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Nay, do not quarrel with the seasons, dear, Nor make an enemy of triendly time. The fruit and foliage of the falling year Rival he buds and blossoms of its prime. Rival the buds and blossoms of its prime.
Is not the harvest moon as round and bright
As that to which the nightingales did sing?
And thou, that call'st thyself my satellite,
Wilt seem in Autumn all thou art in spring,
When steadfast sunshine follows fitful rain,
And gleams the sickle where once passed the
plow.

plow. Since tender green hath grown to mellow grain, Love then will gather what it scatteret h now, And, like contented reaper, rest its head upon the sheaves itelf hath harvested.

#### MERE SUZANNE

By Katharine S. Macquoid.

It would be hard to say how many times La Mere Suzanne had read that letter-first aloud to Jules, and then over and over to herself out in the garden-plot, where an old gray-green pump stood under the shade of a walnut tree She had less to do in Auguste's absence and her thoughts were busier. She often wondered if he got time to mend his stockings as she sat on the edge of the stone trough beside the pump, reading and re-reading the precious letter: the n she put it carefully in her pocket and went on knitting at the set of new stockings which she hoped he would come back before long and claim; for, indeed, Monsieur Haulard, the tailor, and Clopin, the gossiping seedsman in the little town yonder, had greatly cheered Jules only last Saturday by telling him the Emperor would soon drive the Prussians out of the country, and that then the newly-raised troops would be disbanded and the soldiers would return to their

"The country has lost money enough," Monsieur Haulard said; "it will not want to pay soldiers whom it needs no longer." So very few neighbors found their way to the marais to see the lonely couple, that the tailor's and seedsman's wisdom had not been contradicted.

In one field in the marais the grass had grown high again. for it was September. There had been a good deal of rain, and as the breeze swept over the after crops the green looked intense against the gray of the willow-trees. It was a warm afternoon, and Mere Suzanne had gone to the front door to cool her hot face. She had been bent over the hearth while she stirred the pot au-feu. She thought the tall glass looked so cool and refreshing, What a cheering sight it would be to Auguste, who was, perhaps, at that very moment marching along a hot, dusty road!

She sighed, and then she looked towards the bridge, for she heard the click of the little gate which led into the marais. Some one was coming down the stony path of the bridge, some one who was short, square, and red faced. This personage walked with a certain air of possession, and no wonder, for he was Docter Marbeuge, the owner of the cottage and of the field in which it stood, and not only was he the best doctor that could be found between Rouen and Havre but he was also a most accomplished antiquary, a member of more than one learned society, and an authority against whose decision there could be no appeal, either in the matter of a Roman coin or a prehistoric monolith. Suzanne ran quickly indoors.

"It is the doctor, Jules." She looked around, and seeing that all was neat and in its place, she went to the door to receive the visitor. He nodded to her, but it seems as if, instead of hastening forward, he slackened his pace. Suzanne put her hand up over her eyes, and thought how grave he looked as he came slowly towards her.

"Good-day, Mere Suzanne," he said; 'and how is the good man, eh? No worse than usual?" He smiled as he said this,

"Come in, Monsieur le Docteur, you are welcome." She stood aside to let him pass. "Monsieur will find my man much as he left him, except that Jules is weary ing for another letter from the dear

The doctor went quickly by her into the square, low rom.

"Is there fresh news, Monsieur, to-day from the army?'

It was Jules who broke silence. The same question was on Suzanne's lips, but

tshe could not speak—the certainty that here was bad news kept her dumb and motionless.

The doctor shook his square rizzled head before he answered.

I'Yes, my friend, there is fresh news, and, I grieve to say, it is bad news. Our troops have been badly beaten, the Emperor and half the army are prisoners, and there has been great loss of life in the battle.

"Holy Virgin!" Jules said, and he bent his head till it nearly touched his knees.

"Monsieur"—the doctor started at the sound of Suzanne's voice, it was so feeble \_"tell me\_tell us\_you have brought news of our boy."

"Sit down. my good mother," he said; you cannot think so well standing, and I have to tell you something which requires thinking over. Well, then," he went on when she seated herself, "I re ceived a letter just now from a friend of mine, an army surgeon who is at pre sent at Bouilion; some of the wounded have been transported to the castle there from Sedan, and my friend sends a message from Auguste Diffier, of Caudebec, who is among thems,"

He paused. Jules moved restlessly. "Mon Dieu," he murmered, "it is too hard—the last and the sent of all."

But Mere Suzanne neither spoke nor moved.

oved. the doctor said, "but 1 mend not tell you it is the fortune of war. It must comfort you to know that your to is in good hands. Dr. Godefroi is die of the cleverest surgeons in the arms. Assuse sends. his love and says that he has a kind doc tor and nurse. He has, I am sorry to say, received a bayonet would in the thigh. Now you must tell me what I am to write

Suzanne unclasped her hands, and raised her head; she seemed just awakened from sleep.

eu from sleep.
'How far off is Bouinon, monsieur, she said:

'How far off.' The doctor put: his hand to his chin and looked down at the floor. 'Well, my good Suzanne it is about one hundred miles from Soissons to Bouillon, but from this place to Soissons it must be more than one bundred and Truly it is a long way- yet, as you see, the post travels the distance in a few hours. Ah! modern progress is marvellous.

Suzanne sat counting her fingers. 'Monsieur,' she said, timidly, 'If 1 went part of the way by rail, and walked the rest, do you think I could reach Bouillon

in five days,' 'Walk,' the doctor looked at her anxiously; he thought the shock must have touched her brain. Why, Suzanne Dider, you have never walked far in your life. I have heard you say that Villequier was quite a long way off, and yet the distance from the house to Villequier is just two miles. Walk, indeed! You would fall down on the high road be-

fore you reached Rouen, 'But, monsieur,' she said, earnestly, 'is it not possible that our boy may not recover, and that he is wanting me.'

The doctor shrugged his shoulders. It was easy to see that her words disturb ed him, and also that he was resolved not to be shaken from his opinion,

'What use could you be to him? you know nothing about wounds; and although the poor lad's is an honorable wound-for it is plain that he came to close quarters instead of running away as so many of the cowards did-yet at thrust from a bayonet is an ugly disaster and only the most skillful treatment can be of service.

Suzanne's eyes brightened with eager ness, aud a red flush on each heek.

'Monsieur is right\_I am too ignoran to help my boy. Thank God that he is in good hands. But, monsieur, the sight of his old mother will cheer him. It is necessary for me to go.'

She kept her voice stady but tears rolled over her withered cheeks, and the doctor turned his head aside and looked out of the window.

Bouillon.'

Suzanne stood patiently awaiting his answer.

can you go? You have no money to spare, and it costs a good many francs to get so far as Sedan, and beyond that you have the diligence journey to Bouillon; and even then how will you find your

At this she raised her head, for it had sunk on her breast while he spoke. Her eyes were glazed with tears, but there was a hopeful tone in her voice. She had been thinking all this while, and what she had to do lay clearly before

'Monsieur will say, lam obstinate; perhaps I am, but I cannot help it. Even if I tried to stay here my feet would carry me to Auguste. There is a little money put by; \_\_it was for him, well, then, monsieur, I will use it for him; and if monsieur will be so good, if he will give me a letter to this Doctor Godefrei there's no fear but I shall get to my Auguste.

The doctor turned round and looked at her curiously.

'Women are strange creatures,' he was thinking, 'I never knew this one had a will of her own till now.'

'You are foolish as well as obstinate' He stopped and looked at Suzanne, but he saw that his words did not move her. I suppose you mean to go whether ! approve or not?

She glanced at Jules, but his face was hidden by his large bony hands. Monieur Maubeuge guessed her meaning, and he led the way into the passage. She shut the door after her, and looked pleadingly into the doctor's frowning

'Monsieur, I cannot go if Jules is not willing, but I expect he will bid me start at once, He so loves the boy, and he cannot go himself—he is too stiff and lame, as monsieur knows.' She waited, but no answer came. Well, then, mon . sieur, it seems to me that I can get to Yvetot in time for the evening train to the hill. Rouen. Mousieur Clopin will take me in his cart if I ask him, and my cousin at Rouen will let me sleep at her house to-night; so if monsieur will be so good, I would call presently for the letter to Monsieur Godefroi,

The doctor whistled. 'I could not have planned it out more quickly,' he thought; 'women are certainly nimblewitted. Well, well, he said, 'I will write the letter; but it is possible Jules will not let you go. I hope he wont.'

She bent down and kissed his hand. Pardon me, monsieur, I am grateful, but I must go; it seems to me that my boy keeps asking for his mother, and that already I ought to be on the road. May come at six o'clock, Monsieur le Doc-

He stared at her. 'I suppose so" he said, doggedly; then as he turned away he muttered; 'Poor dear soul. The most absurd proposal 1 ever heard; but there is no use in going against instinct \_we all know that.

#### CHAPTER III.

The sun shines down hotly on the round stones that pave the irregular streets of bedan, and as the flies cluster and buzz round the horses of the diligence these tormented creatures toss their heads and switch their tails and stamp impatiently on the burning stones They stand on the side of the Place near the booking office, ready to start, but there is none of the gay bustle round the vehicle that one so often sees in a foreign town. The driver leans against a door post, examining the end of his whip, and the conductor looks dejected as he stares down the street. The town is silent, there are few inhabitants to be seen, and these go about their business in as hushed a manner as if they had just come bach from a funeral. The town-folk are usually light-hearted enough, and at another time both the driver and conductor would have been plagued with witticisms about one thing and another; but to day is different. No one can for a moment forget that up yonder only a few hundreds yards away, is the Diable, he muttered, 'what am I to stretch of fields covered with mounds, say to her. and yet she must not go to and only a few days ago red with the blood of dead and dying Frenchmen. And besides this, some miles away, in

the gloomy old castle frowning over the At last he said: 'My good woman, how | Semois—once the dark stronghold of

the Dukesof Bouillon and the Prince Bishops of Liege—are lying hundreds of prisoners, many of them suffering tortures from the wounds received in the bloody battle, Yes, there are hundreds of them up there. When the diligence comes back this evening there will be many inquiries about these sufferers in the hospital in the castle of Bouillon.

To-day there are only two passengers for the diligence-English tourists-one of whom is curious to see the room in the little inn at Bouillon where the French Emperor slept after he had yielded himself a prisoner. This traveller is a small, fair, dapper man, so intent on the journey before him that he has became impatient of the delay in start

"Come, come," he calls out to the driver, "how much longer are you going to wait? It will get hotter instead of cooler, my friend.

The driver opens first one eye and then the other widely.

"Do not trouble yourself, monsieur, we shall not start for ten minutes or so; but if monsieur likes to walk on, he will find that the road is shaded by trees, when he has passed the battle field

I will go on. The dapper little man in gray suit and hat steps briskly out and puts up his sun-umbrells. He is very anxious to examine the battle-field and he pulls out a smart red note-book from the breast of his coat, that he may have it ready to record his impressions therein.

The other traveller is older and less carefully dressed; he does not follow his companion.

'Are you coming.' calls back the tourist with the note-book

'No,' says the other. 'I would rather go out of my way to avoid a battle-field. 'You don't say so I think it most in teresting. Well, you'll overtake me on

As the inquiring tourist passes up the stony street a small bent figure appears on the lower side of the Place. The driver and conductor both look round at the stooping woman: they consider that she is possibly a passenger. She is dressed in a rusty black gown and jacket; her white peasant cap shows plainly under a shapeless bonnet.

'Good morning, mother,' says the conductor, then, as she limps slowly along, he adds: You are lame. Are you going to ride, by chance?"

Poor old Suzanne courtseys. 'Monsieur,' she says humbly, 'will you have the kindness to tell me how far it is to Bouillon. 1s it a long walk.'

