

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885.

NO. 8.

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DEATH.

BY A. S. B.

The thought that we must die has cast a gloom
O'er life, that else were joyous as the dove
That at the dawn breathes forth a song of love
Unto his mate. The shadow of the tomb,
Where we shall one day buried lie, has marred
The gladness of sunshine o'er full many a life,
And yet the doom of death does not seem hard
To me; though all my days are rife
With God's best blessings, yet, methinks,
'twere sweet
To die and mount beyond the blessed skies,
To kneel before our own sweet Saviour's feet
And gaze with love into those tender eyes
That wept for men. Ah! merciful and meet
Is that good law of God by which man dies.

A LEGEND BEAUTIFUL.

'Twas thus the Dervish spake: "Upon our right
There stands, unseen, an angel with a pen.
Who notes down each good deed of ours,
and then
Seals it with kisses in the Master's sight.
Upon our left a sister-angel sweet
Keeps daily record of each evil act;
But, great in love, folds not the mournful sheet
Till deep midnight, when, if conscience-racked,
We lift to Allah our repentant hands,
She smiles and blots the record where she stands;
But if we seek not pardon for our sin,
She seals it with a tear and hands it in."

THE AMULET.

CONTINUED.
CHAPTER IV.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION—THE ASSASSINATOR SLAIN.

"Listen, Signor Bufferio. To-night, at eleven o'clock, a young nobleman, accompanied by two lute-players, will come from the direction of the convent of the Dominicans: he will turn the corner at Prince Street, and will proceed towards the church of St. James. He will thus be obliged to pass before the stone well at the head of Hoboken Street. You will conceal yourself behind the well with two or three faithful companions, and as the young gentleman passes, you will attack and kill him."

"The affair has been well planned," remarked the ruffian. "I could manage it by myself; but since you desire it, I will take with me a couple of my brave companions. How will I recognize the one I am to strike?"

"His dress is entirely brown, and his cap is ornamented with a white plume; in the darkness you will be able to perceive only the white plume: that will be a certain sign."

Bufferio shook his head doubtfully. "Have you nothing else to observe?" he asked.

"I will merely inform you that I will accompany the young gentleman, and when he falls, I will take from his person a writing, which, if it were discovered, might involve me in great danger. You will recognize me by this Spanish cape, and I will cry out very loud, that you and your men may know that I am not an enemy."

"Now where are the gold crowns?" "Do you accept the commission, Bufferio?"

"I will fulfil it as though I were laboring for myself."

Julio took from his pocket some gold crowns, then continued to draw them out one by one, until he held twelve in his hand. He endeavored to conceal from the ruffian that he possessed more than the sum agreed upon; but Bufferio must have suspected his intention, for he smiled, and said in a decided manner: "You have more gold crowns. I knew it from the first; people do not generally enter into such affairs with only the sum absolutely required. You need not deceive me. Give me the stipulated amount; I ask no more."

As soon as the other had handed him the money, Bufferio approached the lamp, examined and weighed each piece of gold, and then said: "It is good coin. Have no anxiety, Julio, I will go for my comrades. There is but little time left—only a good half hour."

Julio took leave of the ruffian, and was about to quit the room, but he stopped and said: "Signor Bufferio, you will not

tell your companions who requested this service of you?"

"I tell nothing to my companions. The proverb says, if you wish to lose your liberty, trust your secrets to others."

"You perfectly understand what you have to do?"

"Yes, yes. At eleven o'clock, behind the well in Hoboken Street, a young gentleman with a white plume in his hat. Be quiet, I myself will deal the blow, and I will not miss the mark."

"Adieu, Bufferio."

"Adieu, Julio."

The ruffian accompanied the servant to the lower story, opened the door of the street, and closed it behind him.

When Julio found himself in the open air, he walked a short distance, then stopped, drew a long breath as if a heavy weight had fallen from his shoulders, and said, joyously:

"Heavens! what an escape! I doubt if I am really alive. The difficult affair is at last concluded. The signor says that I am a coward. I would like to see him in that room with that infernal woman and the terrible Bufferio. Now I must go to Geronimo. My greatest difficulty is yet to come. If I get through it successfully, I may well say that I was born under a lucky star. But I cannot tarry, I have still a long distance to walk."

He quickened his pace and soon reached the street on which the Dominican Convent stood; he passed the Abbey of Saint Michael and the Mint, and entered the grand square without being molested.

On the way he kept his hand in his pocket, that he might enjoy the pleasure of passing the gold coin through his fingers. He muttered to himself that he had gained three gold crowns which his master would never see again, were he to live a hundred years. Once free from his present care and anxiety, he would take his seat at a gaming-table, where he would remain all day, and perhaps he could win heaps of gold.

Absorbed in these thoughts, he reached Geronimo's residence and knocked at the door. It was soon opened, and he was conducted into a room on the ground floor, where the young gentleman, in his cap and cloak, seemed to be waiting the arrival of friends.

"Peace be to this house!" said Julio, bowing. "Signor, I bring you a message which I would deliver with more pleasure were it less sad. My poor master is ill with fever, and is unable to leave his bed. He begs you to excuse him from accompanying you to-night to the serenade."

Geronimo's countenance assumed an expression of deep compassion. The young man concluded that his own happiness, his approaching marriage with Miss Van de Werve, had touched the heart of his poor friend, and that his present state of health was the consequence of these painful emotions.

"Did the fever attack him suddenly, Julio?" he asked. "Is he very ill?"

"No, signor. It may not have any bad consequences; but he could not venture to expose himself to the cold and damp night-air."

Geronimo seemed in deep thought.

"Signor, my master did not send me solely to inform you of his indisposition; he directed me to accompany you to the serenade, and to protect you in case of danger. He knows how courageous I am, and that were five or six to attack you, I would not flee before them."

"I accept your services, Julio. You always seemed to me to be a devoted servant. The lute-players have not yet arrived. Go to the kitchen and tell the cook to give you a pint of beer."

Julio went to the kitchen, but found the cook asleep. He awoke him, gave him his master's order, and received the pint of beer.

He expected, while drinking, to talk with the servant, and he had commenced speaking of quarrels, combats, knives, and the heroic deeds in which he had been the actor, but the servant had scarcely seated himself before he fell again into a deep sleep. Julio emptied his glass in silence, until a knock at the door and the sound of stringed instruments announced the arrival of the lute-players.

Geronimo called him, and on entering the ante-chamber he found Geronimo

ready to go out with the lute-players.

Julio was troubled on remarking that these latter were armed. If these people were brave men, Bufferio and his comrades would have to deal with an equal number of adversaries. Who could foresee the termination of the struggle? However, he felt reassured on reflecting that Geronimo and the lute-players, being attacked unexpectedly, would not have time to defend themselves.

They left the house together, passed the Dominican Convent, and soon reached Prince Street, at the upper end of which was the stone well behind which Bufferio was concealed, if he had been faithful to his promise.

Up to that time Julio had walked in advance of the others, in order to appear bold and intrepid; he now commenced to fall back, and placed himself in the rear. His heart failed him; for, however well the plans had been laid, the blow might miss its aim, or might not cause death.

They were within about one hundred feet of the well.

The young gentleman, wholly ignorant of the danger which threatened him, was thinking of his unhappy friend, Simon Turchi, overpowered by a heart-sorrow, tossing on a bed of suffering, while he was on his way to serenade his beloved Mary. He also, in his own mind, deplored the involved condition of Simon's business affairs, and determined to save him, even at the cost of great personal sacrifices, as soon as his marriage would render him independent.

What would the young cavalier have thought had he known that at a few steps distance from him, three assassins, hired by Simon Turchi, were lying in wait to kill him. But no, his mind was filled with compassion and affectionate feelings for his cruel enemy.

The little band was not far from Hoboken Street; Julio gazed fixedly into the darkness to discover if any one was near the well.

Suddenly he perceived a dark shadow advancing. Trembling in an agony of fear, and in order to make himself known to the ruffians, Julio suddenly drew his sword and exclaimed:

"Al assassino! Ajusto! ajusto! Murder! help! help!"

But he had spoken too soon for the success of his designs; for, being put upon his guard by this exclamation, Geronimo drew his sword, and placed his back against the wall of the house that he might not be assailed from behind.

The lute-players, screaming from fright, ran away, and Julio stood in the middle of the street brandishing his sword.

All this had passed almost instantaneously after the first alarm given by Julio. The man whom he had seen coming from the well, followed by two companions, rushed to the side of the street where Geronimo had made a stand to defend himself. The assassin, who was in advance of the two others, fell upon Geronimo and gave him a sword-thrust which he supposed pierced his body; but a skilful movement parried the blow, and the aggressor himself fell with such force upon Geronimo's sword that the blade passed through his body.

The assassin fell heavily, and in a plaintive voice, as though bidding adieu to life, exclaimed:

"O mojo! I die! Bufferio is dead!"

Disregarding the villain who had fallen, the gentleman rushed upon the other two and wounded one in the shoulder. Convinced that they had to deal with a powerful and skilful adversary, they turned and fled, Geronimo pursuing them far beyond the well.

Julio followed him, crying, vociferating, and striking with his sword in the dark, as though he were contending with numerous enemies. When Geronimo returned with the servant to the spot where he had left the dead body of the ruffian, he found three or four watchmen calling for help. Many heads were thrust from the windows, and one citizen even ventured out of his house with a lamp in his hand.

The watchmen, having inquired as to what had taken place, examined the body to see if there were any signs of life. "Leave him!" said one; "it is Bufferio. God be praised! the man has at last met the fate which he deserved."

In the meantime, Julio had com-

menced to boast. He related that he had to deal with two assassins at once, that he had wounded one in the face, and pierced the other with his sword. How the latter had been able to run away, was unaccountable; no doubt he would be found near at hand, dead or dying.

The young gentleman, who really believed the story of Turchi's servant, thanked him for his assistance, and acknowledged that he owed his life to him, as he had given the warning of the approach of the assassins.

The dead body was removed behind the well until the city authorities should order its burial.

The head watchman approached Geronimo, and said to him:

"Where do you live, signor? Two of my men will accompany you, lest some other accident might befall you. Do not refuse the offer. The villains who escaped might be on the watch for you, in order to avenge the death of their companions."

