

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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NO 40

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LOVE'S HARVESTING.

Nay, do not quarrel with the seasons, dear,
Nor make an enemy of friendly time.
The fruit and foliage of the falling year
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.
Since tender green hath grown to mellow
grain,
Love then will gather what it scattereth now,
And, like contented reaper, rest its head
upon the sheaves itself 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 gar-
den-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: then
she put it carefully in her pocket and
went on knitting at the set of new stock-
ings 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
homes.

"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 Septem-
ber. 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 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 to-
wards 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
Doctor Marbeuge, the owner of the cot-
tage 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 re-
ceive the visitor. He nodded to her, but
it seems as if, instead of hastening for-
ward, 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 wear-
ing for another letter from the dear
boy."

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

"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

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

The doctor shook his square grizzled
head before he answered.

"Yes, my friend, there is fresh news,
and, I grieve to say, it is bad news. Our
troops have been badly beaten, the Em-
peror 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 re-
quires 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 Bouillon; some of the wounded
have been transported to the castle
there from Sedan, and my friend sends a
message from Auguste Didier, of Caude-
bec, who is among them."

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

But Mere Suzanne neither spoke nor
moved.

"It is very sad for you, my friends,"
the doctor said, "but I must not tell you
it is the fortune of war. It must comfort
you to know that your boy is in good
hands. Dr. Godefroi is one of the clever-
est surgeons in the army. Auguste
his love and says that he has a kind doc-
tor and nurse. He has, I am sorry to say,
received a bayonet wound in the thigh.
Now you must tell me what I am to write
to him."

Suzanne unclasped her hands, and
raised her head; she seemed just awak-
ened from sleep.

"How far off is Bouillon, 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 hundred and
fifty. 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 I 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 anx-
iously; he thought the shock must have
touched her brain. "Why, Suzanne Did-
ier, you have never walked far in your
life. I have heard you say that Ville-
quier was quite a long way off, and yet
the distance from the house to Ville-
quier 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 re-
cover, and that he is wanting me?"

The doctor shrugged his shoulders. It
was easy to see that her words distur-
bed 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 al-
though 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, and a red flush on each cheek.

"Monsieur is right—I am too ignorant
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 steady but tears
rolled over her withered cheeks, and
the doctor turned his head aside and
looked out of the window.

"Diable," he muttered, "what am I to
say to her—and yet she must not go to
Bouillon."

Suzanne stood patiently awaiting his
answer.

At last he said: "My good woman, how

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
son?"

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
her.

"Monsieur will say I am 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 Gode-
froi 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 I
approve or not?"

She glanced at Jules, but his face was
hidden by his large bony hands. Mon-
sieur 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
face.

"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
laine, 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
Rouen. Monsieur 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 nimble-
witted. Well, well," he said, "I will
write the letter; but it is possible Jules
will not let you go. I hope he won't."

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
I come at six o'clock, Monsieur le Doc-
teur?"

He stared at her. "I suppose so," he
said, doggedly; then as he turned away
he muttered; "Poor dear soul, but
the most absurd proposal I ever heard. 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 Sedan, and as the flies cluster
and buzz round the horses of the dili-
gence 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 back from a funeral. The
town-folk are usually light-hearted en-
ough, and at another time both the driver
and conductor would have been plav-
gued 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
stretch of fields covered with mounds,
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
Semois—once the dark stronghold of

the Dukes of Bouillon and the Prince
Bishops of Liege—are lying hundreds of
prisoners, many of them suffering tor-
tures 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
become impatient of the delay in start-
ing.

"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-umbrella. 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 tour-
ist 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
the hill."

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 dress-
ed in a rusty black gown and jacket;
her white peasant cap shows plainly
under a shapeless bonnet.

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

Poor old Suzanne courtsays. "Mon-
sieur," she says humbly, "will you have
the kindness to tell me how far it is to
Bouillon. Is it a long walk?"

She raises her tired blue eyes to his
face. The man whistles. "Too far to
walk," he says—"over nineteen kilome-
tres. 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
nineteen kilometres. "How much is
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 expen-
sive to ride in than a diligence is.