She raises her tired blue eyes to his face. The man whistles. !Too far to walk." he says-"over nineteen kilometres. Our diligence does the distance in two hours and a half, though the way is steep."

Mere Suzanne sighs. She has walked a good deal in these four days, but she has also paid many francs in railway journeys, it seems to her that Auguste may need the rest of her little store. Her back aches terribly, and her feet are lamed by the hot stony roads- and yet she is not quite spent. Surely if he tries. she can walk some of these "How much is nineteen kilometres, the fare to Bouillon, monsieur.', She sees that it is really an omnibus—there is no coup in front. nor are there any outside seats\_it is perhaps less expensive to ride in than a diligence is.

"Two france," he says carelessly. 'It is too little to ask, for the road is steep and the horses do not like such hills in hot weather. Will you get in mother?"

Suzanne shakes her head. "I'wo francs." she says and then she smiles-'Monsieur, I thank you, but I have not so much to spare. 1 will walk on to

wards Bouillon.". The man watches her limp up the tony street.

"The poor old creature has a husband or a son in the hospital," he says. Joseph, you might have taken her along for nothing."

Diable, and why not?" Joseph answers, 'Why did you not say so. What is the use of you if you cannot give me the benefit of your ideas."

TO BE CONTINUED

THE MIND.

What a busy workshop is the human mind! ever receiving, by the inlets of the senses impressions from the outworld and again sending them forth in action, modified by its own character and dispositions. Secluded from the view of the bodily eye, and inacessible but to Gol and its own consciousness, it yet so manifests itself in what it causes to be done, as to reveal its presence and activity. Silently it plants and regulates; but its power is seen in the even-shifting events of the race. Generations come and go, under its administration; each advancing and receding, and one advancing beyond or falling behind the rest, as it toils for one class of ends or for another. Even the most unobservant pauses at intervals, and marks this world which live within us. Thoughts, feeling, glimpses of imagination, weave their selves into a web, of which the threads are gathered from every quarter and age, and together furnish this fabric which we call human life.

#### LEISURE.

ry, a convenience of time to do just er life. what the mind dictates-to read, to to walk, to ride, to study, or to pray. 1 hope you who have leisure, have a consideration for those who have not. Many a weary limb will rest to night, but to labor again on the morrow, on and on day after day, from sunrise till far in the coming night. To such leisure is unknown. They may be likened unto the Apostles, "coming and going, and they had no leisure as much as to eat.' You who have leisure, be proud of it, make use of it; once past, it is sunk into of the clousters where innumerable Virthe catacomb of eternity. Leisure is gin bands hold their hands to heaven spare time, and properly employed, it for the insufficient warriors wrestling on is so much of life increased beyond its natural span.

Make time in time, while yet time last; For time is no time, when time is past.

#### GRACE AND ELEGANCE.

Grace is in a great measure natur al gift: elegance implies cultivation, or something of more artificial character. A rustic, uneducated girl may be graceful, but an elegant woman must be accomplished and well trained-It is the same with things as with persons; we talk of a graceful tree, but of an elegant house or building. Animals may be graceful, but they cannot be elegant. The movements of a kitten, or of a young fawn, are full of grace, but to call them "elegant" animals would be absurd Lastly 'elegant' may be applied to mental qualifications, which 'graceful' never can. Elegance must always imply some thing that is made or invented by man-An imitation of nature is not so, there fore we do not speak of an 'elegant" picture, though we do of an elegant pattern for a gown, and an elegant piece of work. The general rule is, that elegance is the characteristic of art, and grace of nature.

#### A CHANGE OF TASTE.

The Bavarians are turning against the Wagnerian opera. They think that it man's Journal. helped to make the late King Louis mad They are right at last. It takes a very strong head to stand Wagner's mythological music dramas-

Wagner and the fanatic musicians gathered around him at Bayreuth were out of place in a Christian country. Wag ner was a free lover, a Pagan, who in sisted on such indecent proceedings-realistic, of course in some of his operas, that even the most liberal songstress ob jected. He 'appropriated'his friend s wife -who by the way, was a daughter of the Abbe Liszt, before he became an abbe: with the consent of his friend; and Frau Von Bulow became Mistress Wagner. Bayreath, the home of music seems to have been a nest of free love.

Wagner's music is sensual, He attempts to be religious, but achieves what may be called superstition in music Out of respect to Father's Graf's opinion which has value, we give an account of Liszt's Mass, sung at Baltimore last week; but Liszt himself is too deeply tainted with the denoniacal inspiration of one side of music to be really religious. Con trasted with Palestrina, his music seems artificial and "sky.rocketty.'- New York Freemans Journal,

#### SAYING HATEFUL' THINGS.

What a strange disposition is that which leads people to say 'hateful' things for the mere pleasure of saying them. You are never safe with such a person, When you have done your best to please and are feeling very kindly and pleasantly, out will pop some underhand stab which you alone can compreheud-a sneer which is masked, but which is too are most reasonable. Not in once in may be at your person, your mental feel | take advantage of a traveller, while the ing, your foolish habit, of thought, or Jaunting car costs 16 cents a mile.

some little secret of faith or opinion con fessed in a moment of genuine confidence, It matters not how sacred it may be to you, he will have his fling at it; nay, since his wish is to make you suffer, he is all the happier the nearer he touches your heart. Just half a dozen words, only for the pleasure of seeing a cheek flush and an eye loose its bright ness, only spoken because he is afraid you are too happy or too conceited. Yet they are worse than so many blows. How many sleepless nights have such mean attacks caused tender hearted men. Howafter them one awakens with aching eyes and head, to remem. ber that speech before everythingthat bright, sharp, well aimed needle of a speech that probed the very centre of

#### ALAS, HOW CHANGED!

Tne following beautiful abostrophe to the ireligious and beautiful France, that exists to-day, we take from the pen of a gifted Irish writer (C. M. O'Hara in the colums of the 'Catholic Fireside':

"The first day, of May in Provence broke amid a bloom of glory and sun-How happy all ought to be who have shide, exceptional even in that land of leisure, a freedom from business or hur cloudless skies and sweet, luxuriant flow

> "It was the patronal feast of Notre-Dame de Grace, and as such was celebrated with a magnificance and devotion apparently unknown in these days of French infidelity and irreligion.

"Alas! lovely France' France of the lilies. France of St. Louis. France of the strongest, truest hands that ever bere the Cross, of the noblest blood that ever dyed the tomahawks of the West. France of the shrines, scattered in myriads over thy fair broad valleys, the plain. France of the Blessed Sacrament, of Mary's love, of Bernard's prayer, of Vincent's zeal, how art thou fallen? It is hard to think of thee, of the glorious robe of Faith trampled beneath thy feet, the mantle of its fairest traditions torn from thy stately shoulders, sitting cold and scowling and hopeless in the dim gray shadows of mater. ialism, and what looks sadly like the coming night of National Apostacy.

"It is hard to realize thy grand old churches empty, thy sweet bell-voices hushed, thy processions with the banners of Mary spread in the sun, the can tiquies of Mary thrilling in the breeze, passed away forever from the quaint streets of Picardy, the vine grown uplands of Ayignon, the long white roads leading to Verdelais, to 'la Garde' over the Mediterranean, and the hill of the Gave to the rocks and ivy and swaying elegantine of the world renowned Madonne de Massabielle!

"France of many a sweet stiring memory, thou art sadly changed no doubt, These things may be, but it is hard for he Irish heart, that loves thy bright land so well, for the hand that has wreathed thy flowers as often as its own shamrock, to write the bitter truth, to brand thee Deicide!'-Dublin Free

#### DONEGAL SCENERY.

I cannot take leave of county Don egal without a regret that tourists who "do" Europe should cross the ocean twice without the least conception of the charm and novelty to be found in northern Ireland, says a Philadelphia 'Press' correspondent. There is a rude and char acteristic magnificence about its mountains, with their cliffs and gorges, its ancient ruins of dead Irish Kings, its bold, bleak hills and immense sweeps of undulating valley, constantly varied by beautiful bays, lakes and swift running rivers furnishing capital sport. Even poverty here is picturesque. The thatch ed cottage, with its whitwashed walls, the peasant girl in her bare feet and red petticoat, and the little grey donk eys, wit their loads of black peat, give a living touch to the impassive grandeur of the scenery. Even at this season of the year the hedges of the valleys are enlivened by the bright yellow marguertes, bits of purple heather, the tall spires of crimson foxglove, while the presence of water is invariably foreshadowed by the growth of luxuriant ferns and ribbon grass.

The inns, upon the whole, afford the American traveller a delightful change from the hotels of larger cities. Small neat and comfortable, you feel one of a family whose comfort is really looked after, while the delicious fish, good chops new laid eggs, and such potatoes as were never dreamed of outside of Ireland, tender chickens tresh butter, rich cream and good tea afford ample mater. ial for excellent meals. The charge well aimed to be misunderstood. It stance was the least attempt made to

THE IRONCROWN OF LOMBARDY

On the 23rd of April, 1859, the Iron-Crown of Lombardy was solemnly removed by the Austrians, under the protection of a strong body of horses, from Monza to the fortress of Mantua. This Iron Crown has of course a history. The little town of Monza was the spot in which Theodoric the Great (the District of Bern; of the German Hero Legent) had a palace built, and on which Theude. linde, wife of the Longobard King Agiluli, had a magnificent church erected. To this church, she gave the Iron Crown which she had had made for her husband. Our anthority for this is the historian for the Longobards, Paul Wamefrid. ' The crown is made of gold but has inside an iron ring, of which the legend relates that it has been forged from the nails of our Saviour's Cross. Charlemagne was crowned with this Iron Crown; after him all the German emperors, who were likewise kings of Lombardy. On the 26th of May, 1805, Napoleon put it on his head, with the words of renown: "Dieu me l'a donnee; gare a qui y touchera." This threat became afterwards the motion of the order of the Iron Crown, which Austria, with a few slight alterations, allowed to continue in existence.

WHEN POVERTY BECAME A CRIME. When Henry, Edward and Elizabeth robbed the Church and poor of their patrimonies, the accumulations of charity for ages, and divided them with their dissolute courtiers, leaving a small por tion to their own heretical teachers. then began the sad era of degraded pau perism. Then the wide abbey-lands tu n ed from cultivated farms into solitary sheep walks, and the desolate and plundered cultivators turned by thousands into "vagrants and vagabonds," as their oppressors were pleased to call them. It these unhappy creatures dared to beg their bread, then by cruel laws, first enacted at the Reformation, they were set in the stocks, scourged to blood, branded with irons, sold into slavery for life, with leave to their master to kill them, or hanged on a gallows, as were "all vagabonds near London," by Queen Elizabeth in 1595. At last, to prevent the shame of a wholesale starvation, the poor-laws were invended to take the place of the contiscated Christian charities and they have been a curse and a disgrace ever since,

What kind of a substitute they have proved and what is the kind of appreciation of the laws of Christ respecting poverty and alms-giving which now prevails, may be learned from the wide
william (director), Pupils 180.

St. Boniface Academy Nuns), Boarders 60 pay scholars 120

St. Boniface Academy Nuns), Boarders 60 pay scholars 120

St. Francis Xavier's; School day scholars 30; Err of Charity, Pupils 50.

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Brothers of the academy for Young Ladies disters of Charity Rouns), Boarders 60 pay scholars 120

St. Francis Xavier's; School day scholars 31; Err of Charity, Pupils 60.

St. Francis Xavier's; School day scholars 31; Err of Charity, Pupils 60.

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St. Francis Xavier's; School day scholars 30; St. Francis Content, St. Francis Charity, Pupils 60.

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Brothers of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60 pay scholars 120

St. Prancis Xavier's; School day scholars 30; Err sof Charity, Sister sof Charity, St. Francis Conception (Winnipeg) and boarders 60 pay scholars 100.

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg) and Mary, Pupils 70.

St. Francis Convent, (Brandon)—sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, S'ster M A Recr sup Pupils 70.

