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Senale

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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THE EMIGRANT'S BURIAL.

He stood on the steamer's noisy deck. Bowed by a grief which he might not check. For by him lay a single coffin of life. The shrouded corpse of his faithful wife. Dark swept the Mississippi's tide. While the pall of night came down to hide From the careless gaze of strangers near. The pale, thin form on the pine plank bier.

They had gone from the lordly Shannon's stream To the grand new world where the free stars gleam. Seeking a home they might not find. In that land of their love they left behind. And while the proud, fleet ship would toss The spray from her wings like an albatross, Their shouting children sang with glee Wild songs of their new born liberty.

But the mother's blinding tears would come As she thought of her own loved cottage home. Of the haunted spring by the hawthorn gray, Where fairies sang at the close of the day. And while the fierce fever—sure though slow, Quickened her life blood's ebb at a flow, With a wasting grief as deep as vain, She pined for her own green land again.

So ere they reached the pampas high, Where the blooming prairie gardens lie, Like play-grounds by the God-head made, Where bright, young angels might have strayed, White her trembling child—'en round her crept And looked in her dying face and wept. She closed her sunken, faded eyes, And went away to the peaceful skies.

They were far from the churchyard's holy ground. And the unshorn woods before them frowned; But vagrant footsteps would not press The lone grave in the wilderness. So, turning away from his cherished dead, With a white and quivering lip he said, As he pointed toward the virgin sod, "I'll bury her there, in the name of God."

They dug her grave in the forest love, While the night winds murmured a sobbing moan. And the long slant rays of the pale moon-light Peopled the gloom with spectres bright. Then laying her low in her silent bed, Though no funeral rite was sung or read, He buried her where wild the deer trod, With a broken prayer "in the name of God."

Of thou, the dweller in lighted halls, Where joy is schooled from lofty walls, Thou who hast pierced with a traitor's dart, The inmost care of a trusting heart, Couldst thou, with an earnest, holy faith, Such as that Irish peasant hath, Fold thy false hands above her God And offer a prayer "in the name of God?"

O! cleanse thy dark heart's chancel damp, When, like a fitful funeral lamp, Lighting thy sin-foul festering course, Glisteneth the ray of a deep soul secure; There in thy purest soul secure Entomb her memory high and pure. And with a prayer o'er the spirit sod, Bury her there, "in the name of God."—Catholic Union and Times

THE HAUNTED ORGANIST OF HURLY BURLY

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

There had been a thunderstorm in the village of Hurly Burly. Every door was shut, every dog in his kennel, every rut and gutter a flowing river after the deluge of rain that had fallen. Up at the great house, a mile from the town, the rooks were calling to one another about the fright they had been in, the fawns in the deerpark were venturing their timid heads from behind the trunks of trees, and the old woman at the gate-ledge had risen from her knees, and was putting back her prayer-book on the shelf. In the garden, July roses, unwieldy with their full blown richness, and saturated with rain, hung their heads heavily to the earth; others, already fallen, lay flat upon their faces on the path, where Bess, Mistress Hurly's maid, would find them, when going on her morning quest of rose-leaves for her lady's 'pot pourri.' Ranks of white lilies, just brought to perfection by to-day's sun, lay dabbled in the mire of flooded mould. Tears ran down the amber cheeks of the plums on the south wall, and not a bee had ventured out of the hives, though the scent of the air was sweet enough to tempt the laziest drone. The sky was still lurid behind the holes of the upland oaks, but the birds had begun to dive in and out of the ivy that wrapped up the home of the Hurlys of Hurly Burly.

This thunderstorm took place more than half a century ago, and we must remember that Mistress Hurley was dressed in the fashion of that time as she crept out from behind the squire's chair now that the lightning was over, and with many nervous glances towards the window, sat down before her husband, the tea-urn, and the muffins. We can picture her fine lace cap, with its peachy ribbons, the frill on the hem of her cambric gown just touching her ankles, the embroidered cloaks on her stockings, the rosettes on her shoes, but not so easily

the lilac shade of her mild eyes, the satin skin, which still kept its delicate bloom, though wrinkled with advancing age, and the pale, sweet, puckered mouth, that time and sorrow had made angelic while trying vainly to deface its beauty.

The squire was as rugged as his wife was gentle his skin as brown as her's was white, his grey hair as bristling as hers was glossed; the years had ploughed his face into ruts and channels; a bluff, pholeric, noisy man he had been, but of late dimness had come on his eyes a hush on his loud voice and a check on the spring of his hale step. He looked at his wife very often she looked at him. She was not a tall woman, and he was only a head higher. They were a quaint, well-matched couple despite their differences. She turned to you with nervous sharpness and revealed her tender voice and eye; he spoke, glanced roughly at the turn of his head was courteous. Of late they fitted one another better than they had ever done in the heyday of their youthful love. A common sorrow had developed a singular likeness between them. In former years the cry from the wife had been, "Don't curb the lad too much and from the husband, "You ruin the lad with softness." But now the idol that stood between them was removed and they saw each other better.

The room in which they sat was a pleasant old-fashioned drawing-room with a general spider-legged character about the fittings; spinnet and guitar in their places with a great deal of copied music beside them; carpet, away wreaths on pale blue, blue flutings on the walls and faint giddings on the furniture. A huge urn, crammed with roses, in the open bay-window, through which came delicious airs from the garden the twittering of birds settling to sleep in the ivy close by and occasionally the patter of a flight of rain drops, swept to the ground as a bough beat in the breeze. The urn on the table was ancient silver and the china rare. There was nothing in the room for luxuriant ease of the body, but everything of delicate refinement for the eye.

There was a great hush all over Hurly Burly, except in the neighborhood of rooks. Every living thing had suffered from heat for the past month, and now, in common with all nature, was receiving the boon of refreshed air in silent peace. The mistress and master of Hurly Burly shared the general spirit that was abroad and were not talkative over their tea.

"Do you know," said Mistress Hurly, at last, "when I heard the first of the thunder beginning I thought it was—it was—"

The lady broke down, her lips trembling, and the peachy ribbons of her cap stirring with great agitation.

"Pshaw!" cried the old squire, making his cup suddenly ring upon the saucer, "we ought to have forgotten that. Nothing has been heard for three months."

At this moment a rolling sound struck upon the ears of both. The lady rose from her seat trembling and folded her hands together, while the tea-urn flooded the tray.

"Nonsense, my love," said the squire; "that is the noise of wheels. Who can be arriving?"

Who, indeed?" murmured the lady, reseating herself in agitation.

Presently pretty Bess of the rose leaves appeared at the door in a flutter of blue ribbons.

"Please, madam, a lady has arrived, and says she is expected. She asked for her apartment, and I put her into the room that was got ready for Miss Calderwood. And she sent her respects to you, madam, and she'll be down with you presently."

The squire looked at his wife, and his wife looked at the squire.

"It is some mistake," murmured madam. "Some visitors for Calderwood or the Grange. It is very singular."

Hardly had she spoke when the door opened, and the stranger appeared—a small creature, whether girl or man it would be hard to say—dressed in a scanty black silk dress, her narrow shoulders covered with a white muslin pelerine. Her hair was swept up to the crown of her head, all but a little fringe hanging over her low forehead within an inch of

her brows. Her face was brown and thin, eyes black and long, with blacker settings, mouth large, sweet, and melancholy. She was all head, mouth and eyes; her nose and chin were nothing.

This visitor crossed the floor hastily, dropped a courtesy in the middle of the room, and approached the table, saying abruptly, with a soft Italian accent:

"Sir and madam, I am here, I am come to play your organ."

"The organ?" grasped Mistress Hurly.

"The organ!" stammered the squire.

"Yes, the organ," said the little strange lady, playing on the back of the chair with her fingers, as if she felt notes under them. "It was but last week that the handsome signor, your son, came to my little house, where I have been teaching my music since my English father and my Italian mother and brothers and sisters died and left me so lonely."

Here the fingers left off drumming, and two great tears were brushed off, one from each eye with each hand, child's fashion. But the next moment the fingers were at work again, as if only while they were moving the tongue could speak.

"The noble signor, your son," said the little woman, looking trustfully from one to the other of the old couple; while a bright blush shone through her brown skin, "he often came to see me before that, always in the evening, when the sun was warm and yellow all through my little studio, and the music was swelling up my heart, and I could play out grand with all my soul; then he used to come and say: 'Hurly, little Lisa and play better, better still. I have work for you to do by and by.' Some times he said 'Eccellentissima!' but one night last week he came to me and said: 'It is enough. Will you swear to do my bidding, whatever it may be?' Here the black eyes fell. "And he said, 'Now you are my betrothed.' And I said; 'Yes you are my betrothed.' And he said; 'Pack up your music, little Lisa, and go off to England to my English father and mother, who have an organ in their house which must be played upon. If they refuse to let you play. You must never tire. You are my betrothed, and you have sworn to do my work.' I said; 'shall I see you there, signor!' And he said, 'Yes, you shall see me there.' I said; 'I shall keep my vow, signor.' And so, sir and madam, I am come."

The soft foreign voice left off talking, the fingers left off thumming on the chair, and the little stranger gazed in dismay at her auditors, both pale with agitation.

"You are deceived. You make a mistake," said they, in one breath.

"Our son"—began Mistress Hurly, but her mouth twitched, her voice broke, and she looked piteously towards her husband.

"Our son," said the squire, making an effort to conquer the quavering in his voice, "our son is long dead."

"Nay, said the little foreigner. 'If you have thought him dead, good cheer, dear air and madam. He is alive; he is well, and strong and handsome. But one, two, three, four, five' (on the fingers) 'days ago he stood by my side.'"

"It is some strange mistake, some wonderful coincidence!" said the mistress and master of Hurly Burly.

"Let us take her to the gallery," murmured the mother of this son who was thus dead and alive. "There is light yet to see the pictures. She will not know his portrait."

The bewildered wife and husband led their strange visitor away to a long gloomy room at the west side of the house, where the faint gleams from the darkening sky still lingered on the portraits of the Hurly family.

"Doubtless he is like this," said the squire, pointing to a fair-haired young man with a mild face, a brother of his own who had been lost at sea.

But Lisa shook her head and went softly on tiptoe from one picture to another, peering into the canvas, and still turning away troubled. But at last a shriek of delight startled the shadowy chamber.

"Ah, here he is! see, here he is, the noble signor, the beautiful signor, not half so handsome as he looked five

days ago when talking to poor little Lisa. Dear sir and madam, you are now content. Now take me to the organ, that I may commence to do his bidding at once."

The mistress of Hurly Burly clung fast by her husband's arm.

"How old are you, girl?" she said, faintly.

"Eighteen," said the visitor, impatiently, moving towards the door.

"And my son has been dead for twenty years," said his mother, and swooned on her husband's breast.

"Order the carriage at once," said Mrs. Hurly, recovering from her swoon; "I'll take her to Margaret Calderwood, Margaret will tell her the story. Margaret will bring her to reason. No, not to-morrow, I cannot bear to-morrow, it is so far away. We must go to-night."

The little signora thought the old lady mad, but she put on her cloak obediently and took her seat beside Mrs. Hurley, in the Hurly family coach. The moon that looked in at them through the pane as they lumbered along, was not whiter than the aged face of the squire's wife whose dim faded eyes, were fixed upon it in doubt and awe too great for tears or words. Lisa, too, from her corner gazing upon the moon, her black eyes shining with passionate dreams.

A carriage rolled away from the Calderwood door as the Hurly coach drew up at the steps. Margaret Calderwood had been to a dinner-party, and at the open door a splendid figure was standing a tall woman dressed in brown velvet, the diamonds on her bosom glistening in the moonlight that revealed her, pouring, as it did, over the house from eyes to basement. Mrs. Hurley fell into her outstretched arms with a groan, and the strong woman carried her aged friend, like a baby, into the house. Little Lisa was overlooked, and sat down contentedly on the threshold to gaze at imaginary sonates on the door-step.

