

A FRAGMENT OF IRISH HISTORY.

The Battle of Tyrrell.
 In the notes to the "Annals of the Four Masters," the following account of the battle of Tyrrell's Pass is given: "The Captain Tyrrell mentioned in the Annals was Richard Tyrrell, a gentleman of the Anglo-Norman family of the Tyrrells, Lords of Fertullah in Westmeath. He was one of the most valiant and celebrated commanders of the Irish in the war against Elizabeth, and during a period of twelve years had many conflicts with the English forces in various parts of Ireland; he was particularly famous for bold and hazardous exploits and rapid expeditions. Copious accounts of him are given by Foynes Morrison, Mac Geoghegan, and others. After the reduction of Ireland, he returned to Spain. The battle of Tyrrell's Pass is described by Mac Geoghegan and mentioned by Leland and other historians. It was fought in the summer of 1597 at a place afterwards called Tyrrell's Pass, now the name of a town in the barony of Fertullah, in the county of Westmeath. When Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, heard that the English forces were preparing to advance into Ulster under the Lord Deputy Borough he despatched Capt. Tyrrell, at the head of 400 chosen men, to act in Meath and Leinster, and by thus engaging some of the English forces to cause diversion and prevent their joining the Lord Deputy, or co-operate with Sir Conyers Clifford. The Anglo-Irish of Meath, to the number of 1,000 men, assembled under the banner of Barnwell, Baron of Trimleston, intending to proceed and join the Lord Deputy. Tyrrell was encamped with his small force in Fertullah, and was joined by young O'Connor Failey, in the King's County. The Baron of Trimleston, having heard where Tyrrell was posted, formed the project of taking him by surprise, and for that purpose dispatched his son at the head of the assembled troops. Tyrrell, having received information of their advance, immediately placed himself in a position of defense, and making a feint of flying before them as they advanced, drew them into a defile covered with trees, which place has since been called Tyrrell's Pass, and having detached half his men, under command of O'Connor, they were posted in ambush in a hollow adjoining the road. When the English were passing O'Connor and his men sallied out from their ambush, and with their drums and fifes played Tyrrell's march, which was the signal agreed upon for the attack. Tyrrell then rushed out on them in front, and the English being thus hemmed in on both sides were cut to pieces, the carnage being so great that out of their entire force only one soldier escaped, and having fled through a marsh, carried the news to Mullingar. O'Connor displayed amazing valor, and, being a man of great strength and activity, hewed down many of their men with his own hand, while the heroic Tyrrell at the head of his men repeatedly rushed into the thick of the battle. Young Barnwell being taken prisoner his life was spared, but he was delivered to O'Neill. A curious circumstance is mentioned by MacGeoghegan, that from the heat and excessive action of the sword-arm the hand of O'Connor became so swelled that it could not be extricated from the guard of his sabre until the handle was cut through with a file.

A Pure Prolific Race.

The Irish numbered 800,000 in Queen Elizabeth's time. So low had they been reduced by sword, famine, and pestilence, that their conquerors outnumbered them two to one; yet, by a merciful providence of God, they soon outnumbered their conquerors three to one. Chaste living, healthy, early marriages, and a detestation of the crime of injury to women, were amongst the Irish Catholics, as said above, were barely 800,000, while the Protestants—English, Scotch, and a few Irish apostates—were 2,000,000, with the whole island, its riches, emoluments, and offices in their hands. Catholics were banned and hunted down, yet God preserved them; and by their unalterable faith they conquered, and their children have inherited their spirit."

Croesus Beckworthy, Sr., (to Mr. Ruskin De Vere, art critic)—"Now, that's what I call a fine picture; shows remarkable talent. My daughter painted that, sir, and I wouldn't take \$200 for it. Why, the paint alone cost \$150."

Guest—"Waiter, bring me some rice pudding." Waiter—"Boss, I can't jess recordmend de rice pudding to-day."

Guest—"What's the matter with it?" Waiter—"Nuffin, 'cept dar ain't none!"

AGRICULTURE.

THE DAIRY.

The Ideal Cow.

An exchange says the question is sometimes asked "Can polled cattle be good milkers?" It is the sheerest nonsense to suppose that horns have anything to do with the milk flow. Horns are neither useful nor ornamental, except from the force of habit. They are, on the other hand, both troublesome and dangerous, as the many cases every year of accidents and even death resulting from persons being hooked, go to prove. Here and there may now be found a dairy composed of hornless cattle; we have not been able to learn that any such is less productive than others. Were the breeds of polled cattle to be further improved by breeding from selected animals only, for a considerable time, excellent milking or other qualities might become established, and we believe that a demand could be easily worked up for such improved stock. An improved breed of "mooleys" would afford almost the ideal family cow.

Few out door pursuits go so well together as bees and poultry, says the "Bee Journal." Tend to the poultry in the morning and evening, and give the bees the time between.

A writer in the "Country Gentleman" says: "The ashes required to make one box of concentrated lye are worth more than the price (twelve cents per box) of the ready prepared lye for fertilizing the farm. Dissolve one box of concentrated lye in three gallons of soft water in an iron boiler; then add four pounds of skimmings or rancid fat, and boil till it ropes upon a stick, when it is done. I use a sassafras stick for stirring occasionally while boiling and testing the soap. While the soap is boiling I put twelve gallons of cold water into a good tight barrel intended for holding the soap, and as soon as it is done boiling, I pour it into the water in the barrel, and stir it well. When cold it is ready for use, and the fifteen gallons of soft soap cost me only twelve cents out laid money."