Sister's of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy supr.

St. Francis Convent, (Brandon)—sisters faithful Companions of Jesus, S'ster M A Recr sup Pupils 70.

Sister's of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy supr. with leave to their master to kill them,

vails, may be learned from the wide spread misery and degradation, every where perceptible, and from the enormous fortunes, appalling extra-vagance, and selfish luxury, which are seen in the world around us. In the presence of this mass of indescribable misery we see individuals live and die possessed of millions, and the multitude of men thinking of nothing but of amassing for-

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"ALACE SLEEPING To kees, and bag-time t-bles, rate of heart, or address

Ecclesiastical Dir**ect**ory PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holine s ius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1s t. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. the Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th, The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Comprising the Province of Manitoba a portion of the N. W. Territories, an and the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop. Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1858.

une 7, 1858. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M.

I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadju-tor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, tran-slated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan Sec. Sept. 22, 1871

erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cuthedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P.P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I, agent for Rt. Révs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugast chaplein of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I, secretary.

St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.

St. Mary's Winnineg; Revs. M. Oulliette, O. M. I. P. P. and F' Cahill, O. M. I Curate.
Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnineg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.
Provincial Penitentiary. Rev. C. Cloure Rat Portage, Rev. T. L. Baud'n, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis—Rev J. Allard O. M. I

St. Norbert – Rev, J. M. Ritchot.

St. Agathe— Revs. C. Samoisette and P. elletter.

Left an cois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh.

St. Agathe - Revs. C. Samoisette and P. elletter.
t Fr an cois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Baie St. Paul, Rev. Fortier.
St. Charles, Rev Dandurand, O. M. I.
St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev Girard.
Lorette, Re . J. Dufresne
St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoaba, Rev's. F. Camper. O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A Dupont O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist.
Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellicc, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebret, O. M. I. J. Decorby, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M.I. Magnan and Lepage.

Jean Baptiste de la Ri viere aux Prunes

St. Jean Baptiste de la la ...
Rev D Fillion.
St Joseph, Rev M Pelletier.
St Pierre de la Riviere aux Piats Rev J Joly,
St Pie and Emerson J N Jutra 7
FortAlexander, Rev A. Madore, O M I an
Dead I B Doyle,

FOTAlexander, Nev A. Madore, O M 1 an Bro J B Doyle, Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Wirnipeg Rev J Marcoux, St Leon, Rev C Bitsche. St Alphonse and, M D de Lourdes Rev

Campeau St Cuthbert Portage la airie, Rev J Mc-St Cuthbert Fortage 1a
Carthy O M I.
Brandon, Rev J Robillard
Brandon, Rev D. Graton.
Wood Mountain.Moose Jaw, and Medicine
Hat Rev P St Germain O M I

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
The olegical Seminary and Coll ge of St
Bonicace—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory
S J. (director), Drummond, S J; French S J
Lussier, S J; Blain, S J; O'Brien, S J; Bell
iveau S J; Paquin S J; Rev J Cloutier and
J L Rone. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs.
Cameron, Guis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte;
Lanigne, Brothers Gaudet S J;, Fortier S J,
Blouin, S J; Lefebvre S J
Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and
commercial course in English and French
Pupils—36.

Pupils—80.
St Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses

upr. St Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38

## ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

thinking of nothing but of amassing fortunes, that they may spend them in luxurious living, and in outshining one another. Not only are the poor not relieved, but they are in many ways defrauded and robbed, and cruely oppress. ed. It is a state of things which must draw down heaven's vengeance, unless the nation should enter into more Christian sentiments.

SINNEAPOLIS & ST.LOUIS 67. play-grounds, laid out in the most salubriou and agreeable sites; such are some of the princpal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace The Archeishop Tache, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English are French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of exis-

Difference of religion is no obstacle to ad mission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00 (A deduction is made when two of more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per. month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left.

Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain tollet case, a able knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring.

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for sum mer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furuihed in the esttdlishment' as also articles for toilet, drawing and and fancy work, payment in advance is required, school dooks and statiouary are fornarshed at current price. Other books and letters and subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deducation for dupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in cas of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, be tweed the hours of devine service and after Vesper, until 5 30 and on Thursday from to 30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unset the property of the surface of the service and after vesper, until 5 30 and on Thursday from to 30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unset the surface of the surface

# PATENTS

#### MARY'S **ACADEMY**

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and arr. WINNIP G MAN,

The Sisters are happy to inform their i riends and the Public that the new and commodious. Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

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

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

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The Scholastic Year, comprising ten mon-

to conform to the general rules of the nstitution.

The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tensday of Jansury.

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 (Water Colours.) \$7.00, Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00, Washing \$15.00, 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 an Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpacca 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, and Table Spoons and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen. Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boqinet Vell.

Parents residing at a distance will please funish 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 for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitos on Rundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

\*\*HSTER SUPERIOR\*\*

IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases.



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of impositie or mistakes, owing to the great mamiltaris of caps and labels, under which inferie brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MUMINE & CO. Champagne, see that the labels and cont bear its mame and initials.

YOUR BARING POWDER TO-BAY

Ands advertised as absolutely pure

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove unit emove the cover and smoll. A chemist wared to detect the prosecte of ammonis



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. TU HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEER QUESTIO

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, "he Best Dry Kop Keast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

## PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PRRIODICAL.

STATION BEY, TOYS

404 MAIN STREET

A CHURCH WITHOUT LIFE

Expressions of amazement are comrecent revelations of the immorality of the aristocratic classes in England.

Amazement is entirely out of place. Given men and women with neither ear nor love of God, no Faith, no Sacrifice, no Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist, and you have men and women liable to commit worse than Pagan sins, if the opportunity occurs.

Apologists for the corruptions of the fosterers of the Pagan Renaissance in Italy declare that they were not so bad as they were painted, as the chroniclersof the time slavishly followed clasicat models, and having imitated the manner of Juvenal or Suetonius, held themselves bound also to imitate the matter. They merely fitted the crimes of Roman patricans of the Empire to the names of Venetian or Florentine citizens of the Republics.

This would seem to be unnecessary to day in England. The conditions and the soil are ready for sins against the family and society. There is a Church -a State machine-without dogmas or vitality. It has no influence on the mor als of men. It is only a comfortable social organization, by which numbers of Englishmen are saved from poverty, Bishops-spiritual peers-whose he ad the Queen, is a Scotch Presbyterian when in Scotland-wear aprons, and go into dinner without their wives, who are only 'commoners' in rank-social magnates, not religious ones.

Faith in God is an unknown quantity in the literature made for the higher classes. And there is no figure made so laughable in it as the figure of a young person in search of his wife. The Church of England is the Church of the 'higher classes,' The 'higher classes' do not pretend to have any respect for it, except as a powerful social machine. If the rector of the parish should loose his acres\_in which he has a life-interest\_ the squire would begin to feel that his were very unsafe. The Church and the aristocracy are bound close tegether by mutal material interest. There are no spiritual interests between them, The 'higher classes' may be pleasure-loving Pagans, and still attend 'divine service' on Sunday. It is the proper thing to do; but it may be done without any feeling but that of contempt for the whole poor form,

These 'higher classes' have much leasure, They are luxurious more luxurious than the Romans in the decline of Rome. The elaborate dinner, the dance the opera-every form of amusement that can inflame the senses-make up life. They have not the dignity of the French aristocrats of '93, who had toyed with Atheism till the petted beast showed its fangs and killed them. They have no religion; while the French aristocrats had one to turn to when they came to die. nd the deaths of some atoned for the scandals of others, who apostatised.

The common people' of England are beginning to clamor. The Church and its revenues are not for them. Its blessings, which are solely of a material nature, are reserved for the parsons, members of the better classes,' and their families. The 'common people,' reformed beyond believing in a spiritual church understand the value of these blessings and are anxious to partake of them. The brazen infidelity and published im. morality of the 'higher classes,' and the venality of their bulwark, the English Church, make them the more eager for their reign, which Mr. Gladstone, who follows circumstances, seems anxious to usher in. The poor were robbed by Henry VIII, to enrich noblemen and to endow with remants an apostate Church. The vengeance of the poor is the justice of God.

An observer of English social life declares that only the establishment of the confessional can save the English public schools from the constant revival of Pag an sins. Mr-Mallock, who knows English society, has given many pictures of the depths of degradation to which it goes, led by the cynicism of unbelief.

Julian the Apostate is the prototype of the typical Englishman of the 'higher classes.' He may fight well when there is need of battle-so did the Pagan Roman; but he is master of all the vices which gave Juvenal and Suetonius the theme for discriptions that cause the reader to thank God more and more devoutly that the coming of Christ, with peace to men of good will, was not de layed .- N, Y. Freeman's Journal.

CONSECRATING A CHURCH The consecration of the Church of St Anne de Beaupre will be held in the latter part of the month of September. All the Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec will assist at the cer-

emony at which his Eminence Cardinal

is to be very long and will last about six dietary induscretions can be indulged in mon in speech and in print over some hours. It is a long time since there has been a consecration of a Roman Catholic church in this province and the courier du Canada states that there has been none since the time of Mgr Taschereau's third predecessor.

#### BE HONEST, BOYS.

Sit down and think about 1t, boys. Do you really want to be honest men? Men who can be trusted anywhere? And with any amount of money? Then you must begin by being honest now. Never allow yourself to take or retain a single penny that is not rightfully your own. Take nothing without permission, or without giving something in return. Pick no berries that are not on your own side of the fence. Go into no orchards where you do not belong. Plunder no melou patches, nor gardens, nor cheat your little playmates in any trade.

God loves honest boys, and He loves honest men. He says that the man, or boy, "who is faithful in a little will also be faithful in much," and we know that none but the faithful ones will find a place in the kindom. You stifle the voice of conscience when you allow yourself to take what does not belong to you. You sear, or burn it with a hot iron, so that it cannot feel; and if you keep on being dishonest, you will after a while not care at all, and will become it may be, robbers and murderers, and lose all the bright things God has promised to the good. Be honest, boys.!

#### HOW WARS BEGIN

'Papa, how do nations get into war with each other? asked Tommy Seasonby. 'Sometimes one way, sometimes another,' said the father. 'Now there are Germany and Spain-they came near getting into war because a Spanish mob took down the German flag.' 'No, my dear.' put in Mrs. Seasonby, 'that wasn't the reason,' 'But, my darling, said Mr. Seasonby, 'don't you suppose I know? You are mistaken.' 'No dearie you are mistaken.' It was because the Germans\_'Mr. Seasonby I say it was know because- 'Peleg, you better! You are only trying to...' 'Mad am, I am not aware that your opinion their age and temper will allow. was asked in the matter.' 'Well, I don't mus!' 'See, here, you impudent\_' Don't you dare bristle up to me. you old-!' 'Never mind,' interrupted Tommy: 'I fancy l know how wars begin.'