"What shall I do?" said the gentleman to Julio. "I cannot give the serenade without the lute-players, and, besides, I could not sing after such emotion. But Miss Van de Werve is expecting it, and if I do not go, she will imagine that some accident has happened to me. It would be better for me to see Mr. Van de Werve, so as to remove any cause of anxiety. I accept your offer, watchmen, and I will liberally recompense the services you render me. I must return to Kipdorp, and you will do me the favor to wait a few minutes, in order to accompany me to my dwelling. Follow me."

Geronimo, the watchmen, and Julio soon reached the residence of Mr. Van de Werve. He knocked, and was immediately admitted.

The young gentleman again thanked Julio with the liveliest gratitude for his assistance, and promised to tell his master how courageously he had acted, and the eminent services he had rendered him.

Julio bade adieu, and hastened to his master's dwelling. He was about to knock, but, to his great terror, the door was opened at once, as though some one were waiting for him.

"Is it you, Julio," asked a man, in the darkness.

The servant recognized his master's voice, and entered the door.

"Well," said he, in a stifled tone, "is he dead?"

"Who?"

"Who! Geronimo!"

"On the contrary, Bufferio is dead. Geronimo ran him through the body."

"Then you have not the pocket-book?"

"Certainly not."

"And the gold crowns!"

"I gave them to Bufferio."

"Pietro Mostajo, you have betrayed me!" hissed the infuriated signor in the ear of his servant, shaking him convulsively by the arm. "Tell me quickly what has happened! Tremble, stupid coward! the Superintendent of Lucca shall know who you are!"

"Ebbene che sia," answered Julio.

"Then the Signor Geronimo shall know who hired Bufferio to assassinate him."

A hoarse cry like a stifled groan resounded through the vestibule. The door was closed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Scene One for Pat.

A lawyer built him an office in the form of an hexagon, or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some Irishmen who were passing by; they made a full stop, and viewed that building very critically. The lawyer, disgusted at their curiosity, lifted up the window, put his head out, and addressed them: "What do you stand for like a pack of blockheads, gazing at my office; do you take it to be a church?" "Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinking so, till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy!" The window went down with a violent slam and the lawyer disappeared.

"Why, Johnny!" exclaimed mamma, "aren't you ashamed of yourself, going about with a dirty face?" "No, I ain't," replied Johnny, with conscious pride in the integrity of his intentions; "you'd like to have me taken for a dude, wouldn't you?"

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

CLARE.

Rev. P. Kennedy, C.C., has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Truagh I. N. L.

The Sub-sheriff of Clare, with police and bailiffs, attempted to effect seizures on the property of Mr. Burton, Carrigaholt. The chapel bell of the village was tolled, a large number of people collected and hooted the shrieval party, but no other disturbance took place. The Sub-sheriff was only able to capture a few calves.

CORK.

A monster meeting under the auspices of the National League took place at Mill street on Sunday, Sept. 13. Contingents came from Macroom, Kantuak, and the surrounding districts. A number of bands were also present. Mr. John J. Cronin was moved to the chair, and the usual resolutions having been submitted, Mr. John O'Conor, M.P., Mr. Robert A. Powell and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Dr. Charles Tanner, of Cork, has become a great favorite since he was boycotted by the Freemason Orange-Catholics of the County Club. He was appointed physician to the society of National Foresters.

At a meeting of the Michelstown National League on Sept. 12, the tenants of the Kingston estate who attended agreed to accept the suggestion of the Rev. Timothy O'Connell, C.C., the president, and to wait on the agent of the estate for the purpose of ascertaining the terms on which they might be enabled to purchase their holdings.

On Sept. 17, a body of tenants numbering sixteen, on the property of Mr. Barrow, an absentee landlord, waited on the agents, Messrs. Hussey and Townsend, and asked for a reduction of thirty per cent. on their present rent. The full rent was at first demanded, but after the tenants were interviewed, individually, the agents stated that they would put themselves in communication with the landlord and let them know the result. The property is situated in the parish of Iniscarra.

Speaking at a large meeting of the National League at Ardmore, on Sunday, Sept. 13, Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, M. P., said it was a very good sign of the effectiveness of Mr. Parnell's action, and of the solidity and union of the Irish Parliamentary Party, that English orators and politicians were using the language they had recently indulged in towards him.

At the Kinsale Petty Sessions, on Sept. 12, Mr. John Savage, sheriff's officer, was again summoned for not having his child vaccinated. Mr. Savage has been summoned over and over again on the same charge, but the child is not vaccinated. The magistrates made an order to have the child vaccinated, but Mr. Savage said he would never permit a child of his to be submitted to such butchery.

A rather curious incident occurred recently at Middleton. A person named Foster, an officer in the army, entered a stationery establishment and paid 3s 6d in good coin of the realm for a picture of Mr. Parnell, which he immediately proceeded to smash to pieces with a stick. On being remonstrated with, he urged the old argument that he "had a right to do what he liked with his own." This did not, however, quite satisfy a crowd that quickly assembled, and were it not that the gallant Foster departed quickly it is not improbable that he would have been in quite as desperate a plight as the picture he had smashed.

DONEGAL.

On Sunday, Sept. 20, a charity sermon was preached by Rev. A. Graham, C.S.S.R., in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Ballyshannon, to aid in liquidating the debt on the convent, and for the relief of the poor in charge of the Sisters of Mercy of the town.

On Sept. 18 a large and influential meeting was held at Glenties, at which resolutions were passed in support of the National programme, and approving of the policy of Mr. Parnell.

The work done in Lifford during the revision of the voters' list was most earnest, and resulted after a careful analysis in a decided victory for the Nationalists, who succeeded in maintaining a large number of claims.

Four emergency men have arrived from Dublin at Clonmany, near Carndonagh, and taken possession of the farms from which the people were evicted some time since. The people since then have tilled the land, but this year the agent, Mr. Harvey, acting for the landlord, Mr. Hector McNeil, has determined on seizing their crops, and for this purpose the emergency men have been

brought. They are under the protection of half a dozen of policemen, who have been stationed in one of the tenant's houses.

On Sept. 8 one hundred men and women assembled on the farm of James McLoughlin, Gleneely, Innishowen, an evicted tenant, and all cut his crops. The emergency men were to have been sent by the agent, James Harvey, to cut them, but the people made an early start and left nothing for the emergency gang to do. After the performance a procession was formed and all marched to the evicted tenant's house. A meeting was held at which speeches were delivered and cheers given for the Irish Parliamentary Party.

DOWN.

At Ballybot Sessions on Sept. 14, Mrs. Thornely was brought up on a charge of firing a revolver at Patrick McKeivitt, slater and plasterer, High street. The case was sent forward for trial to the Armagh Sessions, to be held on Oct. 16.

In the revision of the voters' lists for South Down, the Conservatives had served no objections to Nationalist claimants, and could not examine them. The Nationalists had objected to almost all Conservative claimants, and used their right of examination to the full, getting many names struck off.

An inquest was held on Sept. 17, into the death of the woman, Mary Stevenson, who it had been surmised died from poisoning at Conlig, near Newtownards. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by heart disease, and a man named Martin, who was in custody on suspicion of causing the death of the woman, was discharged.

The new Newry and Beasbrook Electric Railway marks a distinct advance in the application of electricity to locomotion. The line is not so long as that between Portrush and Bushmills, but it presents several important improvements both in its construction and in the arrangements for working it. It is rather a railway than a tramway, for the line goes across country, and not, as at Portrush, along the public road; the rail by which the electricity is conveyed from the generating station to the car is laid along the ground, midway between and on a level with the rails on which the wheels of the car travel; and an important advantage is gained by the laying of supplemental rails alongside, but at a slightly lower level than the ordinary rails.

DUBLIN.

On Sept. 15, a deputation representing the Catholic Commercial Club, Sackville street, headed by the Lord Mayor, waited on Archbishop Walsh, at his residence, Rutland Square, and presented with an address congratulating him on his recent appointment. Referring to a passage in the address which spoke of the union of patriotism and religion, his Grace said: "Ireland has before this placed the countries of continental Europe under many obligations. They are indebted to us, many of them, for the light of learning. They are indebted to us, many of them, for the light of faith. Is it too much to hope that it is from Ireland, in the days to come—and let us say it even in our own days—that the Europe of more modern times is to receive another gift—a gift of which, in the midst of her civilization, she now stands so much in need—I mean the noble lesson that a nation may retain or regain its freedom without forfeiting its faith—a lesson which I believe in the not distant future all who care to learn it may do so from the example that will then be presented to them in our own island—the example of a happy, prosperous and religious nation."

On the evening of Sept. 15, Mr. Sexton delivered one of his glittering speeches before a Dublin audience in the Cuffe St. Hall. The occasion was locally connected with the revision, but the address was broadly national in its treatment of Irish questions. He hit off Mr. Chamberlains changeable politics in a photographic sketch of the man's public character, and then dismissed him with contempt.

The death is announced of Dr. Benjamin G. McDowel, a prominent physician of Dublin. The death is also announced, at Dalkey, of Mr. McCurdy, a distinguished civil engineer.

Jane Boyd, of 8 St. Clare's terrace, Clonliffe road, in the city of Dublin; widow, and John Dunlea, of Nos. 22 and 24 Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin, family grocer and wine merchant, have been adjudged bankrupts.

FERRANAGH.

The result of the Parliamentary revision in Eerrygonnelly for so far is a decided victory from a Nationalist point of view, as out of 100 claims the popular party succeeded in almost every single one, and as to 34 objections lodged they also sustained in every instance. The

result of the revision in Letterbeen has also been a pronounced victory for the National party, the more so as the district is looked upon as the very stronghold of Orangeism in Fermanagh. Of 135 claims served by the Nationalists 120 were sustained. They were not quite so fortunate in regard to objections, as out of 23 lodged only five received the sanction of the Revising Barrister. To the efforts of Rev. Father McNulty, P.P., Whitehill; Rev. Father McVicker, and Rev. John F. Maguire, C. C., Ederney, those good results are largely attributable.

KERRY.

Capt. Chute, of Ballymullun, had a crop of oats growing on an evicted farm at Ballymacelligott, which was ripe for cutting. On the morning of Sept. 18 it was discovered that the entire crop had been cut carried away during the night. Information was immediately given to the police, but up to the present the property has not been traced.

LIMERICK.

