

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

NO. 5.

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## ONE MOMENT.

BY FATHER RYAN.

In our borrow,  
From the sun of some to-morrow  
Half the light that glids to-day;  
And the splendor  
Flashes tender  
O'er hope's footsteps to defend her  
From the fears that haunt the way.

We never  
Ere can sever  
Any now from the forever  
Intersleeping near and far!  
For each minute  
Holds within it  
All the hours of the infinite,  
As the sky holds every star.

## THE AMULET.

CONTINUED.

### CHAPTER III.

THE PALACE OF SIMON TURCHI, AND WHAT  
OCCURRED THERE.

"No, I have not time."  
"You must take the time. You shall  
not leave here until you have heard my  
adventures of last night."

"It is always the same story over again.  
If I believed you, I would suppose that  
the cemeteries were too small to contain  
the bodies of all whom you have slain.  
Open the door, Julio, and let me go, I  
beg you."

The other took his hand, and dragging  
him by force into the house, said: "I am  
here alone all day, with no one to whom  
I can speak one word; it is enough to  
paralyze my tongue. You shall listen to  
my adventures whether you wish it or  
not. Judge, Bernardo, by the recital of  
my great deeds what an honor it is to  
you to be the comrade of so intrepid a  
man. Be not ill-humored; you know it  
is useless to resist me. Don't laugh;  
were I to try it, I could toss you about  
like a ball; but you are my friend, and  
besides, you are too weak to contend with  
me. Therefore, fear nothing."

They reached the house and entered a  
kind of parlor, where Julio threw upon  
the table the spring he held in his hand,  
and seating himself, he said to his com-  
panion:

"Take a chair, Bernardo. You are  
about to hear some strange adventures.  
Do you know the ruffian Bufferio! He is  
a jolly fellow, who cares as little for the  
life of a man as for that of a fly. There  
is not a man in the parish of Saint An-  
drew who does not tremble at the sight  
of him. In a by-street there is a tavern  
in a large cellar, where one can hear the  
rattling of dice all night long, and they  
play for piles of gold—where it comes  
from, the devil only knows. Late yester-  
day evening I was passing through this  
street, when the noise of the dice fell  
upon my ear. You must know, Bernardo,  
that this sound is as enchanting music  
attracting me; it overpowers my will. I  
descended into the tavern and called for  
a glass of beer. I seated myself among  
the players, and challenged any of them  
to play against me. I won and lost; but  
at last good luck was on my side, and my  
pockets were so full that they could hardly  
bear the weight of the florins. To console  
the losers, I ordered the hostess to  
bring a pint of wine to each of them;  
but in spite of my generosity the villains  
looked at me angrily, and seemed to ex-  
cite each other to take revenge upon me.  
They strove to pick a quarrel. They were  
like a band of thieves and assassins; but  
the rascals saw with whom they had to  
deal. My defiant look, my bold words,  
my intrepid countenance, kept them at  
a respectful distance from me. Suddenly  
the dreaded Bufferio entered the cellar.  
He had no sooner learned from his com-  
rades how fortune had favored me than  
he challenged me to play with him. It  
was just what I wanted. I don't know  
how it happened, but I lost every game.  
Each time we doubled the stakes; a cold  
sweat bathed my brow as I saw florin af-  
ter florin quietly put in the pocket of my  
adversary, until I had only one farthing  
left. This time fortune favored me; but  
Bufferio insisted that the dice had not  
been fairly thrown, and he swept the ta-  
ble of all the money staked. I sprang to  
my feet and called him a cheat. He in-  
stantly dealt me a heavy blow. Furious  
and thirsting for vengeance, I drew my  
dagger. Immediately twenty daggers  
glittered above my head. Perhaps, Ber-  
nardo, you think that I trembled! You  
do not know me; when I am thus in the  
midst of danger, an entire army could  
not terrify me; for in whatever other

qualities I may be deficient, I do not lack  
courage and intrepidity. When I saw the  
villains about to rush upon me, I darted  
forward like a lion, and I cut about on  
every side so furiously with my dagger,  
that all, even to the gigantic Bufferio, fled  
from the cellar. I pursued them into the  
street; there the combat recommenced;  
but my adversaries fared badly. In a  
few moments Bufferio lay dead upon the  
ground between two of his comrades;  
the others, being badly wounded, had  
taken flight. I stood alone upon the field  
of battle, a triumphant conqueror! I  
remained in the same spot for a quarter  
of an hour, to see if any other enemies  
would present themselves, but the wret-  
ches had had enough for one night."

Bernardo listened to this recital with  
an incredulous smile. When it was con-  
cluded, he silently shook his head.

"Well! what have you to say of this  
adventure!" asked Julio. "Might it not  
be narrated in the chronicles as an heroic  
adventure?"

"Certainly; in your place many others  
would have died of fright. But this  
morning I saw this Bufferio, whom you  
declare to be dead, walking alive in the  
public square."

"Impossible; you are mistaken."  
"Perhaps so; but I know the ruffian  
well, for I have twice seen him in the  
pillory."

"If he is not dead, he will certainly  
not be able to make his appearance in  
the streets for six months to come."

"Of course, you took your money from  
Bufferio."

"How could I?"  
"Since he lay lifeless at your feet, why  
did you not recover the money he had  
stolen from you?"

The red-haired man was at a loss for an  
answer; but after awhile he stammered  
out: "You are right. In the hurry of the  
struggle I did not think of it; and  
then I had not the time: the watchmen  
ran on hearing the noise of the affray,  
and you may imagine that I did not care  
to fall into the hands of the bailiff."

"I do not understand you; it seems  
to me you mentioned having remained a  
quarter of an hour upon the spot," said  
Bernardo, with a slight smile. "I sup-  
pose, Julio, there was much blood shed."  
"It flowed in torrents."

Bernardo eyed his companion from  
head to foot in great surprise.

"I would like to ask you something,  
but you might not understand the joke,  
and you would be angry with me," he said.

"Say candidly what you think," re-  
plied his companion.

"I am extremely surprised, Julio, that  
there is not the smallest drop of blood,  
not the least spot, upon your clothes.  
With your permission, I will say you  
dreamed all that!"

Julio sprang from his seat, gnashed his  
teeth, and looked at his companion as if  
ready to devour him.

"What! you dare to laugh at me!  
Are you then tired of life! Fool! were I  
only to lay my hand upon you, you  
would be crushed to atoms."

Bernardo arose also, and said, in a tone  
half-ironical and half supplicating: "Pardon  
me, Julio; I believe all you told me,  
and I never doubted your marvellous  
courage. If sometimes I laugh at serious  
things, do not be offended; this kind of  
joking is usual with men."

"If you were not so feeble and power-  
less a being, I would have already laid  
you at my feet," said Julio; "as it is, I  
long to plunge my dagger in your breast."

"Leave it in its scabbard, Julio, and I  
will go to buy you a stoop of Hamburg  
beer."

"Ah, hypocrite!" exclaimed Julio,  
"then you have money. I will renew my  
friendship for you, if you will do me a  
favor. I am in absolute want of money;  
lend me a few shillings, and the first one  
who insults you, I promise you, shall be  
a dead man."

"But, Julio, were I to give them to you,  
you would gamble with them at once."

"No, you are wrong this time; I would  
pay for some things our master ordered  
me to buy yesterday."

Bernardo drew a small purse from his  
doublet, and handed to his companion its  
scanty contents.

"Here is all I possess," he said. "I  
fear they will go like the others."  
Julio thrust the shillings into his

pocket, and muttered: "I do not deny  
that I may go this evening to the parish  
of Saint Andrew, to see if any one would  
dare play against me."

"Julio, Julio, I pity you!" said Ber-  
nardo, sadly. "I do not wish to lecture  
you; but you have an unfortunate and  
aged mother who requires your aid. You  
are always talking of sending her assist-  
ance, and for six months past every far-  
thing has been lost at play. Perhaps in  
the meantime your mother has suffered  
for want of food."

This reproach seemed to affect Julio  
deeply. He looked down abashed, and  
then said, dejectedly: "Bernardo, never  
speak to me again of my mother. You  
touch the only sensitive spot in my heart.  
And yet you are right; I am a monster!  
Oh! this miserable play! I will do better  
in future. Go away now, and let me con-  
tinue my work."

"What are you making?" asked Ber-  
nardo. "This is the third spring you have  
ordered, and each time from a different  
locksmith."

"It is a secret known only to my mas-  
ter and myself."

"A secret?" said Bernardo. "Springs,  
a secret! What can it mean?"

"Come with me, and I will show you.  
The signor may be angry if he chooses, I  
don't care. But, Bernardo, you must be  
as silent as one deaf and dumb."

He conducted his companion to a room,  
and throwing open the door showed him  
a large arm-chair, which in form was like  
the other chairs around, excepting that  
from each arm extended two bent springs.  
"This is what I have worked at, with-  
out stopping, for four days. I wish the  
bewitched chair to the devil! I have  
already exhausted myself; but the new  
spring is good, and in a few minutes I  
will have finished."

Bernardo examined attentively the un-  
finished chair, and looked frightened.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed, "a chair  
for a trap! Do you entrap men here?"

Julio nodded his head affirmatively.  
Pale from anxiety, Bernardo muttered:  
"May God preserve me! What crime is  
in contemplation? Does our master  
know anything of this terrible piece of  
furniture?"

"Was it not from him that you re-  
ceived the order to bring me the springs?"  
The humpbacked man made the sign  
of the cross, and muttered a few indis-  
tinct words.

Suddenly Julio laughed immoderately,  
and slapping him on the shoulder ex-  
claimed: "Foolish boy! he already sees  
a victim in this chair, and the blood flow-  
ing as freely as in some old woman's  
story. Be at ease, Bernardo; this is done  
only to satisfy a caprice of our master.  
He intends to clean the garden and re-  
pair the fountain. He will place this  
armchair in an arbor near the fountain;  
the guest who seats himself in it will be  
caught, and the salamanders may throw  
the water upon him as long as they  
please. It is a mania of our master."