There were tears and sobs in the dusk moonlit room into which Margaret Calderwood carried her friend. There was a long consultation, and then Margaret, having hushed away the grieving woman into some quiet corner, came forth to look for the little dark faced stranger, who had arrived, so "unwelcome, from beyond the seas, with such wild communication from the dead.

Up the grand staircase of handsome Calderwood the little woman followed the tall one into a large chamber where a lamp burned, showing Lisa, if she cared to see it, that this mansion of Calderwood was fitted with much greater luxury and richness than was that of Hurly Burly. The appointments of this room announced it the sanctum of a woman who depended for the interest of her life upon resources of intellect and taste. Lisa noticed nothing but a morsel of biscuit that was lying on a plate.

"May I have it?" said she; eagerly. "It is so long since I have eaten, I am hungry."

Margaret Calderwood gazed at her with a sorrowful, motherly look, and, parting the fringing hair on her forehead kissed her. Lisa, starting at the wonder, returned the caress with adour. Margaret's large fair shoulders, Madonna face, and yellow braided hair, excited a rapture within her. But when food was brought she flew to it and ate,

"It is better than I have eaten at home?" she said, gratefully. And Margaret Calderwood murmured; "She is physically healthy; at least."

"And now, Lisa," said Margaret Calderwood, "come and tell me the whole story of the grand signor who sent you to England to play the organ."

Then Lisa crept in behind the chair, and her eyes began to burn and her fingers to thrum. And she repeated word for word her story as she had told it at Hurly Burly.

When she had finished, Margaret Calderwood began to pace up and down the floor with a very troubled face. Lisa watched her, fascinated, and, when she bade her to listen to a story which she would relate to her, folded her restless hands together meekly, and listened.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CLOTHES OF RELIGION

George Eliot's novels have made the term "Positivism" current in popular writing. She was a Positivist, so far as she professed anything that bore any resemblance to religion. Positivism is what is called the religion of humanity, and an Englishman, Mr. Frederick Harrison, a very clever writer, is its prophet. It may be said to be a fashionable religion in English literary circles.

The god of Positivism is Humanity. Mr. Harrison thus defines it:

'Humanity is no mere arithmetical number of human lives: no catalogue of events in the roll of history. Humanity is an organic whole—far from being all men', it is not even 'all men that have been'. It is a being of special and unique nature, an organism of which we know no second example. For it is the organic union of all those countless human lives and deeds, which over myriads of years, have had a share in the regular evolution of the human race. The idea is at present unfamiliar, and some may find it difficult. And this is the latest generalization of the least developed of the sciences.

Thus Mr. Harrison explains the god of the Positivists—a god that he offers to the world in place of Our Lord.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward a son of the famous Dr. Ward, who was a staunch defender of the Faith, has written a trenchant answer to Mr. Harrison's pretensions. It is aptly called "The Clothes of Religion," and printed by the Catholic Publication Society Co.

The Positivists have borrowed Mr. Ward says, the clothes of religion: "By the clothes of religion I mean those ideas and corresponding emotions with which we invested the objects of religious faith and which were their natural and due adornment, and the phrases which had become associated with religious feelings and belief. The saying of the Psalmist which was applied to other slayers of their God, may be used of them also: "Diviserunt sibi vestimenta mea et super vestem meam miserunt sortem."—They have parted my garments among them and on my vesture they have cast lots.'

Mr. Ward neatly meets the philosophy of Spencer and Harrison—who differ, however, one reverencing the Unknown, the other Humanity—with a quotation from Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia"—a book that ought not to be out of fashion:

"Rasselas, having searched long and vainly for one who should give him practical guidance as to how he might find happiness in life, came at last upon a philosopher, who, with much confidence insisted that the road was plain. It consisted in living according to nature—in acting upon one simple and intelligent maxim, 'that deviation from nature is deviation from happiness.' Sir," said the Prince, with great modesty, 'as I like the rest of mankind, am desirous of felicity, my closest attention has been fixed on your discourse; I doubt not the truth of a position which a man so learned has so confidently advanced. Let me only know what it is to live according to nature.'

"When I find young men so humble and docile," said the philosopher, 'I can deny them no information which my studies have enabled me to afford. To act according to nature is to act always with due regard to the fitness arising from the relations and qualities of causes and effects, to concur with the great and unchangeable scheme of universal felicity, to cooperate with the general disposition and tendency of the present system of things.' The Prince soon found that this was one of those sages whom he could understand less as he heard him longer. He therefore bowed and was silent; and the philosopher, supposing him satisfied, rose up and departed with the air of a man that had cooperated with the present system.'

The Prince might have comprised it all in the exclamation of another prince, Hamlet: "Words—words—words!" This is the sum of the modern revival of exploded philosophies: Old Sam Johnson, with all his pomposity, was worth many self-conceited Spencers and Harrisons.—N. Y. Freeman's journal.

THE GOODS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

As to the 'pious founder,' if his intentions are to be considered at all, they will be found, in the case of our ancient parochial endowments; to be of no assistance to those who are so fond of appealing to them; for persistent denial cannot alter the historical fact that the Church in England, previously to the Reformation, was but a branch of the Great Church of Christendom, and as such, subject to the Roman hegemony. Even if the Reformation did no more than purge away the errors of a pre-existing Church, yet it is pretty certain that the old pious donors would not have

given endowments for the use of religious organizations whose articles declared that doctrines which they had been taught to revere as Divine truths were no better than "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits."—Westminster Review.

HOME.

Nothing appears to us so beautiful in human experience as the reciprocal affection of parents and children, especially after the latter have attained maturity, and, it may be, formed new relations in life. We have seen the lovely and loving daughter, after she has become a wife and mother, seize every opportunity of visiting the parental home to lavish her affectionate attention upon her parents, and by a thousand thanksgivings assure them that, though she is an idolized wife and a happy mother, her affections still cling with ever-strengthening fervor to the father and mother who watched over her infancy and guided her youth.

It has been our privilege to know such, and as we have witnessed the outpourings of love and happiness between these devoted and glowing hearts, we have felt that surely much of heaven might be enjoyed here if all families were equally attached, and would that every daughter knew what pure joy she might create in the parental bosom by a constant keeping alive of the spirit of filial devotion, and by seizing frequent opportunities to make it manifest in little acts of gentleness and love, notwithstanding the child may have become a parent.

The child never grows old to a fond parent. It is always the dear child, and never so dear as when it keeps up the childish confidence and the love of its earliest years.

EXACTLY HOW TO DO IT.

To have fresh eggs the year round, keep hens that will lay them fresh every day. To prevent fresh eggs from spoiling on your hands, eat them or sell them to some one else. We make no extra charge for these two valuable hints. The usual inquiries about preserving eggs for several months have arrived with the return of summer. In answer we have, as usual, to say that we know no art by means of which eggs can be made to retain the freshness of their youth for six months or more, nor do we know of any method of rejuvenating them after they have reached their dotage. It has been proved that eggs will keep in fair condition two or three months, simply packed in salt or in dry sifted coal ashes. The common method of keeping in lime water is probably as good as any. The formula is two pounds of lime, one pint of salt, and four gallons of water. Slake the lime in hot water. Put in only fresh eggs; and keep them covered with the liquid. eggs thus packed and placed in cold storage when the temperature is between 35° and 40°; will probably come out in edible condition six months later; but they will not be fresh eggs, and it will be prudent to make use of them soon after they are taken from the pickle.—Farm Journal.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHOICE OF BOOKS.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to inquiries as to which were the best books to read on the historical side of the Irish question said that at present there was a great lack of any complete work. He recommends Goldwin Smith's article on Pitt in his "English Statesmen;" also Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" and "History of England in the Eighteenth Century;" also many portions of Froude's "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century;" Lord Cloncurry's personal recollections of his lifetime, with extracts from his correspondence. but, above all, Burke, especially his writings on America as applicable to Ireland. As regards the recent history of the land question, Mr. Gladstone recommends the perusal of Barry O'Brien's article in the Nineteenth Century.

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

In a treatise published by Prof. M. Jacob, of Paris, with the above title, ground is taken that the consumptive may be cured at every stage. The author's conclusions are thus summarized: "The incurability proclaimed by Laennec and his immediate successors is disproved by Pathological anatomy and clinical observation. None should, therefore, allow themselves to be influenced by such an opinion, which is but an historical souvenir. When the existence of tubercles in the lungs is recognized it should not be inferred for the moment that he who has them is doomed to death because of their presence. Should it be found that the tubercles soften and cavity forms, it should not be believed that all is lost. It has been shown that this is not the case, and that natural

tendency which tubercle has to fibrous transmutation, that is, to recovery, should not be forgotten. Before being discouraged the physician should search and examine incessantly whether the patient is in the requisite conditions for such a favorable evolution. If all hope of absolute recovery must be abandoned, a relative cure should be wrought, and the attempt made to place the patient in such conditions that he can live, notwithstanding the lesions which are now irreparable: in a word, the plan adopted should be to strive and strive always, with the unshaken confidence that may be drawn from the notion that recovery is possible. The enemy can be conquered. This is the idea that should engender and sustain every effort. It is certain that this conviction is the first condition of success, since it is absence of faith in the possibility of a cure which prevents the adoption of good therapeutic treatment."

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Rum Sauce.—Two ounces of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful mixed cinnamon and mace, white of an egg whipped stiff; four teaspoonful rum. Rub butter and sugar to a light cream, work in the spice and rum, then the frothed white. Mount on a glass dish and set on ice to form.

Cottage Pudding.—One cup of white sugar, one egg, butter the size of an egg one cup of milk, one cup of sifted flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Sauce.—One tablespoonful of flour, one fourth cup of sugar, make into a smooth paste with milk, and pour on hot water till thick enough, and let it come to a boil, stirring constantly. Flavor to taste.

Succotash.—Three cups of lima beans and the same quantity of corn out from the cob. A cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, rolled in one of flour, pepper and salt. Put beans and corn over the fire in enough boiling water to cover them. Cook tender, drain off the water; add the milk, buttered flour, pepper and salt to taste; simmer ten minutes gently until it is hot throughout then serve.

To Cook A Culet.—Put into a stew pan one ounce of sweet beef drippings, one half ounce butter; four or five cloves of garlic finely chopped, and a little salt. When brown mince up the heart of a white cabbage, well washed, stir repeatedly, and leave it two and a half hours. Cut thin cutlets of veal, cover them with a spoonful of chopped parsley, the same on onion add tomato sauce, a little salt and cayenne pepper, and a tablespoonful of vinegar mixed together. Fry in oil or butter, lay on the cabbage mixture and serve.

Chocolate Pudding.—Half a cake of chocolate, broke in one quart of milk, put on the range until it reaches boiling point; remove the mixture from the fire, strain, and then return to the range; add four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, mixed with the yolks of three eggs and one and a half cups of sugar; stir constantly until thick; remove from the fire and with vanilla, pour the mixture in a baking dish; beat the whites of the three eggs to a stiff froth and add a little sugar, cover he top of the pudding meringue, and set in the oven until a light brown. Serve.

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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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	Per annum.
Board and tuition	\$130 00
Tuition	30 00
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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.

TENDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT

TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, N.W.T.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Timber Berths" will be received at this Office until noon on Saturday the 23rd day of October next, for a timber berth of five square miles, situated on Cascade River, a tributary of the Devil's Head River, in Township 27, Ranges 11 and 12 west of the 5th Meridian in the District of Alberta.