At a recent meeting of the Kilfinane Dispensary Committee a resolution was unanimously adopted expressive of indignation at the insulting language used by the medical officer (Dr. Donovan) towards the Redemptorist Fathers, and calling on the Doctor to resign his position.

MONAGHAN.

The return of the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly from Rome was made the occasion on Sept. 16 of an enthusiastic demonstration by the people of Monaghan. The Bishop was met at the station by an enormous crowd and was escorted to the Palace by a torchlight procession. The entire town was ablaze with illuminations, the Protestant as well as the Catholic inhabitants taking part in the welcome to the popular prelate.

The landlord ordered the sale of grass on the farm of the evicted John McGovern, of Enagh, near Rockcorry. A multitude of people went to witness the expected sale, but there were no buyers amongst them. The people were deeply moved by the appearance of the homestead—ruined walls, cold hearths, scattered furniture, desolation and misery on every side. An old man of 81, with his wife 79, tried to shelter themselves within the walls of an outhouse. His grandfather and father lived and died in the home from which he was so ruthlessly driven. He brought his wife there fifty-seven years ago, and there toiled and struggled on his farm of eleven and three-fourths acres to pay a rackrent of £19 7s 10d. When the auctioneer looked round he took in the circumstances, and dropped the sale like a hot potatoe. Father Shelly then addressed the people. He was proud to witness the heartfelt christian sympathy evinced by the Protestant neighbors of this poor old respectable couple, he asked them to consider that in any fair calculation it could be proved that John McGovern, in paying his fifty-seven years of rackrents, had overpaid the landlord to the extent of at least £450, and surely after so many struggling years it was a hard sight for this old man to look at those ruined walls, at that fireless hearth, at that miserable house where now in terror he sought shelter from the thunder shower. There is not a blade of grass upon this evicted farm that does not belong to this old man.

TIPPERARY.

Recently the people of Cappawhite gathered in large numbers to prove their sympathy for Mr. Thomas Ryan, the secretary of the Anacarty Branch of the I. N. L., and to protest against the action of his landlord, Bagwell Purefoy, who seized three of his cows for a half-year's rent, which was only a few days due. The cows were released from the pound, decked in green, headed by the Cappawhite band, and the Anacarty and Donohill fife and drum bands.

The Orange element at the petty sessions are endeavoring to prevent Miss Cusack, Drangan, from getting a renewal of her license, the reason of the hostility being the fact that Miss Cusack's brother is Secretary of the Drangan branch of the I. N. L. The case excites much interest in the locality.

TYRONE.

The result of the Parliamentary revision in Trillick was a decided success for the Nationalists. The objections of the Tories against the Nationalists almost all fell through, while the Nationalists sustained almost all their objections with the exception of a few.

Country girl (addressing robust tramp) — 'Why don't you go to work?' Tramp (looking hungrily around)—'I would if I had the tools.' Country girl—'What sort of tools do you want?' Tramp—'Knife and fork.'

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Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.
USED EXTERNALLY, it cures
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CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

Gold Watch Free.
The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person falling on the longest year in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$20; if there be names than are correct answers, the second will receive an elegant time-watching Gold Watch, worth \$10; the third, a beautiful English Watch. Each person must send 25 cents with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 55 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address
* Fair of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

Coercion.
The reign of coercion is over. With the death of the Parliament that gave it life its hateful existence is ended. For more than three years it supplanted the ordinary law; the hand of despotism armed with its powers was upon the throat of Ireland, and during all that time no man obnoxious to the ruling authorities could securely call his liberty his own. Passed with the avowed purpose of repressing crime in the moment when a desperate deed committed in our midst lashed England to madness and plunged Ireland in shame and woe, its provisions, which were stringent beyond all precedent, were soon converted into an engine of political warfare. Before long the blood shed in the Phoenix Park was avenged with blood. The country had revolted against the charge of sympathy with that crime. Profoundly moved with terror it had joined in denunciation of the atrocity, but a nation was punished for the crime of a few desperate men. The circumstances attending the conviction of the first prisoner tried under the newly-passed special law were of a kind to shock all who loved justice, and to turn to bitterness the kindly feeling created by pity for the fate of Lord Frederick Cavendish and his companion.

Generations will pass away before it is forgotten how a verdict of "Guilty," was obtained against Frances Hynes. Other convictions followed rapidly. To be arraigned before a Crime Act tribunal constituted under a law framed for the purpose of procuring verdicts against the prisoner, was but the preliminary to an inevitable condemnation. Thus it was that men who are almost universally believed to have been innocent were doomed to the gallows or the convict cell. New offences were created by the Act and machinery devised for "summarily disposing of them."

It is not too much to say that the manner in which the intimidation clause was interpreted has laid up throughout the country a store of bitter resentment against alien-made law, which can only be eradicated in many years. The most ordinary acts of respectable men were construed into an offence, and to be accused meant almost invariably to be punished. Thus it was hoped that the National sentiment of Ireland would be stamped out of being, and that the people would crouch at the feet of their rulers like spaniels whipped to the heels of their trainer. The Government were mistaken; they rated the popular spirit too cheaply, and in the conflict they were beaten, vast though the resources of their armory were. To-day the Irish people are confident and light-hearted, not without reason. They show no wild elation, for they have learned in the sufferings of that struggle the lesson of self-restraint. They are not like slaves freed for a day from the terrors of the driver's whip, but men resolved upon realizing the legitimate aspirations of their native land for freedom and good government.

We will not insult our countrymen by counselling them to abstain from crime, now that Coercion is dead and gone. We believe that there is no necessity for such advice. It has always been our firm conviction that the Crimes Act, instead of repressing, produced crime, and if we read aright the minds of the people, reason and morality prevail more with them than fear. We have no apprehension that the record of the coming months will be stained by excesses. We may expect, as in the days of the Land League, a boy whistling in the neighborhood of a vacant farm will be described to the English people as a moonlighter, and that the shouts of some excited fool in the crowd at a public meeting will be telegraphed as illustrating the state of Ireland, whilst the orderly "conduct" of perhaps ten thousand sober men will be ignored. All this is to be expected; we cannot avoid it. But the duty of the people at large is self-evident. Not only should they individually be careful to abstain from any act that would give their enemies the desired chance of raising an outcry against the country, but in their local organization they should combine to prevent others from heedlessly committing themselves. Let us show the world that we are able to govern ourselves—that we are fit for freedom.

Little Rich Men.

The late Emory A. Storrs was once being chaffed by a party of millionaires, when he said:
"You rich fellows appear to think that money making is an intellectual process and that the wealth acquired by you proves that you are very superior men, you are very much mistaken. There is nothing intellectual in acquisitiveness. It is less highly developed in you, gentlemen, than it is in a chipmunk. The beaver is very much your superior in

this regard. Where are the rich men in history? There are two who live in legends, Dives, on account of his fortunate connection with a pauper, and the other, Croesus, because his name has been used by poets as a synonym for great wealth. Gentlemen, where are the stockholders who built the Pantheon? Doubtless in their day they sat around in Athens and spoke of the fine work Phidias was doing for them. But, gentlemen, where are the stockholders to-day, and where is Phidias?"

A French physician announces that distressing or excessive palpitation of the heart can always be arrested by bending double, the head down and the hands hanging, so as to produce a temporary congestion of the upper portion of the body. In nearly every instance of nervous or anemic palpitation the heart immediately resumes its natural function. If the movements of respiration are arrested during this action the effect is still more rapid.

Education in Crime.

Dr. E. A. Meredith, of Toronto, in an article on "Compulsory Education in Crime," arraigns the gaol system of the continent as a system of schools of crime maintained at the public expense for the training of criminals in their profession. He says that 150,000 prisoners annually pass through the gaols of the United States; that though their stay is usually brief, they are more or less freely intermingled with the worst criminals while they stay; and that the worst manage to educate the younger and newer ones in criminal practices through their conversation, and generally turn them out worse instead of better, for their incarceration. There is too much truth in this indictment. The only cure for the evil is separate confinement in all gaols. This might cost more for gaol fitting, but in the end it would probably cost the public much less, through the diminution of crime.

WANDERING WHIMSEALITIES.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Mr. Swell to a friend, with whom he was holding a heated argument. "I beg your pardon, sir; I ought to understand this matter better than you. I am a graduate of two collages, sir." "You remind me," replied his friend, "very much of a calf my father used to own who had the milk from two cows." "Why, how was that?" "He was a very large calf."

"Tommy, is your sister Clarinda in?" "Mebbe she is, and mebbe she ain't. What's your name?" "Why do you ask?" "Waal, ye see, she said if Mr. Tompkins called she'd be in, but if old Cruikshank came she'd be out. Which be you?" Mr. Cruikshank departed.

Mrs. Fresh—"Won't you please favor us with a song, Miss Porterhouse?" Miss Porterhouse: "Really, Mrs. Fresh, I am in very poor voice to-night, and fear I cannot give satisfaction." Mrs. Fresh—"Oh, never mind that. Everybody is so dull to-night, and I have noticed that singing will always start conversation. No one will listen to you at all."

St. Jackson, from the Del Valle settlement, came to Austin not long since and his first call was on a watchmaker. "Dis heah watch has got sumfin de matter wid hit." The watchmaker examined it carefully and asked how long since it had been running. "Hit haint been running for moah den a year." "Why didn't you bring it sooner?" "Bekase I couldn't get along widout hit."

"Why don't you finish eating your hash, Tommy?" asked a Brooklyn mother of her boy, who suddenly laid down his knife and fork, as he caught sight of the servant dishing out ice cream. "Impossible, ma," replied the lad. "Why?" "Cause it's crowded out to make room for more interesting matter," answered Tommy, who is working in a newspaper office during his vacation.

"Papa, how do nations get into war with each other?" asked Tommy Seasonby. "Sometimes one way, sometimes another," said the father. "Now, there are Germany and Spain—they came near getting into war because a Spanish mob took down the German flag." "No, my dear," put in Mrs. Seasonby, "That wasn't the reason." "But my darling," said Mr. S., "don't you suppose I know. You are mistaken. That was the cause." "No, dearie, you are mistaken. It was because the Germans—" "Mrs. Seasonby, I say it was because—" "Peleg, you know better. You are only trying to—" "Madam, I don't understand that your opinion was asked in this matter, anyway." Well, I don't want my boy instructed by an old ignoramus. "See here, you impudent—" "Put down your cane, you old brute. Don't you dare bristle up to me, or I'll send this rolling-pin at your head, you old—" "Never mind," interrupted Tommy, "I guess I know how wars begin."