"What a coward I am!" said Bernardo,  
laughing at his own fears. "Open the  
door now, Julio; I should have been at  
the factory long ago."

They both left the house talking to-  
gether, and they turned their steps to-  
wards the exterior door.

The red-haired man soon returned  
alone. He removed the spring from the  
parlor-table, and took it with him to the  
room where he had terrified his com-  
panion by the revelation of his master's se-  
cret. He seated himself on the ground  
near the chair, and taking some tools he  
began to arrange the spring, and to try if  
it would produce the effect intended.  
Whilst thus occupied he laughed aloud,  
and said:

"The stupid humpback! One could  
make him believe that cats laid eggs!  
He believed all I told him of Bufferio and  
his comrades as though they were gospel  
truths. The coward! To empty his  
pocket of its last farthing, it is only ne-  
cessary to frighten him. I have two  
shillings. Night is coming on, and it is  
growing dark. Presently I will go to the  
tavern of the 'Silver Dice.' I will play  
at first with a few farthings, then for white  
pieces, at last for florins and even crowns!  
This time I will stop playing as soon as  
my pocket is full of money. Then at least  
I will send something to my poor mother.  
In what condition is she now? Perhaps

she no longer lives on earth; that would  
be better for her. Poor and blind, and  
her only dependence a son who must  
conceal his true name in order to escape  
the gallows; a gambler, drunkard—in a  
word, a real jail bird! Yes, if fortune  
favors me, I will send her something.  
The signor promised me to have it con-  
veyed to Lucca. Ah! the spring is fixed.  
Let me see if the machine does its duty."

He rose, placed his hand on the arm  
of the chair as if about to take his seat  
in it; suddenly he sprang aside, exclaim-  
ing: "Fool that you are, you were about  
to do a fine thing! I would have been  
caught by my own trap; and if the sig-  
nor had forgotten to come this evening,  
I would have remained clasped in that  
traitorous chair. But don't I hear some  
one coming? A key grating in the lock  
of the garden gate? Yes, it is the Signor  
Turchi!"

Seating himself on the ground before  
the arm-chair, with his back turned to  
the door, Julio began to work with ap-  
parent eagerness; and in order to assume  
a greater air of indifference, he sang  
snatches of a well-known song.

The door opened, and Signor Turchi  
stood upon the threshold. He remained  
for an instant motionless, contemplating  
in silence his servant, who continued his  
song as though unconscious of the pres-  
ence of his master.

Simon slowly approached him and laid  
his hand upon his shoulder; but before  
he could say a word, Julio drew his dag-  
ger from its scabbard, and springing to  
his feet, made a motion as if to stab his  
master.

"O cielo, e voi signor? Is it you, sig-  
nor?" cried Julio. "You slip through  
the garden like a thief. It is almost  
dark; an accident might have happened."

"Stop your foolish jesting, Julio. A  
man does not kill another without find-  
ing out with whom he is dealing."

"Do you think so, signor? Why, if  
five or six men were to take me by sur-  
prise, not one would be left alive."

"You speak as if the life of a man were  
of no more value than that of a bird."

"Less, signor; it is not worth a farthing."

"We will have proof of this," said Si-  
mon, in a peculiar tone, as he turned to-  
wards the door. "For years I have heard  
you boasting; this evening I will disco-  
ver what you are—a brave man or a  
coward."

Julio drew himself to his full height,  
put his arms akimbo, and was about to  
speak, but his master prevented him.

"No useless words!" said Simon, im-  
periously. "Light the lamp, and come  
to my bed-room."

He left the room without making any  
inquiry in regard to the chair, and ascen-  
ded a winding staircase. Opening the  
door of a large room, he threw himself  
upon a chair, and rubbed his brow with  
his hands like a man tormented by pain-  
ful thoughts.

After awhile his hands fell upon his  
knees, and his eyes wandering in feverish  
agitation through the dim twilight, he  
muttered:

"At last it is decided! the murder of  
a friend! He my friend? He is my  
mortal enemy. Has he not deprived me  
of Mary's love? Has he not destroyed  
all my hopes? Has he not devoted me  
to eternal infamy? His uncle has con-  
sented: he will become his partner, the  
proprietor of an immense fortune, the  
husband of Mary—of Mary, who was des-  
tined by her father to be my wife. He  
will be powerful, rich, and happy; he  
will be surrounded by every luxury; he  
will astonish the world by the magnif-  
icence of his style of living, and from the  
pinnacle of his grandeur he will cast an  
eye of lawful pride upon Turchi disho-  
nored and ruined. Miserable dog that I  
am. Deodati will discover that I owe him  
ten thousand crowns. He will appeal to  
the courts of justice, and I will be con-  
demned as a rogue; and I will discover  
that I have spent more than I possessed.  
Outraged, despised, mocked, shall I fall  
forever into the abyss of misery and in-  
famy? No, no; let him die. His death  
alone can save me. If he perishes as I  
have planned, I no longer owe him the  
ten thousand crowns; Mary becomes my  
wife, and I am master of her dowry. In  
that case I am still the powerful, honored  
chief of the house of Buonvisi. But time  
presses; to-morrow it may be too late. I  
hear Julio coming. Upon him rests all  
my hope."

TO BE CONTINUED.



## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

### ANTRIM.

Mr. Bernard Quinn died at his residence in Quinville, Holywood, Belfast, on August 17. The deceased had a long and honorable connection with the Belfast press. About forty years ago he joined the staff of the Vindicator as a reporter, when that journal was under the editorship of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. On the demise of the Vindicator he became attached to the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, and remained a member of the reporting staff till its disappearance. Subsequently Mr. Quinn was sub-editor of the Northern Whig, and afterwards was chief of the staff of the Belfast Mercury. Mr. Quinn reached the age of 60 years.

### ARMAGH.

Sir Richard Wallace has issued a farewell address to the electors of Lisburn. The old "deadhead" is deeply pained by his inevitable severance from a constituency that he so usefully "represented." A still more emphatic pronouncement comes from the "fossil" member for Armagh. He will not further prolong his Parliamentary life, and Parliament will know him no more. So says Mr. Berford, the borough member for Armagh.

### CLARE.

Between one and two hundred immigrants belonging to the farming class, sailed from Waterford, on August 15, for Plymouth, where they embarked for Adelaide. They were all young men and women, and came from the county Clare.

The landlords around the Kildysart district are meeting with no small share of disappointment in the sale of their meadowing. The resolution passed by the National League has caused all farmers to shun the sales of landlords meadowing, and although some of it was offered on August 18, for a few shillings per acre not a purchaser could be found. Several farmers who purchased hay from landlords surrendered it.

The death of Peter O'Halloran, Esq., of Sixmilebridge, at an early age, is much regretted by his family and numerous friends in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. The funeral of the deceased, on August 16, to the family tomb in the beautiful ancient Abbey of Quinn, was attended by his surviving brothers, including the Rev. Father O'Halloran, C.C., Borrisokane; Rev. Father Little, P.P., and Rev. Father Frawley, Sixmilebridge, and many other priests, and an immense concourse of sympathisers who deplore his death.

### CORK.

The tenants on the Farntry estate, Broadford, have received notification from Mr. J. R. Colombe that he should decline to grant a general reduction of 30 per cent. on the half year's rent, but that he would be willing to consider each case separately as put forward by the tenants.

Present rent demands and callous eviction notices continue to descend in the South as thickly as leaves in Vallambrosa. The people have hard times of it trying to steer between Scylla and Charybdis—that is to say, to keep above water under the pressure of the usurious Shylock and the rapacious landlord.

Faithful Cork is doing its duty by its popular member, Mr. Deasy, right zealously. A collection to defray his Parliamentary expenses was taken up in the rural parishes on August 16, and realized over two hundred pounds. When the city comes to send in its contribution, the amount will not fall short of five hundred, which is magnificent, considering all the demands on the people, but does not exceed the deserts of the man for whom it is meant.

### DUBLIN.

On August 17, the Dublin Town Council met in committee of the whole house to consider the course to be taken in reference to the injunction served upon the members, the special defendants in the recent suit in the vice-chancellor's court. The Lord Mayor presided. After a full discussion of the matter, it was resolved to take council's opinion as to whether an appeal should be lodged against the decision of the vice-chancellor, that the Corporation cannot re-name Sackville street O'Connell street, and condemning the special defendants in costs.

### DOWN.

On August 15, at Newcastle, a favorite little watering place, situated in the midst of one of the most extensive nationalist centres in the north of Ireland, was the scene of an immense excursion of Nationalists from the different districts of the county Down. From an early hour large contingents, each accompanied by a band, arrived by rail. Large processions from the country districts came by road. Several prominent clergymen accompanied the excursionists.

Not a single breach of the peace occurred, although from the computation made by the authorities over 5,000 persons arrived in the village.

### GALWAY.

The expiration of the Coercion Act was signalized on August 15th, at Loughrea, in a very fitting manner. Owing to the fact that it was a holiday, and as it was expected that athletic sports would be held, a very large crowd of country people came into town. When the Freeman's Journal arrived, the first sentence in the leading article referring to the Crimes Act, "the reign of coercion is over," was wildly shouted through the streets, and cheers upon cheers were given.

### KERRY.

Ven. Archdeacon Irwin, P.P., V.F., has accepted the position of president of the Castleisland National League.

On August 15, at Killarney, the body of a young girl, named Ellen Hayes, was found floating in Ross Bay. The deceased was the daughter of a laborer, and was dismissed from her service in consequence of a suspicion entertained by her mistress that she had been diluting the milk served to customers. The poor girl was so affected by the charge that there can be little doubt she committed suicide.