#### RELIABDE RECIPES.

Fritters.—Three eggs, one and a half cups of milk, three teaspoonsful of baking powder, and flour enough to make thicker than batter cakes; drop into hot lard and fry brown. Serve with sauce

Mutton Chop Fried .- Rub them with salt and pepper, Put in the frying-pan cover them and fry five minutes, turn them but once. then dip them in well beaten eggs, and then on bread crumbs, and fry until browned nicely on both

Tea Rolls. Two quarts of flour, one pint of cold boiled milk, half cup of yeast half cup of sugar one tablespoonful of melted butter; make a hollow in the centre of the flour, pour in all the above and let it rise until morning; then knead and let it rise until 3 in the afternoon, then roll out, butter them about the edge and lap over; let rise and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

Fricassee Chicken.—Cut a chicken into small pieces (as for curry) and lay them in a frying pan with beef drippin, s tomato sliced up, or a small quantity of tomato sauce and a few slices of onion. Fry them a light brown, take the pieces of chicken out of the frying pan and put them into a sauce pan. Mix the contents of the frying pan (after skimming off the fat) with some boiling water, pepper and salt and Worcestershire sauce. Strain and slightly thicken with flour, then pour it over the chicken and simmer gently for an bour, Serve with boiled rice,

Mackerel and Sauce-Spanish mackerel can be rolled in a napkin and boiled in salted boiling water. Serve on a nap kin, with the following sauce, which will prove good also for boiled green vegeta bles or poultry; Rub together a tablespoonful of sweet butter and of flour, and when perfectly blended add a pint ot boiling milk, a half teaspoonful of salt and the same of white pepper, Draw the sauce pan to one side of the stove, add the yolks of 2 eggs and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Just before removing from the fire stir in one teaspoonful of lemon juice.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH. Sir Henry Thomson thinks that more than half the diseases which embitter life are due to errors in diet, and that the mischief done in the form of shortened life is greater from indiscriminate eating than from use of alcoholic drinks An over supply of nutrition which must go some where produces liver disease gout rheumatism and various other disorders. To est too much is a blunder and to wash down nutritious food with P.O. Box 535.

Taschereau will preside. The ceremony nutritious drink is one of the greatest especialy for persons of sedentery habits

Arsenic and the Complexion. The London Lane t says: " It is necessary to raise a warning cry against a mischievous statement which has recently been circulated and has already done harm, to the effect that arsenic in small doses is good for the complexion.' It is not difficult to imagine the risks women will incur to preserve or improve their good looks. No more ingenious device for recommending a drug can be hit upon than that which the authors of this most banefull prescription of arsenic for the complexion have adopted Suffice it to recall the fact that for many vears past chemists and sanitarians have been laboring to discover means of eliminating the arsenical salts from the coloring matter of wall papers and certain dyes once largely used for certain articles of clothing. It is most unfortunate that this hopelessly antagonistic recomendation of arsenic to improve the complexion should have found its way into print. Those who employ the drug as advised—and there are many either already using it or contemplating the rash act\_will do so at their peril. So far as they are able, however, it will be the duty of medical men to warn the public against this permicious practice which is only too likely to be carried on secretly. It is not without reason that we speak thus point edly and urge practitioners to be on the qui vive in anomolous or obscure cases.

That which I have ofted blamed says Loceie as a dangerous practice in many fathers is, to be very indulgent to their children whilst they are little, and as they come to riper years to lay much restraint upon them, which usually produces an ill understanding between father and son which cannot but be of bad consequence. And I think fathers would generally do better as the sons grow to take them into a familiarity and live with them with as much freedom as

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No. 1 Northern
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The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per actile.

# Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Barracks, &c., Regina, N. W. T." will be received until Monday, 30 th instant, inclusive, for the erection

## COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE.

## Regina, N.W.T.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Dominion Clerk of Works office, Regina, on and after Friday, 20th instant. Persons tendering are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made on the 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 decline to enter into the contract when cailed on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for.

If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department of Public Works will not be bound to accept the lowest or not be bounder.

By order,
D. EWART.

Architect.

Clerk of Works ()ffice, Regins, N.W.T., August 16th, 1886.

## TECUMSEH

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Couvenient to Railway station.

This Popular House has been completely refurnished and equipped with modern comvenience by Mr. M. Haverty, and made equa to the best. The har is filled with the Best of liquers and cigars,

The Manager, Mr. John Haverty, is one of the bastknown hotel men in the Northwest



TRNDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRIT-ISH COLUMBIA

CEALED Tenders addressed to the Jundersigned and marked Tender of a timber birth, will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the let day of November next, for four timber births of ten square miles each, more or less, numbered respectively 4, 5, 8, and 9, situated on Kicking Horse River, and Otter tail Creek, a tributary of the Kick, ing Horse River, near field and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Cana ian Pacific Railway, in the Province of Brit,

Sketches shewing the position, ap, proximately, of these births, together with the conditions on which they will licensed, may be obtained at this De partment or at the Crown Timber Offices Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W. T, and New West Minister, British Columbia. A. M. BURGESS.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 14th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures The following balances only are to be admit-to verification:

A Relances baying somal arms and on which ted to verification:

A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrums.

B. Balances commonly known as steely and or Roman Balances, having equal arms.

C. Weigh Bridges.

B. Balance with equal arms and on which he load is placed aboved the fulcrums.

BB Hydrossetic calancee for weighing it gooder.

W. HIMSWORTH, secretary-

Inland Bevonue Department, Ottawa. Feb 24th. ISSS

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series in the weekly mail, his ends each man tion of words early per word of free win T E DAILY MAIL at the and what

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#### The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

18 Owen Stret., Wnnipeg

Every Saturday morning)

\$20000 120 00 75 00 120 00 75 00 40 00 75 00 40 00 40 00 45 30 45 30 15 00 One Column, 12 months Half Column 12 months Quarter Co"lumn, 12 months ne-Eighth Column, 12 months. 8 ... ..

Transient advertising ? cents per line rst insertion; 10 cents each subsequent in ertion.

Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less

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

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

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

#### CALENDER FOR SEPTEMBER.

Consecrated to meditation upon the Sor rows of the Blessed Virgin.

Sunday Thirteenth after Pentecost.

28 Sunday Thirteenth after Pentecost.

18 Monday of the Octave

18 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 Cuprian

17 Friday, Ember day, Stigmata of St Francis

18 Saturday, Ember day Fast St Joseph of Cu
18 Sunday 14th after Pentecost, Seven Dolors of
Our Blessed Lady

20 Monday St Eustachius and his Companions

Mart

21 Tuesday St Mathew, Ap and Evan

21 Tuesday St Mathew, Ap and Evan
21 Tuesday St Mathew, Ap and Evan
22 Wednesday St Thomas of Villeirs, Conf
23 Thursday St Lunius Pope and Mart
24 Friday, Blessed Virgin Mother of Mercy
25 Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate
Conception
26 Sunday 15th after Pentecost.
27 Monday 15t Cosmas and Damian Marts.
28 Tuesday st Wenceslaus Mart.
29 Wednesday Dedication of st Michael ArchAngel

Angel 30 Thursday St Jerome Conf and Doct.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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

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

Our fellow citizens the Icelanders have now a paper written in their own language. The paper presents a neattypographical appearance. Mr Ander son 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 Manitob an ' 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 tormation of a branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has met with the approval of His Grace Arch | first attention. bishop 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 telegraph ic report of Mgr. O'Bryen'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 short ly 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 rea ders to find now and again an honest and sympathetic Protestant clergyman coming to the defense and vindication of the much abused and misrepresented | been a Home Ruler for fifteen years. people of Irleand. The Rev T. Clarke af | Whether or not he was a Home Ruler

in the Liberal Home Ruler. He puts the little importance. What is important fered in a similar way, and exso called "Loyalists," and does so as an Ulsterman and a Protestant. The 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 in 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 know ledge 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 beart, 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 corriculum is very thorough, including theology, philosophy languages and the sciences. There is ala commercial course. The staff of professors was augmented at the beginning of the present scholastic year so that the institution now stands preeminent 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 befft Chris tian maidens, and in those graces of manner and demeanor which are the charm of social life.

St. Boniface Academy is an education al institution that would grace any city in the east. The buildings are large and 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

#### 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 master piece 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, dosen'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 con. siderations from which fair minded peo ple revolt. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet was not written 'to prove that he has

whole blame of the Belfast riots on the though, is that he now sees the injustice of depriving the Irish of their rights and has the courage to say it. His pamphlet fact that their Catholic fellow countrymen is a defense and vindication of the oppressed people of Ireland. When our contemporary goes out of its way for quotations it should ot 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 afiairs, for he has vir. tually sacrificed himself and thrown his mighty weight and marvellous eloquence on the side of the oppressed. There is certainly somebody on the 'Manitohan 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 non plussed by the results of the late election. The demand made by the Irish people today would have been laughed to scorn sey eral 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 in. fluence over an enlightened people was never before possessed by any man, and though he has been defeated the mea. sure is by no means dead nor has the 'Grand Old Man" any reason

discouraged by his temporary reverse. He knows that those who have come into power under the va. gue name of Unionists, though they have formed a cabinet, cannot last. They will probably dwell in peace, like those an. imals 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 unequivoc al treatment of

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT PENETAN. GUISHENE

the question.

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 missionarbeautifully situated. For music, languages | ies were endeavoring to wrest from the elocution, and needle work, fancy work thraldom of paganism. The history of some three months ago he was compellthat terrible scene in which Brebeuf and Lalemant gave up their lives in the ser vice 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 tradegy was graphically pourtrayed 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 characteris tics 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 decended 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 flendish delight in prolonging the torture of their victims, began their terrible work with the miss. ionaries 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 arrested last week, found guilty of steal-

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

We may say here, parenthetically, that he bones of the martyr, Father Gabriel Lalemant, and the skull of Father Brebeuf, are disposited 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 it in charge of the hospitalieres nuns.

The stone was laid by His Grace Arch bishop 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 Basilia 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. Ed. ward Blake, Hon Oliver Mowat. Lieut-Gov. Robinson and many other Protest ants 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 Archiepiscopal residence at St. Boniface. Father Madore entered the Oblate Order at Montreal and in 1878 came to Manitoba. He was ordained to the Tache two years afterwards going immediately to Lake Winnipeg and shortly afterwards to Fort Alexander, where he labored zeslously, and through his indefatigable zeal there arese 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 vas consumplived at the residence of the Archbishop popularity. who attended him in his last moments Holy Church. All his people were attached to him and he took a deep and intelligent interests 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. Bourfaces 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 westthe rate will be \$1, areduction of fifty and sixty cents respectively. From Alberta and British Col umbia 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 pub lic will watch the war with interest.

A MAIL ROBBER PUNISHED Lowther P. McDonald, aged 27, em ployed on the North Western Railway between Barrie and Mamilton, Ont. was to baptize him, in order that he might | ing letters in his mail car, and sent to fords the latest case in point. He writes | previous to the present year is of very | be happy in Heaven. Lalemant suf | the Penitentiary for five years.

THE ST. PATRICKS SOCIETYS 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. Patricks Society would be held, the object of which being to consider the advisability their common Christianity, if these men 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-lov ing 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 Tues day 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 M. 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 per fectly 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 benefitting 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 fer. vent 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 Ir.shmen; 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 priesthood by His Grace Archbishop than peaceful means towards the accomplishment of Ireland's request for selfgovernment, 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 sup-port their recent decision but have failed. Are they afraid to own Ireland as tion from which he had suffered more or less ever since his arrival here, but some of them using the Society for their own personal ad ed to retire from his mission and has by such dispicable means to gain a cheap

It is now nearly a week since those two items appeared and no contradicand administered to him the rites of tion coming forth, we must naturally conclude that there is a great deal of truth in them.

Yours, Wexford.

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SOLICITE D.

BAT PORTAGE.

MISSION BY REV. FATHER'S LECOMTE AND MC-CABITY—CONFIRMATION BY HIS GRACE— PRESENTATION FROM THE C. T.A. SOCIETY-

The past week has been one of great interest to the Roman Cathelic population of this place. The Rev. Father Lecomte assisted by the Rev Father Mc-Carthy preached the mission during the jubilee. It was a source of great pleasure to our beloved pastor the Rev. Father Beaudin to see so many flocking to the church to obtain the benefits thereof, The great number who received Holy Communion at the different Masses attested to the zeal of the missionaries.

His Grace Archbishop Tache was with us on Sunday and administered Confirmation to a number of children. His Grace celebrated High Mass, assisted by the Rev Fathers Beaudin and Marcoux. After Mass the congregation assembled outside the church when the following address was read by Mr. Jas Slavin. His Grace repli ed in a very feeling manner thanking the people for their kindness to him stating it gave him great pleasure to meet so many of his flock at this place, assuring them of his great interest in their spiritnal and temporal welfare regretting that owing to urgent business he could not stop long with us, that it gave him much pleasure to see a Temperance Society in the congregation as he himself had been a temparance man for the last 42 years and would urge those not yet members of the C. T. A. Society to enrol themselves under its banners for the welfare of their health as well as their souls.