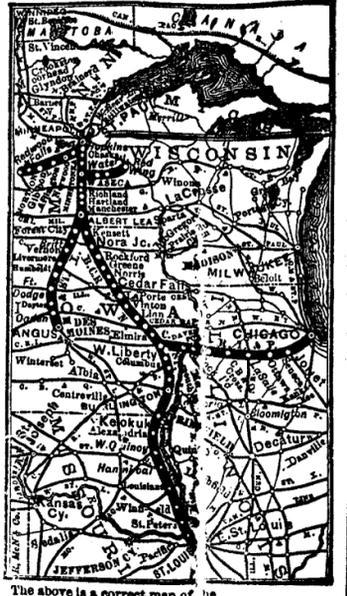
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Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest. Close connections with St. P., M. & St. N. P. & Duluth B. Roads, from and to all points North and North-West.
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The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual success all the old, new, chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.
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Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. CLARKE and partners private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 10 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12.
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We are now offering a new line of Suits Below Cost at the

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Seeing them will convince you. Call in.

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GAME IN SEASON!
PATRONIZE
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289 Main Street.
Where you will find the largest supply in the city and secure prompt delivery.

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Importer and Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
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BOOTS AND SHOES
—GO TO—
RYAN'S
where you will find the
Largest Stock in the Country
We have an immense stock arriving for the fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited.
THOS. RYAN.
Liberal Discounts to Clergymen & Colleges

—THE—
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426 MAIN STREET.
Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50,
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10,
Suits Worth \$22.50. \$12
Overcoats a Specialty.

Hall and Lowe
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE
461 Main Street
NEAR IMPERIAL BANK
We Have Now the Most Commodious Studio in the Northwest.

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IN THE CITY AT
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—BUTCHERS!—
289 Main Street & City Market
Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

Phelan Bros,
Fruit and Confectionery
BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS.
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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.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—One year, \$2.50; Six months \$1.50. Clubs of five, \$2.60. Strictly cash in advance.

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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.

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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

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

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885.

OUR PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

On the question of politics—a question which largely enters into the composition of most newspapers—this journal will be conspicuously independent. The opinion that Catholic papers should, in a great measure avoid politics is shared in by the publisher of the REVIEW; but as Catholics have wide and deep interests in this country which are either affected or touched upon by politics it therefore becomes an impossibility for a Catholic journal to avoid entirely being brought into the political arena. However, the REVIEW will interfere in politics only when Catholic interests are at stake and in the cause of good government, treating all questions in a broad and liberal manner without regard for party feeling. If a government be found unworthy of public confidence or an official a source of danger to the commonwealth, the

REVIEW will never hesitate to say so no matter who be the offending party or parties.

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

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

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher.

INDICENT

A weekly issue purporting to be a newspaper, and bearing a name which has become synonymous with "common sewer," has addressed a long tirade of abuse to His Grace Archbishop Tache, pretending to be a reply to an article in our last number on Francophobia. That His Grace should be addressed by name respecting a writing which has no appearance whatever of his sanction is a mark of the malignity for which the foul sheet we refer to has ever been remarkable.

We have no explanation to offer to the man who can resort to such modes of insult and injury,—a coward who attacks families and individuals as it may suit his drunken humor,—but to the public we would say, in all truthfulness, that Archbishop Tache is in no way responsible for the article referred to; neither is he for any production, written or selected, which appears in the "Review;" and there is certainly no form of connection between His Grace and the proprietor, which could lead to, much less warrant, such control as has been maliciously imputed to His Grace.

THE DEAD CARDINAL.

As we feared in our last number, the end of Cardinal McCloskey was at hand, and so it happened, for his demise occurred shortly after publication, and has caused a great sorrow to the Catholic world; indeed the Church can ill afford to lose such an able and venerable prelate.

Though it was generally known that the illustrious ecclesiastic was in delicate health, still very few were prepared for the sad intelligence of Saturday last. Cardinal John McCloskey was America's first Cardinal, and was loved and venerated for his wise counsel and paternal rule by his faithful children, who lovingly tendered their friendship and devotion to smooth his passage to the unknown land, and with bowed heads and submissive hearts received the divine decree. Great indeed will be their loss, but the sustaining hope of seeing again his face in the realms above will support them in the hour of trial. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Though it is difficult, except to a close observer of French politics, to form a correct idea of the drift of affairs in that country, owing to the many parties (or wheels within wheels) in the political field, yet it is plain that the result of the elections bear out the hopeful anticipations held by the "Review" a week or two ago. The Catholics, as we predicted, hearkened to the voice of their spiritual rulers, and voted for Christianity as against infidelity, which were really the questions at issue, resulting in a sweeping victory for the Catholics. A reconstruction of the Ministry is now necessary, and indeed it is doubtful whether the present Ministry can get together a working majority; and in the event of a failure, which is altogether probable, another crisis in this unfortunate country is likely to occur, probably resulting in the overthrow of the Republic and a return to a kingdom. The situation forbodes great trouble to France indeed. While we lend our sympathies to Republicanism, and look upon it as the spirit of the age; yet the downfall of the Republicans of France will cause no regret,

for their policy has been one of extermination against the altar and the hearth, against which the whole of Europe has proclaimed; they have rejected divine teaching and opposed the authority of the Church, and the sooner this party, who have claimed to be governing in the name of the people, are consigned to oblivion, the better will it be for La Belle France.

The great defeat sustained by the Radicals is evidenced by the rage of the Paris mob as thus reported by the cable:

The proprietors of the Gaulois, in order to signalize the Conservative successes, illuminated their office Monday evening. The inscription, "One hundred and seventy-five Conservatives elected! Vive la France!" formed of gas jets, was conspicuously displayed in the windows. A crowd soon assembled, and threw stones at the windows. The police were unable to disperse the mob. Editor Meyer made an attempt to leave the building. He was warned by the commissary of police to abandon the idea of leaving, but he persisted, and was seized by the mob. The staff of the Gaulois then made a sortie and rescued Meyer, who was severely bruised in the scuffle. Meanwhile the crowd increased, and the excitement became intense. The police were reinforced, and the prefect of police ordered them to clear the streets. After the greatest efforts the police succeeded in dispersing the mob. During the melee two revolvers were fired at the windows of the Gaulois office.

REV. C. B. PITBLADO AND JOHN KNOX.

The Clergyman whose name appears above has lately delivered a lecture in the Selkirk Hall on the character and qualities of the Founder of his sect, John Knox. Mr. Pitblado is a man we desire not to quarrel with; he is amiable in society, and we should say, is not deficient in kindly feeling towards his fellow-men generally. He is, we believe, a man of the people, and is anxious to do good according to his lights. In the late trouble at Batoche, and elsewhere, he shewed a good spirit towards the oppressed, said nothing harsh or offensive of them, and were it not for the mistake he made in believing that Riel could renounce the faith of his fathers, and adopt nothing, we could respect his judgment as much as we certainly do his feelings, and general utterances. In all that we here refer to Mr. Pitblado, contrasts favorably with his colleague, Mr. Gordon, who shewed a strong desire to discredit the half-breeds, out and out; and to relieve the government from all blame or responsibility as regards the Saskatchewan troubles. Respecting, as we do, and for the reasons indicated, the character and office of Mr. Pitblado, we cannot but regret that he should have chosen as the subject of his lecture the defence of the coarse and cruel John Knox. Without going the length of Doctor Samuel Johnson, who said that "Knox was one of the ruffians of the Reformation," we may safely aver that from the hour that he yielded to his gross and violent passions, against the commands of God's Church, to that which placed his body beneath the earth, his general conduct is not to be praised, much less imitated. His conduct towards his lawful sovereign, Queen Mary, was not less treasonable, according to common law, that it was cowardly and unmanly, such as she could have ordered him to be kicked for from her presence, and then strangled as a rebel. He told her she was "an idolater, and should die the death!" she who had the blood of successive Catholic monarchs in her veins, and who believed as had Edward the Confessor, Cardinal Pole and Sir Thomas More!!

Mr. Pitblado says that "before the Reformation the Church itself believed in persecution instead of persuasion." If so, Knox was a worthy son. But the French Protestant Guizot, a higher authority than our reverend friend, gives a different account of the pre-Reformation history of the Church, from which it would appear that Knox was indebted to his natural disposition for his violent acts, and not to the Mother whom he renounced, and who had so long restrained him. Yes, Knox and Calvin were both unfeeling men. A Protestant writer says of a conference held by those worthies, of which he had read, that "it must have looked like a meeting of the axe and the block."

Mr. Pitblado refers to the Monasteries of Scotland and would seem to condemn them, and commend their destruction by his Iconoclast countryman. We had not expected that such a position would be taken by such a man. As a scholar he should know that the monks by converting the barbarians were the better enabled to preserve the writings of the Greeks and the Romans; and more valuable still were their labors in preserving, and perpetuating by their own pens, the sacred books of Scripture, "They carried," says Montalembert, "labor, fertility, human strength, and intelligence into those solitudes which till then had

been abandoned to wild beasts and to the disorder of spontaneous vegetation." In fact by the labor of their own hands they cultivated half Europe. Individual monks erred, no doubt, "but," says the learned Protestant Maitland, "that there ever was truth in the coarse and filthy abuse heaped upon the monastic order as a body, by some who were forward in the business of the Reformation, is what I suppose never was believed by any who had a moderate knowledge of facts." We may return to this subject and say more in refutation of Mr. Pitblado's charges, direct and indirect; and may also venture to question whether Scotland is really a greater country now, allowance being made for certain natural progress, that when the holy Monks taught, and such men as Bruce and Wallace wielded the sword.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Catholic newspapers of Paris declare that fully 24,000 Christians were recently murdered in Annam.

During the winter the workmen will be steadily employed on the building of St. Peter's Cathedral, Montreal. Already \$3,000 worth of objects have been contributed to the bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for the work.

We see by an advertisement in the Catholic Mirror that Pat Myles, alias "Signor Hazazer," well known to Montrealers, is following his old occupation, that of teaching the muse of motion, in Baltimore, Md.