Sketches showing the position, approximately, of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior



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TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN THE N. W. TERRITORIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber," will be received at this office until noon, on MONDAY, the 1st day of November next for Permits to Cut Timber from that date up to the 1st of October, 1887, on Berths situated on the line of the C. P. R. Railway, East of Range Eight, East of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

Sketches showing the position of these Berths, together with the condition on which Permits will be issued, may be obtained at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Ottawa, 21st Sept., 1886.



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST 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, situate 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.



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 berth," will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 1st day of November next, for four timber berths of ten square miles each, more or less, numbered respectively 4, 5, 8, and 9, situated on Kicking Horse River, and Otter tail Creek, a tributary of the Kick, ing Horse River, near field and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

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

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following offer for the New Year: The person selling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentlemen's Watch worth \$25. A key-winding English Watch. Each person must send with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate. Send paper containing name of winner. Address: PUBL. OF HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA

From a Lecture recently delivered in Toronto by Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan, A. M., and printed in D'neahoe's Magazine for July.

To the student of history the title, 'The Church in Canada,' can have but one meaning—the Catholic Church. Indeed, if some speaker to-night, in New York or San Francisco, adopted as the titles of his address, 'The Church in North America,' meaning thereby the Catholic Church, he need not be long in convincing his audience that his title was appropriate. Long before a foot of soil in Virginia or Massachusetts was chartered by any English or Continental adventurer, the Catholic Church had taken possession of this whole country. Long before the Pilgrim Fathers imported that persecution in the New World which they fled from in the Old, there were French missionaries along the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The Jesuits were at Quebec before Queen Elizabeth had time to enact more than that she was the head of a new church. For two centuries and three-quarters the Catholic Church has been an active visible power in this continent, and there is no institution in American history to-day, that has come so promptly and has grown so astonishingly as the Catholic Church.

Canada, it need scarcely be said, was formerly a French colony. During 150 years or more, all that territory extending along the St. Lawrence and westward to the Rocky Mountains, with the land along the valley of the Mississippi down to the Gulf of Mexico; made up the New France of North America. The English and Spanish colonists were between these lines and the Atlantic; the West was uninhabited. The general reader of history may suppose that the loss of Canada to France meant only what is now Ontario and Quebec territory; but it meant a great deal more; because after the fall of Quebec the French were unable to retain all the Mississippi region, and there was necessarily other losses afterwards. It is not with these political changes we have to deal. France in those days had a Catholic Government, which cared for the Church in times of peace, and in times of war; and it was always a matter of deep concern that the religious rights of her subjects should be held sacred.

I mention the extent of territory, to show how great the state of France was in the New World, and what a prodigious field was opened up for the Church and the missionary. No one who knows anything of history would be believed if he said that the Catholic Church has been afraid to face the task of converting the nations. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were the ages of great missionary labor. Societies in Rome and in Paris sent out missionaries to China, to India, and to America. So far as Canada is concerned the two Orders led the way, the Jesuits and the Recollects. In 1611 two Jesuit missionaries came to Quebec, and every few succeeding years thereafter these pioneers and their successors were reinforced by other brethren, as death in its various forms thinned their ranks.

Twelve years thereafter, one of the greatest societies in the Catholic Church was established, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; and about this time, the energy of the French foreign missionaries were directed to the same great work. In no part of the world was the conversion of the heathen more attended to than in this part—North America. The history of the Church in Canada, in these early days, is minutely detailed in the record of the Jesuits, and you will find the names of Brebeuf, Lalemant, Jogues, and many others, missionaries and martyrs. Later, we have the more familiar names of the early explorers, Marquette and Hennepin. Here in our province we have the missions of Penetanguishene, Sault Ste. Marie, Sandwich, and many others, founded now 200 years or thereabouts. It is a remarkable circumstance, that there is more accessible information regarding the Church in Canada, for the first half of the seventeenth century, than there is for the last fifty years of this present century.

This vast territory of New France was, in very early times, placed under the charge of a French archdiocese (Rouen), and for about fifty years Canada, or New France, was an outlying portion of that diocese. In the middle of the seventeenth century the Church in Canada was put under the immediate control of the Pope, and curiously enough; this has been a matter of considerable discussion. You will find it stated with great emphasis that the Church in Lower Canada up to the time of the Vatican Council in 1870 was part of the French National Church; and that was something very different from the Roman or the Catholic Church. These statements are incorrect and untrue. There was something of a contest, it is true, in the middle of the seventeenth century, as to whether or not the Church in Canada should be under the immediate control of the Pope or under that of the Archbishop of Rouen; but the fact is that in 1659, Bishop Laval took charge of New France as the Vicar of the Pope, or Vicar Apostolic.

The diocese of Quebec was erected fifteen years afterwards, and there never was a Bishop of Quebec, in French times, who was not first nominated to that position by the Pope. Quebec, as the sole diocese of British North America, numbers twelve Bishops, six in French, and six in English times. The first of these is the illustrious Bishop Laval; the last Bishop Plessis, who died in 1825, just before the year the diocese of Kingston was parcelled out for Upper Canada. This distinguished man, Bishop Plessis, is probably the most renowned figure in the Canadian Church or in Canada, and well worthy of the interesting biography of him written by Abbe Ferland. It was he who resisted the encroachments of the Crown to make the Catholic Church a church established by

law; he it was who rendered nugatory in this country the act of supremacy of Queen Elizabeth. He it was who insisted in his standing as Bishop when the bigoted colonists desired him to be recognized but as the Chief Superintendent of his Church in Canada. But for him, also it would be difficult to say how the war of 1812 with the United States might have ended. He procured the division of his great diocese, the largest perhaps even in the Church, and sent Bishops to Nova Scotia, to the Gulf Islands, to the Northwest, to Montreal, and to this (Upper) Canadian province. After Quebec itself, Newfoundland had first its Bishop, Bishop O'Donnell, who was subsequently transferred to Derry in Ireland. Newfoundland has always stood aloof from Canada politically and ecclesiastically, and, to-day, forms no part of the ecclesiastical provinces of Canada, but is immediately subject to Rome. About the year 1820, some on the same day, and others within a few months thereafter, there were sent out by Bishop Plessis several Bishops, French, Irish, and Scotch and it is to one of these and his province that I will devote the remainder of my theme.

Upper Canada, or Ontario, is now and has been for sixteen years past an ecclesiastical province with the well-known Prelate of this city and its Archbishop. Seventeen years ago it was an outlying portion of Quebec, and in the year 1816, Bishop McDonnell was named an auxiliary of Bishop Plessis, and consecrated Bishop on the last day of the year 1820. Six years later, Upper Canada was erected into a diocese, with Kingston as the ecclesiastical See. It need not be said that Bishop McDonnell was the first Bishop.

The Church in Upper Canada starts out with a martial figure in the person of its first Bishop. He was a man that might have gone to the Crusades, and doubtless would have prayed and fought as seemed best to him at the time. He came to Canada in the first years of this century, no stranger to hard work or to disheartening difficulties. He was in Ireland as chaplain to the Glengarry Fencibles during the troubles of '68 he had lived through the riots against Catholics in Scotland that followed the Gordon riots in England. He probably stood too well with the aristocratic element of Upper Canada to be popular with that element, which has never found favor with the second-hand royalty that comes here to represent the Crown. That is probably more to his credit than to theirs, and it was, no doubt, a matter of gain to the Church, that the acting sovereign of Great Britain could have been under such obligations to a simple priest the chaplain of another, a Canadian Glengarry Fencibles. For Father McDonnell, after his experiences in Ireland, Scotland, and Spain, where he was educated, lived here during the war of 1812, as missionary priest and during the troubles of the rebellion of '37 as Bishop of Kingston.

Kingston was created a diocese just sixty years ago, and it is stated to be the first diocese established in a British Colony since the so-called Reformation. In 1819, the diocese of Quebec was erected into an archdiocese with two auxiliary or suffragan Bishops, one for Upper Canada and one for New Brunswick. Bishop McDonnell was consecrated on the last day of the year 1820, there is to be found a notice of the Bishop of Montreal some three weeks later, and the Bishop of New Brunswick about six months after that.

There is no doubt but Montreal might have ranked before Kingston had not the British Government opposed a division of the Quebec diocese. Indeed, in an old colonial Gazette of the 1820 there is to be found a notice of the Bishop of Montreal and of the Archbishop of Quebec, but both of these titles were dropped from motives of prudence. While the disputes with the governor and Bishop of Quebec were going on, Bishop McDonnell went to England and arranged matters more satisfactorily, and Kingston was recognized. The old French Bishops and all these Scotch Bishops took titles from extinct churches in Asia or Africa, usually ones with a long Latin name, and Bishop McDonnell at first had one of these, but later he was Bishop of Regiopolis. Although this is a foreign word, in close examination it turns out to be nothing more than a Latin form for the King's city, or King's town, or Kingston.

Bishop McDonnell lived for thirty-six years in Canada and died in 1840, the year that Upper and Lower Canada were united. He and three or four clergymen had the whole of this province to look after for about twenty years. At his death there were some forty priests and a Coadjutor Bishop in Upper Canada. He lived chiefly in Glengarry, and a gift of land there was the foundation for an endowment afterwards applied to a Catholic College at Kingston. His letters show that, between the Irish Scotch, and French folk, he had his hands full. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the old province of Upper Canada, and was, therefore, with the Anglican Bishop, an honorable as well as a Right Reverend personage. He had a pension from the Crown of about 600 pounds a year, and the money from the Government paid fifty years ago for the support of the Church passed through his hands—some \$5,000 or 6,000 annually.

Bishop McDonnell says that when he took charge of this province in 1804 there was but one other priest to help him in the missionary work between Glengarry and Sandwich, and that this one soon deserted his post. At the end of about twelve years an old almanac gives the information that there were six priests in Canada West, two in Sandwich, two in Glengarry, one in Perth and one in Kingston. After the lapse of another dozen years the clergy increased to fifteen in number; but even in those days the missionary labor must

have been very great, for two did all the work between Toronto and Kingston, and four attended for all north and west Toronto. The total number of Catholics in this province then, in 1830, were probably not as many as now are in the parish of St. Mary's, Toronto. At the end of the next five years the clergy increased to thirty-five, and the Catholic population to over 15,000.

It was at this time that the Government of Upper Canada used to give money for the support of churches. In 1833, \$900 were paid out to Catholic churches, and about half that sum in 1834. This does not include what was paid the Bishop and clergy, because in the latter years the public account shows that the Bishop alone got over L500. The clergy in 1832 got nearly L300. In those good old days we had four favored denominations in Upper Canada; the Church of England, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic.

After the death of Bishop McDonnell in 1840 his coadjutor, Bishop Gaulin, succeeded to the See of Kingston, and two years later the diocese of Toronto was erected with Bishop Power as its first Bishop. As is better known to some of you than to me, he died of fever, in 1847, while looking after the emigrants.

Two great questions appear on the surface of our past in this country; one of these arose out of the fact that the Crown of England, in order to make provision for its Church, set apart one seventh of the land for its support. This was done at the time Upper Canada was separated from Lower Canada; nearly 100 years ago. This appropriation gave rise to what is known in history as the Clergy Reserves, and for fifty years furnished materials for religious strife. It was apparent that this state of things could not continue—the other denominations were equally well entitled to State aid; and so after much discussion and reporting and small civil war, the endowments were put an end to, and in time the Reserves disposed of altogether. The Church of England is now in this province, and indeed in any British Colony, in no position different from any other religious body; it is not an established Church, and in some respects it is legally no part of the Church Establishment of England. Many years ago the members of the local House passed a resolution that the Church of England was not established in this province, and to show they were in earnest, they notified the chaplain that his services were no longer required. One of the maritime provinces passed an act establishing the church of England and another of them can point with no pride to a regulation forbidding any Roman Catholic from settling therein.

