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for by a sweet-faced Sister of Charity Suzanne met several of them in her long, wearisome journey, and she had told herself they had angels' faces.

"And I, what would any one so ignorant have done for him?" But at this thought tears would stream over her withered cheeks, till at last she sunk down on her knees and prayed earnestly for calm.

She was still praying, so much earnestly that she did not hear the door open.

Suzanne rose up and she saw before her a strange, pale face, but she felt sure it was the face of Monsieur Godefroi. He was passed through the room, but she held out the letter before he could reach the opposite door.

"Monsieur, I think you are Doctor Godefroi, and you will take me to see my boy."

She was not timid now; suspense had made her resolute, if the doctor left her she might lose her chance of speech with him.

He gave her a quick look.

"I have not been through my wards yet," but he opened the letter. He read it, and then he looked keenly at Suzanne; his bright, deep-set eyes shone in his pale, worn face.

"Come along, my good woman," and he led the way through the door opposite into a ward that opened from the passage.

On each side was a row of beds filled with wounded, suffering soldiers. Some were lying still as death itself, others writhed and moaned with anguish.

Mère Suzanne followed the doctor, glancing shyly at each face as she passed. But she saw only gray-haired sufferers here, till she reached the end of the room, and then she spied out a poor young black-eyed fellow tossing about in such fevered anguish that she slipped up beside him and straightened the bed-clothes and smoothed his pillow, and gave him a drink of the water that stood near him.

"Mother!" the poor lad said, "oh, mother, I cannot bear it!"

But the doctor was opening a door at the end, and Suzanne had to follow him.

This was a large, cooler ward, with a large window at the further end.

A sister was bending over the bed nearest this window; the bed facing it was empty, and Suzanne seemed to breathe more freely in this isolated corner.

"Well, Sister Françoise," said the doctor, "and how are we all this morning? How is No. 10?" He bent over the bed and then he looked up at the Sister they exchanged glances, and the doctor spoke in a low voice, Suzanne could not utter a word; her heart beat so loudly that she seemed to hear it in the silence, for the men were laying quietly as if asleep.

"This is his mother," the doctor did not look around at Suzanne, but he moved aside to let the Sister pass him. She took Suzanne's trembling hands and held them firmly clasped.

"Poor, dear mother," she said, as she smiled down tenderly into Suzanne's faded eyes.

It seemed to Suzanne as if she had known it all before. Through these weary days it had been coming nearer, nearer, hour by hour; and then the Sister said, "He will know you, you shall speak to him, the doctor is telling him you are here," the poor woman felt that this was joy unlooked for. She knew then that her fear had gone even beyond this farewell greeting.

The Sister drew her gently forward, and then went with the doctor to another bedside, while his mother bent over the pale, changed face of her son. His sunny hair had all been cut away, but his eyes were raised with a sweet, fond smile to her, as she stopped to kiss him. Her hot tears roused him as they fell on his face.

"Dear—little mother!" August strong's young voice was not only a whisper, she could not hear it if she were farther away, "so good—to come—so far! you make me so happy—mother," he lingered out the word, and then his eyes closed, and a look of sweet peace came on the poor suffering face.

Suzanne thought Heaven must already have begun for her darling. She knelt down beside him.

Presently he opened his eyes again but he did not speak, and then a wonderful peace settled on August's face. He looked like a sleeping child.

Suzanne was still kneeling beside him, when the Sister touched her shoulder.

"Come away, mother," she said, in a tender voice, "your child has gone to rest."

The Long Lake Railway Company are endeavoring to obtain a land grant from the Government. Mr. E. R. Pugsley is on his way here to press the matter. It is expected that the road will be extended next year to Saskatoon, 150 miles. Saskatoon is only 42 miles from Batouche

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

To the Editor of the Northwest Review.

Sir—Your editorial (in issue of the 11th inst.) under the above heading, in which you quote a rather savage extract from General Badeau's recent production contains several statements at variance with facts. With your permission I will answer one or two of the General's charges. First as to the Queen. The General would appear to think that the English people believe that their Sovereign rules by Divine Right whereas every Sovereign since and including George I. has had only a parliamentary title. That the Royal Family is of a younger line is true but the statement "that the rightful heirs by blood are scattered over Europe in exile" is ridiculous. There are no legitimate descendants of James II. and the exiled descendants of Charles I. are such men as the King of Italy, the Duke of Modena, Don Carlos of Spain etc. The objections to the German blood of the Royal Family comes with a good grace from one who is evidently unaware that the Tudors were Welsh and the Plantagenets French. After disposing of the claims of Her Majesty to his own satisfaction the gallant General next commences an onslaught against the British aristocracy.