"Two francs," 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. "Two
francs," she says and then she smiles.
"Monsieur, I thank you, but I have not
so much to spare, I will walk on to
wards Bouillon."

The man watches her limp up the
stony street.

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

"Diable, and why not?" Joseph an-
swers, "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 outward world and again sending them forth in action, modified by its own character and dispositions.

LEISURE.

How happy all ought to be who have leisure, a freedom from business or hurry, a convenience of time to do just what the mind dictates—to read, to walk, to ride, to study, or to pray.

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 natural 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.

A CHANGE OF TASTE.

The Bavarians are turning against the Wagnerian opera. They think that it 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. Wagner was a free-lover, a Pagan, who insisted on such indecent proceedings—realistic, of course—in some of his operas, that even the most liberal songstress objected.

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 demoniacal inspiration of one side of music to be really religious.

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 comprehend—a sneer which is masked, but which is too well aimed to be misunderstood. It may be at your person, your mental feeling, your foolish habit of thought, or

some little secret of faith or opinion confessed 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.

ALAS, HOW CHANGED!

The following beautiful astrophe to the religious and beautiful France, that exists to-day, we take from the pen of a gifted Irish writer (C. M. O'Hara in the columns of the 'Catholic Fireside':

"The first day, of May in Provence broke amid a bloom of glory and sunshine, exceptional even in that land of cloudless skies and sweet, luxuriant flower life.

"It was the patronal feast of Notre-Dame de Grace, and as such was celebrated with a magnificence 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 bore 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, of the cloisters where innumerable Virgin bands hold their hands to heaven for the insufficient warriors wrestling on the plain.

"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 cantiques of Mary thrilling in the breeze, passed away forever from the quaint streets of Picardy, the vine-grown uplands of Avignon, the long white roads leading to Verdais, 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 stirring memory, thou art sadly changed no doubt. These things may be, but it is hard for the 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 Freeman's Journal.

DONEGAL SCENERY.

I cannot take leave of county Donegal 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 characteristic 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.

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 fresh butter, rich cream and good tea afford ample material for excellent meals.

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 Legend) had a palace built, and on which Theudinde, wife of the Longobard King Agilulf, had a magnificent church erected. To this church, she gave the Iron Crown which she had had made for her husband.

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 portion to their own heretical teachers, then began the sad era of degraded pauperism.

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 widespread misery and degradation, everywhere perceptible, and from the enormous fortunes, appalling extravagance, and selfish luxury, which are seen in the world around us.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year.

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The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. From ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS to CHICAGO, without change, connecting with EAST and SOUTH.

Ecclesiastical Directory PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX. Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Diocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Cloud. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

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A CHURCH WITHOUT LIFE

Expressions of amazement are common in speech and in print over some recent 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 chroniclers of the time slavishly followed classical models, and having imitated the manner of Juvenal or Suetonius, held themselves bound also to imitate the matter.

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 morals of men. It is only a comfortable social organization, by which numbers of Englishmen are saved from poverty, Bishops—spiritual peers—whose head 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 together by mutual 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 leisure. 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. And the deaths of some stoned for the scandals of others, who apostasied.

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 immorality 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 remnants 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 Pagan 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 delayed.—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 ceremony at which his Eminence Cardinal

Taschereau will preside. The ceremony is to be very long and will last about six 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 it, 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 melon 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 kingdom. 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 because—'Peleg, you know better! You are only trying to—' 'Mad am, I am not aware that your opinion was asked in the matter.' 'Well, I don't want my boy instructed by an old ignoramus!' 'See, here, you impudent!' 'Don't you dare bristle up to me, you old—' 'Never mind,' interrupted Tommy: 'I fancy I know how wars begin.'

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Fritters.—Three eggs, one and a half cups of milk, three teaspoonful 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 sides.

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 dripping, a 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 Worcester's sauce. Strain and slightly thicken with flour, then pour it over the chicken and simmer gently for an hour. Serve with boiled rice.