In England we have a good deal of talk now about Established Churches, and it will be recollected that some ten years ago, or more, a case rose in Montreal in which it was endeavored to be shown that the Catholic Church in Quebec was an Established Church. This was the Guibord case; and the point was whether an excommunicated person ought to be buried in a consecrated cemetery. The Privy Council Judges held that Guibord was not an excommunicated person, and therefore was entitled to burial. They did not decide the question of an establishment, though they hinted of it. The Catholic Church however, in Quebec or any other country at any time in history, has not been an Established Church in the sense in which that phrase is current in popular language. In England the Church was Catholic before it was established, and when it was established it ceased to be Catholic.

The other source of some ill feeling in this country was the question of separate education for children. This school goes back to the first year of this century, especially in Quebec; but in Upper Canada it assumed no great public importance until the union of 1840. In the very next year the legislation took place, and by that by amendments from the present Separate-School Law, Bishop McDonnell devoted a good part of his means to the question of education, and his great ambition was the founding of a college where his clergy would be educated.

The Church in Canada has a brilliant history under circumstances unknown in any other British Colony in America or elsewhere. Colleges and convents, schools and churches, can be traced back for two hundred years. The Church has on its roll illustrious martyrs and brave explorers; it has given its aid to science; it has made history. During all that time there has been troubles, it is true, but no grave scandal, it has stood up for constituted authority; it has repelled invasion; it has preserved this country to its present owners. One need no be reminded that in 1776, the revolutionary period in the United States, three distinguished exiles were sent to Montreal to seek aid against England; and how their overtures were rejected; or that later, in the war of 1812, the attitude taken by the illustrious Bishop of Quebec prevented this country from being a State of the American Union.

There is no religion in Canada that, as history goes, has done as much to preserve Canada to the Canadians, to maintain law and order as the Catholic Church, and there is no Church that ever had or ever will have the same power in the State as she has. The Catholic Church in Canada is no insignificant or unworthy part of the Church of Rome; but she was more cause of pride in her relationship than in her own merits. Magnificent and admirable as she is in her share of the conquest of the New World, she is but a ray of reflection of that august institution that claims her as a child—that claims to be the mother of churches. There is no fact in history, ancient or modern, that bears any proportion to the establishment, the perpetuity, and the expansion of the Catholic Church. Here is a supremacy not kingly nor national, but presiding over the family of nations. To be a part of that Church is to claim connection with hu-

manity for all time; to be exempt from the law of mortality which consumes all earthly things, and to be the chief and irrepressible fact in the world's history. While a Catholic has good reason to be proud of the Church in this country, it is the lesser portion of that exultation a man may feel who belongs to a corporation—a guild that has no equal—that is the ever present fact of the past, and will be the necessary condition of the future; that will survive kingdoms and dynasties and will be as much the subject of reproach and clamor in a thousand years from this, if the world lasts that long, as it was a thousand years ago—as it is to-day.

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Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX. Sept. 22, 1871, and comprises the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, the Diocese of St. Albert, and the Vicariate Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the provinces of Manitoba a portion of the N. W. Territories, and the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 1888.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. L. D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 28, 1881, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1883; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871. CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. L. P., agent for St. Revs. Bps of N. W. T. George Dugast chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. L. secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Outlette, O. M. L. P., A. E. Cahill, O. M. L. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Patrick's Church, Belkirk and Peguis—Rev. J. Allard, O. M. L. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier. St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. L. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.

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St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20 day scholars 50. St. Francois Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55. St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 130.

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St. Bon face Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, director. Orphan Asylum sister Boire d. rectress; Orphan girls 38.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG MAN. The Sisters are happy to inform their friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote their energies with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious observances, but, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August, and the third Tuesday of January. Terms—Board and Tuition, per Session \$60.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once \$5.00). Each Session is payable in advance. Pupils in Concert, Calligraphic, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table spoons and a Gilet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boginet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also material for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Director. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance, no deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

The Postmaster General will pay a reward of Two hundred and fifty dollars for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party and his accomplice or accomplices who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert Mail South of Humbolt on the 17th instant. Such informations may be communicated to the Commissioners of the North West Mounted Police Regina or the undersigned. W. W. McLEOD. P. O. Inspectors Office, P. O. Inspector, Winnipeg man., 29th July 1888.

The Northwest Review

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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Those of our subscribers who responded to our last call we thank. Those who remitted were indeed very few and we would therefore urge those indebted to us to forward the amount and prove their good will towards the Review. The amounts are small individually but collectively they mean thousands of dollars. Our obligations are necessarily very heavy and we can only meet them by appealing to those indebted to us.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

'We've painted the province Red' is the phrase of the hour with the Quebec Rouges.

We are pleased to see the letter of Judge Ryan which first appeared in these columns copied in full by the True Witness. It deserves a wide circulation.

Angus Sutherland, member of Parliament for Sutherlandshire, will shortly visit the Northwest. He is the son of a crofter and proposes to form a Highland league in Canada and lecture on the Crofters.

If not before begin now, the closing days of October, to recite the Rosary. This month of Jubilee has been especially set apart by the Holy Father for the performance of that beautiful devotion to the Divine Mother of God which is so efficacious in procuring for humanity the wants it stands in need of.

'Le Manitoba' of St. Boniface, entered upon its sixteenth year of existence, its first name being 'Le Metis.' Our respected contemporary, since its inception, has rendered effective aid to the Church in the Northwest, and with rare ability defended Catholic truths. It is one of the few French Canadian journals that deserves a large circulation.

The Rev. Mr. Paquin, of St. Boniface College, was on Sunday last ordained subdeacon and on the following day deacon by His Grace Mgr. Tache. The customary interregnum of one year between deacon and priest according to the rule of the Society of Jesus, may be dispensed with, and accordingly His Grace will, on Sunday next ordain Mr. Paquin priest.

We remember a good priest, who had come over from France shortly after the Franco-German war, telling a number of school boys who had gathered around to hear him tell of the distress of Paris during the bombardment, that what the people had suffered was a deserved chastisement from God, and though severe as it was it did not check them in their irreligious course, and said that he feared God would again visit His wrath upon them. And it would now seem as if this good priest had spoken a prophecy, for the clouds are lowering above their heads and the signs are ominous for the future.

Mr. Wagner continues to court defeat in Woodlands. He has been given to understand in most unmistakable terms by both the Conservative party and the electorate in general that he is not wanted and that it is their intention to send to the next house a gentleman better qualified to represent them. But because this would-be legislator has discovered that one or two families in the constituency so far study his tastes as to have 'brown bread' for tea when he calls, vainly persuades himself that he is the 'people's choice.' But if this Mr. Wagner were wise he would retire with as much grace as possible and leave room for able men. Mr. Wagner may be able to make good cheese, but it is quite another thing to be a good legislator.

The advantages of the Northwest as a home for the poor immigrant is perhaps best shown in the present condition of the Crofters. His Grace the Archbishop who has just returned from a pastoral visit to the settlement, reports these people, who settled in Manitoba a short ago, to be quite prosperous. When they landed here they had scarcely what would keep life in them, and to day we find them shipping grain and stock, and on a fair way to becoming wealthy farmers. The success of these thrifty settlers in Manitoba has more than satisfied those who were instrumental in bringing them out from the old country. And the very satisfactory accounts of the Northwest and its peculiar fitness as a field for immigration, which these people have sent to their friends abroad have done much to encourage immigration here of all classes. Prof. Gillis, who has charge of the settlement, is doing good work among them. The efficiency with which he prepares those who received Holy Communion and were confirmed recently was very marked and redounds greatly to his credit.

FATHER FAHEY'S ARREST.

The incarceration of the patriotic Irish Priest has occasioned a good deal of newspaper comment in which it was stated that he had threatened a landlord with dynamite and otherwise taken an unwarrantable interest in 'secular affairs' in an interview between Father Fahey and a representative of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, the following conversation took place.—

Father Fahey said: "I was passing Mr Lewis' gate at Ballinagar, when I thought I would call and see if I could by my solicitations come to a settlement with him. I asked the constabulary man who was on guard at the gate could I see Mr. Lewis, and at that moment Mr. Lewis came to the gate, and lifting his hat, said, 'Father Fahey, I presume?' We shook hands, and I told him that I came to speak to him, when he interrupted me and inquired was it upon business. I replied that it was, and he invited me to follow him. When he brought me to his drawing-room we sat down, and I proposed that he should settle with his tenants. His exact words I cannot recollect, but they amounted to this, that the only settlement he would come to was to pay him the full rent and costs, or that if the full rent was paid, he would take it and evict the tenants under notice and afterwards readmit them as caretakers. I said that such an offer was nonsense, and was proceeding to argue the question with him when he started up and said he would have no priestly dictation. I inquired again if he refused my proposition, when he said he would have to consult his mother about it and that he could do nothing himself. I replied that this amounted to a contradiction of terms, as from his previous statements I gathered that he was master of the situation. He then rose angrily and ordered me to leave the house, and repeated his expression about priestly dictation. I retorted that this was impertinence, and that many a man had suffered imprisonment for honest debt than that for which he was proceeding against his tenants. This seemed to excite Mr. Lewis very much, and he again ordered me to leave his house. I took my hat and walked towards the door. He followed me, and when we reached the yard between the house and the gate on the public road he became most abusive in presence of the constabulary who were on duty at the place. I turned and said with a good deal of warmth; 'I admit you are bringing yourself into public odium in the district, and you are refusing to come to any settlement whatever unless you get your pound of flesh.' Mr. Lewis became at this still more violent, and bade me leave the place."

The Reporter—"Then there was no expression whatever about dynamite?"
Father Fahey—"Not a single word. I never mentioned a word about it. The tale that I threatened Mr. Lewis in any way is a pure fabrication. The next point in Mr. Lewis's charge refers to the day when numbers of the peasantry went to save the crops for the men who were imprisoned. When passing Ballinagar, Mr. Lewis came out, attended by his guards, and looked on with a scrutinizing air as the people passed by. Some of the men groaned when they saw him, but the statement that I groaned, or that I made any observation of any kind to him, is perfectly baseless and untrue. In fact, there is not a scintilla of truth in these statements regarding me. When the magistrates Woodford convicted me I was astounded, and I regarded the proposal an I should give bail as an affront, if not insult, to me, after my contradiction of Mr. Lewis' unsupported allegations."

The Reporter—"Then you consider that there was no option left you but to go to prison?"
Father Fahey—"Certainly; there were four reasons for my declining to assist the Crown in this matter. If I gave bail I would be tacitly admitting the truth of the charge against me. I would be admitting that my defence was a falsehood. I would be damaging my character as a minister of religion, and I would be sacrificing the truth in order to escape imprisonment."

For thus seeking to ameliorate the sufferings of his people Father Fahey is accused of 'priestly dictation' and is cast into prison. We have this act of gross injustice before us while Lord Randolph Churchill is proclaiming to the world England's solicitude for

the oppressed people of Bulgaria. Her solicitude is evidently only for export.

MR. COSTIGAN JUSTIFIES HIS COURSE.

At the great demonstration recently held at Ottawa, the Hon. Mr. Costigan was loudly called upon to address the meeting, which he promptly responded to, and though the evening was very far advanced, defined his position at some length and in clear and manly language, and the enthusiastic manner in which his address was received by the large gathering is evidence that he fully justified his actions to their entire satisfaction. We will bring to the minds of those who are inclined to listen to those enemies of Mr. Costigan who without the shadow of truth endeavor to brand him as one devoid of courage and afraid to give forth his convictions, one single instance in the public career of that gentleman, which alone proves the contrary of the charge. In the early days of the Land League in Canada, when to attend its meetings meant political suicide and those who associated themselves with it were called fenians, Mr. Costigan, whom some people would have us believe is a coward left his seat in the House to attend a meeting of the league held in Quebec. There were other members of the House who are to day among Mr. Costigan's defamers who were not at that meeting. In the face of this fact it is unfair, to say the least, to accuse the Minister of Inland Revenue of cowardice. Mr. Costigan has firmly and consistently stood up for Irish Catholic interests since he has been in the government, and this cannot be said with the same degree of truth of any previous representative.