He says "There is no prouder title in England than Northumberland and no greater name than Percy, but Percy was extinct hundreds of years ago, the present Duke is a Smithson. In the last century one of that name was ennobled and took not only the lofty title but the high sounding family name. You might do just as reasonably my democratic reader scorn the connection and punish the impertinence of Smithson if he could return to Alnwick for a single hour."

First of all I deny "that there is no prouder title in England than Northumberland and no greater name than Percy." For example the Duke of Norfolk is Premier Duke Earl and Baron of England and his ancestor William Earl of Arundel (who married Queen Adeliza of England) had for his chief knight William Percy (ancestor of the Earls of Northumberland) who held the Honor of Petworth in Sussex of the Honor of Arundel by the service of twenty knights' fees. Part of his service was to keep guard at the castle of Arundel for forty days in each year with four hundred men. The name of Percy's Hall and Percy's Mead still survive at Arundel.

Of course the direct male line of Percy is extinct but the estates and titles have descended through various heiresses and surely descending through a daughter is the next best thing to descent through a son. Hotspur himself was not a Percy by male descent but was descended from Jorcelaine de Lorraine who married Agnes daughter and heiress of William de Percy. The present Duke of Northumberland is the direct male descendant of Sir Hugh Smithson who in 1740 married Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter and eventual sole heiress of Algernon Seymour Duke of Somerset Earl of Northumberland and Baron Warkworth. You will thus see that the present Duke is the heir of the great Hotspur and the General's baldheaded about the supposed visit of Hotspur to Alnwick is disposed of together with his statement that anyone of us might as well use the name of Percy and the titles belonging to that family. The General says "Half the great names in the peerage have been revived. The Richmonds are not Richmonds, nor the Oxforths Oxforths, nor even the Hollands Hollands." Can he suppose that any family of the name of Richmond ever held the Dukedom of Richmond. Because if so he is mistaken. The Dukedom of Richmond is held by a descendant of the great Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) So I hold that the General has failed on this count. Again, with regard to the Earldom of Oxford no family of that name have owned it. If however he means that the Earldom no longer belongs to the De Vernes he is right but I claim that the Harleys by descent from the great statesman of Queen Ann's time are no mean successors to the De Vernes. Then we come to the Holland title. Notwithstanding the General, I say, Sir, that it became extinct in 1859 and has never been revived. Most foreigners when in England visit Holland House, the most beautiful residence in the metropolis, the home of Charles James Fox and the death place of Addison. It is evident that the General has not done so. To follow him through all his mistakes would trespass too much on your space. I will just deal with the Earldom of Essex and have done. I do not of course pretend that the present Earl is a descendant of the Earl of Elizabeth's time but I will just show how often a peerage will pass from one family to another through heiresses by giving a short account of the old Earldom of Essex. King Stephen granted it to Geoffrey de Magnville in whose family it remained for five generations when in 1227 it passed with the hand of Maud de Manderville to Henry Earl of Hereford who in right of his wife became Earl of Essex. The De Bohuns Earls of Hereford, Essex and Northampton succeeded for five descents. The last Humphrey de Bohun who died in 1372, left only two daughters one of whom, Eleanor, was the wife of Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester (sixth son of Edward III.) Anne daughter of the Duke, married William Bouchier, who thus became Earl of Essex. The Bouchiers held the Earldom till 1540 when the male line became extinct and the Earldom was conferred on Thomas Cromwell, who had not the blood of the former Earls. The same year he was beheaded by Henry VIII. The Earldom was then conferred on William Parr (brother of Queen Catherine Parr) who had married the daughter of Henry Bouchier the last Earl of that descent. All his honours were forfeited for treason in 1553. In 1571 Walter Devereux, great grandson of the sister of the last Bouchier Earl,

was created Earl of Essex. His son Robert was the well known favorite of Elizabeth; and with his son, another Robert, the celebrated parliamentary general the evereux Earldom failed. In 1661 Arthur Capel, second Lord Capel, was created Earl of Essex and the title still remains in his family.

In conclusion General Badeau appears to know less of the History of England than the average Englishman does of the History of the United States and that is never very much.

Your Obedient Servant,

Wm. John Manbey.

Manbey Grove, Minnedosa, Sept. 14, 1886

(Mr. Manbey presents the case in a strong light from his standpoint. But when it is known that Gen. Badeau is a man of eminent ability, ranks high in the literary world, has every facility for obtaining correct data and has given the question the closest study we contend that his deliberations upon the matter are entitled to much credit. There are many works extant that trace the genealogy of the noble houses of England in quite a different line from that of Gen. Badeau, that were cited years ago as authentic; but to-day they are not considered as authorities and we fear our respected correspondent has made the error of allowing himself to be guided, or rather misguided, by them—Ed. REVIEW.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Emperor, William has recovered from his recent illness.