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Beef, roast, per lb.	\$0 12	\$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	12	16
Beef, corned, per lb.	8	10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6	8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	6	8
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Veal, roast	12	16
Veal, chop	15	18
Pork, roast	10	12
Pork, steak	10	12
Port, farmers' per 100 lb.	6 00	6 50
Mutton, on roast, per lb.	12	15
Mutton, leg	15	18
Mutton chop	15	18
Ham	15	18
Breakfast bacon	9	11
Lard	2 25	to
Sausage	12	15
Bologna sausage	12	15
Shanks	8	10
Liver	15	18
Kidney	15	18
Head cheese	12	15
Heart	12	15
Tongue	12	15
Chickens, per lb (dead)	18	20
Chickens, per dozen	20	25
Butter, per lb	15	20
Chickens (alive young) per pair	30	35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair	30	35
Turkeys, each	80	1 00
Ducks, per brace	20	30
Prairie Chickens, per brace	40	60
Prime Manitoba cheese, per pound	15	to

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milk cows	25 00	40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand	90 00	104 00
Live cattle, per lb	8	4
Calves	5 00	12 00
Side bacon, per lb	9	10
Roll bacon	13	14
Hams	14	15
Pork, per barrel	16 50	17 00
Beef, per barrel	12 50	15 00
Corn, per doz	15	20
Cucumbers, per doz	40	20
Ducks	20	25
Eggs, per doz	25	to

FISH.

Wholesale, per lb	4	5
Retail, per lb	8	10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush	25	30
Beets, per doz	30	40
Dried onions, per bushel	2 00	2 50
Turnips, per bush	40	50
Cabbage, each	4	5
Farsley, per doz	40	to
Sage, per doz	40	to
Carrots, per doz	30	30
Parsnips, per doz	30	30
Squash, each	10	20

CRANBERRIES.

Cranberries, per barrel	10 00	to
California Pears, per box	4 25	4 50
Grapes, per lb, Ontario	10	10
Lemons, per box	7 00	8 00
Oranges, per box	8 00	8 50
Apples, per barrel	8 25	8 75
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	2 25	to
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1 00	to

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	4 00	4 50
Straw	2 50	to
Timothy	8 00	to

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel	22	25
Barley, per bushel	35	40
No. 1 hard wheat	85	90
No. 2 hard wheat	78	83
No. 1 Northern	75	80
No. 2 Northern	70	75
No. 1 regular wheat	68	73
No. 2 regular wheat	65	70
No. 3 regular wheat	55	60
Rejected	45	50
Flour, XXXX	1 40	to
Flour, superfine	1 80	to

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood	4 50	5 00
Tamarac	5 00	6 00
Poplar poles, per cord	5 00	4 00

COAL.

Grate, hard, delivered	10 00	to
Egg, hard, delivered	8 00	10 00
Sieve, hard, delivered	10 00	to
nut, hard, delivered	10 00	to
Steam, hard, delivered	8 00	to
Grate, soft	8 00	to

EDWARD KELLY,
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING,
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 93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.
 Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. 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. Arrangements are made to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity. It is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and 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. \$18 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 thoroughness, 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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers 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 observances; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, commences on the Tuesday of August and ends on the Tuesday of January. TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session \$60.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Board, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If made up at the Institute, 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 Linens, 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 withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Thursdays from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as the duty authorized, will be admitted. SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

48. No petition for any Private Bills is received by the House after the first five days of the session.

49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatsoever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicant, such notice to be during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the same of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon the appearance of the notice in the preceding rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments or piers, the nature of the materials, and also whether they intend to erect a draw bridge or not, and dimensions of the same. C. A. SADLER, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

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will be sold at a great sacrifice. Also Tinware, Lamps and Heat's Dry Earth Closets, Coal Oil and House Furnishing Goods, 430 MAIN STREET near Imperial Bank.

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Grand Opening Next Week.

MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an Ice Rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba Rink on LOMBARD STREET, and hopes to see his many friends and all who enjoy an exhilarating skate on ice on the opening night, when a GRAND CARNIVAL will take place. Tickets may be had at the Rink or at Vic. Thomas' cigar store, next McIntyre Block. J. A. PHILION, Prop.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, Prince Albert," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 31st December next, in view of the erection and completion of a

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. TERRITORIES

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Public Works Office, Winnipeg, and at the office of Lieut.-Col. A. Sprout, Registrar, Prince Albert, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1885.

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unequalled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

ALBERT LEA ROUTE TO ONTARIO AND THE EAST.

Large Winnipeg	9:45 a.m.
Arrive St. Paul	7:30 a.m.
St. Paul	2:45 a.m.
London	4:30 "
Hamilton	6:30 "
Montreal	8:30 "
Quebec	10:30 "
St. John	12:30 "
Halifax	2:30 "
Montreal	4:30 "
Ottawa	6:30 "
St. Paul	8:30 "

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