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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion. Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

Consecrated to meditation upon the Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin.

- 12 Sunday Thirteenth after Pentecost.
- 13 Monday of the Octave.
- 14 Tuesday Exaltation of the Holy Cross
- 15 Wednesday Ember day, fast, Octave of the Nativity of the B.V.M.
- 16 Thursday, Sts Cornelius and Cyprian
- 17 Friday, Ember day, Stigmata of St Francis
- 18 Saturday, Ember day Fast St Joseph of Cupertino.
- 19 Sunday 14th after Pentecost, Seven Dolours of Our Blessed Lady
- 20 Monday St Eustachius and his Companions
- 21 Tuesday St Mathew, Ap and Evan
- 22 Wednesday St Thomas of Villanova, Conf
- 24 Thursday St Lantus, Pope and Mart
- 25 Friday, Blessed Virgin Mother of Mercy
- 26 Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate Conception
- 27 Sunday 15th after Pentecost.
- 28 Monday Sts Cosmas and Damian marts.
- 29 Tuesday St Wenceslaus Mart.
- 30 Wednesday Dedication of St Michael Arch-Angel
- 31 Thursday St Jerome Conf and Doct.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Bishop Clout, of McKenzie River, has arrived at St. Boniface, in very poor health.

His Grace the Archbishop confirmed a number of children at Portage la Prairie on Thursday last.

Mr. H. Costigan, of the Inland Revenue Office, returned to the city during the week after a lengthy vacation much improved for the trip.

Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere, of Lorete, died suddenly on Wednesday last while out driving. Syncope is said to be the cause.

Our fellow citizens the Icelanders have now a paper written in their own language. The paper presents a neat-typographical appearance. Mr Anderson the proprietor, deserves the support of his people.

Another extensive massacre of Christians has occurred in China, owing, it is stated, to the imprudence of the English and American Protestant missionaries.

Would it not be better if the Manitoban tried to disprove the many charges which the 'Free Press' brings against its political friends rather than waste time in an endeavour to exhaust the alphabet of vulgar and ridiculous phrases

The formation of a branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has met with the approval of His Grace Archbishop Tache and those who have been served with a notice to attend the preliminary meeting should make every endeavor to be present.

Our esteemed contemporary the Providence Visitor has taken the telegraphic report of Mgr. O'Brien's remarks on the K. of L. too seriously. It is not safe to-day to base an opinion on anything the controllers of the wires pretend to describe. The language attributed to the Papal ablegate is not that of a man of his ripe judgement much less that of representative of the Holy See; it is the outcome of a perverse mind.

We are glad to see by our British Columbia exchanges that Lt. Governor Dewdney has almost completely recovered from his recent severe illness, and that he and Mrs. Dewdney are meeting with such a well deserved warm reception from their friends on the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Dewdney will shortly return to Regina, as he has to be present at the opening of the Northwest Council on the 13th. of Oct.

It is very gratifying to Nationalist readers to find now and again an honest and sympathetic Protestant clergyman coming to the defense and vindication of the much abused and misrepresented people of Ireland. The Rev T. Clarke affords the latest case in point. He writes

in the Liberal Home Ruler. He puts the whole blame of the Belfast riots on the so-called "Loyalists," and does so as an Ulsterman and a Protestant. The fact that their Catholic fellowcountrymen were going to be put on an equality with themselves was, he says something too great for Orange flesh to bear. Hence the rioting. The Rev gentleman adds a bold indictment of Northern bigotry.

EDUCATION

At this season the question of educating their children is uppermost in the minds of parents who desire to give their children a superior education. The Catholics of this country have no reason to complain of this matter. For not only are our schools equal to the population but the high standard of studies is also very gratifying. They are not surpassed by even the boasted public schools which are supported in the most lavish manner. In too many cases does the teacher in public schools owe his appointment to political or other influence and in that case the instruction imparted to children is worse than useless. In our own schools, besides the high standard of secular studies, the children receive a thorough religious training what is better, for it has wisely been said that 'religion is the meat and learning but the sauce of man's life' They are taught in conjunction with a knowledge of this world's learning a rigid morality. Not only the mind but the heart is educated; not one part of man's nature sacrificed to the other, but a thorough training of both mind and heart, calculated to fit them for the world and make them pious children of the church.