Marshal Chakir Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Russia, has been summoned to Constantinople.

Mrs. Gilling, leader of the Shakers in England, is dead. Her sect are very destitute at present.

The hostile Arabs of the Soudan have assembled in force in Dongola, and now threaten the Egyptian frontier.

The illness of Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, has assumed a critical condition. An attempt to relieve the patient from gout in his chest was unsuccessful.

Admiral Feldhausen has been relieved of the command of the Russian fleet in the Pacific Ocean and been transferred to the command of the Russian fleet in the Baltic.

The Republique Francaise urges the French Government to take the advantage of the fact that England has her hands full to enforce a French protectorate over Madagascar. "Otherwise," observes the paper, "England, when she becomes disengaged, will become mistress of the situation."

CANADIAN.

A cyclone did considerable damage at Joliet III, on Saturday evening, blowing down many buildings and severely injuring several persons.

Mr. Joseph S. Hardy, dry goods merchant, sons le Fortestreet, Quebec, dropped dead yesterday morning during divine service at the Basilica.

George Harper, of rosemeat, who blew out the gas in his room at the Revere House Toronto, about ten days ago, and was found unconscious next morning, died at the hospital Saturday.

The portion of the new Short Line Railroad between Smith's Falls and Merrickville will be graded, track laid and equipped by the end of November. By the time trains will run between Merrickville and Smith's falls.

The Mounted Police Department has received intelligence that the trial of the parties arrested for robbing the Prince Albert mail will take place at Regina before Judge Richardson on the 1st prox. The reward of \$250 offered by the Postmaster-General for the capture of the offenders will be given to the Mounted Police.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th November, 1886, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Wallace and Whitewood station, from the 1st January next.

Computed distance, 100 miles. The conveyance to be made in a suitable two horse vehicle, via Yorkton, Armbrist's Lake, Crescent Lake, Boakview, Kinbrae, Sumner, Esterhaz and Forest Farm.

The mails to leave Wallace on Mondays, at 8 a. m., arrive at Whitewood station on Wednesday, at 3 p. m.; leave station on Wednesday, at 8 a. m., and arrive at Wallace on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering.

Leave Whitewood station on Mondays, at 8 a. m., arrive at Wallace on Wednesday, at 2 p. m.; leave Wallace on Thursday, at 9 a. m. and arrive at Whitewood station on Saturday, at 3 p. m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained, at the Post offices above named and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,

Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, Sept. 18, 1886.

LOVERS OF FINE CHINA

Should Not Fail to See Our Magnificent Stock of

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AROR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS

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Ladies', Children's and Infants'

FURNISHINGS

Plushes, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Wools and Flannels, Collars and Cuffs. Special Lines in Cheap Corsets.

Prices Lower than any House in the city



Notice to Contractors

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater, Port Arthur," will be received until Friday the 8th day of October next, inclusively for the construction of a further length of.

Breakwater at Port Arthur

THUNDER BAY.

according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. W. F. Davidson, harbor master, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works Ottawa where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque 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 decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,

A. GOBELL,

Secretary.

Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th Sept., 1886.

T. H. BRAZIER, MERCHANT TAILOR

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IRISH, CANADIAN

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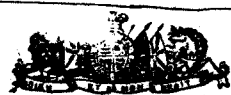
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All Kinds of Job Work Neatly Done.

J. W. CURRELL, 18 McDermot St



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th November 1886, for the collection and conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, from the street letter and newspaper boxes to the Winnipeg Post Office, as here under described, on and from the 1st January next: The conveyance to be made in a vehicle suitable for the service. The contents of these boxes is 20 miles daily. The collections are to be made three times daily except in the case of boxes (1st) on main street near St. John's College (2nd) corner Ellice and Colony Creek streets, (3rd) Logan street opposite C. P. Ry. Round House, which are to be visited twice daily. The boxes are to be visited separately, and the contents thereof collected and delivered at the Postoffice office or thrice daily as required, the visit to each box and the delivery of the contents at the Post Office to be made at such times as the Postmaster-General may from time to time appoint.

The tender to state the rate payable, at which the Contractor will agree to collect the contents of any additional letter or newspaper boxes that may be placed in the City of Winnipeg during the time that the contract may continue in force.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender, may be obtained at the Post Office of Winnipeg, or at the office of the Inspector.

W. W. McLeod,

Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg Sept. 18, 1886.