### LONGFORD.

Longford and Lanesborough have recently been the scenes of great doings in the national cause. The latter place had long been preparing for a mighty popular meeting, and the former was "en fete" because Mr. Davitt and Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., the chief orators thereat, were to stay for awhile there on the way. Both at Edgeworthstown and Longford, the popular travelers were welcomed by all the head men, and the great bulk of the population. In the latter town the tokens of rejoicing were profuse, ornate and striking. Besides the floral and bunting decorations, there was a general illumination of the place after dusk, and huge bonfires blazed in the open spaces. Addresses, couched in the warmest terms of regard, were presented to the visitors.

### LEITRIM.

Harvest prospects are much more bright than the sanguine dared to predict a month ago. The potato crop, the mainstay of the farmers of Leitrim, suffered very much from frost three weeks or a month ago, and the continuance of dry weather prevented the stricken plants from returning to anything like what they otherwise might be, except in moist ground. This applies to moor-land, of which there is a plentiful supply about here. Dry weather has always been favorable to good crops in this country, but this year the dry weather continued a little too long, and the consequence is that crops of potatoes and oats on hill-sides, and on almost every kind of arable land, are below the average, the top being very much stunted, and showing many signs of inferior yield. The oat crop has of late declined very considerably in this county, and the yield this year will be below the average, owing, as in the case of the other crops, to the exceptionally dry weather.

### QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Mr. Richard Lalor, having written to Mr. Parnell, intimating that his health will probably necessitate his retirement from the representation of Queen's County, Mr. Parnell, in reply, pays high tribute to Mr. Lalor's conduct in Parliament under very trying circumstances. He urges Mr. Lalor to consult his constituents immediately, as no time remains to be lost in the selection of a candidate in his place should he finally decide to retire from political life. A county convention will shortly be held to consider the matter.

Whenever you are angry with the one you love, think that that dear one might die that moment, and your anger will vanish at once.

When anybody's behaviour disturbs you, dismiss the image of the injury, and bethink yourself whether you have not been guilty of the same fault.

A man that hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others; for men's minds will either feed upon their own good or others evil; and who wanteth the one will prey upon the other.

We are but passengers of a day, whether it is in a stage coach or in the immense machine of the universe. Why, then, should we not make the way as pleasant to each other as possible?

The divine rule of doing as we would be done by is never better put to the test than in matters of good and evil speaking. We may sophisticate with ourselves upon the manner in which we should wish to be treated under many circumstances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

### The Young Man who Showed Off.

The other day a young man about 20 years of age, accompanied by a girl two or three years younger, reached the city by a Bay City train, and after looking around for a few hours, returned to the depot and bought some sandwiches for lunch. The fellow was heard bragging a good deal as to what he had done and could do, and cities he had visited, and by-and-by he walked up to the depot policeman and handed him four five cent cigars and said:

"That's my girl in there."

"Yes."

"She just thinks her eyes of me."

"So?"

"I never had a chance to show her how I'd die for her if necessary, and it seems to me we might put up a little job right here."

"How?"

"Well, suppose me and her walk out to see the river. I leave her for a moment. Some chap comes along and begins to chin her. I rush back and knock him into the middle of next week. She'd want to marry me within a week. Girls of her age just dote on heroes, you know!"

"Yes, they do."

"Well, you help me. You pick out some chap around here and tell him what I'm up to, and I won't mind standing treat for all hands. When I rush in on him he'd better run."

Five minutes later the girl stood on the wharf alone. A fellow big enough to pitch a barrel of flour over a freight car approached in a careless way and observed:

"Fine day, miss?"

"Yes, sir."

"Nice view of the Canada shore?"

"Yes, indeed."

"May I offer you some peppermint loz—"

Just then the young man came rushing down and when he came within ten feet of the pair he cried out:

"Villan! take your leave or I'll toss you into the river."

"Oh, I guess not," carelessly replied the other.

"Base scoundrel! I am here to rescue this young girl from your clutches!"

"Don't bust your buttons off my young cub!"

The young man made a dash. He had to or wilt. He rushed at the big chap with his arm upraised and heroism in his eye, and the next minute he was picked up and tossed over among a lot of green hides as carefully as if he had been glass. Then the big man raised his cap to the girl, smiled sweetly as he bowed and scraped his foot, and he was out of sight before the young man recovered sufficiently to call out:

"Minnie, did I kill him?"

"No, Henry."

"That heaven that I am not guilty of murder! Let him beware, however. Another time I may not be able to restrain myself."

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J. J. CHADOCK,  
Editor and Publisher

## CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

- 3 Thursday. First Thursday.
- 4 Friday. First Friday. Votive Office of the Sacred Heart.
- 5 Sunday. 15th Sunday after Pentecost.
- 7 Monday. Votive Office of the Holy Angels.
- 8 Tuesday. Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
- 10 Thursday. St. Nicholas of Tolentino.
- 13 Sunday. 16th after Pentecost. The Holy Name of Mary.
- 14 Monday. Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
- 15 Tuesday. Octave of the Nativity.
- 16 Wednesday. Ember Day—Fast.
- 18 Friday. Ember Day—Fast.
- 19 Saturday. Ember Day—Fast.
- 20 Sunday. 17th after Pentecost—Seven Dolours of the B. V.
- 21 Monday. St. Matthews, Apostle and Evangelist.
- 27 Sunday. 18th after Pentecost.
- 29 Tuesday. St. Michael the Archangel.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 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.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The date fixed for the general election in France is now closely at hand—October 4th—and it is very gratifying to note that the Catholic party is alive to the gravity of the situation should the infidels retain the ascendancy. The French Catholics are in the majority and should therefore rule the country. In the past they have witnessed their priests exiled, their sisters of charity dragged from the bedside of the sick, the house of God desecrated, the teaching of religious truths in school denied, and the cross—the emblem of our redemption—torn down from the school and cemetery. All this and more have they suffered at the hands of their infidel rulers, but are now determined to submit to these indignities no more, and resolved that Catholics will govern Catholic France. There is great necessity for political energy and organization on the part of the friends of religion, and the recent utterances of the Catholic leaders show the situation is well understood. They perceive that if these enemies of Christianity control the destinies of the country, military service will be imposed upon seminarians, thus interfering with the formation of the clergy, and consequently weakening their ranks, thus completing the work of spoliation already begun. But the decided action of the Catholics in this campaign gives us great hope; they have issued an appeal to the electors which must tend to bring about unity, regardless of political leanings, and a change in the existing state of things must necessarily follow. The heavens are brightening for the future of Catholicism in France.

## EVOLUTION IN RELIGION.

This is the caption of an article in a recent issue of THE MANITOBIAN. If, forsooth, the Catholic Church is not to be counted in the "creeds of Western Christendom," the general trend of the article may be admitted as correct. The writer asserts: "To-day there are men of well-tested faith and morality connected with every creed of western Christendom who openly hold Darwin's views"—further on—"with the growth of religious toleration and liberality, the feeling in favor of corporate unity among Christians has gained ground. It is being more and more felt that some common ground of faith being taken, non-essential matters might safely, and perhaps well, be left to individual judgment."

We shall endeavor in the confined limits of an article to explain why the Catholic Church is not obnoxious to the remarks contained in the two passages quoted.

No Catholic holds, nor can hold "Darwin's views." A theory of evolution, very far short, however, of that constructed from Darwin's unproved hypotheses is held by many Catholics. That theory, its nature and its bearing upon revelation, we shall best explain by giving in substance the words of a Catholic author. "There are two distinct assertions made in the general account of man's creation, (1) God formed man's body from the dust or slime. (2) God breathed into that body a living soul. So far all Catholics are agreed and there can be no possible room for controversies—these points are irrevocably settled—the only point on which there can be a dispute is of quite minor importance, and one which holy Scripture nowhere decides, and that is the "manner" in which God formed Adam's "body." That He made it, that He made from the earth, is clearly stated in the second chapter of Genesis, but there our information ends. As to "how" this great work was accomplished, no word of ex-

planation is afforded us. Was it immediately or was it mediately? Was it in an instant or was it during a protracted period of many years? . . . It is not a matter which can materially effect our duties to God or our religious attitude or in any way be needful for us to know. . . . What does it really signify from a religious point of view, whether Adam's body, ere yet his soul had been breathed into it, were instantly prepared for its reception by the command of God, or only slowly and by a gradual process of greater and greater development? Till the soul informed it, it certainly was not a portion of Adam's human nature, whether it had occupied one second or a thousand years in making."

We have no space for the discussion of the merits of this theory. Those Catholics who hold it see in it nothing inconsistent with any doctrine of the Catholic church, and not faltered one iota in their allegiance to her, nor in the firm belief in her infallibility in matters of faith and morals, and her surpassing wisdom in every regard. Whatever in the future may be the assured conclusions of science, Catholics have nothing to fear from them. Scientists are from time to time broaching new theories and discarding old ones, but their proved conclusions can never be inconsistent with the dogmas of the Catholic church, "the pillar and the ground of truth." What she has taught as essential in the centuries past, she will continue to teach as essential in the centuries to come, and science will never prove her false.

The faith—we should rather say the views—of Protestants has no such sure resting place, and hence unlike Catholics they are ever liable to be tossed about by every newly propounded scientific hypothesis which to-morrow may explode. Having no assurance that what they have considered essential is in fact so, they are ever prepared to place it upon the list of non-essentials; the result is the latter are ever increasing; and the further result is that the spirit of indifferentism is daily overwhelming them. The much boasted unity of Protestantism is a unity of indifferentism. On the other hand while this kind of unity in on the increase among Protestants, there was never perhaps a time in her history when the unity of the Catholic church was so intense as in our own day. Over two hundred millions of all peoples, tribes and languages of all sorts and conditions in obedience to one man, in whom they recognize the Vicar of Jesus Christ, keeping the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace—truly this is the "unity of faith."