Mackerel and Sauce.—Spanish mackerel can be rolled in a napkin and boiled in salted boiling water. Serve on a napkin, with the following sauce, which will prove good also for boiled green vegetables or poultry; Rub together a tablespoonful of sweet butter and of flour, and when perfectly blended add a pint of 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 eat too much is a blunder, and to wash down nutritious food with

nutritious drink is one of the greatest dietary indiscretions can be indulged in especially for persons of sedentary habits

Arsenic and the Complexion.—The London Lancet 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 baneful prescription of arsenic for the complexion have adopted. Suffice it to recall the fact that for many years 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 recommendation 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 pernicious practice which is only too likely to be carried on secretly. It is not without reason that we speak thus pointedly and urge practitioners to be on the qui vive in anomalous or obscure cases.

That which I have often blamed says Loecie 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 their age and temper will allow.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Chicken, etc.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cows, Oxen, Hogs, etc.

VEGETABLES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, etc.

FRUIT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cranberries, Apples, etc.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hay, Straw, Timothy.

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Oats, Barley, Wheat, etc.

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Lombard Street, near, Main. ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG. EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon. EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES. Wines, Liquors and Cigars. S. LAPOINTE, PROP. LATE OF OTTAWA. P. O. Box 635.

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TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c. The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

Notice to Contractors

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

COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE, AT 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 declines to enter into the contract when called on to do so, or if he fails 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 any tender. By order, D. EWART, Architect. Clerk of Works Office, Regina, N.W.T., August 16th, 1886.

TECUMSEH HOUSE

WINNIPEG MANITOBA. Convenient to Railway station.

This Popular House has been completely refurnished and equipped with modern conveniences by Mr. M. Haverly, and made equal to the best. The bar is filled with the best liquors and cigars. The Manager, Mr. John Haverly, is one of the best hotel men in the Northwest.



TENDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tender of a timber birth,' will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 1st 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 Kicking Horse River, near field and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia. Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these births, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Office, 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 admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. Hydrostatic balance for weighing. By order, W. HIMS WORTH, secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the new year: The person who subscribes to the Home Guest for the year 1887, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Hunting Game & Swiss Watch, worth \$50. (There are more than one correct answer, the second will receive a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send their answer for which they will receive the month's issue of the Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names, addresses, and names of the publishers, of the Home Guest, HARTFORD, CONN.

DO YOU WANT?

Advertisement for 'A FARM' featuring a circular logo with 'TO BUY' and 'OR SELL' and text: 'FARM FOR SALE' and 'FARMS WANTED'. Includes details about the publication and contact information.

One Column, 12 months	\$20.00
Half Column, 12 months	12.00
Quarter Column, 12 months	7.50
One Column, 6 months	12.00
Half Column, 6 months	7.50
Quarter Column, 6 months	5.00
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Half Column, 3 months	3.00
Quarter Column, 3 months	2.00
One Column, 1 month	1.00
Half Column, 1 month	.75
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Transient advertising 2 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

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 than \$1.

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

Consecrated to meditation upon the Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

In the schools for the younger children we have the Brothers of Mary, a religious order devoted to education and thoroughly earnest in their work. The annual exhibitions at their schools show conclusively the thorough manner in which they teach the young idea to shoot. The excellence of the education imparted at St. Mary's Academy, is proverbial. Young ladies there receive a thorough training in all the branches of a useful education and in all the accomplishments that young ladies of high social position are expected to possess. There they are carefully trained in all the modesty and purity that befit Christian maidens, and in those graces of manner and demeanor which are the charm of social life.

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

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET

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

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

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

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

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

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT PENITAN-GUISHERNE

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

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

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

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

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

OBITUARY

REV. FATHER MADORE, O. M. I.

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

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

COMPETITION AND ITS RESULTS

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

A MAIL ROBBER PUNISHED

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

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

To the Editor of the Northwest Review.