NEW ZEALAND TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The anti-home Rulers are being hemmed in on all sides. The antipodes falls in line with the rest of the civilized world and endorses Mr. Gladstone's measure, as will be seen from the following correspondence which recently passed between Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladstone:—

Kawan, Auckland, New Zealand.

MY DEAR SIR.—At the time you were so pressed with difficulties in the House of Commons regarding your Irish policy I was anxious you should be gladdened by knowing with what regard and esteem you were looked upon by the majority of this country, and of its leading men; and as the assembly was sitting I drew up an address to you of a few lines which fifty of the leading men immediately signed. I think you might like to have the original to replace the telegram which I forwarded to you. I therefore have ventured to enclose the original to you. I beg to express my hopes that you may give effect to the great line of policy which you brought forward and remain, truly yours,

G. GREY
21 Carlton House-Terrace, S. W.; Sept. '86

MY DEAR SIR.—I have received the gratifying testimonial in regard to Irish policy from the members of the Assembly of New Zealand (nearly fifty in number) which you have been so good as to send me. I am exceedingly gratified by this new assurance, added to so many previous ones from all quarters of the world, that in company with my colleagues I have been pursuing a course favourable at once to the happiness of Ireland and to the safety and renown of the British Empire.—I have the honor to remain, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

(Signed), W. E. G. GLADSTONE
Right Hon Sir George Grey.

By the time the next elections come on there will be none left to oppose the Grand Old Man in this march to Irish freedom but Mephistophiles Johnston and his impish horde, who will then be cast into everlasting oblivion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. MANBEY AND THE SCOTTISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

To the Editor of the North West Review.

Sir—I am very sorry that the cuttings I sent you from the London "Standard," being unaccompanied by any comment or remark on my part should have laid me open to the suspicion of being in agreement with the Scottish Protestant Alliance of Glasgow in its virulent attacks on Lord Randolph Churchill for sitting in the same Cabinet with a Catholic—Mr. Matthews Q. C.

Having seen the first part of the correspondence in the Northwest Review I thought I would send you the remainder in case it should not come under your notice and in order that your readers might have the benefit of it.

I had no other end in view and I utterly disclaim any kind of agreement with the sentiments of the Glasgow alliance. I believe now as always that Catholics should enjoy the same rights and privileges as their Protestant fellow citizens and that a Catholic should be as eligible for the crown or the chancellorship as a

person of any other religion.
Your Obedient Servant.

WM. JOHN MANBEY.
Manbey Grove, Minnedosa, 14th October, 1886.

A LETTER FROM LETHBRIDGE.

Sir—Knowing that your columns are always open to give publicity to North west news, I hope you will kindly find space in your paper for the enclosed extract from the Lethbridge News.
I am sure that many of your readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. P. Thomas, late Alderman of St. Boniface, and well known in Winnipeg, is at the head of the movement to have erected here a Catholic Church. They know that Mr. Thomas' name means success.
Respectfully Yours.

JOSEPH NOEL.

PROPOSED CATHOLIC CHURCH AT LETHBRIDGE.

We are glad to hear that the Catholics of Lethbridge, "although not very numerous," have decided to build a neat church, which will be an honor to our town, and intend to have it constructed very soon. This is another proof of the confidence in the future prosperity of Lethbridge.

At their meeting which was called for and held after respects in the Lethbridge Hall, on Sunday last, Rev. Father Van Tighem, parish priest of Fort MacLeod on motion of Mr. P. Thomas seconded by Mr. J. Noel, was unanimously chosen as chairman and Mr. Thos. Curry, as secretary and treasurer.

The Rev. Father, in a few remarks which were to the point, explained clearly to the meeting what each and every one had to do in order to succeed in the undertaking.

The parishioners present responded well by subscribing \$400 at once, and it was then considered advisable to appoint a committee of four to canvass the people of Lethbridge for assistance and the choice fell on Mr. P. Thomas and Mr. J. Noel for the town and the two Mr. Malloys for the bottom and mines. We congratulate the members of that church on their resolve to build and wish them every success. The size of the other has not yet been decided upon, but it will depend altogether on the amount of money subscribed for the object.

NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

Report of the Proceedings—Much good Work Done.

[From the Manitoban.]

Regina, N. W. T., Oct. 15.—His Honor took the chair at 3 o'clock. Members present: Judge Richardson, Rouleau and McLeod; Mr. Hayter Reed, Messrs. Breland, Ross, Secord, Cunningham, Bedford, Hughes, Turiff and Dr. Lauder. Dr. Wilson has not yet returned from the east.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and confirmed.

THANKS

His Honor thanked the members for the address presented him. He was glad to find the council agreed with him on the different subjects he had mentioned in his speech. He highly appreciated their approval. (Applause.)

The receipts and expenditures from the 1st November, 1885, to 31st August, 1886, were laid on the table.

A petition was read from the residents of Belle Plain, asking not to be incorporated with the municipality of Qu'Appelle station, praying that Lt-Gov-in-council would place him in the same position as persons enrolled under subsections 1 and 2 of section 1 of the ordinance respecting the legal profession and to remit him forty-eight dollars, part of fifty dollars paid by him.

Col. McLeod—Let it be read; we will then know all about it.

The petition was then read and referred to the finance committee on the motion of Judge Richardson.

Mr. Cayley introduced a bill to remedy the municipal difficulties of Calgary, Read a first time and then referred to the civil justice committee.

A petition was read from the agricultural society of Calgary, also from Moose Mountain, asking assistance from the council. Held over to be dealt with the finance committee.

Mr. Bradford moved his motion on Prairie and forest fires. Mr. Ross seconded the motion.

Col. McLeod suggested the name of Lord Boyle to be placed on the committee.

Mr. Hughes suggested that the name of Mr. Cunningham be put on. He objected to the committee as the northern country was not represented.

Mr. Hughes' name was accordingly added to the committee by the mover. The motion was carried.

Mr. Ross moved that a committee be appointed to examine the ordinance respecting the licensing of billiard and other tables.

Referred to finance committee.
On the motion of Judge Richardson the house adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Cayley's ordinance respecting the municipal matters of the town of Calgary was read a second time to-day. The third reading is fixed for Wednesday. The bill consists of seven clauses. The first clause abolishes the existing municipal authorities. The second relates to the issuing of a writ for new council. Clause four relates to claims against municipalities. Before January 1st, 1887, all claims must be filed before the clerk of the high court of justice at Calgary. The person settling the claims will be one of the Northwest jud.

ges appointed by commission by the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Cayley believes the present bill will settle the Calgary question. The council was unanimous in passing it.

Regina, Oct. 18.—The Lieutenant-Governor took the chair at 2 30. Members present—Judge Richardson, Rouleau and McLeod, Messrs. Breland, Ross, Marshaller, Hughes, Lauder, Cayley, Secord, Jolly, Cunningham, Turriff, Hayter, Reed, Crawford, Lord Boyle, etc.

Mr. Crawford took his seat as member for Qu'Appelle on the motion of his colleague Mr. Perley.

Lord Boyle arrived from McLeod last night and took his seat for the first time this season.

Major Logan's petition was read by clerk, Mr. Forget. It prayed for an extension of time whereby cattle might be imported into the country another additional year. In other words that the Order-in-Council permitting the importation of foreign cattle and which took place on the 1st of Sept. last be extended. Major Logan is manager of the Home Land and Cattle Company of Wood Mountain.

On the motion of Mr. Secord, seconded by Mr. Cayley, the following committee was appointed to take charge of the petition: Judge McLeod, Messrs. Lauder, Boyle, Hughes, Turriff, Ross and the mover.

Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of the ordinance respecting municipal matters in the town of Calgary.

After some explanation by Judge Richardson, the bill was read from the manuscript. Copies were not ready to be placed in the hands of members.

Judge Richardson rose and moved that the House adjourn till 14 o'clock on Wednesday. He explained the nature of the important work before the committees of the house, and alluded to the constant labors of the members since Wednesday. Judge Rouleau seconded the motion. This motion was passed later on.

His Honor laid on the table some correspondence relating to the disposal of strayed and stolen horses.

The correspondence was referred to the civil justice committee.

Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of the ordinance respecting municipal matters in the town of Calgary. He made an able explanation of the bill, after which the second reading was passed. The bill will receive its third reading on Wednesday.

Mr. Ross wished to ask the House who would pay the commission appointed by his honor to settle and adjust the claims filed with the clerk at Calgary.

Judge Rouleau replied that in all probability one of the judges would be appointed. His salary was paid by the government, so that in investigating these claims the work would be done free of charge.

Mr. Rose—that's all right.
Judge Richardson—he may be paid out of the fees for permits in Calgary. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cayley moved the bill be engrossed.

Dr. Lauder seconded the motion (Carried.)

Mr. Hughes moved that Mr. Crawford and Lord Boyle be added to the committee on miscellaneous subjects.

Mr. Ross seconded the motion, (Carried.)

Judge Richardson moved that Mr. O. E. Hughes be placed on the committee regarding the provision of necessary accommodation for the supreme court, (Carried.)

The house adjourned till 2 o'clock Wednesday.

PERPETUAL MOTION

'I see scientists all agree that the problem of perpetual motion cannot be solved,' said Robinson.

'They ought to come down to our house; they would find a solution there,' growled Thompson.

"How so?"
"Oh! my wife says she's continually on the go."

Visit of Throat & Lung Specialists TO WINNIPEG.

DR. SOUVIELLE & CO.

The Surgeons from the International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto, Ontario are again here. On account of the large number who are constantly writing from Manitoba for their treatment, we have been induced to again visit the province professionally, in order the more successfully to examine and treat those who cannot afford to make the trip to Toronto. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Consumption and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs. The surgeons are strictly specialists and they are restoring to health and vigor scores of poor sufferers who have been pronounced incurable.

They use the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. Souvielle, of Paris, late surgeon to the French Army. You should not fail to consult these eminent specialists they will be at the Brunswick Hotel Winnipeg, on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of November and can be consulted at all hours in their rooms. Call early so that the surgeons can give you a thorough examination. Consultation free.

Read the following remarkable testimonials:

Miss Dillon, Toronto: Four months' spirometer treatment cured me of Bronchitis and Consumption, after having been given up to die by four of our city physicians.
C. A. Kennedy, Esq., Smithville, Ont. says: Your treatment has soundly cured me of Catarrh and Deafness.
S. D. Watt, Meaford, says: Dr. Souvielle's spirometer cured me of Asthma and Weak Lungs when all other remedies failed.
For the benefit of the country patients we shall be at the Lorne Hotel, Portage la Prairie Oct. 18th 19th, 20th, At Brandon: Grand View Hotel; Oct. 22nd, to Oct. 27th. At Siskiwit: the Merchants Hotel, Nov. 3rd and 4th.

WHAT AND HOW TO READ.
Continued from Last Week.

Macaulay in his journal for 1851, notes "I walked far and read while walking: the last five books of the 'Iliad' with deep interest and many tears. I was afraid to be seen crying by the parties of walkers that met me, so I came back crying for Achilles cutting of his hair; crying for Priam rolling on the ground in the courtyard of an old balad-maker who died near 3,000 years ago."