The Imperial Privy Council has just passed a sentence of imprisonment for life on Riel, the justice of which the law-abiding people of the Dominion will not question and consequently an end to this unfortunate affair will be brought about.

It is to be regretted that the City Council cannot see their way clear towards bonusing the Elevator Company. That it will be a benefit to the city in many ways has been fully established and therefore some special effort should be made to secure to Winnipeg such a source of wealth. To refuse assistance to an enterprise that will add so materially to the importance of the city and greatly help its development is certainly not economy.

The Council has rejected the motion of Ald. Ryan to open the committee meetings to members of the press. To say the least it does not reflect much credit on our city; for if the committee meetings are honestly conducted why should the public be excluded from a knowledge of the proceedings. No good or sufficient reason can be given for the action of the aldermen.

A reporter on the Manitoban—for the editor, whatever his views, would not have been so impolitic as to speak so disrespectfully of a class the majority of whom are usually numbered among Conservatives—this reporter in a reference to the Catholic Church uses the expression, with others also to which we object—"the Romish Church." The man who wrote these words was either ignorant or malicious—probably the former, and he used the word Romish to mean Roman. Now Catholics are Roman, and glory in the title; but the order Romish denies us the title, for it means, indeed, the contrary, not Roman but only in some respects like it. Some Protestants may be spoken of as Romish, but Catholics are Roman. In spite of grammar, however, the word is frequently used as one of the thousand and one opprobrious adjectives applied to the Church which so many, alas, in their ignorance fear and hate.

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H. G. McMicken,
CITY TICKET AGENT.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith has been appointed Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh.

The Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict will build a convent at White Lake, Dak.

Very Rev. Wm. Ronan, S.J., of Limerick, will visit California before returning to Ireland.

The fund for the erection of a monument to Father Matthew in Central Park, New York city, has reached about \$1,000.

Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, blessed the newly-enlarged church at Alameda, Cal., last Sunday, and administered confirmation.

The Catholics of Roumania have sent three delegates to the famous shrine of Our Lady at Lourdes, entrusting them with a splendid banner for the sanctuary.

The Jesuits have purchased the Isle of Buelah, in Walmouth county, Wis., 13 miles from Waukesha, and will shortly erect a villa for the use of the scholars, and for a place of retreat during vacation.

Work on the convent of the parish of St. Mary, of West Manchester, Canada, which is a splendid building, will soon be completed. The school will be under the direction of the Grey Nuns of St. Hyacinthe. When finished the convent will have cost about \$20,000.

"The gold scarlet of the sun" is rivalled in the cupolas of St. Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow. There are five of the cupolas, and no less than 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost \$310,000, and upon the marble floors were expended \$1,500,000. Ten thousand worshippers can be comfortable if their souls let them, in this \$12,500,000 temple.

There are seventeen conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Chicago, Ill. Some idea of the good done by the members of this society may be gathered from the fact that 1,000 families, consisting of 4,474 persons, were relieved during last year; that 3,704 visits were made to the poor and sick; and that food, clothing, fuel, etc., was distributed by the Brothers to the value of nearly \$12,000.

An idea may be formed of the colossal proportions of the Cathedral of Cologne from a statement which has been published of the cost of restoring and completing the edifice from 1823, when the work was resumed after a lapse of nearly three-quarters of a century, down to the 1st of April in the present year. The amount was \$5,250,000. This is quite independent of gifts of valuable objects for the religious services or the decoration of the building, and a large number of private donations and funds for pious foundations.

The Bishop of Clifton on behalf of himself and the other Bishops of England, has obtained from the Holy See an important decree respecting the Missionary Oath. In future the oath taken by candidates for ordination "ad titulum missionis" is made binding, not for any particular diocese, as formerly, but for the whole ecclesiastical province. Priests, therefore, who are ordained in future upon this title, will be able to be transferred, whenever it may be desirable, from one diocese to another without renewing their oath. Its action is also retrospective. Any priest who has already taken the oath, and may wish to change his diocese, can do so without referring the matter to the Holy See, providing he remains in the province, acquires a new title, and repeats his Missionary Oath.

The following remarkable utterance, bearing on Catholic journalism, appears in a recent letter of a distinguished French ecclesiastic, Cardinal Lavignerie: "One thing on the part of the Catholics of France is confounding in the present moment. Their charity for private works is inexhaustible. They find resources for the construction of churches, for the relief of the poor, for the development of pious associations.

"It is only for the religious struggle destined to preserve from ruin the Church and Christian society that they seem indifferent.

"And, nevertheless, it is undoubtable that in the present time that public contest is of the highest importance.

"To found, to sustain a journal destined to enlighten and reclaim minds is, in one sense, as necessary and as meritorious as to construct a church; to provide for the expenses of unions, conferences and publications destined to preserve souls from the atheistic propaganda is as urgent and as efficacious as to found and to sustain works of philanthropy."

PATRIOTISM AND RELIGION.

Two Virtues not Hostile.

The Lesson that Modern Ireland will Teach Suffer Europe.

[Reply of Archbishop Walsh to the Dublin Catholic Club.]

"You refer to some little help that you are good enough to think I may be able to give to those who believe, as you do, that there is no reason why patriotism and religion should not go hand in hand. That such a combination is but a natural one, is a sentiment, no doubt, which, taking it in those abstract words, will be endorsed by every Irishman, no matter what his politics may be, and no matter what be his religious creed. But as it is put forth in your address its meaning is both definite and unmistakable. It needs no further words of mine to assure you that, taking it, as I do, in that full signification, it has my most cordial approval. Ireland has before this placed the countries of Continental Europe under many obligations. They are indebted to us, many of them for the light of learning; they are indebted to us, many of them for the light of faith. [Applause.] Is it too much to hope that it is from Ireland, in the days to come—and let us say it even in our own days—that the Europe of more modern times is to receive another gift—a gift of which, in the midst of the corruption of her modern civilization, she stands so much in need—I mean the noble lesson that a nation may retain, or may regain its freedom without forfeiting its faith—a lesson which I believe in the not distant future all who care to learn it may do so from the example that will then be presented to them in our own island—the example of a happy, prosperous and religious nation." [Great Applause.]

Montalembert noted that from the first introduction of the monastic orders into various Christian countries, schools for girls, managed by nuns, never ceased to furnish Catholic society with a class of exceptional women, as distinguished for intelligence as for piety, and who in the study of literature rivalled the most learned monks. It is known that the nuns of the choir were required to understand Latin, and that the letters to them were always written in that language. We have only to remember St. Aura, the friend of St. Elio and the nun Bertie, whose learned lectures on Holy Scripture drew to Chelles, in the sixth century, a large concourse of auditors of both sexes; St. Radegonde, whose profound study of the three Greek Fathers, St. Gregory, St. Basil, and St. Athanasius, is commemorated by Fortunatus; and finally, St. Gertrude, Abbess of Neville, who sent messengers to Rome and to Ireland to buy books and to bring learned professors thence.

Eleven Sisters of Charity are in Joplin, Mo., for the purpose of opening a Catholic Convent. A magnificent residence together with several acres of ground adjoining, has been purchased.

He had Experience.

The municipal-census-taker was around taking names, and pulled the bell at Bluff-sticks' and Bluff came to the door. He was put through the usual formula, and finally the censuser asked the age of his wife.

"Can't tell," responded the husband. "Can't tell?" echoed the questioner. "Why? Don't you know?" "Of course I do." "Then you must tell me. The law says you must." "The law. What law?" "The law of the state." "What will they do with me if I don't tell?" "Put you in jail for contempt." "All right; put me in jail." "Why, man," exclaimed the astonished official, "you won't go to jail and suffer rather than tell your wife's age, will you?" "Well, yes," he said resignedly; "I've never been in jail, and on one occasion I did tell my wife's age."

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IRISH LOVE OF JUSTICE.

In the Eyes of the Law a Connemara Peasant Ought to be as Precious as a Peer.

[Archbishop Walsh's Reply to the Dublin Catholic Club.]

"But in the other matter to which you refer in this same paragraph, your anticipations have, since the draft of your address was prepared, passed at all events into partial fulfilment. Our new Viceroy, with a courage of which let us make all due acknowledgement, has taken the first step. Let us hope that it is but the first step towards the great act, not of mercy only, but of justice. As you have afforded me an opportunity of thus referring to the matter I feel it due to his Excellency that I should, and that in this public way, tender to him the expression of my sympathy with him as a public man, in the storm of bitter language with which, as the result of this act of his, he has been assailed. I have seen it stated by at least one public speaker that in consenting to hold an inquiry into such cases as that which is known as the Maamtrasna case, the Lord Lieutenant has done something to undermining what are called the foundations of law and order. And it has been, if I mistake not, laid to his charge that his act in this respect is more dangerous to the best interests of society than even those fearful crimes of which we have heard so much during the last few years. I protest against this language, as I protest against the language of all those who, in this or any other such way, drag down into the arena of party strife the sacred names of order and law. It was an old saying—the saying of one who was in no way remarkable for any special affection towards the people of this country—that there was no nation who loved justice better than the people of Ireland did. But it is too much to expect that our people should view with equal respect all that may chance to come to them under the sanction of that venerable name. Is it not enough if we may rest assured that so long as the law is fairly and impartially administered, the public sympathy of Irishmen will not be with those who by any crime may have brought themselves into the chastising hands of its ministers. And I have no hesitation in expressing my own conviction that so far from weakening the respect of our people for the law, there is no act that would more surely strengthen their respect for it than a bold, courageous act of justice, bringing home to the minds of all men the conviction, that in the eyes of that law, and of those who have the supreme responsibility of enforcing it, the life of the poorest and humblest peasant in Connemara is as sacred as the life of the highest noble in the land." [Applause.]

Traveler—'Why is the fare so much more from Chicago to New York than from New York to Chicago?' Ticket Agent—'Ever been to Chicago?' Traveler—'No.' Ticket Agent—'Well, you will find it is worth twice as much to get away as it is to go there.'

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Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

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Terms—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$24.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$5.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Mondays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents before making the above arrangements, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient cash 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, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive letters on Saturdays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address,

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CARDINAL MANNING

ON THE

LESSON FROM OUR LADY'S LIFE.