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

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

Well may one exclaim, "save us from our friends" for if the St. Patrick's Society be anything it is at least "national," and as such should have no hesitation in endorsing the present legal and also perfectly constitutional methods which are being used by the Home Rule league.

The St. Patrick's Society, from its name, implies that it is an Irish association: founded for the purpose of benefiting in some way fellow Irishmen. Its aims the elevating and educating of Irishmen and their descendants, no matter where their lot be cast and, to have a deep, warm earnest and true love for their "dear old land." In short it inculcates deeply with its members a fervent desire to see her once more occupy her rightful position among the nations of the world.

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

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

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

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

Yours, Wexford.

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WE HAVE MADE,

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BEAUTIFUL WHITE SUGAR,

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FOR \$1.00.

With 5lbs of our Black Hyson, Japan and Gunpowder Teas at 50c per lb.

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SOLICITED.

BAT PORTAGE.

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

The past week has been one of great interest to the Roman Catholic population of this place. The Rev. Father Lecomte assisted by the Rev. Father McCarthy 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 replied 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 spiritual 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 temperance 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, Archbishop 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 deposit 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 flocky 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 majority of the parishioners.

Words are inadequate to express the heart felt gratitude we owe to the Rev. Fathers for 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 serding in our midst such worthy Missionaries.

As Your Grace is already aware, our worthy Pastor Rev. Father Beaudin, who by his avidity for our spiritual and temporal 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 children.

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. A. Society.

JOHN SHORT,
JAS. SLAVIN.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation,
A. D. McDONALD
ANGUS 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 plentiful and fat.

At the Mission of the Sacred Heart of

Jesus, His Grace Archbishop Tache is having erected a spacious dwelling house for the accommodation of the Fathers. The Industrial 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 Sates 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 admitted that the Indians cannot be trained to the useful arts and sciences but the success achieved by their indefatigable instructors has set that idea aside.

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 inhabitants. 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 Campeau 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 of books written about the Blessed Virgin by a Father of the Society of Jesus makes a good-sized octavo volume. This catalogue is the work of a German Jesuit, Father Sommevoget. It does not include the Ave Maria, 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 grandeur 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; 252 on devotions to the Blessed Virgin in general; 28 on examples of devotions to Our Lady; 117 on particular devotions—the month of May, the Rosary, Scapulars, etc., 226 on the congregations and confraternities of the Blessed Virgin, 451 on pilgrimages, relics, and miracles; finally, 82 on music and the arts in the service of the Mother of God.

WHAT AN ULSTER PROTESTANT MINISTER 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 few months have convulsed the Northern capital. If Mr. Gladstone 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 Orangemen 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 to Belfast. "The fact," 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 Chamberlain, Bright and their gang pretended to be in a state of mortal

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 lengthy address by his parishioners, accompanied with a well-filled purse. A most pleasing feature in connection 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 received numerous orders, and that the English implement makers "will have to bestir themselves if Canadian competition is not to become formidable."

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 bills, we trust our good friends will respond readily thereby enabling us to meet heavy debts which must be paid at once. We do not like to trouble our readers unnecessarily; 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 easily be spared and as we have not troubled our friends in this respect for a year, we anticipate immediate and generous 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 friends along the main line within the next month and hope they will be prepared for us and assist us to secure new subscriptions.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for a 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 Province of British Columbia.

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

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th November 1886, for the collection and conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, from the street letter and newspaper boxes to the Winnipeg Post Office, as per form attached to the contract to be made hereunder described, and from the latter place to the service of the contract. The contract is a vehicle suitable to be travelled to collect the contents of these boxes (less on mail collections) are to be made three times daily except in the cases of boxes (2nd) corner street near St. John's College (2nd) corner Elice and Colony streets, (8th) Logan, opposite P. Ry. Round House, which are to be collected P. Ry. Round House, the visit to each box and the delivery of its contents at the Post Office to be made at such hours as the Postmaster-General may from time to time appoint.