St. Boniface College, is a noble institution, managed by the Jesuit Fathers, whose reputation as teachers is unimpeachable. The curriculum is very thorough, including theology, philosophy languages and the sciences. There is also a commercial course. The staff of professors was augmented at the beginning of the present scholastic year so that the institution now stands pre-eminent as a scholastic establishment.

In the schools for the younger children we have the Brothers of Mary, a religious order devoted to education and thoroughly earnest in their work. The annual exhibitions at their schools show conclusively the thorough manner in which they teach the young idea to shoot.

The excellence of the education imparted at St. Mary's Academy, is proverbial. Young ladies there receive a thorough training in all the branches of a useful education and in all the accomplishments that young ladies of high social position are expected to possess. There they are carefully trained in all the modesty and purity that befit Christian maidens, and in those graces of manner and demeanor which are the charm of social life.

St. Boniface Academy is an educational institution that would grace any city in the east. The buildings are large and beautifully situated. For music, languages elocution, and needle work, fancy work of all kinds, painting etc. domestic economy and lady-like deportment the pupils of St. Boniface Academy cannot be surpassed. The question of education is one of the most solemn and important duties devolving upon parents and guardians. In it is involved the temporal and spiritual welfare of the future generation and should therefore receive the first attention.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET

The Hon. W. E. Gladstone has just issued a pamphlet on the Irish question, which like all his previous utterances on this important question is praised as a marvel of eloquence and for its lofty elevation of sentiment; and is bound to rank in history as a masterpiece for the cause of justice. But the "Manitoban," with its proverbial animosity to the "Grand Old Man" and his able efforts for the oppressed, makes these very characteristic remarks:

Mr. Gladstone has written a pamphlet to prove that he has been a home ruler for fifteen years. The "exuberance of his own verbosity," Mr. Gladstone should remember, doesn't carry other people away. Its operations, in a matter of this kind, are confined entirely to himself.

There was no need of the Manitoban giving any further proof of its hostility to Mr. Gladstone and his grand measure. It has abundantly proved to its readers that it is incapable of dealing with his proposed reform in a broad spirit of thorough equality between man and man. It has in the past confined itself entirely to side issues and petty considerations from which fair minded people revolt. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet was not written 'to prove that he has been a Home Ruler for fifteen years. Whether or not he was a Home Ruler previous to the present year is of very

little importance. What is important though, is that he now sees the injustice of depriving the Irish of their rights and has the courage to say it. His pamphlet is a defense and vindication of the oppressed people of Ireland. When our contemporary goes out of its way for quotations it should at least endeavor to apply them properly. To say that the "Grand Old Man" is crazed with the "exuberance of his own verbosity" is saying what no one, who has any knowledge of the ex-premier of England, will admit. And there is perhaps no better proof of the misapplication of the quotation than the stand taken by him in the present crisis in British affairs, for he has virtually sacrificed himself and thrown his mighty weight and marvellous eloquence on the side of the oppressed. There is certainly somebody on the "Manitoban" who is running mad with the "exuberance of his own verbosity."

The endeavor of our contemporary in the above extract to make light of the influence of Mr. Gladstone with the British people is certainly nonplussed by the results of the late election. The demand made by the Irish people today would have been laughed to scorn several years ago, and the leaders of the Irish people were cast into prison for merely hinting at it, but no sooner does the "People's William" champion the cause than it comes within the sphere of practical politics, and he was only prevented from sweeping the country by means as foul and as shameful as ever disgraced an electorate. Surely such influence over an enlightened people was never before possessed by any man, and though he has been defeated the measure is by no means dead nor has the "Grand Old Man" any reason to be discouraged by his temporary reverse. He knows that those who have come into power under the vague name of Unionists, though they have formed a cabinet, cannot last. They will probably dwell in peace, like those animals seen in Barnum's circus, until a bone is thrown among them. Why does not the "Manitoban" rise and explain what its real views on Home Rule question are. There are many hundreds of its readers who are very much dissatisfied with its unequivocal treatment of the question.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT PENITAN-GUISHENE