This sermon was delivered some years ago by that learned Prelate, Cardinal Manning, but which we here reproduce for its singular beauty and force, and as being very appropriate during this month, when the whole of Catholic Christendom is honoring the Mother of God:

The text was taken from the 19th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark, "Woman behold thy son." His Eminence said:—We are come to the last of the four reasons which I gave in the beginning for the love and veneration—the devotion—which we owe to the blessed mother of our Redeemer—the sanctifying power of this devotion upon ourselves, that is, the reflex action upon the minds and hearts of those who love and venerate her. The first of these reasons were derived from the substance of the faith and sanctification and the glory of her own person; this is personal to ourselves. The greatest saints have always loved the Blessed Virgin most; and in proportion as we are sanctified, we shall love her more; and in proportion as we love her more, we shall be more sanctified. This is what I propose to consider to-day. The words I have taken for my text were the words of Our Divine Lord Himself, as you will remember, upon the cross. He said to His Blessed Mother, "Behold thy son," meaning thereby the beloved disciple, St. John, who stood at the foot of His cross, and he went on to say to His disciple "Behold thy mother." These words are not a mere deed of grant; they do not signify that Our Divine Lord, gave, by a metaphorical expression, His Mother to be our mother; but He revealed what the mystery of the Incarnation had accomplished, namely, that there are living relations between God Incarnate and us, whereby He becomes our brother, and so by the adoption of grace His Father our Father, and therefore His Mother our Mother, so that there is a supernatural consanguinity of our manhood in the Incarnation, whereby we are as truly the sons of the second Eve by grace as we are sons of the first Eve by nature. From this it follows that there are living relations, perpetual and eternal, between us and her, and that these living relations are the sources of living and personal duties now and for eternity; and in the measure in which we practise these duties and cherish these affections, in that measure we, ourselves, shall be sanctified. I have pointed out before, how this love and veneration springs from the very substance of the faith itself; therefore this devotion perfects the faith in the hearts of those who believe; the tendency of it is to complete and to preserve the life and consciousness of faith in those who love and venerate the Mother of God. The mystery of the Incarnation, as it was from all eternity before the divine mind of God, is the perfect image of the Mother and the Son, the union, in one person, of Godhead and manhood and the mother from whom He derived it—the Second Adam and the Second Eve. Upon the unity of that mystery depended the perfection of our faith. We cannot separate it, we cannot divide it, we cannot diminish any part of its perfect circumference without destroying the perfectness of our faith. The devotion—the love and reverence to the Blessed Mother of our Redeemer—turns round about that mystery of the Incarnation, a circle and a circumference of defence and of perfection. In the whole history of the Church the manifestation of the glory of the Incarnation has been at the same time, the manifestations of the glory of the Blessed Virgin. The doctrine of the Incarnation has never been assailed by heresy, and therefore defended by the divine authority of the Church, without, at that same time and in that same action, the glory of the Son and the glory of the Mother becoming at the same time more manifest. When those who denied the true substantial manhood of the Son, and taught that the body in which he appeared was a phantasm—when they were condemned by a declaration that the manhood of Jesus Christ was true and substantial like ours, in that declaration His Blessed Mother was declared to be the source from which that substance of our manhood was assumed, and in the assumption of it was deified. When the Arians ascribed to the Son of Mary Godhead in every sense but one, Godhead in perfection save in that of co-eternity of the Son with the Father, when the Church in the Council of Nice declared that the Son was not of a like substance, but of one substance with the Father,—in that moment the glory of the Mother of God was manifested. When the Nestorians affirmed, indeed, that the Godhead was perfect in its proper sub-

stance and the manhood perfect in its proper substance, but that there were two persons—the Eternal Son and the Emmanuel, united by some mysterious economy to the Eternal Son—thereby denying the truth of the Incarnation of God altogether, and thereby denying the redemption of the world, for the blood that was shed on Calvary would have been no longer the blood of God but of man, the Council of Ephesus, in giving to her the title of Mother of God, affirmed this precise truth—that the Divine infant whom she bore into the world was a Divine person, and, if in a truly Divine person there was no human personality, there was a Divine person clothed with human nature, but no human personality, because two persons could not so exist in the mystery of the Incarnation; it would not be the Incarnation of God. I might even go further—the faith itself has hardly been touched—but directly or indirectly the glory of the Blessed Mother of God has been made more manifest. When St. Augustine laid down against the heresy of the Pelagians the doctrine of original sin, he declared, in speaking of the universality of original sin, "I say nothing of the Blessed Virgin out of reverence for Her Divine Son;" and the Council of Trent, in like manner, when it made a decree—the first decree that a General Council of the Church ever made on the subject of original sin; for until then that doctrine, which is the foundation of our whole faith, rested upon the definitions of a provincial council in Africa—with the confirmation of the Roman Pontiff thereby becoming an infallible definition—in declaring the universality of original sin of mankind, it does not include the Blessed and Immaculate Mother of God. I may say, therefore, the glory of Mary has been manifested concurrently with the glory of her Divine Son; and the Faith itself is so intimately related to the mystery of her sanctity, that whenever any of the doctrines of the faith have been touched directly or indirectly, some reference to her has been made, and her singular and pre-eminent sanctification and glory have been manifested. Now let us take a contrast. There was a time when England was full, from sea to sea, of this undivided mystery of the Incarnation, when the glory of the Son and of the Mother was in the heart and on the lips of every man and every child. Three hundred years ago in every cathedral and abbey and parish church there were Our Lady's altar and Our Lady's chapel, her feasts, her litanies, the "Hail Mary," her memory venerable and dear in the heart and upon the lips of all who believed in Christianity. Then came a separation; the glory of the Son was isolated, and men thought to adore Him with divine worship and to leave His Blessed Mother in the shade without so much as invocation. What has followed? You see the condition of religion in England at this day. I know not how many millions do not believe even in Jesus Christ: I don't know how many who profess to believe in Jesus Christ deny his Godhead; I don't know how many there are who believe in the Incarnation, nevertheless deny to her the title of Mother of God. And if they believe her Divine Son to be the co-eternal Son, how can they deny that she is the mother of a divine person? Does it not show that a latent, if it be only a subtle and unsuppressed, thought of Nestorianism runs through the mind even of those who profess to believe in the mystery of the Incarnation? What would the Council of Ephesus have said to these numbers of Christians in England of every kind who refuse to give to the Blessed Virgin the title which the Council gave—"Mother of God"—one of the Four General Councils which we are told the Anglican Church receives and makes the foundation of all things, like the Four Gospels, and by which heresy is to be tried in the tribunals of the land? The Council of Ephesus would say, Why any man who denies that Mary is the Mother of God is a heretic, either implicit or explicit, conscious or unconscious. I might carry matters further. The instance I have given is enough to show this—you cannot obscure the glory of the Mother without at the same time in some degree diminishing and destroying the fulness and the perfection of the Faith. If I were to give other examples, I might refer to Poland, to Switzerland, and to Germany, where Socinianism and Rationalism have devoured not only doctrine after doctrine, but the whole Revelation of God, not only the leaf but the fruit, not only the fruit but the branches, not only the branches but the trunk, not only the trunk but the root. It is all gone. And where did it begin? With that same intellectual rising against the divine authority of the Church called the Reformation, the first sign of which was the rejection of the loving veneration of the Blessed Mother of God. I remember

some years ago seeing a map, drawn by pious and well intentioned men no doubt, describing the state of the Christian world.—Those vast countries, nations, and regions over which the Vicar of Jesus Christ holds spiritual sway were painted in deep black; those other portions which were liberated by the Reformation as hope and light in bright colours. When I looked upon that map, I said to myself, "In those lands of light there is not a 'Hail Mary' said, but neither is the Godhead of Jesus Christ believed, the doctrine of the Holy Trinity is rejected, and Christianity is abolished and gone up from the earth like dust; but in those dark lands there is no man, woman, or child, unless they are among the units who have fallen away, who do not believe in the Ever-Blessed Trinity, in Jesus, God and man in one person, and who do not say the 'Hail Mary' every day after they had said the 'Our Father.'" I think then I have not said too much in affirming that the loving veneration of the Mother of God has been the circle of circumference round about the Faith itself. As it preserves and amplifies the consciousness of Faith, so does it preserve and amplify the habit of Charity. More perfect Faith, more perfect love; the one is the commensuration of the other. Do you believe that any man can love the Mother without loving the Son? Do you believe that anyone believes Mary to be the Mother of God without believing Jesus to be God? Do you think it possible for anyone to love the Mother of God and not to love Jesus as the Divine Lord and the Redeemer of the world? Why should anyone love the Mother except in and through the Son? How can they know the Mother unless they know the Son? They are co-relative terms. How can they know the dignity and the sanctity of the Mother unless they know the Godhead and the manhood of the Son? It is from the Son that they have knowledge of the Mother; it is through the Son that they love her, and their act of love to the Mother of Jesus is an act of love to Jesus Himself. Charity is like the light of heaven; you cannot take it and subdivide it by a prism in the human soul. Where Charity exists, it exists in one gift of God. Do you think it possible for any man really to love the Son and consciously to refuse to love the Mother? I do not believe it. I believe there are millions in England who do love our Lord Jesus Christ, and who do not love His Blessed Mother. That would seem to be a contradiction of my words, but it is none.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SAINT

Boniface College

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

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ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

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AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

THE DAIRY.

A series of experiments made at Houghton Farm by Major H. E. Alford has led to the conclusion that in churning the whole milk there is no certainty of getting all the obtainable butter at the first churning, or even at a second churning. It has been a custom at this farm to treat the milk of every cow separately, getting the ratio of her milk and butter products on the one day, several times in the year, and keeping a daily record of her milk product. For this purpose, it was usual to churn the whole milk, but sometimes only the cream. First it was noticed that the results were better when the cream was separated and churned. Next it was found that the aggregate butter product from churning the milk of one day from twenty cows, being twenty separate churnings within ten or twelve days, was not so great as when the milk of the twenty for a day was mixed and its cream churned.

The chief cause of poor butter is poor cream. This may arise from several causes, small in themselves, but yet sufficient to start the work of putrefaction.