His Grace then held a levee to which all were admitted alike, a striking feature being the affable manner in which he received the attentions of all irrespective of position.

Citizen.

To His Grace Alexander A. Tache, Arch busop of St. Boniface.

May it Please Your Grace. On this the occasion of the fourth visit of our cherished and revered Archbishop with feelings of affection and filial attachment we the Members of the C. T. A. Society and on behalf of the whole Catholic Congregation humbly beg to approach Your Grace, extend to you a welcome greeting and desposit at your feet, the just tribute of our reverence and respect.

Having in many instances experienced the effects of your paternal solicitude; knowing as we do the deep interest you always take in the welfare of the flocks intrusted to your care, in this part of your diocese, we have the assurance that it will be a source of pleasure to your Grace to hear that the Mission so ably and so eloquently preached by Rev Father Lecomte, assisted by Rev. Father McCarthy was faithfully attended by the 252 on devotions to the Blessed Virgin majority of the parishioners.

Words are inadiquate to express the heart felt gratitude we owe to the Rev Fathers \_\_\_\_\_ the month of May, the Rosary, Scapfor the zeal with which they have labored for our salvation during the past few days. In return we beg to offer Your Grace our most sincere thanks for ser. ding in our midst such worthy Missionaries.

As Your Grace is already aware. worthy Pastor Rev Father Beaudin, who by his avidity for our spiritual and tem. poral welfare daily endears himself to all of us, by him and with Your Grace's sanction a C. T. A. Society was formed which though as yet in its infancy is rapidly increasing and we hope that ere long all the Catholics of this parish, shall swell the ranks of our Society.

As our Congregation has greatly augmented since Your last visit and will likely continue so, we may in the near future call your Grace's attention towards the building of a new church as we eagerly look forward to the day when we will be able to convert our present little chapel into a residence for a religious Community for the education of our chil-

In concluding please accept our best wishes for Your Grace's health and happiness and in return we humbly crave Your blessing.

Signed on behalf of the C. T. Society.

JOHN SHORT, JAS. SLAVIN.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation. A. D. MUDONALD Angue Mc Kinnon

FROM FORT QU'APPELLE

An Interesting Budget of News

Business is rather dull, but improving People are looking for the R. R. that is to be built through this part of the North West. Some say that "Jackson carries it in his pocket,".

We have had two frosts here of late!

Potatoes are a good crop. The drought has greatly diminished the expected grain crop. Hay is expected to be scarce. Duck shooting is fine sport for

they are pientiful and fat. At the Mission of the Sacred Heart of gang pretnded to be in a state of mortal

Jesus, His Grace Archbishop Tache is having erected a spacious dwelling house for the accommodation of the Fathers, The fadantial School under the management of the Rev. Father Hugonard, O.M.I. has been enlarged and can now accommodate over 75 pupils. The zealous efforts of the devoted Father are bringing forth good results among the boys for they are making wonderful progress in every branch

The treaty money was paid last week to the Cree and Satos Indians and they freely indulged in the festivities peculiar

to the event. The school on the Sioux Reserve has thus far enrolled 45 names and with the greatest surprise is doing as well as many of the older ones. It is generally dmitted that the Indians cannot be trained to the useful arts and sciences but the success achieved by their indefatigable instructors has set that idea

I had the pleasure to see Bishop Clout from McKenzie River. His health is much shattered and he comes to seek medical advice. He has had some very trying experiences in his northern field and says that only for the love of God can such hardships be endured. He has seen the arctic regions where the sun shines not during certain times in the year and has sailed through the Behring Straits. His work is principally among the Indians whom he says are mostly Catholics to whom have been administered the Sacraments. Hunting and fishing are the principal pursuits of the mhabitants. The Bishop has had but 25 lbs of flour in so many years, that commodity selling as high as \$30 a bag. He has taken three months to make the journey here, a distance of 1,800 miles, mainly by dog and ox carts, though a vast distance was made on foot. He preached an eloquent sermon here on Sunday at High Mass.

The Rev. Fathers Hugonard and Cam-peau were out to the File Hills together with Brother Doyle and the boys of the Industrial School, to celebrate High Mass among the Chippewa Indians. They brought back with them some boys for the school.

LITERARY WORK OF THE JESUITS-

The literary activity of the Jesuits has ever been prodigious, and it will not surprise the well-informed reader to learn that a recently published catalogue good friends will respond readily thereby of books written about the Blessed Virgin by a Father of the Society of Jesus makes a good-sized octave volume. This catalogue is the work of a German Jesuit, Father Sommervoget. It does not include says the Ave Maria, the various treatises, panegyrics, and meditations found in the course of work on theology, collections of sermons, etc.; it is confined to those works specially consecrated to establish or to propagate devotion to the ever-Blessed Virgin. They amount to the respectable number of 2,207; 93 on the life of the Blessed Virgin and the words which she has spoken; 206 on the grandeurs and privileges of Mary; 98 on the liturgy of Mary; 36 on her mysteries and feasts in general; 344 on the Immaculate Conception; 274 on other feasts; in general; 28 on examples of devotions to Our Lady; 117 on particular devotions ulars, etc., 226 on the congregations and confraternities of the Blessed Virgin, 451 on pilgrimages, relicar and miracles; finally, 82 on music and the arts in the service of the Mother of God.

WHAT AN ULSTER PROTESTANT MIN-

ISTER SAYS, The Rev. T. Clarke. an Ulsterman and a Protestant minister, writing to the Liberal Home Rule on the subject of the "chivalry of Ulster" as represented by the Belfast Orangemen, tells the English people some home truths as to the cause to which these doings are attributable. In the first place he is convinced that Mr. Gladstone's proposals for the restoration of our legislative right are not the cause of the savage outburst of Orange ferocity and hate which for the past iew months have convulsed the Northern capital, If Mr. Gladetone had got a majority in the House of Commons, and had subsequently succeeded in getting his Irish policy endorsed by the constituencies, it might in these even be plausibly impressed on the people of England that the imminence of Home Rule was the reason why Lord Randolph Churchill's adjurations to the Oranegmen were responded to so vehemently But as matters stand for the present the upholders of the union in this country have had no reason to complain of the turn of events-and yet the streets of Belfast are reddened with Nationalist and Catholic blood. To "the feeling of religious bigotry, which is ever constant in the breasts of the Northern Orangemen," the Rev. Mr. Clark is, therefore, compelled to attribute the riots which have brought such indelible disgrace in Belfast. "The act," he says, "that their Catholic fellow-countrymen were going to be put on an equality with themselves was something too great for Orange flesh to bear." And this is a portion of that precious "loyal minority"

about whose safety under a Home Rule

Parliament Camberlain, Bright and their

terror! The graceful testimony which this high-minded Protestant ecclesiastic bears to the tolerance and desire for peace and concord manifested in his experience by the Northern Catholic completes as damning a picture of Orange insolence and infamy as has seldom been delineated.

A TRULY CHRISTIAN SPIRIT

Two Sundays ago at Williamstown Glengarry, Ont., the Very Rev. Charles Hugh Gauthier, Dean of Brockville' officiated at St Mary's Church for the last time before his departure for his new field of labors. After Mass he was presented with a lenthy address by his parishioners, accompanied with a well filled purse. A most pleasing feature in con nection with Father Gauthier's removal was the regret expressed by the Protestant people of Williamstown at his departure from amongst them, On Saturday evening the Rev. A. McGillivray and the Rev Mr. Watson, representing the Protestants of that place, waited upon the Rev. Father and presented him with an address and a purse of \$80, thus exhibiting a truly christian spirit to one in every way deserving such kindly recognition.

The London Echo says visitors at the Colonial Exhibition are struck with the character of the agricultural implements shown by Canada, but they are particularly astonished at the prices. Compared with English prices, the Canadian rakes, reapers and mowers are \$15, the threshers \$75 the cheaper. The Echo adds that the Canadian makers have re ceived numerous orders, and that the English implement makers "will have to bestir themselves if Canadian competition is not to become formidible."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With July ends the first year of the Northwest Review and to those of our subscribers in places not within easy reach we will send out bilis, we trust our enabling us to meet heavy debts which must be paid at once. We do not like to trouble our readers unessearily; but we must have the wherewithal to meet our obligations and where will it come from if not from those indebted to us. The small amount owing by each individual, can esaily be spared and as we have not troubled our friends in this respect for a year, we anticipate immediate and gen. erous responses to our appeal. To those of our readers sending in advance for the incoming year we would mention the fact that the subscription price has been reduced to \$2 which we hope will be appreciated. We will endeavor to see many of our friend slong the main line within the next month and hope they will be prepared for us and assist us to secure new subsciptions.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Timber Berth," will be received at this Office up to noon on Wednesday the 1st day of December next for three timber berths of fifty square miles each, more or less numbered respectively 16, 17 and 18; situate on the west side of the Columbia River near Golden City Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Columbia Review of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Columbia Review of Restate Columbia way in the Province of British Colum-

Sketches showing the position, approximately of these berths together with the conditions upon which they will be licensed. be licensed and the forms of tender therefor may be obtained at this Depart ment or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg Calgary N, W. T, and New Westminster, Briefs Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 9th September, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SBALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa master-General, will be received at Ottawa until moon; on Friday, the 19th November 1888, for the collection and conveyance of Her 1888, for the collection and conveyance for Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for Majesty's mails on an an from the 1st here under described, on and from the 1st here under described, on and from the 1st here under described, on an force of the suitable for the service. The comin a vehicle suitable for the service. The comin a vehicle suitable for the service. The comin but distance to be travelled to collect the collections are to be made three times daily. The collections are to be made three times daily expect in the cases of boxes (1st) on Main except in the cases of boxes (1st) on Main except in the cases (3rd) Logan, oppositive and Colony streets, (3rd) Logan, oppositive daily as required, the visit to each but twice daily as required, the visit to each box and the delivery of its contents at the Post Office to be made at such hours as the Post Office to be made at such hours as the Post Office to be made at such hours as the Post Office to be the delivery of its on time to time appoint.

The tender to state the rate per mile at which the Contractos will agree to collect the contents of any additional letter or newspaper boxes that may be placed in the City of Winnings during the time that the contract may continue in force.

Printed netwes containing

Printed notices containing further informa-tion 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' Office, Winnipeg Sept. 13, 1886.

# MOXIE NERVE FOOD

A Discovery Made by Lieut. Moxie while in Search of Health!

It Contains not a Drop of Medicine, Poison, Stimulant or Alcohol! But is a simple, Sugar-cane-like plant, grown near the Kouator, and further south, wa lately accidentally discovered by Lieut. Moxie, and has proved itself to be the only harmles lately accidentally discovered by Lieut. Moxie, and has proved itself to be the only harmles and effective nerve lood known that can recover brain and nervous exhaustion, loss of man and effective nerve lood known that can recovered paralysis, softening of the brain. locohood, imbedility and helplessness. It has recovered paralysis, softening of the brain. locohood, imbedility when cuused by nervous exhaustion. It gives a durable, solid strength, ann makes you eat voraciously; takes away the tired sleepy lifeless feeling like strength, ann makes you eat voraciously; takes away the tired sleepy lifeless feeling like magic, removes the fatigue from mental and physical everwork at once; will not interfere with the action of vegetable medicines.

EAR recovers Nervousness, Insomnia, Nervous and Mental Exhaustion at on

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CALL AND EXAMINE THEM

-AT-

#### IRISH NEWS.

It is very gratifying to Nationalist readers to find, now and again, an honest sympathic Protestant clergyman coming to the defence and vindication of the much abused and misrepresented peo-ple of Ireland. The Rev. T, Clarke aff-ords the latest case in point, He writes in the Liberal 'Home Reader'. 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 fellow-country men 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.