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The English are in convulsions over Parnell's recent utterances; but may he not ask "what are they going to do about it?"

Why should not the Catholic Journalists of Canada form a national league. Other countries have them. The many advantages to be derived from such an association easily suggest themselves.

Mr. Chamberlain says that "Home Rule for Ireland means the destruction of the British Empire." Nevertheless Ireland must and shall have Home Rule.

We publish in another column a letter which was addressed to the Free Press by a Catholic layman, in answer to the sophisms of the Rev. Mr. Silcox, Winnipeg's sensational pulpiteer. We may add that in quoting from the "Christian Doctrine," the rev. gentleman might have at least gave the passages in full and not attempt to distort the meaning of the context by detaching statements therefrom.

This week we call attention to a subject of vast importance to Catholics on this continent. It is the appeal on behalf of the Catholic University, which we publish elsewhere. We advise our readers to read the document, which deals with the question in a very thorough and lucid manner, and learn the aims and objects of the proposed University. Miss Caldwell has most generously given the sum of \$300,000; but the permanency of the institution rests upon the munificence of Catholics, and whether the appeal of the board of trustees for funds will be promptly responded to remains to be seen. For our selves we believe it will.

His Grace Archbishop Morant took with him to Rome a large collection of Australian mineral and botanical specimens for presentation to the principal museums and gardens in Rome.

In the State of Kansas the Protestants vie with the Catholics in their liberal donations to the fund for erecting Catholic churches, knowing that their erection will greatly add to the increase of permanent settlers.

## OFFICIAL.

DECRETUM URBS ET ORBIS.

Among the many acts of Apostolic vigilance by which our Most Holy Lord, Pope Leo XIII, since his entrance upon the office of Supreme Pontiff, labors to insure, with the help of God, the restoration of the Church and of society in general to that state of tranquility which is so much to be desired, one of the most conspicuous is the Encyclical Supremi Apostolatus, dated September 1, 1883, concerning the celebration, during the whole month of October that year, of the most Holy Rosary of the glorious Virgin Mary, Mother of God. That observance, by a special providence of God, was chiefly instituted for the sake of preserving soundness of faith in the Lord's flock and of rescuing souls redeemed at the cost of His divine blood from the pathway of eternal perdition. On account of the gladdening fruits of Christian piety and confidence in the heavenly patronage of the Virgin Mary which were reaped that month from this eminently beneficial work in every part of the Catholic world, and also on account of the continuance of calamities, another apostolic letter "Superiore Anno" was issued on August 30 of the following year, 1884, containing the same exhortations and injunctions respecting the dedication of the coming month of October with equally solemn rites and equally fervent piety to the honor of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of the Rosary; for perseverance in what has been undertaken is one of the principal fruits of a good work and is also a pledge of future success. Being, therefore, intent upon this matter—seeing on the one hand that we have been distressed hitherto on every side by many evils, while on the other hand there continues to flourish among Christian people that faith which works by love, accompanied by an almost incalculable amount of reverence for and confidence in the most loving Mother of God, our Most Holy Lord wishes that now in every place the most ardent zeal and alacrity should be shown in persevering all with one heart and mind in prayer with Mary, the Mother of Jesus; for he entertains a sure and certain hope that she, who alone has destroyed all heresies throughout the world, will, if we on our part bring forth worldly fruits of penance, turn away at length the avenging anger of divine Justice and bring us safety and peace.

His Holiness, therefore, directs that all the regulations which he made the last two years with respect to that month, in which the celebration of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of the Rosary, takes place, should be observed this year likewise, and also in subsequent years, so long as the present distressing state of the Church and of public affairs continues, and so long as it is not granted to the Church to return thanks to God for the restoration to the Supreme Pontiff of his full liberty. He, therefore, decrees and commands that every year, from the first day of October to the second of the ensuing November, at least five decades of the Rosary of Mary shall be recited every day with the Litanies of Loretto in all parish churches throughout the Catholic world, and in all public places of worship, dedicated to the Mother of God, or even in other places of worship to be selected by the judgment of the ordinary. If this observance is carried out in the morning, the prayers shall be said at the time of mass; if in the afternoon, the Most Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist shall be exposed for adoration, and then benediction shall be given to the faithful. He desires also that where religious processions are allowed by the law of the country, they should be made in public by the Sodalities of the Most Holy Rosary.

The Holy Father renews the particular indulgences granted at other times to all who have been present on the appointed days at the public recitation of the Rosary, and have offered up prayers according to the intention of His Holiness; also in those who, hindered by a legitimate cause, have performed these acts privately, he grants also for each time an indulgence on the part of God of seven years and seven periods of forty days to those who at the time mentioned above have performed, publicly in churches, the same acts ten times at least; or, if they have a legitimate hindrance, in private, if they have purified themselves from their sins by the Sacrament of Penance and received Holy Communion, he imparts to the treasures of the Church a Plenary Indulgence of their sins. He bestows this free and full pardon for faults and remission of punishments to all these alike who, either on the day of the Festival of the Blessed Virgin, Queen of the Rosary, or on any of the eight following days, have received the Sacraments as mentioned above, and have

prayed to God and His Most Holy Mother according to the intention of His Holiness in any place consecrated to public worship.

His Holiness, having regard in this matter for those of the faithful who live in the country and for whom in the month of October there will be the special impediment of the duties of Agriculture, allows them, at the discretion of the ordinaries, to leave over in their parts of the country the performance of the several duties mentioned above, with the gaining of the Holy Indulgence, to the ensuing months of November or December.

On all and each of these matters our Most Holy Lord has commanded that the present decree should be issued by the Sacred Congregation of Rites and transmitted to the ordinaries in all places for the faithful execution thereof. Dated August 20, 1885.

D. CARDINAL BARTOLINI,  
Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites  
LAURENCE SALVATI,  
Secretary.

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Cardinal Newman on the Papacy.

The Sydney Freeman's Journal published the following paper on the living power of the Papacy, which is from the pen of Cardinal Newman, but not to be found in any of his published works. It was written, says our contemporary, many years ago, and forwarded to Rome, and we are sure it will be lovingly received by and treasured by our readers.

Deeply do I feel, ever will I protest, for I can appeal to the ample testimony of history to bear me out, that in questions of right and wrong, there is nothing really strong in the whole world, nothing decisive and operative, but the voice of him, to whom have been committed the keys of the kingdom and the oversight of Christ's flock. The voice of Peter is now, as it ever has been, a real authority, infallible when it teaches, prosperous when it commands, ever taking the lead wisely and distinctly in its own province, adding certainty to what is probable, and persuasion to what is certain.

Before it speaks, the most saintly may mistake, and after it has spoken the most gifted must obey. Peter is no recluse, no abstracted student, no dreamer about the past, no doting upon the dead and gone, no projector of the visionary. Peter for eighteen hundred years has lived in the world; he has seen all fortunes, he has encountered all adversaries, he has shaped himself for all emergencies.

There ever was a power on earth who had an eye for the times, who has confined himself to the practicable, and has been happy in his anticipations, whose words have been deeds, and whose commands prophecies, such is he, in the history of ages, who sits from generation to generation in the chair of the Apostles, as the Vicar of Christ and the Doctor of His Church. It was said by an old philosopher, who declined to reply to an imperious argument: "It was not safe controverting with the master of twenty legions."

What Augustus had in the material order, that, and much more, has Peter in the spiritual. When was he ever unequal to the occasion? When has he not risen with the crisis? What danger has ever daunted him? What sophistry foiled him? What uncertainties misled him?

When did ever any power go to war with Peter, material or moral, civilized or savage, and get the better. When did the whole world ever band together against him solitary, and not find him too many for it. All who take part with Peter are on the winning side. The Apostle of Christ says not in order to unsay; for he has inherited that word which is with power.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATHOLIC WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR,—I observe in the columns of one of your evening contemporaries a very brief notice of a discourse which is called a reply to the sermon of the Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., preached in St. Mary's Church on Sunday, 13th inst., on the "Holy Name of Mary."

The preacher of the reply seems to have forgotten in his solicitude for the faith of his fellow citizens, that the learned Jesuit's discourse was preached to those of his own faith, and that no special invitation was given to those outside the Catholic Church to listen to it, though they were heartily welcome to do so. He characterizes, it would seem, the honor and reverence paid to the Mother of the Incarnate Word of the Catholic Church as blasphemous, dishonoring to God and degrading to men, but although the deduction is that all Catholics are blasphemers, robbers of God's honor, and self-degraded, he would not for a moment have these impious and degraded souls imagine that he could desire to wound their hearts or hurt their feelings.

Apparently he thinks they have neither one nor the other. It is not my purpose to discuss with the preacher the doctrine of the Church Catholic, but before he prepares for his hearers such statements as that the Catholic Church gives all honor to the Virgin Mother and that all prayers are made to her, and that Our Lady is to us what Christ is to Protestants, I would ask him to examine our authorized books of devotion, the text of our chief offices, and especially that of the office of the Holy Mass, which is the chief service of the Catholic church. I would also ask him to question any reasonably well instructed child of the church as to the honor (or worship if he pleases, for there is no objection to the relative use of the good old word) paid to the Mother of Jesus, and that other and Divine honor which can only be paid to the Eternal God in Three Persons, the Holy Trinity. If the preacher is as amiable and as solicitous for the truth as he would have us believe, I am not one bit afraid of the result in either case. Any child who knows his catechism will tell him that it would be not only blasphemous but heretical to pay divine honor to any creature, and a creature the Blessed Virgin certainly is, though the highest and best of God's wonderful creation, and yet he asks the public to believe that this payment of divine honor is the church's teaching and practice.

It is not my intention to discuss what is the doctrine of the church as to the honor paid to the saints, I will content myself with stating what it is not, and will conclude by saying that the statements that all the reverence, and all the honor of the faithful are given to Mary, and that all their prayers are offered to her, as well as that she is to Catholics what Christ is to Protestants, are absolutely false. So false that they cannot be allowed to go without contradiction by

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.