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

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

W. W. McLeod,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg Sept. 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 Equator, and further south, was lately accidentally discovered by Lieut. Moxie, and has proved itself to be the only harmless and effective nerve food known that can recover brain and nervous exhaustion, loss of manhood, imbecility and helplessness. It has recovered paralysis, softening of the brain, locomotor ataxia, and insanity when caused by nervous exhaustion. It gives a durable, solid strength, and makes you eat voraciously; takes away the tired, sloopy lifeless feeling like magic, removes the fatigue from mental and physical overwork at once; will not interfere with the action of vegetable medicines.

It recovers Nervousness, Insomnia, Nervous and Mental Exhaustion at once, and Leaves no Reaction.

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Dress Goods,
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WOOL AND WOOL GOODS,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Hosiery,
Gloves, &c.

GENTS' GOODS

A Large Variety

Having been bought this season at extremely low prices we are prepared to give you bargains.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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I would invite my many friends to give me a call.

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Also Elk, moose, Buffalo, Mountain Sheep, and Goat, Antelope, and Deer Heads nicely mounted.
Highest cash price paid for white Owls, and other rare specimens.
Artificial Human Eyes, and Eyes for birds and beasts kept in stock.

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Merchant

Tailor,

Has just received a large stock of

New Fall Goods!

Consisting of

NEW FALL SUITINGS
AND TROUSEINGS.

THE NOBBEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM

—AT—

592—MAIN STREET—592

IRISH NEWS.

ANTRIM.

It is very gratifying to Nationalist readers to find, now and again, an honest sympathetic Protestant clergyman coming to the defence and vindication of the much abused and misrepresented people of Ireland. The Rev. T. Clarke affords the latest case in point. He writes in the Liberal 'Home 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-countrymen 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.

CARLOW.

Owing to the showery weather which has prevailed for some weeks past, the grain crops, not alone in the neighborhood of Carlow, but in the whole of the County, are suffering much from "lodging." 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 the townland of Quivey, a number of men are employed at drainage works; 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.

CLARE.

Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell, of Killadysert, has again caused writs to be served on her tenants for half a year's rent. Her refusal to grant more than 15 per cent reduction will be apt to cause a renewal of the disagreeable scenes that were witnessed in the neighborhood of Killadysert last October.

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

COEK.

On the road between Ballina and Enniscorene is the old church and burial-ground of Killanley, which contains the grave of the patriot priest of '98, Father Cowley, which 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, Skibbereen, the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Messrs. Eureka, O'Sullivan and Hennessy. The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan and the Rev. Mr. Burke are to labor for the present in the Archdiocese of Westminster, and the Rev. Mr. Hennessy goes on the mission to the diocese of Middleboro', 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.

DERBY.

The Catholics of Derry acted wisely in avoiding, this year, their usual 15th of 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.

DUBLIN.

On August 16th, while three men named Edward Kelly, John Hoare 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 unconscious and dreadfully injured, while Curran had escaped with a few bruises. The two former are in the hospital.

KING'S COUNTY.

George Alexander Moorhead, Esq. M. D., Tullamore, 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 occurred near Cloone on August 14th, while three men were engaged in quarrying stones for the Messrs 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 Codway, Cunnion and Teague. The injuries sustained by the two latter are said to be trivial when compared with Conway, who had to be carried home on a door. His face has been very much disfigured, a large quantity of the burnt powder and small

stones were embedded in the flesh, giving him a horrible appearance. He also received several severe wounds on the body. Shortly after the accident he 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 father's 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 obsequies. The interment took place at Shrule the family burial ground. Mr Elwood was allied (by Marriage) to the family of the celebrated "Poet O' Kelly"—whom Brydon styled "The Homer of the West"—whose writings are still remembered by the sires of the Old Race.

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 and his errand to London—said to be a very romantic one—has it that he has turned up in the "flesh and blood" in America.

KILKENNY.

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

On August 23 a serious row occurred at Ballyogan caused by the resistance of tenants and their friends to officers of the law seeking to enforce convictions. Several bailiffs were severely injured, and a number of policemen badly hurt by stones. The mob made an attempt to wreck the police barracks but were repulsed.