Let it be remembered that rancidity is putrefaction and putrefaction is the beginning of decay or the preliminary stages. This may not be a wholesome or appetizing remark, but it is true, nevertheless. Knowing the fact it is well to consider carefully the conditions of the milk and cream and avoid as much as possible neglect, or conditions which will affect the sweetness and soundness of either. No general rule will answer the purpose, as the milk differs from time to time and the varying in temperature and other surroundings are constant. The cream should be raised as quickly as possible, and hence the animal heat must be driven off speedily and the milk cooled, which hastens the upward flow of the cream. As soon as the cream is up it should be separated from the milk, as the milk will undergo chemical changes sooner than the cream and the atoms of putrefaction will taint the cream and carry on the process in the cream. Cream needs to "ripen," as it is termed, that is it is found that it makes better-flavored butter by a sufficient exposure to the air. The air must be pure. The length of exposure depends upon the temperature, shorter in summer and longer in winter, but never long enough to "wey" the cream. By this term it is understood to be a condition when the milk in the cream is so far separated from the cream as to appear like whey.

Cream in this form will not make sound butter. Salt is used to prevent putrefaction, and hence in hot weather it is best to work and salt butter as soon as possible after churning. This may be done as soon as the salt has time to dissolve. Buttermilk left in the butter will putrefy and taint the butter. It can be worked out easier than washed out. The working is done best when the butter is in grains or small lumps like peas. The barrel churns put it in this form, and hence we prefer them. They simplify the process of butter making and working. Experience is the best teacher, and the best aids of the dairymen are method and "painsaking."

THE FARM.

If a farmer has too little stable manure to thoroughly fertilize his land in crops, as is the fact with most farmers, it behooves him to make a little manure go as far as possible in aiding the next crop and promoting fertility. This object, we are satisfied, is best attained by top-dressing winter grain which is to be seeded with clover in the spring.

After a wet time farmers are usually too much in haste to get crops sown. Two or three days' difference in date of seeding does not commonly make half as great variation in the crop as will follow between good and poor preparations of the soil. In sowing wheat it is well to work the soil thoroughly, but not so as to make a deep seed bed.

President McCann, of the Elmira (N.Y.) Farmers' Club, is reported in the Husbandman as follows:—

"Green crops turned in add to the fertility of soil, but the work may be done under conditions that result in loss. I fitted a field for wheat by summer-fallowing, two or three years ago, land that had a good growth of clover at the first ploughing, and I turned that in, expecting it to have quite as much value in the soil as if put in the barn. On a portion of the field I sowed buckwheat previous to the final ploughing, and turned that in, when it had made large growth. The field was all sowed at the same time, all had clover turned under and was in all respects treated alike, except that on part of it I ploughed in buckwheat. On

that portion the crop was much less than where clover alone had been ploughed in. But I have no doubt that the buckwheat was beneficial to the soil after it had reached the right condition. That had not come when wheat occupied the land; a succeeding crop had the benefit, no doubt, of the green stuff, then properly rotted. On the portion where clover was turned in alone, the clover as large as it was, had rotted thoroughly when the wheat was sown; and the same condition has been reached on the portion where buckwheat was sown, the clover well-rotted, but the buckwheat green at seeding time."

Dr. J. H. Gilbert contributes a letter to Bell's Messenger in which he gives a table of the average wheat yield per acre of various countries. Some of them are based upon only a few years' observation, and of course may not be so reliable as others where the results of several years were available. At the same time, had the results of the one year in which the average was taken been very far above or below the general average, it would of course have been ascertained and unquestionably rejected as the basis of any calculation; hence we may reasonably take Dr. Gilbert's figures as approximately correct in all cases, as it undoubtedly is where, as in the case of the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Belgium, Holland, and Australasia, the period of observation extends ten years and over. For the United Kingdom, the average yield per acre is 28 bushels; for the United States, 11.9; for France, 16; Belgium, 22.7; Holland, 23.4; Australasia, 10.8; Norway, with three years' observation, shows an average of 23 bushels; Denmark, with two years, 25.7, ranking next to the United Kingdom. Austria shows an average of 16 bushels, from nine years' observation; and Hungary, of 13.1 from one; Wurtemberg, from six years' observations, shows 25.3 average. The following are based on a single year's average: Spain, 23.3; Sweden, 19.8; Prussia, 17.1; India, 14; Egypt, 15.4; Canada, 13.7; Russia, 5.5. As compared with observations by Dr. O. J. Broch and published in a French statistical journal, Dr. Gilbert's figures do not differ very much except as regards Russia, whose average yield Dr. Broch gives as 9 bushels.

THE POULTRY YARD.

The poultry diet will bear strengthening now, since most fowls are in moult. Additional seasoning of pepper, mustard, ginger, and the like will be found beneficial at this season of the year. Before grass comes again feed during the winter chopped turnips, onions, and potatoes, raw, in moderate quantities. Squash and beet tops may be boiled with bran and shorts. Fowls fed in this way suffer none of the disagreeable results which follow too rapid transition from dry to green food.

If treatment for roup is to be given, separate the diseased fowl at once in a large well-ventilated apartment of dry, even temperature, free from all draughts. Feed on hot bran, mashed and boiled meat and potatoes, steamed wheat, cabbage and milk and bread. Feed sulphur in hot, soft feed, and several times daily take the bird by the feet, and with head down dip the head into a solution of salt and water, a big spoonful of salt to a quart of water. Every day the inside of the house should be whitewashed with a strong solution of chloride of lime, into each bucket of which there should be an ounce of fluid carbolic acid.

Animal food should be supplied during the winter and in the summer if the fowls are confined. Milk will partly supply the want, also scraps from the table. A good substitute for meat is beef scrap and refuse bones or meat from the butcher. The most convenient substitute is to be found in ground beef scraps or animal meal, made from refuse bones, blood and meat from the slaughter-houses. One quart mixed with the soft feed, first soaking over night in water, when it will swell to twice its bulk, two or three times a week, will give the best results. Another important matter is charcoal. Fifty fowls will easily and profitably eat a barrel of charcoal in a night.

Bone meal is an excellent ingredient to mix with the soft morning food, and will help greatly in forming a large, strong frame for the young chickens. They should always be provided with light, nutritious food in good variety. Corn and other fattening food should be saved for winter use. The old hens, too, are just passing through the moulting season, a serious time for them. If their wants are carefully attended to it will materially shorten the length of their moult, and they will come out in excellent condition for the winter laying and early spring breeding. They ought to be separated from the young stock and old roosters, and be allowed a season of rest, which they will appreciate.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET. Beef, roast, per lb. 12 1/2 to 18; Beef, steak, per lb. 12 to 14; Beef, corned, per lb. 7 to 9; Beef, fore quarters, per lb. 11 to 12 1/2; Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb. 12 00 to 14 00; Veal, roast, per lb. 15 to 20; Veal, chop, per lb. 15 to 20; Pork, roast, per lb. 10 to 12 1/2; Pork, steak, per lb. 10 to 12 1/2; Pork, larders, per 100 lbs. 4 00 to 4 50; Mutton, roast, per lb. 12 to 18; Mutton, leg, per lb. 12 to 18; Mutton chop, per lb. 15 to 18; Ham, per lb. 15 to 18; Breakfast bacon, per lb. 15 to 18; Lard, per cask, 25 to 30; Lard, per pall, 2 50 to 3 15; Sausage, per lb. 12 to 15; Bologna sausage, per lb. 10 to 12; Liver, per lb. 8 to 5; Kidney, per lb. 15 to 12 1/2; Head cheese, per lb. 12 to 15; Heart, per lb. 12 to 15; Tongue, per lb. 15 to 20; Chicken, per lb. (dead), 15 to 20; Eggs, per dozen, 25 to 25; Butter, per lb. 15 to 20; Chickens, (alive) per pair, 40 to 50; Turkeys, each, 80 to 1 00.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET. Milch cows, 25 00 to 40 00; Working oxen, per yoke, 80 00 to 102 00; Live cattle, per 100, 5 00 to 8 00; Calf, per 100, 5 00 to 8 00; Side bacon, per lb., 12 to 10; Roll bacon, per lb., 13 to 10; Hams, per lb., 14 to 10; Pork, per barrel, 16 50 to 17 00; Beef, per barrel, 14 00 to 15 00.

FISH. Wholesale, per lb. 4 to 5; Retail, per lb. 5 to 10. VEGETABLES. Potatoes, per bush, old, 25 to 40; New Potatoes, per bush, 35 to 40; Beets, per doz., 50 to 50; Onions, per doz., 40 to 50; Caves, per doz., 10 to 10; Dried onions, per lb., 10 to 10; Rapiashes, per doz. bunches, 40 to 40; Spinage, per bush, 1 00 to 1 00; Turnips, per bush, 50 to 50; Cabbage, per doz., 75 to 1 00; Parsnips, per doz., 60 to 60; Sage, per doz., 40 to 40; Lettuce, per doz., 20 to 25; Asparagus, per bunch, 10 to 10; Rhubarb, per lb., 14 to 2.

FRUIT. California Peers, per box, 6 00 to 6 50; Grapes, per lb., 10 to 12; Lemons, per box, 10 00 to 12 00; Oranges, per box, 8 00 to 8 50; Apples, per barrel, 5 00 to 6 00; Tomatoes, 10 cents per lb. HAY AND STRAW. Hay, 5 00 to 6 00; Straw, 2 50 to 3 00; Timothy, 7 00 to 8 00. GRAIN. Oats, per bushel, 50 to 55; Barley, per bushel, 55 to 65; No. 1 hard wheat, 75 to 80; No. 2 hard wheat, 70 to 75; No. 1 regular wheat, 65 to 70; No. 2 regular wheat, 60 to 65; No. 3 regular wheat, 55 to 60.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, MAN. The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usage of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted, and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January. TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$4.50. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$1.75. Private Singing Lessons, \$2.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$1.00. Entrance Fee (payable once), \$2.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents are requested to make the above dressmaker will oblige by asking information at the Academy. Indesirable material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Bag, Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet, at 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 and 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 Stationery are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address, SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

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ALBERT LEA ROUTE. Leave Winnipeg 7:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul 12:30 p.m. Arrive Chicago 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Louis 8:30 p.m. Arrive New Orleans 12:30 p.m. Arrive Mobile 4:30 p.m. Arrive Savannah 8:30 p.m. Arrive New York 12:30 p.m. Arrive Boston 4:30 p.m. Arrive Philadelphia 8:30 p.m. Arrive Washington 12:30 p.m. Arrive Baltimore 4:30 p.m. Arrive New York 8:30 p.m. Arrive Boston 12:30 p.m. Arrive Philadelphia 4:30 p.m. Arrive Washington 8:30 p.m. Arrive Baltimore 12:30 p.m. Arrive New York 4:30 p.m. Arrive Boston 8:30 p.m. Arrive Philadelphia 12:30 p.m. Arrive Washington 4:30 p.m. Arrive Baltimore 8:30 p.m. Arrive New York 12:30 p.m. Arrive Boston 4:30 p.m. Arrive Philadelphia 8:30 p.m. Arrive Washington 12:30 p.m. Arrive Baltimore 4:30 p.m. Arrive New York 8:30 p.m. Arrive Boston 12:30 p.m. Arrive Philadelphia 4:30 p.m. Arrive Washington 8:30 p.m. Arrive Baltimore 12:30 p.m. Arrive New York 4:30 p.m. Arrive Boston 8:30 p.m. Arrive Philadelphia 12:30 p.m. Arrive Washington 4:30 p.m. Arrive Baltimore 8:30 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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 canvass 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 Douglass. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Mr. J. Donovan, General Road Master of C.P.R., is now in St. Paul, Minn., and is stopping at the Winslow Hotel.