An Old Prediction that 1886 will be a Sad Year.

In the Church of Oberemmet, near the city of Treves, in Germany, there stands a stone on which is carved the following inscription: "When Mark shall bring us Easter, Anthony will sing the praises of Pentecost, and John will incense the Blessed Sacrament on the Feast of Corpus Christi, then will the world resound with cries of mourning and grief." In 1886 Easter falls on Mark's Day, Whit Sunday on St. Anthony of Padua's, and Corpus Christi on St. John Baptist's. According to this, therefore, next year is to be a sad year. Much talk is going on, in certain circles, anent this inscription.

The Pope's Efforts to Reawaken Italian Faith.

The great revival of faith and fervor in Italy, which is the admiration of strangers, may be said to be the work of Leo XIII. The extraordinary tact he has displayed in episcopal appointments, his prudent selection of bishops, and his conciliatory attitude, have completely won the hearts of his enemies. No one outside Italy can appreciate the difficulties under which he labours when making an appointment. But he has never given ground for a complaint. He has studied the interests of all, and sometimes, as in the example of Turin, has deprived himself and the Roman Court of the presence of a dear friend, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Church, in order to conciliate and to further God's interests.

The Sinking Fund for the erection of a Diocesan Seminary in Detroit now amounts to \$32,012.

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

Press Opinions.

The first number of a new Catholic paper, called the NORTHWEST REVIEW, published in Winnipeg is now before us. It is owned and edited by Mr. J. J. Chadock. It presents a handsome and business appearance, and should, as no doubt it will, become very popular. We wish it every success.—Catholic Visitor, Richmond, Va.

The NORTHWEST REVIEW is the title of a weekly newspaper just established at Winnipeg. It is neatly printed—the reading matter being selected with taste and the editorials written in an able and vigorous style. Its creed is Catholic, and in politics it promises to be independent. The initial numbers give promise that the REVIEW will be a live journal, and that it is destined to make its mark. We wish it success.—Irish Canadian, Toronto.

We have received the first number of a new Catholic journal called THE NORTHWEST REVIEW, published in Winnipeg, and edited by J. J. Chadock. It is a weekly of eight pages and is neatly gotten up. It is destined to have a large circulation and be a power in the great territory in which it is established. Catholics needed such a paper to defend them from the attacks and gross falsehoods of bigots, whose pleasure was to defame them and their church. These bigots will find a champion in the REVIEW not easy to vanquish. We wish it God speed.—New York Tablet.

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW is the title of still another aspirant for journalistic honors in the field of Catholic literature. And why not? The more the merrier. There is room enough for all. We do not take the stand with others, that there are too many Catholic papers, that they are liable to failure, and that the publishers are fit subjects for a commission of lunacy. There are not too many such papers, all are liable to failure, and every new venture, no matter how long it lasts, promotes, to some extent, the cause for which it is founded. But in the case of the publication under notice, there was a particular field open to its production. The want of a Catholic paper has been long felt in that section of the country for which it is intended. THE NORTHWEST REVIEW bids fair to supply that want and its initial numbers show that it is capable of much better things under the warming breath of public favor. Its editor and publisher is Mr. J. J. Chadock, and he appears to be a gentleman of taste and erudition. The composition, paper and press-work are very good for a beginning. We wish it unqualified success.—Catholic Telegraph, Albany, N. Y.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has five holy days in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The question of establishing a Catholic University at Fribourg, Switzerland, is under consideration. The undertaking is warmly favored by the Sovereign Pontiff and the Swiss Bishops.

According to Rt. Rev. Bishop Mugabure, the Japanese missionary now in Boston, there are 32,000 Catholics in Japan, 15,000 of whom are the descendants of the converts made by St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuit missionary, 200 years ago.

Catholics number more than 8,000,000 American citizens, who have over 7,000 churches, 3,000 schools, 700 colleges and academies, and 400 hospitals, asylums, and other institutions. We are the largest religious denomination in America.

Missions are now flourishing in Africa, and it would seem that the Dark Continent is at last freed from the imprecations of the Prophets against the land of Mesraim, and no longer that prison of the desert wherein the Archangel Raphael was commanded by God to shut up the spirit of darkness.

The work of extending and developing foreign missions, to which his Holiness, Leo XIII, has given such an impetus, has been taken up with remarkable energy by the Jesuit Fathers. Nearly all the German Jesuit Fathers employed in the Tertianship at Portico last year have gone either on the American or on the Indian missions.

The new altar in the Boston Cathedral is said to be the finest in America, and has cost \$20,000. It is of the rarest stately marble, inlaid with mosaics and panels of Californian and Mexican onyx, and with marbles specially brought from France and Germany. The altar is of gothic design, and is forty feet high. In the centre is a niche in which is a statue of our Lord, and there are smaller niches on each side for statues of the Blessed Virgin and of St. John. These niches are surrounded by most artistic inlaid pillars of onyx.

Very Rev. F. M. Boff, Vicar-General of Cleveland, has been raised by Leo XIII to the dignity of domestic prelate of the Papal household, with all the privileges and rights thereunto belonging. Rev. N. A. Moss, of the same diocese, has been declared a doctor in theology.

The Very Rev. Namatalla Sahli, Vicar-General of the Maronites, in the Island of Cyprus, has arrived in New York and is a guest of Father Anacletus, O.S.F., at the rectory of St. Anthony's Church. He has come to the United States to raise funds for the relief of the people of his country. Priests, churches and schools are very much needed all over the island, he says. Father Sahli has testimonials from Cardinal Simeoni, of the Propaganda at Rome, and has received from Cardinal McCloskey, through Archbishop Corrigan, permission to solicit funds in the New York Archdiocese.

Sam. Hooper.

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The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

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

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

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$40.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting, \$20.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institute, \$5.00. Washing, \$15.00. 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 Sundays and Thursdays, consisting of a black Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are 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 unless in cases 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.

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Religious Articles, Fancy Goods, Stationery

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**A FEW WORDS ON THE CONFESSIONAL.**

Now equally, or rather much more, is this the case with regard to the confessional. It will be plain to any one who takes the trouble really to think, instead of joining a popular clamour, that if souls are to be treated at all, they must be treated on a system, and with a knowledge of particulars. You would not give port-wine and quinine to a patient in a burning fever, nor would you bleed one who was suffering chiefly from exhaustion. A tertian ague is not usually treated like chronic inflammation, though both are intermittent; nor delirium tremens like neuralgia, though both are on the nerves. How then is my case sufficiently provided for, if I am of a scrupulous turn, and have a spiritual dose administered to me which is just the corrective for a lax and rather obdurate conscience, but which only aggravates my symptoms, or if I am hot-tempered, and light upon a counsel that was meant for the over-pleasid and indolent? or inclined to excess at my meals, and am taught that one should moderate indiscreet austerities? All this is carrying into spiritual things the fatal mistake which the apothecary's boy makes in temporal things, when he sticks the wrong label on the wrong bottle, or leaves the wrong bottle at the wrong door. And yet it is the necessary result of trying to prescribe for the soul's need without a system of moral theology individually applied.

For, ask any zealous Protestant clergyman whose duties have led him much among the poor and ill-instructed, or among the timid and scrupulous, of whatever amount of education. He will tell you how often he has had to remove (or try to remove) the most fatal ignorance and the most distressing alarms from the minds of his flock: ignorances that have been doing them a mischief, ay, during long years of their lives, unsuspected, and therefore unremedied. Persons of devout life, really desirous of loving and serving their Lord, are tormented and hindered by the idea (e. g.) that they have committed the unpardonable sin. It robs them not only of peace, but of energy in well-doing and faith in prayer: it seems to come in like a chill cloud between their souls and all perception of the Divine love. Their minds rest upon some one or more sins of their past lives, which may seem to them to have been so deliberate, committed against such light, and with such special aggravation, that they cannot but give a verdict against themselves.

We are neither exaggerating nor speaking without some experience, when we say that such dreadful and depressing states of mind may weigh down the spirit for years, like a disease preying upon some vital organ of the frame, and making sure advances, because no aid has been called in to its relief. And when at length the intolerable agony of such a secret, no longer to be suppressed, forces the avowal (we cannot term it confession) to a minister of religion, perhaps when the best years of life are gone and the best energies of the spirit have been sapped; or on the very death-bed—what does the Protestant system supply to combat the deep-seated disease? It can but point to passages of holy Scripture, which the sufferer is unable to appropriate to himself because they are counterbalanced by the other texts, which are the very foundation of his alarm. Or the minister speaks in general of the Divine mercies; but what is such a declaration, as an offset against the personal, individual fear? What is it to me to know that there is a paradise, if when I would approach it, the flaming sword, turning every way against me, guards the entrance? All such saying 'peace, peace,' where there is no peace, is but a cruel mockery, as holy Scripture itself describes it to be.