LIMBERICK.

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 burned 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 purely accidental.

Mr. Hogan, the author of the beautiful 'Lays and Legends 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 Irishmen—especially 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 enchantment 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 has been uniformly brilliant, obtained a first class certificate.

Father Begley, A.M., the revered and respected pastor of Westport, has undertaken a heavy work which is now far advanced to completion—the repairs painting and improvement of the church of Westport. The outlay will be near 1,000 pounds in all.

MEATH.

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, hundreds 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 a boat, 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; Ellen 16 years of age; a brother and sister from George's street, Sligo, and a girl named Bessy Brennan, from Soeey, 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 before the accident.

WEXFORD.

On Sunday, August 22d a meeting was held at Monamolin to protest against eviction, and against land-grabbing and grass-grabbing. The Very Rev. J. P. Hanrahan, O. S. F. died on June 16th, at the Franciscan Presbytery, Waverley, New South Wales. Father Hanrahan was born at Cullentra, near Wexford, in the year 1821.

FRANCE AND GERMANY—A SINGULAR STORY.

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 these stations and military staff at Berlin. Should these statements 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 army was far 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 certainly seem to be an indefensible step, and one which the French have a right to resent.—Evening Standard.

MELANCHOLY.

Never give way to melancholy; resist 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 mantelpiece, 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 others.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mother; there is no mistake 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 prescription of one of 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.

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Illustrated monthly journal, 102 pages, toned paper, 3,000 copies, fresh subjects monthly, special writers, curious and valuable facts for everyone: plain truths of the Northwest take it yourself or for friends, abroad, and help your settlement; circulates in Britain and all over Canada; splendid medium for land sellers to advertise in. One dollar a year post paid, over the world; specimens free. Address THE EMIGRANT, Winnipeg, Manitoba, J. A. CARMAN, Publisher, P. O. Box 1195, or 373 main street.



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for Timber Berths,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, on the 27th of September next, for licenses to cut timber on ten berths of fifty square miles each, situated on the Porcupine Hills, partly in the Province of Manitoba, 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.

THE Winnipeg Business COLLEGE

Re-Opens Monday, Sept 6th
121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR
Call at the College,
496 MAIN STREET.
Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

A. M. D. G.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. There is also a preparatory Course, and a commercial department, in which Book Keeping is taught.

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Board and tuition	\$180 00
Tuition	20 00
Bedding	10 00
Washing	15 00
Music Lessons	20 00
Use of Piano	5 00

Payments should be made half-yearly in advance; no reduction in the above terms is granted for absence of less than one month. Stationery articles form extra charges. The students must be suitably supplied with linen, clothes, shoes, napkins, towels, etc. A uniform is obligatory; directions as to the form may be had at the College, August 7th 1886.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 383 Main street, Winnipeg.

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Can take up as many or as few subjects as they chose.

Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself.

NOT IN A CLASS!

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.

Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30, and 10.30 a. m.; Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.

Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated in Point Douglas. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.
Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

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 shipment 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 and 7 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 Reburn, president of the Woodlands Agricultural Society, on "How one thousand different dairies can make the same grade of butter."

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 was 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 in the province of Quebec. He will be succeeded in St. Boniface by Mr John Hearn.

The following are the quotations on the London stock market for the leading 5 per cent. Canadian debentures: province of Manitoba 108; Winnipeg 112 Montreal 108, Quebec Province 115.

Samuel Spink, of this city, claims the honor of forwarding the first through car of new wheat this season. The car left Winnipeg on Thursday morning last for Toronto. It was purchased at Carberry, and Graded No. 1 hard.

The Canadian Pacific telegraph system will be opened for public business through 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 addresses should at once register the same with the manager of the city office.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto board of trade a communication was read from E. Tiffin, general freight agent Canadian Pacific railway, Ontario division stating, "for the information of the members of the board interested in Manitoba wheat that on and after the 15th 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 be billed 'Stop at Winnipeg for inspection Shippers desiring to have their grain inspected in transit to laee front of Eastern Canada must make special arrangements with Capt Clark; official grain inspector, Winnipeg who will as far as possible afford every facility to draw samples from the cars at Winnipeg.