Sunday the 5th of Sept. 1886, will be a memorable day in the annals of Penitanguishene, one of the most picturesque spots on the shores of the Georgian Bay, and what took place there on that day will form one of the brightest pages in the history of Canada. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of a church which is to be erected to commemorate the names of two intrepid sons of St. Ignatius of Loyola, who received their Crown of Martyrdom about two and a half centuries ago at the hands of the savage and blood-thirsty Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the Hurons, whom the saintly Jesuit missionaries were endeavoring to wrest from the thralldom of paganism. The history of that terrible scene in which Brebeuf and Lalemant gave up their lives in the service of their God, is well known to the student of Canadian history. After the Iroquois had massacred 60,000 of the Hurons and driven the remnant to an island where they perished from starvation and cold the carnage could not well close more fittingly than by torturing the poor priests, which tragedy was graphically portrayed in a few words by Rev. Dean Harris on the occasion referred to at the head of this article. He said:

Two hundred and fifty years ago Brebeuf, and subsequently his companion Lalemant, came there to bring light to a nation in darkness. The speaker then dwelt upon the missionary characteristics of the Catholic Church, pointing out that since she was commissioned by her Master she had endeavored to send out the truth to the heathen. Dwelling upon the missions in Canada, he spoke of the labours of Brebeuf and Lalemant among the Hurons. He depicted the revolting customs of the Indians and the ceaseless labours of the missionaries. When the Iroquois descended upon the Hurons in one thousand six hundred and forty five and destroyed the 45 towns the missionaries were captured at St. Ignace. The Indians, who took a fiendish delight in prolonging the torture of their victims, began their terrible work with the missionaries at six in the evening and kept it up till the next morning. The tortures of Brebeuf were terrible. His flesh was torn from his body and devoured in his presence. His tongue was torn from his throat and a red-hot iron thrust down. His scalp was removed and they reviled him by throwing boiling hot water over him, and pretended to baptize him, in order that he might be happy in Heaven. Lalemant suf-

fered in a similar way, and exclaimed, 'We are to-day a spectacle for angels and men to look at.' The remnant of the Hurons are to be found three miles outside of Quebec. He appealed to his hearers, in the name of their common Christianity, if these men were not entitled to their honour and gratitude.

We may say here, parenthetically, that the bones of the martyr, Father Gabriel Lalemant, and the skull of Father Brebeuf, are deposited in the chapel of the convent and hospital of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, a house founded in one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine by the Duchess d'Aiguillon and placed in the charge of the hospitalieres nuns.

The stone was laid by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, with the usual ceremonies, and among those present were Lt. Gov. Robinson, Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal ablegate a large number of the clergy of the diocese and many of the leading men of the Province, including many Protestants. The edifice when completed will be 137 ft long by 89 wide cruciform in shape with a facade not unlike in general appearance the Notre Dame at Montreal or the Basilica at Ottawa; at either corner of the facade 125 ft. high, 72 feet across the transept; a Romanesque style of architecture that will be done entirely in stone, elaborately carved, the transepts to contain the commemorative monument. Such will be when completed the memorial church, which is to be put under the patronage of St. Joseph and St. Anne's. The subscription so far amount to \$13,000 to which Sir John A. McDonald, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Lieut-Gov. Robinson and many other Protestants contributed liberally the work considered being a national one in which the whole Dominion of Canada; as well as the Catholic Church generally has a deep and abiding interest. The plans of this beautiful edifice were prepared by Messrs. Kennedy and Holland of Barrie Ont, who are fast becoming the leading architects of the Dominion.

OBITUARY

REV. FATHER MADORE, O. M. I.

We regret to have to announce the death of Father Madore, which took place on Tuesday last, the 14th inst., at the Archbishop's residence at St. Boniface. Father Madore entered the Oblate Order at Montreal and in 1878 came to Manitoba. He was ordained to the priesthood by His Grace Archbishop Tache two years afterwards; going immediately to Lake Winnipeg and shortly afterwards to Fort Alexander, where he labored zealously, and through his indefatigable zeal there arose an extended mission. While here the deceased acquired an extensive knowledge of the language of the Indians among whom he labored with untiring energy and succeeded in bringing to a knowledge of the true faith large numbers of them which fully attests to the value of his labors. Father Madore's ailment was consumption from which he had suffered more or less ever since his arrival here, but some three months ago he was compelled to retire from his mission and has lived at the residence of the Archbishop who attended him in his last moments and administered to him the rites of Holy Church. All his people were attached to him and he took a deep and intelligent interest in the educational work of the mission to the interests of which he devoted a great deal of time. Requiescat in pace.