Lord Macaulay and Mr. Harrison concur in their judgements on two other poets:

"I speak (says Mr Harrison) of Homer but fifty other great poets and creators of eternal beauty would serve my argument. What Homer is to epic that is Echylus to the tragic art—the first immortal type. In Majesty and mass of pathos the 'Agamemnon' remains still without a rival in tragedy. The universality and inexhaustible versatility of our own Shakespear are unique in all literature. But the very richness of his qualities detracts from the symmetry and directness of the dramatic impression. For this reason for neither is Lear, nor Othello, nor 'Macbeth,' nor Hamlet' (each supreme as an imaginative creation), so typically perfect a tragedy as the 'Agamemnon'.

In each of the four there are slight incidents which we could spare without any evident loss. The 'Agamemnon' alone of tragedies has the absolute perfection of a statue by Phidias. The intense crescendo of the catastrophe the absolute concentration of interest the statuesque unity of the grouping the mysterious halo of religion with which the ancient legend sanctifies the drama, are qualities denied to any modern."

The 'Agamemnon' (notes Macaulay on his copy of the tragedy) is indeed very fine. From the king's entrance into the house to the appearance on the stage of Algistheus, it is beyond praise."

Elsewhere he speaks of the "supreme and universal excellence of Shakespear."

We have left ourselves space for only one other extract from Mr. Harrison's essay. It contains his judgement on modern writers of fiction;

"Genius, industry, subtlety, and ingenuity have it must yet be acknowledged thrown their best into the fiction of today, and not a few works of undeniable brilliancy and vigor have been produced. Of course everybody reads and everyone enjoys Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, the Brontes, Trollope, George Eliot. Far be it from any man, even the severest student, to eschew them. There are no doubt typical works of theirs which will ultimately be recognized as within the immortal cycle of English literature, in the nobler sense of this term. He would be a bold man who would say that 'Pickwick' and 'Vanity Fair,' 'The Last Days of Pompeii' and 'Jane Eyre,' 'The Last Chronicle of Barset' and 'Silas Wrenner,' will never take rank in the roll which opens with 'Tom Jones' and 'Clarissa,' the 'Vicar' and 'Tristram Shandy' it may be that the future will find in them insight into nature and beauty of creative form such as belong to the order of all high imaginative art. But as yet we are too near and too little dispassionate to decide this matter to-day. And in the meantime the indiscriminate zest for these delightful writers of our age too often dulls our taste for the undoubted masters of the world. Certain it is that much, very much, of these fascinating moderns has neither the stamp of abiding beauty nor the saving grace of moral truth. Dickens, alas! soon passed into a mannerism of artificial whimsicalities alternating with shallow melodrama. Thackeray wears his best lovers by a cynical monotony of meanness. By grace of a very rare genius, the best works of the Brontes are saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in shilling dreadfuls. Trollope only now and then rises, as by a miracle, out of his craft as an industrious recorder of pleasant common place. And even George Eliot, conscientious artist as she was, too often wrote as if she was sinking under the effort to live up to her early reputation. On all of these special evils of their time weigh more or less, they write too often as if it were their publishers, and not their genius, which prompted the work or as if their taste were to provide a new set of puzzles in rare psychological problems."

We regret we cannot transcribe the passage in which Mr. Harrison pronounces a just condemnation of modern French works of fiction.

"The Pleasures of a Bookworm" is an illustration of the lines from Sherman which form its motto:

"For him delicate flavors dwell
In books, as in old muscatel."

It is the production of a collector and lover of books.

Book-collecting is held up to scorn and contempt by Mr. Harrison, who describes it as "perhaps, of all collecting manias, the most foolish in our day." Mr. Rogers Rees, on the other hand maintains that, "carefully and judiciously pursued, the collecting of books is not expensive, and is likely to ruin no one," and he supports his position by this quotation from Mr. Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies": "If a man spends lavishly on his library, you call him mad—a bibliomaniac. But you never call one a horse-maniac, though men ruin themselves every day by their horses, and you do not hear of people ruining themselves by their books."

Mr. Rogers Rees loves books for them selves. We can fancy him, as he describes Chas. Lamb, "greeting his best-loved books with a careful kiss," or like Southey, who was found by Wordsworth "patting with both hands his books affectionately like a child."

Mr. Rogers Rees is not a severe student. The very sight of a "Lock or Adam

Smith' compels one to draw his hand across his head from sheer weariness; the inspiring grace, however, and tenderness and imaginative humor which we know to be in our possession when we have our grasp upon a Lamb or an honest Isaac Walton serve at once to refresh our tired powers." He has a great knowledge of writers and of particular editions and even particular copies of books, and his little volume may be read with interest and amusement.

LONGFELLOW.

An English tribute to the Symmetry of His Life—

"We are to call no man happy until his death," said the old philosopher. From the cradle to the grave the life of Longfellow may surely be accounted a fortunate one, if ever a life was fortunate. In his birth and parentage, in the environment of his childhood, in the sweetness, gentleness, purity and healthfulness of his own disposition and character, in his early opportunities of wide culture, not only from books but from the pleasant stimulus of foreign travel, in the congenial occupation, sufficiently lucrative to render him independent and to place him beyond the reach of want that came to him almost unsought long before he grew famous, in his troops of admiring and affectionate friends, in his early domestic happiness, in a tranquil, serene and unruffled daily life—in all these he was blessed if ever man was blessed. In the honorable and honorably won fame that widened year by year, in the acquaintance of the best and brightest, of the most gifted and beautiful among his contemporaries male and female, in both hemispheres, he enjoyed a rare and singular happiness. The two great sorrows of his life—the loss in early manhood of the fair young wife of his youth, and the loss in declining years and under singularly tragical circumstances of the accomplished and beautiful companion of his middle age, who had more than replaced her—these, doubtless, were drawbacks from a happiness which would otherwise have been complete; and Longfellow was not destined to be exempt from the common lot. But he had many years of perfect happiness if such there be, and he had an enduring satisfaction to the end, as in the utmost depths of his sharpest sorrow and anguish, in the proud and serene consciousness that there would never, as long as his fame should last, be any reproach or slur upon it, or anything bitter or base or unworthy rise up in the middle fountain of its sweetness and delight.—Gentleman's Magazine.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS

"When thou art invited to a wedding, go sit down in the lowest place, that when he who invited thee cometh, he may say: Friend, go up higher."

Of the sins which men commit, some excite horror and detestation, others shame and contempt, others even pity and compassion. There, is one sin, however, which, on account of its extreme foolishness, moves men to laughter and mirth, and that is the sin of vain-glory, I say, not the sin of pride; for, although people often confuse the one with the other, yet they are in reality as far asunder as the poles. Pride consists in despising others and all they say, do or think; nay, even when carried to its full extent, Almighty God Himself. The proud makes so little account of others that they do not care what others think of them. They are entirely taken up with their own superior excellence and abilities. But for the vain-glorious man the good opinion of others is the very breath of life, in and for which they live and move and have their being. I am inclined to think that there are not very many really proud people among us, but of the vain-glorious men and women the number is infinite.

For, consider for a moment the way in which people are acting every day. How many women there are who spend all the money they can spare, and more than they can well spare, in buying dresses and bonnets and fine ribbons and give up their leisure moment either to decking themselves out in their fineries or to displaying them to the rest of the world. And with what result? Well this is not the place for me to repeat the remarks which all these efforts call forth from other women; and if sometimes the desired effect is produced upon persons of the other sex, is it not a humiliating thought that success should be due not to any personal excellence, but to the clothes that are worn?

Again, how many men are there of whom it is the supreme delight and the topmost object of ambition to have their names appear in the papers. Should they realize their desire how proud they are, and how careful they keep their copy. I wonder they do not have it framed and hung up in

their rooms. But it passes comprehension how any man of sense can take pleasure in seeing his name in most of such papers as most of ours are nowadays, filled, as their columns are, with accounts of adulteries, elopements, suicides and every kind of disgraceful action. And even if the papers were more decent than they are, among their thousand and one contents what attention would your doings receive, even if duly chronicled, and how long would they be remembered?

These are but specimens of the foolishness of the way in which people are acting every day and ordinary intelligence is sufficient to show the foolishness and emptiness of it all. I wish to point out, however one consequence of this pursuit of worldly honors which is not sufficiently adverted to and it is this—that by seeking glory which is worthless we run the risk of losing that which is of infinite and everlasting value. For it is wrong to seek glory and honor. Our Lord Himself prayed that he might be glorified. We have an inborn and an ineradicable desire for honour and to cherish and cultivate this desire is not only right but a duty. What is wrong is the seeking it in the wrong way we shall fall short of that which is set before us as the reward of our actions. And what is that.

Listen to what St. Paul says: "We all beholding the glory of the Lord with open face, are transformed into the same image from glory as by spirit of the Lord. It is the attainment of his glory which our foolishness endangers."

"WHAT MAN?"

Talking about busy men who leave their homes early and get back late scarcely ever seeing their children, much less interesting themselves in their proper training, the Boston Record says, that a man of that sort was hurrying away one morning, when he found his little boy had got up before him, and was playing on the sidewalk. He told the child to go in. Child wouldn't. Man spanked him and went to business. Child went in howling. Its mother asked it—"What is the matter?" "A man hit me," blubbered the youngster. "What man?" "That man that stays here on Sundays." This incident illustrates one phase of American life where the child knows his own father only as "a man" occasionally seen about the place that cannot be called home. What a strange civilization it is that produces such a condition of things!

REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

The life of many a child is sacrificed to the popular conclusion that whooping cough must run its course. The deaths from this disease are 1 to 82 of the entire mortality of Boston, 1 to 95 in Baltimore, 1 to 64 in New York. According to experiments by doctors of the highest authority, this disorder is declared to be the direct result of a fungus growth, and in cases where quinine is administered patients speedily recover. For a child, mix two to five grains of powdered quinine in two ounces of sugar and a little water and boil until the sugar is all dissolved and forms a thick syrup. Give one teaspoonful of the syrup after each coughing spell, and before going to bed. Quinine in pill form or in galatine is of no use whatever, as it needs to come in direct contact with the fungus in the throat.

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. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

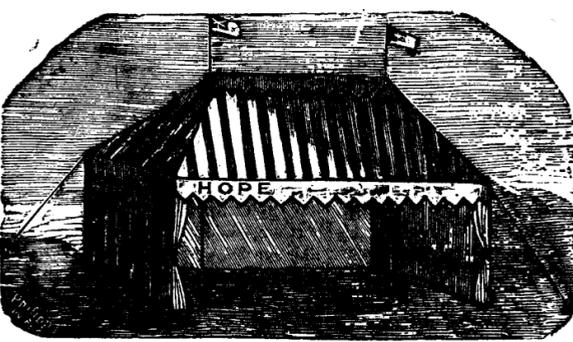
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All Kinds of Job Work Neatly Done.

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ST. BNIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

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. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable classrooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

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

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

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

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment.

Parents are also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. school books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, he tived the hours of divine service and after 8 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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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.

**THE
Winnipeg Business
COLLEGE**

Now Open — Now Open
121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR
Call at the College,
406 MAIN STREET.
Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

Night - School

All who are not Satisfied with their Education,

ERRAND BOYS,
MECHANICS,
BUSINESS MEN
Can take up as many or as few lessons as they choose.
Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself.

NOT IN A CLASS!

IRISH NEWS

KILKENNY

A man named Tynan has been arrested at Glasshouse, charged with wife murder.

The action of Mr. Charles Kavanagh, Whiteswall, in evicting Mr. Edward Kennedy and his bedridden mother, a person over eighty years of age, from their holding, has created great indignation in the district.

Walter Lanigan, of High street, Kilkenny, draper, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

KING'S

At a meeting of the Kinnity, I. N. L. held on Sept. 16, Rev. Michael O'Sullivan, P. P., in the chair, a resolution was adopted declaring the inability of tenants to pay their present rents.