Cwing to the showery weather which has prevailed for some weeks past, the grain crops, not alone in the neighbor hood of Carlow, but in the whole of the County, are suffering much from "lodg ing." There are great complaints among the farmers, who say that if the weather does not soon improve, the barley and other crops will be seriously damaged. If the harvest can be saved, it promises to be a pretty bountiful one, and reaping operations have already commenced.

#### CAVAN

A short distance outside Belturbet, at and, on August 14th, James Hamell, of Carrickmacross, and others went to fish. He remarked to two other comrades that if he should fall out of the boat he would call on them for assistance. In about twenty minutes after, the two men heard a cry and proceeded in the direction and found the boat adrift and no trace of its occupant. Search was made and the body was soon recovered and taken to Belturbet.

#### CIARE

Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell, of Killadysert, has again caused writs to be ser ved on her tenants for half a year's rent. Her refusal to grant more than 15 per cent reduction will be ant to cause a re-newal of the kinggreeathe scenes that were witnessed in the neighbrhood of Killadysert last October.

The death is announced on Aug. 15at the residence of her son, Mr. Stephen M'Mahon, Francis street Kılrush, at the venerable age of 86 years, of Mrs. McMahon relict of the late Mortimer M'Mahon Esq, of Boluachra, Cranny Bridge, a distan cousin of Marshal M'Mahon, ex-president of France. The deceased was interred in the old graveyard of Kilfidane.

CORK. On the road between Ballina and Enniscrone is the old church and burialground of Killanley, which contains the graye of the patriot-priest of '98, Father Cowley, which is is in a very damp and even flooded state At the instance of Mr. Howley, P. L. G., the Dromore West Board of Guardians have decided to drain the graveyard, and thus rescue it from its disgraceful condition.

On August 15th, the right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald conferred in the Pro-Cathedral Church, Skibbbereen, the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Messrs. Eurke. O'Sullivan and Hennessy. The Rev. Mr O'Sullivan and the Rev. Mr. Burke are to labor for the present in the Arch-diocese of Westminster, and the Rev. Mr. Hennessy goes on the mission to the diocese of Middlesboro', England. The latter gentleman and Rev. Mr. Burke made their studies in Maynooth, and the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan is a student of the Irish College Paris.

#### DERRY.

The Catholics of Derry in avoiding, this year, their usual 15th of 1,000 pounds in all.

August celebration. The result was peace. The same wisdom was not shown in some other North of Ireland towns, as the result was discord, but happily there was not a riot anywhere. Many Derry Protestants have declared themselves against the continuation of the annual Derry celebration. Surely people ought not to keep harping on an event two hundred years old, and provocative now of civil discord.

#### DOWN

On August 19th,, a child, about three years old, in the townland of Dunloy, some nine miles from Ballymena died from the effects of a bite from a dog, received some time ago.

#### DUBTIN

On August 16th, while three men na med Edward Kelly, John Hoars and Jeremiah Curran, were engaged in taking down a house in Montgomery street, Dublin, a wall fell, dragging down the gable of the adjoining house and completely burying the workmen. When rescued, Kelly and Hoare were uncon. The two former are in the hospital.

#### KING'S COUNTY

George Alexander Moorhead, Esq. M. D., Tuliamore, son of the late M. J.

Moorhead. Esq., M. D., J. P., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the King's County.

#### LEITRIM.

A serious accident occured near Cloone on August 14th. while three men were on August 14th. while three men were engaged in quarrying stones for the Messars O'Connor, road contractors. The men had the rock punched and the charge deposited. One of them proceeded to apply the light, when the charges instantly exploded, The names of the injured men are Codera Connical of the injured men are Codway, Cunnion and Teague The injuries sustained by the two latter are said to be trivial when compared with Conway, who had to be

stones were embedded in the flesh, giving him a horrible appearance. He also received several severe wounds on the body. Shortly after the accident ae was attended by Dr. Dobson, of Mohill, who entertains but slight hope of his recovery. The other two men having had their wounds dressed; were pronounced to be out of danger.

GALWAY

The secretary of the Tuam Town Commissioners Mr. Patrick Elwood died at his fathers residence Mr. John Elwood Ballycushion near Kilmain in the county Mayo on August 15. That he was esteemed by all who knew him socially or heard of his good traits was apparent from the various marks of respect to his memory manifested on the day of the funeral obsiques. The interment took place at Shrule the family burial ground. Mr Elwood was allied (by Marriage) to Mr Elwood was allied (by Marriage) to the family of the celebrated "Poet 0'-Kelly"—whom Brydon styled "The Ho-mer af the West"—whose writings are still remembered by the sires af the Old

#### KERY

Mr. James McEvoy who has been for many years a telegraphist at the Killarney Post-office has been appointed to the more lucrative office as operator at Waterville the terminus of the Mac key Bennett cable.

Local rumor concerning the missing solicitor, Mr. A. M. Besnard, of Killarney the townland of Quivey, a number and his errand to London—said to be a of men are emyloyed at drainage works; very romoetic one—has it that he has tur very romoetic one—has it that he has tur ned up in the "flesh and blood" in A-

#### KILKENNEY.

A monument has been erected over The grave of the late Archdeacon, at Foulkstown. The monument spiril in form is of Gothic design and stands on a heavy chamfered base course 10ft and one which the French have a right 6in in length 6ft in width.

On August 23 a serious row occured Ballyogan caused resistance of tenante and their friends to officers of the law seeking to enforce convictors. Several baliffs were severely injured, and a num-ber of policeman badly hurt by stones The mob made an attempt to wreck the police barracks but were repulsed.

#### LIMBRICK

On Aug. 14th Croom Castle was on fire. The castle which was covered with ivy, is connected with Dr. Lyod's residence by some stables, and there is reason to believe that but for the timely arrival of the police the house might have been hurned to the ground. By removing the stable walls this was prevented, and after a couple of hours the fire was completely extinguished. The burning was was purely accidental.

Mr. Hogan, the author of the beautiful Lays and Legands of Thomond,' is about to leave his native city for the great republic of the West. The 'Bard' needs no passport to the hearts of Irishmenespecially Munster men\_and we have no doubt that he will receive a "caed mille faithe' from his friends there. Mr. Hogan will be the guest of an Irish-American gentleman in New York for some time previous to settling down in his new sphere. It is hard, indeed; for the 'Bard' to drag himself away from the en chantment of the Shannon's banks, and the crumbled ruins of historic Clare.

#### MAYO

Among the successful candidates at the Sessional Examination in Common Law, held on the 29th and 30th June, was Mr. John J. Quinn, whose course nas been uniformly brilliant, obtained a first class certificate.

Father Begley, Adm., the revered and respected paster of Westport, has under taken a heavy work which is now far advanced to completion—the repairs painting and improvement of the church Westport The outlay

The holy well of the crutches' was solemnly blessed by Dean O'Keefe, on Aug. 10th. Thousands of pilgrims from the surrounding counties have visited the place where the miracle-working waters bubble up, On Lady Day, hun-dreds of afflicted persons from the most distant came in pilgrimage to make 'Stations,' and to drink its waters.

#### **SLIGO**

On Aug. 15th, about 9 o'clock at night bboat, with ten persons, left Rosse's Point for Cooney Island. The night being dark and the wind pretty strong, it was with the greatest pleasure some of the parties could be induced to go. When going round the Point of Oyster Island, the boat was blown upon a rock and instantly turned, and all were thrown out. Fortunately, three men, Brogan, Ward, and Carthy, were going fishing, and hearing their cries, came to assist them, and succeeded in rescuing six of the party. The remaining four were lost. Their names are—Charles Robinson, 18 years; Bedelia, 24 years; scious and dreadfully injured, while Ellen 16 years of age; a brother and sister from George's street, Sligo, and a girl named Bessy Brennan, from Sooey, county Sligo, who was at sea, living on Cooney Island. There were only two men in the boat, the deceased, Robinson and a man named Bree. Both men were fine swimmers. It is said that Robinson could have made the shore but was trying to save his sisters and perished in the attempt. For the past nine months young Robinson, who was a quiet, sober young man, and liked by every one, had been absent as a sailor, and only returned home three days be fore the accident.

#### WEXFORD

On Sunday, August 22d a meeting was held at Monamolin to protest

against eviction, and against land-grab-bing and grass-grabbing, The Very Rev. J. P. Hanrahan, O. S. F. died on June 16th, at the Franciscan carried home on a door. His face has been very much disflured, a large quantity of the burnt powder and small near Wexford, in the year 1821.

Presbytery, Waveriey, New South Wales Father Hanrahan was born at Cullentra, in a Club.

496 MAIN STREET.

Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

#### FRANCE AND GERMANY- A SINGU.

A singular story appears in one of the French military papers, and if the details are correct, it is not surprising that the incidents should have excited something like a sensation at the French War Office. It is stated that a gentleman at Nevers the other day, shot a pigeon and found its wings stamped with the Imperial arms of Germany, while attached to them was a quill with a cipher despatch. The pigeon and despatch were it is said, sent to the French War Office and inquiries being made appear to confirm the belief that the Germans have established a pigeon station on French territory, and that messages are even now exchanged between there stations and military staff at Berlin. Should these statement prove true, they may well cause both uneasiness and anger in France. It is a very strong step to organize pigeon stations, with a view to invasion, in a country with which peaceful relations prevail. It is certain that this system was, previous to the war of 1871, carried on in France by German officers to an extraordinary extent, and that the invading aimy was tar better acquainted with every road and byway and with every particular of the country than were the defenders, but this establishment of pigeon posts in a friendly country for the purpose of giving assistance to an invading army would certainally seem to be an indefensible step, to resent.—Evening Standard.

#### MELANCHOLY.

Never give way to melancholy; resust it steadily, for the habit will encroach. I once gave a lady twenty-two receipts against melancholy, one was a bright fire; another, to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another, to keep a box of plums on the mantlepiece, and a kettle simmering on the hob. I thought this mere trifling at the moment, but have in after life discovered how true it is that these little pleasures often banish melancholy better than higher and more exalted objects, and that no means ought to be thought too trifling which can oppose it either in ourselves or

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.-Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with bain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Win-slow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Leething. It is incalculabe. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mother; there is no mis-take about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the presciption of one the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WIN. SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

#### "THE EMIGRANT,"

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NDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the indersigned, and marked Tenders for Timber Berths,' will be received at this office until acon on Monday, on the 27th of September next, for licenses to cut timber on ten berths of fitty square miles each, situate on the Porcupine Hills, partly in the Province of Manitobs, and partly in the District of Saskatchewan N. W. T.

Sketches showing approximately the position of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Ottawa 31st Aug., 1886.

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THE HOLY EUCHARIST.

(Rev. Father Muller, in, "God the Teacher of wankind.")

During the three year and a half in which our Lord Jesus Christ manifested Himself as the Saviour of mankind, He drew all hearts after Him, of the just and even the hearts of the sinner. This wondrous power came from the effect of Our Lord's appearance upon those around Him. A majestic sweetness shone forth in His every look, word, and gesture. He chose for his emblam the lamb, the gentlest of all creatures, and so brightly did this gentleness beam forth from His Divine countenance that, as soon as the holv Baptist beheld Him, he cried out: "Behold the Lamb of God!" A certain nun, having reflected on this lovely sweetness of Our Lord, said to St. Teresa: "I wish that I had lived at the time when Jesus Christ lived on earth. What a joy to see our Lord's blessed countenance, to be near Him, to witness His miracles, to hear from His lips the words of eternal life, to follow him from place to place, to be able to receive him into our houses, and to assist him in his temporal wants! Surely then I would become a saint." St. Teresa, on hearing this, laughed outright. "What! said she, "do you know, dear sister, that the same Jesus is still with us on earth, that He lives quite near us, in our churches, on our altars, in the Holy Eucharist?"