But now take the Catholic under similar distress. First, it is by no means so likely that he would find himself thus. From his earliest years he has been catechised in the true nature of sin. He has been made aware of the difference between mortal and venial sin; not that he may remain at ease under the commission of venial sins, or forget that they tend to mortal, but that he may know something of his present position in the covenant of grace, and not lie under the dreadful apprehension of being without, when by God's mercy he is still within. Then again, he has known, ever since he learnt his catechism, what is the divinely-appointed remedy for sin, and where he can find council under his doubtfulness as well as strength against temptations. He knows where to find the Gospel individualised to him; its precious promises, its warnings, its practical rules, applied to his own case. And in the very beginnings of such a state of mind, he could at once have gone to his spiritual physician, without waiting till the disease had gained head. Under the seal of an inviolable secrecy,—not merely the secrecy of honor, sympathy, or human trust, but such as bears the image and superscription of the Heavenly King, and is impressed by the divine force of a Sacrament, that vexed and tempted soul makes known all its state. There is no reserve, for it is a supernatural act. There is no shrinking which grace does not enable him to overcome; for it is anticipating the future tribunal of the justice of Christ by the present tribunal of His compassion. He details, not only his present distress for the sake of relief, but all its causes, antecedents, accompaniments, in order to a permanent remedy. It is the complete unbosoming of the pent-up sorrows of a solitary spirit, which could not be adequately provided for by the kindest and most tender treatment of earth, and therefore comes with a truer sense of the fulness of the relief afforded by heaven. He learns to distinguish between what was merely a vexation from the enemy, and what was despised, and what was a temptation to be guarded against, or a fall to be repented of. He learns by the aid of a discreet and charitable guide

the dominant fault of his own character, so as to attack the evil at its root. And he leaves the confessional with the lightness of one who has had the burden of some crushing weight removed from his shoulders; with the comfort of having submitted the difficulties of his own case to a treatment of tenderness and patient skill; and with the peace resulting from the courage by which he has gained a victory over his pride, reserve, and hardness of heart.

Oh, let those who have never experienced these things, for once believe those who have! Say that confession had no such distinct foundation in the revealed law of God as a duty, as the appointed remedy after mortal sin. Yet as a comfort for the faint-hearted, as a safeguard against dangers, and a chair of teaching for the maxims of the spiritual life, and a standard for the practical application and a fountain of cleansing and health, where lesser stains and infirmities that darken and weaken without destroying the soul may be done away; it would still remain a boon of unspeakable mercy to His erring and deluded creatures. To say that the confessional tends to an indifference regarding sin, and that the benefit of absolution so repeatedly afforded dismisses people without a firm purpose to "go and sin no more," is like saying that to apply some long-needed remedy to a malignant disorder, and then to brace up the enervated frame by a judicious course of tonics and wholesome exercise, is the very way to perpetuate the disorder itself.

"But then these questions,"—you will persist, with the copy of Dens or Liguori in your hand, which you have brought on purpose to make out a case against us. Well, we answer, as to these questions—let us join issue upon them. What do they amount to? Very distressing many of them are, doubtless, as many parts of holy Scripture itself are very distressing, and as all warning against particular forms of human sin must needs be, if not vague and pointless. But do you imagine that these questions are applied at random to the first comer? Do you believe their application to be frequent, not rare? or sudden, or matter of fact, instead of most discreet and gradual, with a wary fear of teaching evil unknown, instead of eliciting what has been both known and practiced? Let us go back to our old parallel of medical science. What tremendous diseases do you find on the recognised list, besides extraordinary symptoms combinations of ailments, aggravated cases, operations such as might make one swoon to witness! There is elephantiasis, opisthotonus, plica polonica, bronchotomy, lithotomy, extirpation of the eyeball, trepanning of the skull, &c. And yet, what sober-minded person would own to be afflicted with such horrible disorders, or are going to submit to such terrific cures? You are suffering from indigestion, or have the remains of influenza, and you knock at his door. You would certainly be shocked as well as astonished, and immediately take your leave with a low estimate of his medical skill and of himself, should he begin with, Well, sir, I suppose you have brought me a case of elephantiasis; or, Pray, ma'am, how long have you been afflicted with plica polonica? And yet priests, men consecrated to God, whose daily lives are prayer, whose hands have that very morning lifted the spotless Sacrifice toward heaven, are to be supposed habitually, and in a far graver subject-matter, to tamper with the feelings and moral condition of those who come to consult them, in a way that would not be tolerated in any general practitioner who ever walked the hospitals!

These are points that can scarcely be dealt upon without that degree of indignation which makes it difficult to treat them patiently. But we wish such persons as possess that "dangerous thing"—"a little knowledge" of our moral theology, an who quote our books just where they chance to open them, would give themselves the trouble to read the rules laid down by the authorities followed in the confessional on the subject of "Interrogations." Or let them turn to the solemn warnings wherewith the Doctors and Saints of the Church have prefaced their expositions of such portions of the decalogue as extended over ground perilous to the human weakness of the student. They will see, if they are candid judges, that with such a preparation of heart as is there implied, and with the glory of God and the good of souls proposed as the simple end to be aimed at, and unholo curiosity must die on the threshold of the confessional, or live only in such sons of Eli as choose to aggravate their own perdition by an unhallowed use of sacred things, and the possible ruin of the souls of God's people.

One brief word more. Statistics would give a return of the prevalence of insanity in Protestant as compared in Catholic countries. But we will not appeal to the statistics: we will call in as evidences those ominously extensive lunatic asylums in our country and commercial towns,—not to mention the metropolis. It is worthy of a thought to the statesman or the philanthropist, whether any means have been neglected to check this fearful evil, as well as the numerous suicides which decimate the candidates for admission. To a Catholic, the answer would be easy: Multiply your confessionals, and you may pull down the wings of your asylums. Insanity is in many cases the result of a solitary mind. The thoughts brood and prey upon themselves: phantoms of the past take every frightful shape, because you keep the shutters tightly bolted, and no ray of light penetrates from without to lay the ghost, and show things in their true colors and bearings. Your silent system, your solitary confinement, has ended again and again in madness; and you yourselves begin to say, No wonder. "It is not good for man to be alone:" and if

there be a divinely-appointed channel through which he is invited to unburden his pent-up spirit, communicate with unerring Truth, make known the sorrow he would never endure to breathe humanly, and receive a supernatural comfort and guidance through the lips of anointed man—what human hand shall dare to close that channel? Would you heal the demoniac, still his ravings, and see him "sitting, clothed, and in his right mind?" Then bring him to the feet of his Saviour as his Saviour has ordained. But what is Protestantism itself but one vast solitary confinement: a silent system, in which souls remain couped up, apart, self-centered, self destroying? Depend upon it, Saint Alphonsus is the diviner Howard, and the dreaded tribunal of penance might go far to depopulate Bedlam.

**WANDERING WHIMSCALITIES.**

A poetess sighs: "I sit all alone, I sit by myself, I sit all alone." If she would stop writing she might have more company.

A Kansas Prohibitionist wants maple sugar included in the list of intoxicating drinks, because it is a product of the flowing bole.

Visitor: "Waiter, I saw your thumb in this soup as you were bringing it to me."—"Oh, it's of no consequence sir. It wasn't hot enough to scald me."

A news item says that "sharks have appeared off the coast at Long Branch." This seems like a rather impolite way of announcing that landlords have opened their hotels for the season.

"Drunk again, James?" said a minister to his beadle whom he met on the road, evidently much the worse of liquor. "Ay, man!" responded James in a tone of inebriate sympathy. "So am I."

"What's the matter?" called a mother, turning to her little boy, who "set up" a howl. "What are you crying about?" "I want something." "What do you want?" "I have forgotten what it is, an' that's what makes me cry."

It is said that bees and wasps will not sting a person whose skin is smeared with honey. This, of course, may be perfectly true; but the trouble with the insects is that they won't always wait until a fellow can smear himself.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, says "the happiest man is the one who has the most illusions." It appears that an impression has got abroad that the happiest man is the one who has the most money. We may be very happy yet.

Oh, no, indeed, it can't be an ordinary colander that they use in Congress, for the bottom of a colander is full of holes. A calendar must be something entirely different, for the papers say that it is full of important measures which cannot be got through.

"How do you loike the new school, Mickey, my son?" "Purty well; but, mother, that makes the boys at school think I'm Oirish?" "Its meself doesn't know; but I've been suspected av bein' Oirish meself, when 'niver a hint av it they iver had from me."

Probably the most remarkable sense of humour ever known was that of a German soldier who laughed uproariously all the time he was being flogged, and when the officer, at the end, inquired the cause of his mirth, broke out in a fresh fit of laughter, and cried, "Why, I'm the wrong man."

**The Editor's Quae.**

"Met with an accident?" said a subscriber who was two or three years in arrears, as he entered the sanctum of a rural editor. "I see your face is bruised, and you have got a black eye."

"Well, said the editor, with a sigh, as he arose and began to roll up his sleeves, "delinquent subscribers must be made to pay up somehow, but I sometimes come out second best as you see."

"Ha!" laughed the visitor as he took out his wallet, "I just dropped in to pay my bill."

And the editor chuckled softly to himself after the visitor's departure: "Life is full of compensations. Falling over that wood-box was a blessing to me."

**What Her Bank Was.**

A certain widow who flourished in the city of Cork, and who did a little banking/business on her own account, cashing bills for gentlemen in distress, made her appearance at Bath in the height of the season, and her stylish dress and impressive manners made her an object of interest. "She must be a lady of quality," said one gentleman. "A marchioness," said another. "A duchess," said a third. "Faith, ye are all wrong!" said an Irish officer. "I know the lady well—she is not even a countess." "What is she, then?" was the simultaneous question. "Why, gentlemen, the fact is she is a discountess."

**A. McIntyre, NEW GOODS.**

Begs leave to announce that he has resumed his old business and will open out with a

CHOICE STOCK OF

**WINES, CIGARS**

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**LIQUORS**

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**Boniface College**

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

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

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$15 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

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

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

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

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

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**BOTTOM PRICES**

For Cash.

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

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Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg.

**NEW GOODS.**

We have recently opened and put into stock the contents of

FORTY CASES & BALES.

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**FANCY**

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**Staple**

**Dry**

**Goods.**

Carefully Selected in the Best

Markets

Our Assortment This Season is the Most

Complete We Have Ever Shown.

**Flannel**

**Embroideries**

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

**Ladies' Jerseys.**

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

**PLUSHES**

A large variety in the following colors

CREAM, CORAL PINK,

MEDIUM PINK, CARDINAL,

VERY LIGHT SKY, GRENAT,

LIGHT BLUE, SEAL BROWN,

OLD GOLD, GOLD BROWN, NAVY.

