly

city needs no light of sun nor of moon for God himself with His glory enlighteneth and the Lamb is the lamp thereof. Beautiful as are the words of this vision they do not come near to the tremendous reality. It is God himself who constitutes the happiness of heaven. Sweep away all those other joys and give me God and I shall be eternally happy. This is not my feeling only, but it is the feeling of every child of man when the trammels and the shackles of the flesh are shaken off. Now we are blinded by the things of sense and we see not the loving cravings of our human hearts that God has made for himself and that will rest only with Him. But it is the sight of Him that makes us and will make us eternally happy; it is the vision of God that constitutes the essential beatitude of heaven. This vision produces love, and this love produces joy. But you will tell me "how can man see God of whom he says again that He dwelleth in light inaccessible and that no man can see Him?" Of course He is invisible in this world; He is invisible to us in this mortal flesh, but when we shall have left our bodies or when after the resurrection we shall have taken to ourselves glorified bodies, then will be our delight and then there will be infused into our intellect a supernatural quality which will enable us to look upon the face of God which supernatural help we call the light of glory. Just as a beam of earthly light cast upon a distant and minute object brings it into bright relief so this light of the glory of heaven inveighing and encompassing our intellects will make them penetrate into the mysteries of God and this light will burst forth into life and so the vision and the life and the joy will be our great happiness in heaven and so we shall be ever finding new pleasures in the knowledge and the love of the limitless God. No doubt we shall also enjoy the society of our friends and of the great saints, but if we had been alone in heaven and by ourselves we should be extremely happy; we should not ask for any companions; but yet we shall have those companions, they will be added to us for our greater but only our secondary delight. Even the blessed Mother of God herself will be only a secondary delight. The great delight is the Lamb that is the lamp of the heavenly Jerusalem—Christ Jesus, light of light, very God of very God. But why waste words in attempting to describe to you what the eye of man has not seen, nor the ear heard, nor the mind imagined. The best suggestion perhaps is that made by a contemporary poet. He describes the journey of a just soul from earth to the throne of God. The approaches are majestically described but when he comes to the presence of the great God himself the poet finds nothing to say but the simple cry "Father" and he stops dumb with the silence of eloquence. This is what we must do in the presence of what we may not understand. But now, brethren, to-day, when you are thinking of the saints and their happiness, I would ask you to have pity on your own souls. You have only one chance to get to

Heaven, and that is through the portals of death. If you had many chances you might risk it, but there is only one, and God our Lord and master is so anxious that you should enjoy this happiness, that he threatens you with hell if you do not want His heaven. He threatens even the infidel and the sceptic, who will not believe in hell, with its torments. What does it matter if he believes it or not, once he gets there; what does it matter if he tries to persuade himself, as the fool said in his heart, "there is no God?" When the God of almighty power will seize him in his relentless hand, because he has spurned the light that He offered. This is the armour with which Christ Himself guards us that we may fight the battle and reach our heavenly home. Fear of hell, real burning, biting fear of a most present hell, with its scorching flames; and fear, especially, of the great sufferings of hell, which is the conviction that the doomed soul is a lost soul for ever and ever, has lost consequently the craving of this human soul, and that it will forever beat itself against the bars of its cage. This is the weapon we should use in great temptations. Oh, despise not hell when you think of Heaven! It is the fashion now-a-days to spurn at and despise it, but if there ever was a day when men did not think and did not reason, but are contented with those phantoms of reasoning and arguments it is this: because the standard of faith has been lost, and the men that have been called great writers and leaders of thought, are mere pigmies, mere upstarts in the science of human logic and it is because they have got hold of the mind of our age that sophisms and absurd doctrines prevail. But God reads the heart of even those that are sincere and will judge them in the light of His own piercing knowledge. Prepare then for your own death. You know not if the shadow of the great white throne be already upon you. Are you ready for the call of God? Are you prepared to risk heaven or perhaps, as I trust, are you really aiming at that great happiness? Then it will be your delight one day to hear the Master's voice whispering in your heart "So I come quickly and my reward is in my hand."

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