What is the Holy Eucharist.
The Holy Eucharist is the Body and Blood, the Soul and the Divinity, of Jesus Christ, under the appearances of bread and wine

Indeed, the Holy Eucharist, or the Blessed Sacrament, is the true Body and Blood, the Soul and Divinity, of Jesus Christ, who is truly, really and substantially present under the outward appearances of bread and wine. This is a great mystery: and, in order the more to confirm our faith in it, we must

1. How Jesus Christ prepared the minds of the people to believe in the mystery of the Holy Rucharist.

11. How Jesus Christ instituted the

Holy Eucharist. 111. Why Jesus Christ hides Himself in his great mystery.

1V. How Jesus Christ confirmed his followers in their faith regarding this

great mystery. V. How this faith is preserved and

V1. Why Jesus Christ instituted the Blessed Sacrament.

VII. What virtues Jesus teaches us in the Holy Eucharist.

VIII. How Jesus Christ prepared the people to believe in the Holy Eucharist. Our Saviour knew that if He were to teach the Jews and His disciples the new and wonderful doctrine of this mystery without having first prepared them to eat human flesh and drink hufor it, there would be scarcely found one to helicate him. When Cod internal to a carparous action. Hely
thought it something horrible to order,
them to eat human flesh and drink human blood. Hence they thought: How to believe him. When God intends to

ing to them before hand what He is

place. Again, when the Son of God had flesh is such that of itself it cannot vivify become Man, and was about to make in any way. On the contrary, it stands himself known as the Redeemer of the in need of a vivifying power. Now, were world, He sent St. John the Baptist to you to believe that I am your God and prepare the people for His coming. Finally, when He intended to destroy Jerusalem, He foretold by the prophets the destruction of the city, and Jesus Christ humanity in one person, you would also has also described the signs by which men may know when the end of the world is at hand. God acts thus with men because He does not wish to overwhelm them by his strange and mysterious dealings. Hence, when our Divine Saviour was about to tell the people that He intended to give them His flesh and blood as food and drink for their souls, He prepared them for this mysterious doctrine by working an astounding miracle—the feeding of five thousand people with five loaves and two fishes. Those who wi tnessed this miracle were so filled with reverence for Jesus Christ that they wished to take Him by force and make Him their King. But Jesus, perceiving this, fled from them. They found him again, however, on the following day; and then He took occasion, from the impression the miracle had which I have spoken to you are spirit made on them, to introduce the subject of the heavenly food which He was spirit also, because it is perfectly united about to give to the world. 'Amen, I to my divinity, and assumes the entire say to you; ye seek Me, not because you vivifying power of my Godhead. Although have seen signs, but because you have eaten of the loaves and were filled. Labor not for the meat waich perisheth but for that which endureth the life everlast ing, which the Son of Man will give you.' Here Our Lord declares that the food He was to give them would confer eternal life. Their curiosity being excited by these words, they desired to know more about this heavenly food, and asked what sign He would give them, and whether the food He spoke of was better than the manua from Heaven, which God had given their fathers in the desert. Before giving any further explanat. ion, Our Lord speaks of the absolute necessity of faith in His Divine person, This is the work of God that you believe in Me as your Divine Redeemer, But you have seen Me and believe not This is the will of My Father that sent me: That every one who seeth the Son, and believe the in Him, may have life everlasting, and I will raise him up in the last day. Amen, amen, I say unto you, he that believeth in Me hath life everlasting.' (John xxix., 47.) In ordinary words Our Lord would say: You must believe that I am your Redeemer and faith, He promises to give them a heavenly bread. He had just given them pain and eternal damnation, to backbite miraculous bread, a kind of bread far and to slander Him.

superior to ordinary bread. thought that He would perhaps give thought that the would parable give them something like manna, but Jesus assured them that the heavenly bread, which he intended to give, was far sup-erior even to manna. Your fathers, erior even to manna. 'Your fathers,' He said to them, did eat manna in the desert, and are dead; but he that eats of the bread that I will give, shall live torever.

Now, manna was called bread from Heaven, the bread of angels. It was better than the miraculous bread, with which Jesus had fed the Jews, and con. sequently far better than ordinary bread But Jesus Christ promises to give us a kind of bread far superior even to manna. This he calls the true bread from Heaven, to show us that the manna was but a figure of heavingly bread. He calls it also the Living Bread, to show us unmistakably that it is far more than ordinary bread, for ordinary bread is not a living bread. Now what is this breod that Jesus Christ promises to give

This Bread, far superior to the ordinary bread, to the miraculous bread, to manna, the Bread of Angels, this Bread from Heaven, this Living Bread, must indeed be very extraordinary, something which had never yet been given to man, since, before promising it, before telling us what it is, Our Lord in sists so earnestly upon the necessity of faith. What, then, is this extraordinary Bread! Our Lord no longer conceals it; He tells us in the strongest, clearest language: 'I am the Bread of Life, I am the living Bread, which came down from Heaven If any man eat of this Bread he shall live forever; and the Bread that I will give is My Flesh for the life of the world. (John vi. 48, 51, 52,) "The Jews I will give is My Flesh for the life of the world. (John vi. 48, 51, 52,) "The Jews therefore strove among themselves, saying: ,How can this Man give us His Flesh to eat?" St. Cyril of Alexandria; who lived in the fifth century, asks here '() Jew, how can you ask this question? Let me also ask you: How did you go out of Egypt' Tell me how the rod of Moses was turned into a serpent. how Moses was turned into a serpent, how was his hand made leprous, and again restored, as it is written. How was watrestored, as it is written. How was a considered into the nature of blood. How did you pass through the midst of the sea, as through a dry plain. How was the bitter water of Merrha changed into sweet by a piece of wood. How was water given you from the bosom of the rocks. How was the manna brought down from Heaven for you. How did the fordan stand still in its bed. Or how, by a mere shout, did the inpregnable wall of Jericho fall. And will you not cease to utter that how. Therefore it becomes you to believe in Christ's word and to strive to learn the manner of the Eucharist, rather than say inconsiderateely, like men drunk with wine: How can this Man give us His Flesh to eat!

'The Jews understood Our Lord as inviting them to a barbarous action. They can a human body introduce eternal life do something very extraordinary, He into us. How can this Body, which is of generally prepares men for it by reveal the same nature as ours, bestow immortality.

"It is the spirit that quickeneth, says Thus we know that, when He intended to destroy the world by the deluge, He made the destruction known through Noah, a hundred years before it took below here. Again when the Son of God head to the spirit that quickeneth, says Our Lord to them; 'The flesh profits nothing.' That is to say; there is no absurdity in saying that the flesh is unable to bestow life; the nature of the global state of the says of the sa Saviour; were you to consider the mystery of the Incarnation, were you to be lieve that the divinity is united to my would understand that he who eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood; abideth in me and I in him, and thus hath everlasting life. It is therefore very foolish on your part to be scan lalized at my words. If you think that my flesh cannot infuse life into you, how shall it ascend to Heaven? And yet this spectacle shall be placed before your own eyes. What shall you say then? When you see my flesh ascend to Heaven, which to all seeming is contrary to its nature will until seeming is contrary to its nature will seeming, is contrary to its nature, will you still say that my flesh contains no vivifying power? 'Amen, amen, I say to you, he that believeth in Me, hath everlasting life.

"You must, then, believe me to be what I have so often told you. The words your human body is subjected to death by sin, and forced to yield to corruption, yet if I am in you by means of my own proper flesh, you shall assuredly rise again. For it is incredible, yes, rather, it is impossible, that life should not vivify those in whom it lives. It is by means of my own flesh that I wish to hide life within you, and to introduce into you, as it were, a certain seed of incorruption, which destroys what is corruptible in you. For, receiving within yourselves both my human and divine nature, you will become glorified by becoming sharers in that which is above all things." It is thus that St. Cyril confounds the Jews for daring to say: "How can this man give us His Flesh?"

In the sixteenth century some apos tate Catholics —calling themselves Protestants—in their pride and ignorance sought to imitate the Jews in contradict ing Our Saviour. They said that He spoke only figuratively when he promis ed, and commanded us to eat His Flesh Now such an assertion is as absurd and ridiculous as it is false and blasphemous. In Hebrew, and in all the Oriental lan-guages, the expression, "to eat one's your God, and that, therefore, it is in My power to give you such bread as bestows upon your life eyerlasting. Then having required of them an unwavering Saviour spoke only figuratively, would saviour spoke only figuratively, would saviour spoke only figuratively. flesh," when taken figuratively, means to

The Jews When Our Lord Jesus Christ had made this extraordinary promise to the Jews, did they really understand Him to say that He would give them His flesh to eat and His Blood to drink? They clearly did understand Him so, and for this reason asked in astonishment: "How can this man give us His Flesh to eat." And some of them said: "This is a hard say. ing, who can hear it." And even many of His disciples were so shocked at the idea of eating flesh of Jusus, and drink ing His Blood, that they went away from Him altogether, and never went with Him any more. They, then, did not understand Our Lord to have spoken figuratively, for, had they done so, there was no reason for being shocked at His words. The whole Jewish religion was made up of types and figures, so that if Our Lord had spoken figuratively, it would have been nothing new to them. No, the Jews understood Him to speak of eating His very Flesh and drinking His very Blood.
To Be Continued.

LOVE HONOR AND OBEY.

On the whole, married women, that is real women, prefer being ruled to ruling. It is natural to a woman to seek It is scarcely in her nature to advice. go speechlessly on doing what she has to do without aid or counsel. Almost any one of the fair sex is happier if she can 'talk over things' with some man upon whose discretion she relies; and in married lives most wives do, even in the smallest things, what 'he' likes, and fancy that the like it themselves.

Since independence has become the fashion, and strong-minded women have sneered at their more gentle sisters there is a great affectation of despising the opinion of the gentlemen, but it is all sheer pre tence. Almost every wife chooses her, gleves and her ribbons of the tint her husband admires, and the man she loves almost inevitably gives her rollited opinions and blasse even her political opinions, and bisses even her social views. Her speech, her dress her manner changes, under his influence. What he desires her to do she does, in nine cases out of ten.

You may rule your wife as you please.
good married reader, if you only love
and pet her enough. Haughtiness and
fault-finding alone will make her restive. And you. dear girls, remember that it will be well to choose shusband good and noble and upright, so that you may obey him to your hearts content without loosing your own self-respect; for you will obey him il you love him, and if he be low and mean, you will sink to his level slowly, but surely, in the course of years.

AND THEN! 'Oh! if I were lucky enough to call this estate mine, I should be a happy fellow said a young man. 'And then!' said a friend. 'Why, then I'd pull down the old house and build a palace have lots of prime fellows around me, keep the best wines, and the finest horses and dogs in the country.' "And then?" 'Then I'd hunt, and ride, and smoke; and drink, and dance, and keep open house, and enjoy life gloriously, 'And then?' Why' then, I suppose, like other people I should grow old, and not care so much for these things.' 'And then; why then in the course of nature, I should leave all these pleasant things, I suppose, andwell, yes\_die!' 'Aud then?' 'Oh, bother your 'thens.' I must be off!' Many years after, the friend was accosted with. God bless you. I owe my hap piness to you!' 'How?' :By the two words spoken in season long ago\_'And



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## \$250. REWARD

The Postmaster General will pay a reward of Two hundred and fifty dollars for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perty and his secomplice or accomplice who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert Mail South of Humbolt on the 17th instant. Such informations may be communicated to the Commissioners of the North West Leounded Police Regins or the undersigned.

W. W. McLEOD. P. O. Inspector, P. O. Inspectors Office. Winnipeg Man., 20th July 1896,

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Street cars pass the Brewery every few minutes.