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N.B.—Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Samples will be forwarded on application, and all orders filled as satisfactory as the customer were present.

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

WHEREAS since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of and set a Part under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1879, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-breed heads of families and were residents of Manitoba at the date mentioned:

And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council, dated the 29th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled;

And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in said act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$150.00

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, to Half-breed and "Original White Settlers," scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st of May, 1885, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine.

By order, A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, May 23, 1885.

AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

THE FARM.

In older sections of the country farmers have learned to sow clover on new land as soon as it is smooth enough to seed down.

There are said to be carried off from the soil 9 pounds of lime in 25 bushels of oats, and 15 pounds to 38 bushels of barley.

Stable manures are often the agencies by which weed seeds are spread over the farm. This is more especially the fact with topdressing wheat, where there is less opportunity to destroy the weeds by cultivation.

From my experience in raising potatoes under straw I believe they could be raised in this way successfully, and save the labour of cultivation. I had my ground broken up deep, working a rich and well-rotted compost thoroughly in the soil.

Do you curse your luck, and say farming does not pay? How so! You know Wild. Everybody does hereabouts. He makes farming pay. You go from your weedy, starved, shiftless-looking place, to Wild's, and he smiles, hums a tune to himself, looks at you sarcastically, and he knows why you grumble.

PLOUGHING.

This is the season when the attention of farmers generally is directed to the subject of ploughing, and there is no subject connected with farming that deserves more attention. If wheat be sown on a badly ploughed fallow, the defect must tell in the crop—there is no remedy.

POTASH FOR POTATOES AND FRUIT.

The following is taken from the report of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, which was prepared by Prof. Goessmann.—In an experiment made in manuring for potatoes, with sulphate of potash and muriate of potash, it was found that potatoes grown where the latter form of potash was used were almost entirely free from scab, while another plot manured with sulphate of potash, and still another with no manure, were seriously disfigured by scab.

more on an unmanured plot than on plats that were made rich with manure or fertilizers. The further experiments in the use of potash compounds for fruit growing confirm previous conclusions that such compounds act very favourably upon the quality of fruit, increasing its saccharine matter and rendering the plants more healthy.

HOG CHOLERA.

Mr. John R. Cowley, of Cargill, county of Bruce, writes as follows:—“Having read very carefully the report of Mr. F. C. Grenside, V.S., on hog cholera in Essex, I wish to give a prescription for the benefit of any person that may wish to try it.

Wood Flour.

A new and mysterious industry has arisen, according to the St. James's Gazette, in the Catskill Mountains, in the State of New York—namely, the production of “wood flour,” which is described as “a kind of cousin to wood pulp.”

Teaching Colts.

In teaching the colt words always accompany the words with an explanatory act—something which will call his attention to the connection between the word and the act. For instance, in saying “whoa!” always pull upon the reins or foot strap. Never use the words either in or out of the barn, except for a purpose.

The Little Wonder revolving fork can be attached to the single furrow plough of any maker by any ordinary farm labourer in two minutes, and is a very useful addition for many purposes. It is claimed for it that it will break up and pulverise the land into a perfect seed bed, and lift and fork out any couch grass, exposing it to the surface without breaking it into short lengths, with no perceptible difference to draught of plough. It is also well adapted for raising potatoes.

Agricultural Notes.

The following method of keeping butter firm in hot weather is recommended. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a pint of water, and put this in a dish. Place the butter in a jar or basin, and set it in the midst of the saltpetre water.

MANITOBA

DYE WORKS!

JOHN TAYLOR,

250 MAIN STREET.

PRACTICAL DYER,

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

R.R. TICKETS.

Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of

H. G. McMicken,

CITY TICKET AGENCY.

NO. 363 MAIN STREET

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY —IS THE— FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

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

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago. It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago without change.

It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

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

Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

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

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

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.”

“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.”

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses for \$1.

DO YOU WANT?



Examine the list of “FARMS FOR SALE” AND “FARMS WANTED” in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL. THE MAIL has become the Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements.

498 MAIN STREET

Note our Stock is complete in all branches and we are offering a

FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS!

AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods of the best quality. We

CUMMINGS & COMPANY!

Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS. MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

We keep in Stock a Large and well selected Line of Liquors, equal to any in town a Low Figure. In Cigars we can equal any and know how to please.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

—AND—

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS! PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

Rodgers Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hotel and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St.

Wholesale Warehouse 30 Albert St.

MOORE & CO'Y, PROPRIETORS.

THE “CLIMAX,” IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best

Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, Canned Goods and Cured Meats THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

We have contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us with only the choicest of the season.

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

Our Coffee being ground on the premises, Customers can rely on having only the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. By courteous attention to customers and strict attention to business we will lead the van.

OVENS & COMPANY

Corner Princess and Market Streets. WINNIPEG.

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE

DUMOULIN ST., ST. BONIFACE,

Prayer Books in French, Prayer Books in English

Religious Articles, Fancy Goods, Stationery

PICTURES & PICTURE FRAMES.

Repository of Books for the Catholic Schools of the Province.

Wholesale and Retail.

M. A. KEROCK.

Teas & Coffees.

The Undersigned begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a store devoted exclusively to Teas and Coffees.

TWO CARLOADS OF,

Choice and Fresh Teas and Coffees

NOW ON HAND.

Call and see samples and the exceptionally low figures.

M. O'BRIEN,

413 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

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.**

**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.

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

**SPECIAL DEVOTIONS FOR OCTOBER**

Beginning on Thursday next, October 1st, and continuing throughout the entire month, special services will be held in St. Mary's Church, at 7.30 every evening, in compliance with the exhortation of our Holy Father. The decree dedicating the coming month of October to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, was issued by the Sacred Congregation of Rites, on August 20, 1885, and will be found in full in another column.

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.**

The pavement of Main street has at last been accomplished, making one of the finest thoroughfares in the Dominion.

The people of Morris presented Judge Prud'homme with an address on the occasion of his first visit to the place in his official capacity.

The latest crop bulletins report far less injury to the wheat than was expected. That which was frosted when stacked has improved considerably by sweating.

The intention of the city council to remove the electric light at the corner of St. Mary and Main streets, has been petitioned against by a large number of citizens.

The collections for the volunteer memorial fund have reached \$5,066.30. Several plans for the monument have been sent in, and it is expected that a selection will be made shortly.

Lord Lansdowne is being most enthusiastically received along the line. His reception at Regina was a hearty one, the citizens turning out "en masse," and presented His Excellency with an address of welcome.

Mr. Thos White, the new Minister of the Interior, started on a tour of inspection immediately after his arrival in this city last Tuesday morning. On his return it is the intention of the Press Association to entertain him at a banquet.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Power, while driving last Monday, were thrown from the carriage through a breakage in the gearing. Mr. Power escaped uninjured, but Mrs. Power was not so fortunate, receiving a painful sprain of the right arm.

A public meeting will be held this Saturday evening, in the Trinity Hall, to take the necessary steps to bring about a public demonstration in honor of the Governor-General, to be held on his return from the west.

The Pet Stock Club are doing everything possible to make their exhibition in Trinity Hall a most successful one. A splendid collection of prizes has been secured, and the show promises to become as popular as McMickin's Railroad Ticket Agency.

Another important event in the history of Manitoba occurred on Thursday, that of the opening of the Galt Railway. The event is an important one in as much as it brings Winnipeg closer to the coal fields, and is the first feeder to the C. P. R.

**OUR CROPS.**

**A Few Solid Facts from the Qu'Appelle District.**

The following is an extract from a recent letter from Fort Qu'Appelle: We write to inform you that the crops in the Qu'Appelle district are safely harvested, and the sample of wheat is all hard. Reports about crops being frozen are all false. There never was such a fine crop in the country, and we expect inside of the next month to hear of thirty and forty bushels to the acre of wheat, that it is impossible to beat in any part of the world. Root crops are very fine. The lands of the colony stand second to none for producing wheat and roots, and the fine hay marshes can accommodate large herds of cattle. Some of the best lands in this tract are still open for settlement, and will in the near future be connected with the European market by railroad communication. The town of Fort Qu'Appelle has seen a prosperous summer, business being better than in any town of its size on the American continent. When so many eastern papers have been crying "wolf" with regard to the frost of this great Northwest it is only out of common justice that the plain facts should be made known.

The Provincial Exhibition office at the Legislative buildings, corner of Broadway and Kennedy streets, was closed last evening, and this morning the branch office will open on the exhibition grounds at St. Boniface, where the secretary-treasurer's staff will be in attendance till after the close of the exhibition. Telephonic communication has been established between the city and the branch office. Persons having entered goods for the exhibition can obtain their tickets therefor and their admission tickets on application at the branch office. It is particularly requested that application be made as soon as possible so as to avoid the rush of the first day of the exhibition. Persons who desire to obtain spaces for their exhibits should have them at the grounds on Saturday, the 26th, so as to avoid the delay which will necessarily take place in placing exhibits on Monday the 28th. No exhibit will be received later than 10 a. m. on Tuesday on any consideration whatever.

One of the latest enterprises in the city is the establishment of a cattle auction mart by Messrs. Keith & Riddell. The intention is to hold weekly cattle sales and also to dispose of cattle by private sale when such is desired. The gentlemen who are engaged in the enterprise are well known here. Both are business men of long standing, full of energy and ready for all emergencies. The farmer and the dealer in cattle will find the mart a great convenience, and from our knowledge of the promoters we are satisfied that any confidence placed in them will not be misplaced.

**Dr. Schultz.**

Letters to Wm. McCreary from Dr. Schultz indicate that the Dr. is improving. Upon the day he was reported dying, he wrote a long letter to Mr. McCreary.

**Memorial to be Presented.**

The Memorial to Hon. Thos. White, touching the railway question, which has been prepared by the Board of Trade, will be presented to that gentleman next Monday, as he is expected back from Birtle by that time.