The funeral took place on Friday morning at 9 a. m. at St. Bonifaces Mass was celebrated by His Grace and was attended by the clergy and a very large number of the laity.

COMPETITION AND ITS RESULTS

The C. P. R. telegraph system is now open for general business to all points in the Northwest and Eastern Canada. From points in Manitoba to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the rate will be 75 cents for ten words, a reduction 50 cents all round. From Assiniboia east and west the rate will be \$1, a reduction of fifty and sixty cents respectively. From Alberta and British Columbia the rate will be \$1.25, a reduction of 75 cents all round. Cable messages will be received at Winnipeg for transmission to Great Britain, Ireland, France and Germany at a uniform rate of 25 cents per word. This tariff of the C. P. R. had scarcely been given the public when it was announced that the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company which has held a monopoly of the business of the country, had met the C. P. R. by a corresponding cut in their rates. The public will watch the war with interest.

A MAIL ROBBER PUNISHED

Lowther P. McDonald, aged 27, employed on the North Western Railway between Barrie and Hamilton, Ont. was arrested last week, found guilty of stealing letters in his mail car, and sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

To the Editor of the Northwest Review. Dear Sir.—In the issue of the Free Press of Sept. 4th I noticed a news item saying that a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society would be held, the object of which being to consider the advisability of inviting Michael Davitt, who is in the States, to deliver a lecture in this city on the Home Rule question in Ireland. A fervent prayer did I utter and hoped that the Society would be successful in securing him to expound the question which the whole civilized and liberty-loving world is now considering and urging on all true lovers of freedom, for who is there now, be he Protestant or Catholic, German, French, Scotch, English or any other nationality he may, who is a lover of liberty, but wishes to see the Irish people possess once more the right of governing themselves stolen from them by the Act of the Union.

But judge my surprise and astonishment to notice in the same paper of Tuesday the 7th an item saying that the meeting called for the 4th did not occur and the reason that no action was taken towards having Mr. Davitt come here was that as the St. Patrick's Society was strictly non political and non religious, it was deemed advisable not to take any further step in the matter of having Mr. Davitt come here and lecture under its auspices!

Well may one exclaim, "save us from our friends" for if the St. Patrick's Society be anything it is at least "national," and as such should have no hesitation in endorsing the present legal and also perfectly constitutional methods which are being used by the Home Rule league. The St. Patrick's Society, from its name, implies that it is an Irish association: founded for the purpose of benefiting in some way fellow Irishmen. Its aims the elevating and educating of Irishmen and their descendants, no matter where their lot be cast and, to have a deep, warm earnest and true love for their "dear old land." In short it inculcates deeply with its members a fervent desire to see her once more occupy her rightful position among the nations of the world.

Yet here in this city of Winnipeg we have men calling themselves Irishmen; and not only Irishmen but belonging to a St. Patrick's Society, proclaiming to the inhabitants that it is "deemed inadvisable to have a lecture delivered here by Michael Davitt on the Irish question."

Now let us see who this Michael Davitt is. Is he a dangerous anarchist, or a dynamiter or some such terrible fellow that he should not be allowed to exist outside of prison doors. The intelligent public say most emphatically, No. He is one of Ireland's truest and most patriotic sons. The father of the Land League, the tried and faithful lieutenant of Charles Stewart Parnell. One who at the recent Chicago convention, in a very quiet yet firm manner, put his foot on that ill advised senator, Mr. Finnerty, when he attempted to advocate other than peaceful means towards the accomplishment of Ireland's request for self-government. Michael Davitt is also a very warm supporter of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone the "Grand Old Man" of England so on this score our very timid St. Patrick's Society men should not have feared that he would talk treason or offend the people of Winnipeg in any way.

The cause for this strange procedure is altogether beyond my comprehension. Now Mr. Editor I have thought and thought over this action of the members of the society in this matter, trying to find some reasonable argument to support their recent decision but have failed. Are they afraid of own Ireland as their country? Are they afraid to hurt the feelings of their fellow-citizens? Are some of them using the Society for their own personal advancement thinking by such dispicable means to gain a cheap popularity.

It is now nearly a week since those two items appeared and no contradiction coming forth, we must naturally conclude that there is a great deal of truth in them.

Yours, Wexford.

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