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THE PORTRAIT OF THE MISSION-ARY FATHER BAUDIN, in Sepia, by Hermel Michaud, Esq.

> The Tickets will be hold at 50c each, and will be timited to (500) Five Hun-

> The Drawing will take place AT RAT PORTAGE on SEPTEMBER 21st,

> The funds will be applied towards assisting the good work of Pere Baudin.

TICKETS to be had from the Parish Priest at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Selkirk and Port Arthur.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until neon, on Friday 5th November 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January

Butterfield and Workman, once per week computed distance 22 miles. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Canadian Pacific Railway Station 12 times

per week, Compute distance I mile. Portage la Prarie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railway station 12 times per week; Computed distance of a mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at this office or in the first case at the Post-Offices at the termini of the said route, and in the other instances of the Postmaster at Portage la Prairie.

W W. McLEOD

Postoffice Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office Winnipeg 27th Aug. 1886.

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Vespers at 3 p.m. Week Days Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

87. MARY'S CHURCH. Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets. Rev. Father Quellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.

Sundays—Masses at \$7.00 8.30, and 10.30, a.m.: Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Cate-chism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.

Week Days. Masses at 6.15 and

7.30 a. m. IMMAGULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated in Point Douglass. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector. Sundays\_Masses at 8.30 and 10.30

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. 1886

#### CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

The grading to Rapid City by W & R. R. is nearly complete and trains will-be running in about six weeks.

The first ship ment of Montana cattle for the Chicago market, this fall via the C. P. R. is being made to day at Maple Creek.

Last week 178 immigrants entered the city, divided as follows: Monday, 13; Tuesday, 37: Wednesday no train; Thursday, 68; Friday, 41; 11 on Saturday and7 on Sunday.

Among the papers to be read before the Manitoba Dairy association, at its convention during the fair week, is one by Mr W. M, Champion, of Reaburn, president of the Woodlands Agricultural Society, on "How one thousand different them. dairies can make the same grade of but-

Gen. Bristow who was a member of Mr Felton's hunting party, said that the Canadian Pacific ran through a finer country than any of the other transcontinental roads.

On Friday last there was shipped from Brandon 150 head of cattle of the finest description. The shipment as made by P. Gallagher & son for the Mounted police. They were splendid specimens of Manitoba beef.

Within the past month there has been shipped from Manitoba thirty carloads of hogs for Chicago. Considerable attention is being paid to this business just now and by next season the business is likely to assume large proportions.

Mr Wm Allan, who has filled the position of station master at St. Boniface for some time, has tendered his resignation, having accepted a similar position succeeded in St. Boniface by Mr John Hearn.

The following are the quotations on the London stock market for the leading at Boynton Hall to consider the question

Samuel Spink, of this city, claims the car of new wheat this season. The car lett Winnipeg on Thursday morning last for Toronto. It was purchased at Car berry, and Graded No. 1 hard.

The Canadian Pacific telegraph system wilf be opened for public business thfough out the Dominion, commencing Monday morning 13th inst. Business will be taken for all points in Canada and the United States and cablegrams for Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany. Parties having cable address es should at once register the same with the maneger of the city office.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto board of trade a communication was read from E. Teffin, general freight agent Can. adian Pacific railway. Ontario divison stating, "for the information of the members of the board interested in Manito be wheat that on and after the 15 inst the present reduction of eight cents per 100 pounds of wheat (1885), grading no higher than 'No. 2 frosted,' would be discontinued. No grain in future shall billed 'Stop at Winnipeg for inspention Shippers desiring to have their grain inspected in transit to lace front of Eastern Canada must make speciai arrange ments with Capt Clark; official grain inspector, Winnipeg who will as far as pos sible afford every facilty to draw samples from the cars at Winnipeg.

A special party to be made up of busi ness men and pleasure seekers will leave Chicago on Tuesday next the 21st no harm was done to the grain. inst for a tour of the Northwest and the Pacific coast via the C. P. R. The par. ty will travel in a train of sleepers and dining car to Vancouver, thence via steamer to Victaria stopping en route Bang and other special points of interest. On the arrival at Vintoria they will partially disband the tickets being good to return at any time within sixty days The price of the round trip from Chicatownship of Rapid City died here on go \$90, from St Paul or Minneapolis Sunday last. He was a victim and a proin a Club.

tra. From Messrs Berry and Bixby it is learned that many persons have signified their intention of going. The party will reach here about the 24th.

#### MAN. AND N. W. T.

Portage la Prairie, Sept. 13.—In regard to the rumor that the M, & N. W. Railway Company intend carrying line to Winnipeg, your correspondent has been authoritatively informed that the com-pany have no object in going to Winnipeg beyond competing with the C. P. R. tor immigrants, but that they are waiting in full confidence that the C. P. R. will soon throw up the monopoly clause, to build to Emerson to connect there with the St. Paul and Minneapolis road or the projected line from Duluth. At present they are content to proceed with construction operation westward, and by the time they reach Prince Albert or some other point on the Saskatchewan country they are satisfied they can resecure eastern outlet via Emerson.

Mrs J. Thomas was thrown out of a carriage on Saturday afternoon and had her collar bone broken.

The Liberal s threatened with libel suits for libelling Mr. T. W. Boddy, Chairman of the C. J. D., and Mr. Thos Collins, clerk of the county court, the former through an editorial and the lattle by a

Reaburn, Sept. 13,—We had a regular round up here last wack. The Count de Sainville has over 200 head of cattle pasturing round Long Lake (which were driven here by fires at St. Laurent and Lake Francis) they got mixed up with Mr Cowlard's, Mr. Champion's, and other bands, so that a corps of mounted men had to be organized to separane

Wm. Wagner, M. P. P. has arrived back from Winnipeg where he has been in conference with parties from British Columbia who propose purchasing a car of Woodlands butter. They offer at the rate of eighteen cents per pound de-livered at terminus B. C. in car lots.

Our cheese factory has not yet disposed of its summer make of cheese (having been delayed putting it on the mar-ket through a difficulty in obtaining the wood for boxes.) They will have twenty thousand pounds of superior quality.

Lords Farnsworth and Everest are here fully enjoying the fall shooting. Duck, chicken and partridge are still in plenty to good sportsmen, but are very wild.

Threshing is proceeding in full blast, the sample is first class, but the yield is a long way short. Mr. Weymss has a splendid sample of oats which threshed forty-five bushels to the acre.

Battleford, Sept. 13,- Considerable ex citement was caused in the town by the announcement that sixty-four Indians had deserted from Poundmaker's reserve on Monday night last. The reds struck in the direction of Edmonton and so far in the province of Quebec. He will be the object of their movement has not been discovered. A party of mounted police have gone after them.

Calgary, Sept. 9.—On Monday evening last a largely attended meeting was held 5 per cent. Canadian debentures: of fire protection. Mr. Ronald's system province of Manitoba 108; Winnipeg 112 was under discussion, as well as other systems. The conclusion came to was that in the face of the unfortunate state of municipal matters here no bargain honor of forwarding the first through would be made at present. Before adjourning the meeting appointed a committee to confer with various parties and devise ways and means to b municipal muddle to an end.

Major McGibbon has finished his inspection of the Indian school reserves, etc., in this district, and has left for Macieod to inspect that portion of coun-

Mitchell, Bean, Potter and Fisher, ar rested on suspicion of being implicated in the late robberies, have been up on preliminary investigation several times, but have always been remanded for further evidence, bail being refused.

The community is greatly agitated over the prospect of the Travis question being renewed. The Herald is after the stipendary again for some remarks made by him in a landlord and tenant case. On dit that the atipendary is going to take pro-ceedings against the editor of the paper.

Wapella, N. W. T., Sept. 10.—Crops in this district are very light this season, a good number have got their grain threshed and the turn out was very poor, but the quality is first class, one man only threshed 4 bushels more than he sowed, the best is ten bushels per acre, but the average will be about six bushels per acre or a little over.

Potatoes are pretty good though fewer in number in the hill than last year, but of excellent quality and fair size.

Turnips and other roots are complete failure this season owing to the very dry season and also to the fly which was very severe on them.

Weather is still dry, it will be hard work to get the ploughing done properly unless we get rain. We had pretty hard frost on the 30th August, but all the grain was secured before then, so that

Prairie fires, the scourge of the prairie and the terror of the settlers, are start ed in this district; it is a great pity, but the starter of them could be got and punished as severe as the lawallows, as the fire not only spoils the soil, but also destroys the feed for cattle and cat-tle could feed out here for about two months yet.

Rapid City. Sept. 10. D. W. McLaren the founder and original owner of the

\$80, Sleeper births and dining cars cx- minent specimen of those who got "rattled" during the Manitoba boom lunacy of Chichago the organizers of the party period. At that time he realized a considerable amount of siderable amount of money by the sale of lots which he sunk with all the csedihe could get in syndicates resulting after the boom in his complete and inextricable ruin. Several times during the boom he was offered \$100,000 for section 20, 13, 19, comprising the town of Rapid City. There are number of men to day in the Province ground down by loads of habilities imposed upon them during those days of imaginary riches. Such boom debts, entered into and contracted during a period of temporary lunacy ought, in my opinion, to be declared off by the Government.

Traffic manager McDonald, of the Mr & N. W. R., was in town this week lookng out a site for a grain warehouse or elevator, which they intend to build at once, in order that they may secure a portion of the grain that will be sold be fore the railway is completed. Mr. Baker, General Superintendent, was also in town this week on business connected with the railway. It is the intention of the company to have the line running into Rapid City by the end of October. There are a great many conjectures as to the Manitoba Northwestern's object in taking up the ground of the Central. Some think it is to force the Central to an amalgamation. Others think that it is to force it out of existence and claim the land grant. Whether any of these are right it is certain that the Northwest Central cannot with impunity delay The large Bankrupt Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, the estate of D. S. Macdonald of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, Ont. construction much longer with this great northern rival insidiously encroaching upon and occupying its territory, The difference between vigorous railway construction and charter-peddling is obvious. The peddler is not likely to rise very rapidly in the public estimation, nor to be of much benefit.

This a fine season for game. A large number of ducks and prairie chickens are being. Mr. Carss borought down a fine wild goose this week which weighed ten pounds.

Threshing is in full swing, and farmers jubilant over the fine yield of the bright, beautiful, golden No. I hard.

Glichen.-N. W. T. September 16th The first white child born in our town arrived the other day. Mr. and Mrs. Dan E Murphy are the happy parents; and the citizens, to show their appreciation of the event, raised a subscription to purchase a present to commemorate the happy event.

Our Blackfeet friends are in glory at present, having received their treaty money, and are flush and anxious to spend it. The local merchants are doing a rushing business this year with them, no outside parties being here with goods as in other years. The merchants are doing a rushing business this year with them, no outside parties being here with goods as in other years. The merchants are loud in their praise of the way they pay up the debts they made during the winter and spring. Quite a number of them are also taking the pleasure trip to Calgary; but instead of taking their ponies, they enjoy a ride in the first-class coaches of the C. P. R.

Mr. Dan E. Murphy's new house is nearly finished.

James Dickey will erect a new building to accomodate his increasing trade. Farmers are getting on well with their fall plowing. Those who have threshed report a better yield than was expected it being an especially good grain:



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births of ten square miles each, more or

less, numbered respectively 4, 5, 8, and

9, situated on Kicking Horse River, and Otter tail Creek, a tributary of the Kick,

ing Horse River, near field and Otter

tail stations, on the line of the Cana ian

Pacific Railway, in the Province of Brit.

Sketches shewing the position, ap

proximately, of these births, together with the conditions on which they will

licensed, may be obtained at this De

partment or at the Crown Timoer Offices Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W, T, and New West Minister, British Columbia.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

Department of the Interior.

Ottawa, 14th August, 1886.

A. M. BURGESS

ish Columbia.

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JAMES D. CONKLIN. General Agent

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ARTIST.

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