**Will Lay the Last Block.**

Mr. A. McLennan, contractor for the paving of Main street, in answer to a telegram to Mayor Hamilton, received following message: Portage la Prairie, Sept. 24.—I congratulate you on the completion of your excellent work. Will return for Saturday if possible.—C. E. HAMILTON.

**St. Boniface.**

Miss Tache, a sister of His Grace the Archbishop, is visiting His Grace at the Palace, St. Boniface. Wednesday last being the anniversary of her birthday, a holiday was given in the convent, and in the afternoon a picnic was held in rear of that building. A very pleasant time was spent.

The St. Boniface merchants are preparing for a rushing trade during the exhibition week.

**Exhibition Notes.**

Mr. C. Hebert, of St. Francois Xavier, is going to show a de Leval separator in operation at the exhibition grounds.

Mr. Donald A. Smith's celebrated Highland cattle will form an attraction at the exhibition.

The Silver Heights garden will make a mammoth display of vegetables and other garden produce on a table 30 feet long in the main building.

The Galt Coal Company will exhibit a large trophy of coal in the main building, and it will be shown burning in an engine and stoves.

**ANOTHER DROWNING.**

**Harry, the Tailor, and His Son, Find a Watery Grave in the Red River.**

Another sad drowning fatality occurred in the Red River at half past two on Thursday afternoon, a father and son drowning opposite Ogilvie's Mill at Point Douglass. It appears a well-known character known as Harry the tailor, residing at 547 Main street, his son George Henry, a boy of nine years of age, and Geo. Williams, a plasterer, hired a boat for a row. Harry, who was the worse of liquor, insisted upon pulling one oar whilst his son had the other. Opposite Ogilvie's mill Harry commenced pulling very strongly, and turned the boat quickly around, and as it came broadside to the current it canted over and threw its three occupants into the river. Williams, who could swim, caught hold of the boy and placed him upon the boat which was floating bottom upwards, but Harry, driven frantic with fright, seized hold of the boy's leg and pulled him off again. This occurred several times, and then Williams got exhausted and to save his own life was compelled to abandon the boy to his fate. He laid hold of the boat and remained there until assistance came, whilst Harry and his son sank beneath the waters and were seen no more. The drowned man leaves a wife and two children.

**An Elevator.**

A petition is being circulated to have a storage elevator built in Winnipeg. It is probable that Dr. Schultz will give a lot on which to erect the building.

**Carman.**

It is stated that the C.P.R. is reconsidering the route of the proposed extension of the Manitoba Southwestern Railway, and that the line will yet run to Carman. Mr. Trow, M.P. who has just returned from Southern Manitoba, expressed the opinion that Carman will yet be an important town.

**Pet Stock Notes.**

The Pet Stock Club wish it to be known that no cuts will be made by the judges on cockerels and pullets for light weight, owing to the inopportune season of the Exhibition.

Twenty-one cars of Montana cattle passed through the city yesterday on their way to Chicago. Having had excellent pasturage by the way, they were able to reach Maple Creek in fine condition, successfully inaugurating a traffic from which great things are expected.

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

LITTLE—On Monday, 21st inst., Edward J., infant son of Wm. J. and Christina Little, aged 5 months.

**TELEGRAMS.**

Epitome of the latest News from all Parts.

**CANADIAN.**

**MONTREAL.**

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The trial of Sheppard, of the Toronto News, for criminally libelling the Sixty-fifth Regiment, was concluded to-day, the jury returning a verdict of "Guilty of publishing the libel without knowing it to be false. The defendant was fined \$200. As he was leaving the building Lieut. Normandeau, 86th Battalion, who accompanied the 65th to the front as an attached officer, forced his way through the crowd and attempted to strike Sheppard with a whip. Sheppard parried the blow with his umbrella and Normandeau followed him up, when he drew a revolver. At this juncture Major Dugas seized Normandeau and forced him away, while Capt. Girone, of the 65th, counseled Sheppard to put the revolver in his pocket, which he did. Two policemen present arrested Sheppard for carrying a revolver, and hurried him to the Central Police Station, and then before Magistrate Desnoyres, who, considering the circumstances, dismissed him and allowed him to keep his revolver. A howling mob followed the party from the court to the Central Police Station.

There was a snowfall at Maniawki village, Upper Ottawa, at six this morning, lasting for ten minutes.

Bishop Fabre has given a large building at Longue Pointe to the Health Board for a hospital.

**TORONTO.**

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—The Irish athletic team arrived here on Tuesday last, and will compete in the games on Saturday. The Irish athletic team attended the baseball match and were afterwards photographed in a group. The privileges of the Toronto and national social clubs have been extended to them while here.

**LONDON.**

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Col. Williams, of the Seventh Battalion, has requested Captain Reid to tender his resignation as adjutant, and the captain refuses. A court-martial will likely be held to enquire into the conduct of Col. Williams while on duty in the recent campaign.

Esther Ansoot, formerly of London East, secured judgment in the Court of Appeals against ex-Mayor Lilley and County Crown Attorney Hutchinson for \$2,430 and costs. The plaintiff in an appeal case was arrested by order of the

GO TO THE

**GOLDEN LION!**  
FOR ALL THE  
**Newest Lines in Dry Goods.**

SPECIAL LINES IN

**CARPETS**

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Parkes & Co.,

432 Main St.

defendants, after having been discharged under a writ of habeas corpus.

**ST. THOMAS.**

St. THOMAS, Sept. 25.—Thomas Leitch, science master in the Collegiate Institute, had his arm broken on Wednesday by the explosion of a rubber bag containing gasses.

**ST. JOHN.**

St. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 25.—The preliminary examination of Jas. Robinson, a shoe manufacturer who is accused of swindling the Bank of Montreal out of \$6,000, was begun here to-day.

**HALIFAX.**

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 25.—Wm. Devey, formerly a sergeant in the 62nd Regiment, and well known throughout the Province as an infantry drill instructor, accidentally shot himself dead Friday evening. He was working with some rifles, when one of them which was loaded, was discharged in some unknown manner, and the charge entering his mouth penetrated the back of his brain. When found by his wife, who heard the report in an adjoining room, he was in the agonies of death. Deceased was 50 years of age, and obtained his discharge from the 62nd Regiment nearly 25 years ago.

**PORT ARTHUR.**

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 25.—At 3.30 Wednesday afternoon Port Arthur and vicinity was violently shaken by a terrific explosion of dynamite and other high explosives stored in a magazine at an isolated place about one mile and a half west of the town. Buildings all over town were shaken and glass broken. The inmates in many cases rushed into the streets panic stricken. Immediately after the explosion the streets were filled with excited people hurrying towards the scene of the disaster, from which direction a dense volume of smoke floated towards the town. The fire alarm was sounded, and the brigade turned out promptly, but their services were not required. The cause of the explosion is said to be the burning of the magazine building, which caught from a bush fire. Fortunately there was no one in or around the building at the time. The magazine contained a large quantity of explosives belonging to Conmee & McLennan & Burke Bros., the value of which is said to reach about twenty thousand dollars. The loss in town by broken glass will roll up to a considerable amount. The bazaar suffered most severely in this respect, three large plate glass windows being shattered and a large show case with other articles inside destroyed. Mr. Meikle's loss will amount to several hundred dollars alone. The hotels, banks and buildings with large glass windows suffered great loss. The only accident reported occurred to a young female waiter in the Northern Hotel, who was standing at an open window looking out when the explosion occurred, and singular to say, was stricken blind and still remains so. The doctors have some hopes of her recovery of her sight. The shock was felt for miles in the surrounding country.

**MANITOBA**

**Pet Stock Club**

**SECOND ANNUAL**

**EXHIBITION**

—O F—

POULTRY,  
PIGEONS,  
DOGS AND  
CAGE BIRDS, &c., &c.

will take place in

TRINITY HALL, WINNIPEG, MAN

—O N—

September 29 & 30 and Oct. 1st & 2nd

Open to Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Messrs. Ward and Naylor, of Chicago, have again been secured as Judges. Express companies have granted liberal rates to exhibitors. Incubators Hatching Daily. Bee Keeping Illustrated. Admission 25c. For further particulars apply to J. C. McLELLAN, Secretary, P. O. Box 549, Winnipeg

**Phelan Bros.,**

**Fruit and Confectionery**

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS.

404 MAIN ST.

**BLUE STORE**

496 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50,  
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10,  
Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12  
Overcoats a Specialty.

**BOOTS, SHOES**

**Trunks, Valises**

One of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks in the City at

LOWEST PRICES!  
LOWEST PRICES!

Our Stock is very Complete and New Goods from the best Canadian and American markets constantly arriving.

A Liberal Discount to the Clergy, Convents and Colleges.

**KILGUR RIMER & CO.,**

541 Main St., cor. James.

**Change of Time**

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a. m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a. m.

Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p. m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 6.25 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, 386 Main street, Winnipeg.

H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES

ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD, GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE,

ITALIANA, SSATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS



**Provincial Exhibition.**

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Agriculture, Statistics and Health Act, 1883, Section 44 as amended, that the Council of the Board of Agriculture of Manitoba has by its rules prohibited all kinds of gambling, theatrical, circus or mountebank performances, and has also prohibited the huckstering or trafficking in fruits, goods, wares or merchandise on the exhibition grounds of the said Board in the Town of St. Boniface, or within five hundred yards of the said grounds, during the holding of the Provincial Exhibition from the 25th day of September to the 3rd day of October, 1885, both dates inclusive, except by special permission of the said Council, and any person who violates this rule will be removed by the officers or constables of the said Council and be liable to a fine of \$25 and costs.

By order of the Council of the Board of Agriculture. ACTON BUREWS, Secretary-Treasurer. Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health, Winnipeg, September 14, 1885.