The boys of St. Mary's school thoroughly vanquished the scholars of the Carlton street school in a game of foot ball on Saturday last.

Extensive improvements have been made at the market. The foundations have been renewed and the sewage system improved.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Jas. Nagle, old and popular residents of Winnipeg, are stopping at the Winslow Hotel in St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul has certainly gained by Winnipeg's loss.

The grading on the Manitoba South-western extension will be wholly completed in 4 or 5 days. Tenders for the track laying are now being received by the C. P. R.

Seven rebels are to be hanged on the 27th November at Battleford, and seven are on the way to Regina penitentiary to serve terms varying from two to seven years.

The Restaurant of Messrs. Marrotta & Mariaggi will be found very convenient for people who patronize these places. It is also conducted on a first-class plan, the cuisine being equal to the best.

The inhabitants of the Qu'Appelle Valley have submitted a petition to the Governor-General in favor of Louis Riel. The petition was handed to Hon. Mr. White, and a large number of prominent half-breeds were present on the occasion.

County Court sittings will be held as follows: For D'Iberville, at St. Norbert, November 28th and December 22nd; for Carillon, at St. Pierre, November 24th; for Lorette, at St. Anne, September 28th and December 1st.

The mayor informed the aldermen at the last Council meeting that he had received a letter from the Customs Department, Ottawa, in reference to the Pardoe case, stating that the minister was away, but that on his return steps would be taken.

A very important party of immigrants, consisting of seven German families, comprising 28 persons, left on Monday morning for the German colony of New Alsace, situated north from Regina. These people are all genuine agriculturists, and appear evidently to be of a very desirable class, whose final settlement in the Northwest is well calculated to draw other Germans after them from the Fatherland.

St. Boniface Exemptions.

The council of St. Boniface has revised the exemptions from taxation which existed in the town, and they were all declared forfeited except the Manitoba Soap Works and Reid's planing mill.

The party which has been engaged to make the survey of the proposed Hudson's Bay railway line from here to Hudson's, started Monday night, going from Selkirk to Grand Rapids by steamer Colville, at which point Indian guides will be procured and a staff to accompany the party. Besides Mr. R. J. Money, the English engineer, Major Jarvis, who is also an engineer, will go in a professional capacity. The gentlemen to compose the party expect it will take until Christmas to complete the work.

The Historical Society has decided to follow up the very successful exhibitions of articles of interest held by it during the past two years, by one of a different kind this year. The upper flat of the quarters now occupied by the society in Stobart's block will, in the course of a few days, have the geological, archaeological and botanical specimens of the society arranged in new cases, as well as a large collection of great interest, the property of Mr. David Young, entrusted to the society. In connection with this it is intended to have the first fine arts exhibited that has been attempted in Winnipeg.

Mr. Egan Honored

When the British Science Association visited this country some eighteen months ago, they were so well pleased at the courtesy they received at the hands of Mr. J. M. Egan, the Superintendent of the C.P.R., that they resolved to send that gentleman from England, some tangible acknowledgment. On Tuesday morning last this long-promised gift arrived. It is a silver inkstand of unique design, and suitable inscribed. It is a fitting recognition of Mr. Egan's sterling qualities.

Who Says Farming Doesn't Pay.

A farmer from the vicinity of Morden is in the city with a sample of wheat which has been pronounced No. 1 hard, and of which he has 3,000 bushels. This amount he raised on about 80 or 85 acres. He was able to put the entire crop in with the assistance of another man and his team, he having done a large amount of fall plowing. At Morden this wheat is worth at present, per bushel, 70 cents or over. This farmer will receive over \$2,000 for his grain this year. Who says farming doesn't pay?

Another Citizens' Ticket.

Mr. G. D. McVicar is busy to-day obtaining signatures to a petition which is shortly to be presented to the Mayor, praying His Worship to call a public meeting at an early date for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the coming municipal elections, and selecting candidates for mayor and aldermen. It is the intention, as far as can be ascertained, to make the gentlemen selected at this meeting compose another citizens' ticket, which will be run against all-comers. The petition is being signed by many prominent ratepayers.

Tuesday evening next has been nominated by Mayor Hamilton for the meeting to be held. Trinity Hall has been selected.

The Dead Cardinal.

Drs. Rango and Townsend embalmed the body of the deceased cardinal preparatory to its removal to the cathedral, where he lay in state until Thursday morning, when the obsequies took place at 10.30 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan sang the mass, and Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, delivered the funeral address. Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at 4 o'clock, and Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the clergy chanted the office for the dead. The cathedral was heavily draped in mourning. The deceased prelate was buried in full cardinal robes and mitre, and while lying in state was guarded day and night by delegates from the St. Vincent de Paul society. The cathedral was draped in mourning and the sanctuary in purple velvet, emblematic of his position. He was buried in the vault beneath the church in a crypt adjoining the one which now contains the remains of his predecessor, Archbishop Hughes.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

At a banquet to the Marquis of Lansdowne at Victoria, B.C., the Governor-General delivered a long address, one of the most noticeable features of which was a reference to Imperial Federation. Great Britain's feeling toward her colonies had occupied three positions, first, of grasping selfishness, which ended in the loss of the American colonies. The next period was one of indifference, and the last is one of a strong desire for a closer union. The Governor General favored a continuance of the present relations rather than federation. The general opinion is that he voices the feelings of the Canadian people in this matter.

An Old Business Firm Reinstated

Alex. Smith and Co. have resumed their business, and are now located in the McIntyre Block, Main Street. Their reputation for confidential and liberal dealing in their business of advancing money on merchandize and other collateral is proverbial. In their new premises they are prepared to do a larger trade and will guarantee satisfaction to all patrons. A reference to their card in the advertising columns of the Review will give further information.

The popular Clothing House of John Spring will in future be conducted at the old stand of Higgins & Jackson, Main street, where an excellent assortment of ready-made clothing may be seen. The reputation of Mr. Spring for low prices and good goods will undoubtedly ensure the success of the firm in their new quarters.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
(Notices under this head fifty cents.)

EVANSON.—At the Salut Boniface Hospital, on Fr. day the 9th October, 1885, the Valentin Blake EVANSON, R. I. P.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

To be Preserved for Use in Emergency.

"A Subscriber" sends us the following, with request for publication:—

Small-pox Cure.

A correspondent of the Stockton, Cal., Herald, gives the following as a small-pox specific:

I hereby append a receipt which has been used, to my knowledge, in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, though the pittings are filled. When Jenner discovered cow-pox in England the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world, that of Paris, published this receipt as a panacea for small-pox it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small-pox. When learned physicians said the patient must die it cured.

Sulphate of zinc, one grain.
Foxglove (digitalis) one grain.
Half a teaspoonful of sugar.
Mix with two teaspoonfuls of water.

When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a teaspoonful every three hours. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller dose, according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

For Diphtheria.

10 grains of sulpho carbonate of soda in half a tumbler of cold water. Take a 1/2 or a whole teaspoonful every hour till the parasite is destroyed.

ANOTHER CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

120 drops of pure sulphuric acid to a wine bottle of water—well shaken before used; dose—for a child from 2 to 4 years old, 1 tablespoonful three times a day—that is every 8 hours; from 4 to 7 years old, 2-thirds of a wine-glassful; from 15 years old and upwards, 1 wine-glassful. Should fever increase double the dose according to age; as soon as the fever diminishes lessen the dose to the 1st quantity; give a small quantity of food 15 minutes before and after each dose.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Heartburn, sour stomach, indigestion and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleans 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, Chilcopee, 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. MOCALL, 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.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
CANADIAN.
Montreal, Oct. 16.—A man named Ducher fell into the water at St. Lin today and was drowned.
To-night the Fraser Institution and free library, founded by the gift of Mr. Fraser, who died several years ago, was informally opened by the mayor.
The man who died mysteriously in the cells on Monday last has been identified as A. Scotte and is said to be near relative of the Hon. Justice Scotte.
Fifty-four new bases of small-pox were reported yesterday, forty nine of which were verified. The general removal from the houses to the new hospital has not yet commenced, but arrangements to that end are being hurried forward. The arrangements include the enlisting of 100 special policemen to ensure the removals. Since the 18th of September four hundred boards of health have been established in the Province of Quebec.
Toronto, Oct. 16.—The Mayor and aldermen and prominent citizens were yesterday treated to a trip to Brampton on the Grand Trunk train, composed of new buffet sleeping and dining cars and new coaches to run between here and Montreal.
A special telegram to the Globe says: The report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company just issued shows that the decline in the earnings was due mainly to the war of rates between the great trunk railways, and also partly due to competition in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The directors, however, take a sanguine view of the situation, and consider there is no reason for doubting that the company will at length emerge from the difficulties that beset it, and regain the position it occupied two years ago. There will be a debt balance carried forward of \$48,000.
Quebec, Oct. 16.—A report is current in ecclesiastical circles that Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec and Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore are to be created Cardinals.

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Change of Time!
Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 8.45 a. m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Burnsville, 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.
Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 303 Main street, Winnipeg.
H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

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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.
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Gold Watch Free.
The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold Lady's Hunting Casseé Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Home-winding Gentlemen's Watch, the third, a top-swinging English Watch. Each person must send 50 clippings of their answer, for which they will receive three 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
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