LONGFORD

John Muldoon, a licensed publican, of Barry, near Ballymahon, while in a state of intoxication fell into the fire on the evening of Sept. 19, and died next day of his injuries.

LOUTH

On Sept. 22, the dead body of a man named Owen Rourke was found in the river Boyne, at the steamship wharf, Drogheda. The deceased who was pilot of the "Colleen Bawn," was missing since Saturday night Sept. 18, when it was his turn of duty to keep watch on board the steamer. An inquest was held on the remains by the borough coroner, Mr. J. Costello, when the jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "found drowned."

GALWAY

The eighteen prisoners charged with having interfered with the Sub-Sheriff of Galway in carrying out the evictions near Woodford, on the estate of the Marquis of Claricarde have been sent for trial to the Assizes, but the majority of them were admitted to bail.

The Portumna Board of Guardians have allowed outdoor relief to the extent of £20 to the evicted Woodford tenants. John Fahy, with six in family, get 50s a week, James Brooder, with six in family 60s a week; a woman with eight in family, 60s a week, and Saunders whose house acquired, from being besieged, the name of Saunderson's fort, £5 a week.

LEITRIM

At a meeting of the Carrigallen I. N. L. held on Sept. 19, Rev. John Fitzpatrick, C. C., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That we condemn the cowardly conduct of Mr. Lewis and his Conservative friends in consigning to prison the Rev. Father Fahy. We trust that their action towards the reverend gentleman will have the effect of more closely uniting the members of the League."

CARLOW

At a meeting of the County Carlow Registration Committee held at Ballon on September 20, Rev. Patrick Cosgrave, Adm., Carlow College, presiding, it was resolved that application be made to the authorities to make Leighlinbridge polling district as under the present arrangement great inconvenience is caused at an election to a number of voters residing in that neighborhood.

Mr. D. Miller was recently evicted from his holding at Cranmore, and the interests of the landlord (Durdin) in the farm are now looked after by Tom Dobbs a neighbor of Miller.

MAYO

A force of about fifty members of the Royal Irish Constabulary left Westport at 6 o'clock a. m. on September 21, for the mountainous district in the neighborhood of Rossturk Castle, the property of Mr. Stoney. The police are there to meet the Sub-Sheriff of the county, Mr. Rutledge, who is to commence the carrying out of 150 evictions at the suit of Mr. Stoney.

DERRY

William McConogue, a carter, fell from the top of his load and was killed on Strand-road, Derry recently.

On Sept. 17, while Mr. John Edwards, Bellgreen, near Ramelton, was having a road made through a portion of his farm on the shore of Lough Swilly, during the excavations a large number of human bones were turned up, indicating that the place must have been a battlefield or have been used as a place of sepulchre. Shortly afterwards the workmen discovered an ordinary sized basin filled with what they, it is said, believe to be gold coins. The vessel was immediately taken possession of and carried off by Mr. Edwards and his son, who are said to be judiciously reticent as to its contents. There is a current local tradition that gold lay buried in the place.

CORK

The prosecution against Mr. Gilhooly, M. P. for West Cork, has been withdrawn as far as the charges of intimidation and unlawful assembly, and a summons was served at his residence on Sept. 21, that he, with two men named Sullivan, committed an assault at Kealkil, on Sunday the 22nd August, and are required to attend at the next Bantary Petty Sessions, on the 4th October, before such justices as shall be there to show cause why information should not be taken against them.

On Sept. 17 the sheriff's bailiffs from Cork, accompanied by a force of police, visited the townland of Garranames, between Killeagh, and Mageely, and seized 5 cows, 10 sh eep, and 10 orses, the property of a farmer named John O'Brien, for rent due to the landlord amounting with costs to £57. The landlord is Mr. R. H. Dring.

At a meeting of the tenantry of Lord James Butler's estate at Glenroe, near Mitchelstown, a resolution was adopted declaring that the landlord's terms—20 percent reduction—were altogether inadequate.

TIPPERARY.

The commission of Public Works have advanced £35,640 to the Tipperary Board of Guardians for the purpose of electing laborers cottages within the union.

A farmer named Edmund Ryan, living at Hollyford, Tipperary, has had some of his cows maliciously injured. The animals had been purchased by Ryan from a gentleman in Limerick, who is boycotted, and was warned to return them.

The Crown Solicitorship for the County of Tipperary rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Boyd (lately appointed Clerk of the Peace for the same county) has been conferred on Mr. E. S. Rice, Es., Tipperary town.

The committee of the Kickham Memorial Fund have received up to date of our latest Irish exchanges £59 13s 6d.

WATERFORD.

Some sensation was caused at Lisamore on Sept. 22, by the arrest of a woman named Alice Sheehan, who occupied the position of a ward maid at Lisamore Union, on a charge of having caused the death by strangulation of a man named Robert Magnier, who some few months ago was an inmate in an infirm ward of the union in which the prisoner was a ward maid. The matter was brought under the notice of the board of guardians by a man named Mr. Dwyer, who stated to the board that he was an inmate in the infirm ward of the union some time about last June or July, and that he saw the prisoner strangle Robert Magnier in bed, and put a bolster over his face after doing so. The nurse has been placed under arrest.

The Rev. Robert Power, Administrator of the Cathedral Parish, is about to leave Waterford, for Ballynane where he has been appointed pastor.

TYRONE.

On Sept. 20, 6 o'clock p. m., a man named Hugh KcKenna, a Nationalist, residing in Tuilan afore, was fired at when returning from Clogher Revision Sessions. Last November the same man's house was fired into, and he has been subject to general annoyance since then. It is said information will be sworn, and that the guilty party can be identified by McKenna.

KERRY.

The interest in the holdings of ten tenants on the estate of Lord Baron Ventry were put up for sale in the Tralee court-house on Sept. 18. Each farm was purchased on behalf of the landlord for the sum of £1.

The out-door relief in the Listowel Union, which five years ago amounted to £218, last year amounted to £1,880.

Mary Manning, of Dingle, spinster, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

LIMERICK.

On Sept. 22, as a farmer named Bob Roberts and two laboring men whom he had employed cutting turf on his land, were working in a bog-hole, Roberts found something hard strike his spade, and on going to see what it was he found a long narrow box, bound with iron, stuck firm in the ground. On the box being opened a horrid spectacle came to view. There lay the head of a human being perfectly sound, the hair being on the head, and on further examination they found two very large bones tied with a steel chain at the bottom of the box. When they were removing the box to the farmer's house the bottom broke, and instead of the head and bones falling on the ground, to their astonishment they beheld the ground strewn with gold and silver coins. On examination it was found that the box had two bottoms. The coins are of a very antique pattern, and they will amply repay Mr. Bob Roberts for his trouble.

WEXFORD

There has been a revival of the mail business in Wexford.

On Sept. 22 a most cruel and heart less eviction was carried out at Balindinus about three miles from Wexford. The evictions of the fell proceedings, were Mrs Clancy a widow and her family.

Mr Henry Martin Doyle, of the London Hospital, nephew of Rev Cannon Doyle Ramagrace has lately been qualified as physician and surgeon with the diploma M. R. C. S., England L. I. A., London. Mr. Doyle intends to take a degree at Paris or Brussels before returning to Australia.

WICKLOW.

On Sept 23 a young man named Richard Cooke of Bray a stoker on the Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway was fatally injured by his head striking against the footbridge at Seapoint while passing under in his engine.

WESTMETH.

The Westmeth Examiner reports an eviction (that of a Mrs. Kelly) which was literally a death sentence, the poor woman dying of a broken heart soon after being turned out of her holding.

WISE WORDS.

No one knows the weight of another's burden.

He that will not look before him will have to look behind him—and probably with some regret.

For health, rise early; to be happy, be honest; to please all, mind your own business.

Truth, being founded on a rock, you may boldly dig to see its foundation, but falsehood, being built on the sand, if you proceed to examine its foundation you cause it's fall.

The avaricious man is like the barren sandy soil of the desert, which sucks in all rains and dews with greediness, but yields no fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit of others.

We can no more judge of the true value

of a man by the expression which he makes on the public than we can tell whether the seal was gold or brass by which the stamp was made.

We should always be slow in choosing a friend and still slower to change him. We should always be courteous to all and intimate with few. Never slight a man for poverty, or esteem any one for his wealth.

Friendship is more firmly secured by lenity towards failing than by attachment to excellencies. The former is valued as kindness which cannot be claimed, and the latter is exacted as payments of a debt to merit.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Good cider vinegar is commended for diarrhoea, two ounces for an adult and one teaspoonful, moderated by dilution, for a child of one year.

An excellent remedy for hicough for young and old is granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar. For an infant, give from a few grains to a teaspoonful.

Bear in mind that lemons are the most useful fruit in domestic economy. The juice of a half a lemon in a teacup of strong, black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a sick headache.

Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust.

If the hands are stained there is nothing that will remove the stain so well as lemon. Cut a lemon in a half and apply the cut surface as if it were a soap.

Lemon juice is a remedy for rheumatism and for the so-called biliousness of spring. In the latter case, take the juice of a lemon before breakfast; the pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin.

Lemon juice, with sugar, mixed very thick, and taken at intervals, relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

FOR BARGAINS

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253 Main Street

NEW GOODS!

BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN EVER

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

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

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Special Attention Given to Children's Photos.

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LANDS FOR SALE

The lands reserved for selection by this Company have all been carefully inspected and are good Agricultural Lands. For sale, without cultivation or settlement restrictions. Price lists can be seen at the offices of various agents. The Company's shares, which are now at a considerable discount, are accepted AT PAR in payment of lands.

TOWN SITES

The Company offer Lots for sale at all Stations along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Brandon west to British Columbia.

Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen,

And all who intend making their homes in the progressive Trade Centres of the Northwest should consider the advantages of the railway towns and cities, with their conveniences of communication and prospects of rapid growth and development.

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W. B. SCARTH,
224 Main Street, Winnipeg

A GRAND

BAZAAR

In aid of

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

will open in the

Trinity Hall, Oct. 25

and will continue during the entire week.

LUNCHEON & DINNER

will be served every day during the Bazaar at noon and 6 p.m.

Vocal and Instrumental music will be rendered each evening of the week. Other attractions are being arranged of which due notice will be given.

The Following Ladies constitute the Executive

1. Refreshment Table—Mrs. Livingstone, Boxer, Baisille, Cochrane, The Misses Green; and others
2. Fancy Table—St. Mary's Table—Mrs T. M. Quigley, N. Bawly, D. Smith, Jos. Carey.
3. St. Joseph's Table—Mrs. Monchamp, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Guilmette, Mrs. Goulet.

PRINCESS OPERA HOUSE

ONE WEEK ONLY

Commencing Monday, October the 18th

GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ENGAGEMENT OF

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RHOEBE DAVIES

Supported by a Powerful Company when will be presented

MONTE CRISTO

CALLED BACK,
THE WAGES OF SIN,
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Magnificent Scenery, New Costumes and Novel Effects. Prices as Usual

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PARLOR HEATING STOVES

to burn Coal or Wood Kitchen Utensils in great variety Some Novelties this season New Egg Beater, New Gravy Strainer, Lady Finger Fans, Quite new, see them

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WHITE & MANAHAN, 496 MAIN ST.
BOYS CLOTHING A SPECIALTY

FRESH-MINED

COAL!

The Dominion Coal Company desire to inform the public that they are the only firm offering for sale in Winnipeg this season absolutely fresh-mined Anthracite Coal. Having last year completely exhausted their stock, purchasers are thus assured that all Coal offered for sale by the Dominion Coal Company this year is fresh from the mines. They would also call the attention of the public to the fact that the coal imported by them this year is from the Celebrated Lehigh Mines, which ranks higher in quality, is slower burning and gives more heat to the pound weight than any other coal produced in America.