A special party to be made up of business men and pleasure seekers will leave Chicago on Tuesday next the 21st inst for a tour of the Northwest and the Pacific coast via the C. P. R. The party will travel in a train of sleepers and dining car to Vancouver, thence via steamer to Victoria stopping en route Banff and other special points of interest. On the arrival at Victoria they will partially disband the tickets being good to return at any time within sixty days. The price of the round trip from Chicago \$90, from St Paul or Minneapolis

\$80, Sleeper births and dining cars extra. From Messrs Berry and Bixby of Chicago the organizers of the party 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 company have no object in going to Winnipeg beyond competing with the C. P. R. for 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 re-secure 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 latter by a letter.

Reburn, Sept. 13.—We had a regular round up here last week. 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 Coward's, Mr. Champion's, and other bands, so that a corps of mounted men had to be organized to separate them.

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 delivered 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 market 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. Weyms has a splendid sample of oats which threshed forty-five bushels to the acre.

Battleford, Sept. 13.—Considerable excitement 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 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 at Boynton Hall to consider the question of fire protection. Mr. Ronald's system 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 would be made at present. Before adjourning the meeting appointed a committee to confer with various parties and devise ways and means to bring the municipal muddle to an end.

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

Mitchell, Bean, Potter and Fisher, arrested 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 stipendiary again for some remarks made by him in a landlord and tenant case. On dit that the stipendiary is going to take proceedings 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 no harm was done to the grain.

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

Rapid City, Sept. 10. D. W. McLaren the founder and original owner of the township of Rapid City died here on Sunday last. He was a victim and a prominent specimen of those who got "rattled" during the Manitoba boom lunacy period. At that time he realized a considerable amount of money by the sale of lots which he sunk with all the credit he could get in syndicates resulting after the boom in his complete and intricate cable 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 liabilities 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 M. & N. W. R., was in town this week looking 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 before 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 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 is a fine season for game. A large number of ducks and prairie chickens are being. Mr. Caras brought 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. 1 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 accommodate 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:

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

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WANZER SEWING MACHINE!

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Not only the best of its kind, but it is the Best Family Sewing Machine in the Market. Needles, Oil and Parts for all Machines. Note the New Address,
443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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BANKRUPT
BOOTS AND SHOES
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476 Main Street,
Next door South of the C. P. R. City Ticket Office directly opposite
Thomas Ryan's,

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BEFORE REMOVING,
The large Bankrupt Stock of **BOOTS and SHOES**, the estate of D. S. Macdonald of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, Ont.

A LARGE LINE OF
Fine Kid, Goat and Calf BOOTS AND SHOES
for Men, Women and Children, all sizes.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.
GOODS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

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L. BLINKINSTINE,
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Between James and Rupert St.
Clothing Gleaned and Dyed Equal to New.
Repairing and Altering a Specialty. Fur Altered and Repaired.
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Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

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TENDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender of a timber birth," will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 1st 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 Kicking Horse River, near field and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia. Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these births, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department 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.

NGE OF TIME.
Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a. m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a. m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p. m. via same route arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p. m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.
Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railwayway 383 Main street, Winnipeg.
H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

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OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C
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THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.
Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a. m.
AT VERY LOW RATES.
Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase air Train Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H G McMicken
\$500 REWARD!
The Managers of the Hudson Bay Photograph Parlors agree to pay out of their Reserve Fund \$500 to any person who will produce better or more highly finished photographs (taken either in the largest cities of Europe or on the American continent) than those taken at their Parlors, 244 main street, Winnipeg. This offer to hold good until further notice.
T. R. COLPITS,
ARTIST.

All who are not Satisfied with their Education,
ERRAND BOYS,
MECHANICS,
BUSINESS MEN
Can take up as many or as few subjects as they chose.
Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself.
NOT IN A CLASS!

Night-School