Parties Purchasing from them are assured that they will receive Screened Coal, and 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

The Dominion Coal Company

400 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

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 Douglass. 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, OCTOBER 23, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

COUNT D'ESTERBAZY took out a party of about sixty Hungarian immigrants to the colony near Whitewood.

The stream of Immigration from the old country continues unabated. On Tuesday last a large train of settlers for the west arrived at the depot.

Winnipeg six per cent. debenture, have taken another rise of one per cent. on the London market, being now quoted at 120. Winnipeg five per cents. remain at 113.

A. F. EDEN, land commissioner of the M. & N. W. R. Co., leaves for England on Friday on business in connection with his department and in the interest of immigration.

THE output of the Rapid City cheese factory has been sold for 10c per pound to a Winnipeg buyer, to be delivered at Brandon. About \$4,000 will be distributed among the patrons of the factory.

A strong party of engineers and surveyors have been sent out by the M. & N. W. railway company to survey and locate that road from the present terminus of the track to Prince Albert. It is intended to extend the road some distance next year, but it is not yet known whether it will be pushed as far as Prince Albert.

THE Commercial says: The general commercial business usually done at the banks was of not quite as active a nature as during the previous week, the first week in the month usually developing an increased call for discounts. Payments have continued to be fairly well met, considering the season and the small amount of money yet put in circulation on grain account. However, the call for funds from grain circles has been steadily increasing, and promises considerable activity from this source in a short time.

A change of time comes into effect on the western division of the C. P. R. this week, although not effecting the hours of arrival and departure from this city, so as to afford more time to travellers to view the beauties of scenery through the Rockies. Between Winnipeg and Calgary the trains will lessen the time by an hour, arriving at the latter at 22 o'clock in place of 23 o'clock and the spare hour will be put in on the Rocky Mountains section. Likewise the train from British Columbia will arrive at Calgary an hour later than at present—at 4 instead of 3 o'clock.

A company, to be called the Canadian Anthracite Mining company, has just been organized, with a capital stock of half a million dollars, to work the Stewart coalmines at Banff. Letters patent will appear in a few days, and a \$50,000 deposit has been made with the Government. The promoters include McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, and Senator Thorp of Wisconsin. Nearly 200 men are employed and work has been in progress since the 1st inst. The capacity will soon be 400 tons daily, but will ultimately increase to 1,000 tons daily. McLeod Stewart states that employment will be given to 1,000 men. The company will have 20,000 tons in the Winnipeg market on Dec. 1st. The promoters state that coal unequalled in quality and market will be found all the way from San Francisco and Victoria to Montreal. They will underfill American coal.

SEED WHEAT.

The Manitoba & Northwestern have issued the following circular to the farmers along the line of their road, regarding seed wheat:

"That the frequent changing of seed especially of wheat, has a great influence on the early ripening of the grain, improves the quality and increases the yield is a fact with which every farmer is familiar.

"In view of this, therefore, and of the difficulty which has been experienced during the past two or three years in obtaining good wheat for seed the company

intends this season to place in the way of the farmers along its line special facilities for procuring a supply of new seed wheat.

"It proposes to purchase a quantity of the purest red type wheat it can procure and to distribute it at the various stations along its line where it can be purchased in any quantity required at the actual cost to the company, without any freight or other charges added.

"Great care will be taken in the selection of the wheat, and it is hoped that every farmer will try and take advantage of this opportunity.

"Any who desire to do so will kindly fill up one of the forms of application accompanying this notice, which can be obtained from any of the company's agents, and forward it to the undersigned not later than the 31st inst.

"These forms of application are only intended to enable the company to estimate the quantity that is likely to be required at each station, and will not bind the signers to take any of the wheat if they are not entirely satisfied with it both as to quality and price.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Government Measures for Relief.

On the return of Dr. Harrison, Minister of Agriculture, from the Northwest portion of the province last week, steps were immediately taken by his department for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the losses which have been sustained by prairie fires in different portions of the Province. A circular has been sent out to the Reeves of the various municipalities asking them to ascertain through members of their respective council full particulars as to the losses sustained by individuals, and to send in such information to the department. A series of question were asked as to these losses which will no doubt elicit sufficient information to enable the Government to decide the aid it may be necessary to extend. This prompt action on the part of the Government will without doubt meet with very general favor.—Manitoba.

MINNESOTA WANTS DIRECT CONNECTION WITH WINNIPEG.

The Minnedosa Tribune says: "What do the following items from the Winnipeg papers mean?

"The rumor that the M. & N. W. railway company have been offered the privilege of utilizing the Stonewall branch of the C. P. R., if they desire to extend their line to Winnipeg lacks foundation.

"Mr. Whyte, general superintendent of the C. P. R.; Mr. Baker of the M. & N. W. railway, and a party of gentlemen made a trip of inspection over the Stonewall branch yesterday."

"We hope there may be some foundation for these rumors. It would not hurt Minnedosa. In fact we think it would tend to our advantage. We cannot see why the M. & N. W. railway should stop fifty miles from its proper terminus Winnipeg and there is no doubt in the world but that the company will in the very near future make an effort to get there. It cannot do so too soon."

MAN. AND N. W. T.

St. Laurent, Oct. 19.—The half-breed scrip commission has been sitting here since Monday, 11th inst., and 100 claims have been settled, amounting to over \$15,000. With the exception of a few Manitoba claims, this settles all the claims here. The commission left for Batoche yesterday evening.

Montefiore, Oct. 19.—Prairie fires have swept this part of the country. Mr. Cassels had his stables and hay burned, Mr. Wright lost about 100 tons of hay, and Mr. Mason lost about seventy-five tons of hay on the Souris river and his house on 19. 3. 24. The fire is now raging among the timber on Turtle mountain. There were a good many hairbreadth escapes. Something needs to be done in the way of legislation to prevent prairie fires. The laws now in force are useless, at least they have proved so.

Strathclair, Oct. 19.—A splendid display was seen at the fall show of the Strathclair society yesterday. In horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs the show was most excellent. The butter exhibits exceeded fifty samples. The grain was fully equal to the provincial exhibit, and nothing could be more satisfactory. An electoral division society was formed last night. Among the notables present were Minister of Agriculture Harrison, Attorney-General Hamilton and J. W. Shanks.

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 19.—The fall show at this place notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather proved a success.

The exhibits were generally of a superior character, the contests in the various classes being very close, except in the vegetable line; in which Mr. E. Tomlin made a clean sweep. The ladies' department deserves special mention, as do also the school exhibits. The number of cattle was not quite so large as of former years, but this can be accounted for by the fact that several large stock owners in the Westbourne district being prohibited from showing their cattle by the quarantine placed upon them on

account of the anthrax that broke out there some time ago. All the other lines were fully up to or above the average. The exhibition closed with some horse racing, which excited considerable interest. The annual supper was held under the auspices of the society, at the Lorne House, and was largely attended, there being 70 or 80 people present.

Several cases of fever are reported from Silver Creek on the line of the M. & N. W. Ry. A couple of engineers have returned to town laid up with it. They attribute it to the bad water and bad food and generally unhealthy situation of the camps at that point.

Brandon, Oct. 16.—Conservative meetings are to be held in East and West Brandon as follows: Elton, 29th. Alexander, 21st at 13 o'clock. Brandon, 21st at 19. 30 o'clock. Opposition candidates and their friends are invited to attend.

An agricultural society has been formed with S. Clegg, president; 1st vice: Vance Tessel; 2nd vice: Adams. Directors, C. Piling, D. W. Shaw, Mayor Smart, E. Fitz-Bucke, J. W. Sifton, J. A. Hector, J. E. Smith.

The latest fair has proved a great financial success, notwithstanding the bad weather.

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 16.—The annual fall exhibition held yesterday was a great success, considering the weather which was unfavorable. The attendance was good and various exhibits were well represented especially the fine arts and ladies' departments which were better than ever exhibited before. The vegetable display was also good. O. Tomlin captured 46 prizes. Among the cattle noticeable were K Mc Kenzie's herd from Rat Creek. There was a good display of horses. The annual supper at the Lorne house was well attended.

Regina, Oct. 16.—Last evening Governor Dewdney publicly thanked the North west Councilor its unanimous approval of his efforts towards the government of Territories. A number of petitions were laid on the table and Mr. Cayley's bill to remedy the present difficulties at Calgary has read the first time. The Calgary municipal problem has now begun to receive a solution. The Indian commissioner and Mr. Hayter Reed have taken steps to relieve the Indians from being decimated by measles, typhoid etc. The Beaver Lake Indians are being attended to and Dr. Dodl leaves on a three weeks medical inspection on Monday.

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 15.—Robert Crawford was elected to the Northwest council by 41 majority yesterday for the Qu'Appelle district, in the place of T. W. Jackson, resigned.

Regina, Oct. 15.—A gentleman has placed at the disposal of the Regina Leader the sum of \$50 as a prize to be given for the best 25 acre field of wheat in the Regina and Moosejaw district, on the 1st of July next.

It appears very strange that Galt coal should sell in Winnipeg at \$7.25 per ton, coal and what the people of Regina, living nearly 40 miles nearer to the mines, should be charged \$8.50 per ton. We Regina people don't believe in being sat upon by the Galt mine or any one else, if we can help it.

Regina, Oct. 11.—The third annual exhibition of the Assiniboia agricultural society, was a grand success, and notwithstanding the rain, a large number of farmers and visitors were admitted to the ground on Friday and Saturday, the two days of the show. The society had the roller rink fixed up for exhibition building, and pens were built on the vacant ground behind the rink for the cattle, sheep and poultry. On entering the building about noon on Friday, a most animated scene was presented to the visitor.

Prince Albert, Oct. 5.—The scrip commission is still sitting here. So far about thirty scrip have been issued which have all been bought up at prices ranging from sixty to seventy cents on the dollar, and as a result business is unusually brisk this week. The commission will close their sitting here in a few days and will proceed to St. Laurent and Batoche thence to Qu'Appelle, leaving the Cumberland district to be visited next year. The scrip issued here are mostly half breeds who are giving up Indian treaty annuities.

The 30th ult. was a gala day in Prince Albert, being the holding of the third annual exhibition of the Lorne Agricultural Society. The exhibits were both numerous and varied. Inside the hall the display of roots and other vegetables was very attractive. The size and quality of roots surpassed anything of the kind ever seen even in Manitoba, and a better sample of grain was never exhibited anywhere. Cheese of excellent quality from the Carrot River district, and butter than which it would be difficult to produce a better sample, were on view as the products of the dairy. The ladies' department was represented by a fine exhibit of needle and fancy work. Outside the show of live stock, poultry, etc., attracted the greatest attention and was a credit to the district.

The new court house is rapidly nearing completion.

We are having beautiful summer weather at present.

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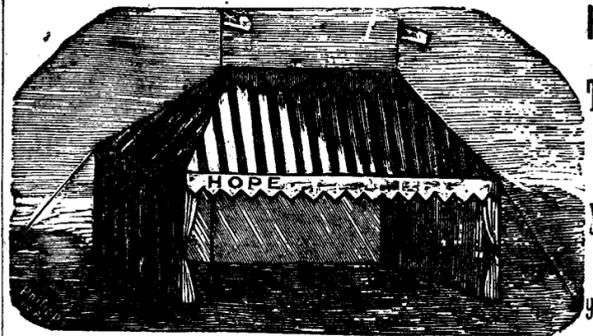
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This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring.

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat lined in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters and subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, be-tween the hours of devins service and after Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 10 to 30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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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.

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