

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 7 1886.

NO 34

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## \$500 REWARD!

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

## T. R. COLPITS, ARTIST.



## \$250. REWARD

The Postmaster General will pay a reward of Two hundred and fifty dollars for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party and his accomplice or accomplices who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert Mail South of Humboldt on the 17th inst.

Such information may be communicated to the Commissioners of the North West Mounted Police Regina or the undersigned.  
W. W. McLEOD,  
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspectors Office,  
Winnipeg Man., 29th July 1886.



## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, and endorsed 'Tender for works, Fort Osborne, Winnipeg,' will be received at Ottawa, until Wednesday, the 18th day of August next, inclusively, for certain additions to officer's Quarters and stabling, Fort Osborne.

Plans and specifications can be seen at Fort Osborne on and after Monday, the 6th day of August next.

Each tender must be accompanied by an excepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Minister of Militia and Defence, equal to 5 per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

C. EUG. PANET,  
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.  
Department of Militia and Defence.  
Ottawa, July 27th, 1886.

## EVENING HYMN

BY MISS ADELAIDE PROCTOR

The shadows of the evening hours  
Fall from the darkening sky;  
When the fragrance of the flowers  
The dews of evening lie;  
Before thy throne, O Lord of Heaven,  
We kneel at close of day;  
Look on thy children from on high,  
And hear us while we pray.

The sorrows of thy servants, Lord,  
O do not thou despise;  
But let the incense of our prayers  
Before thy mercy rise;  
The brightness of thy coming night  
Upon the darkness rolls;  
With hopes of future glory chase  
The shadows on our souls.

Slowly the rays of daylight fade;  
So fade within our heart  
The hope in earthly love and joy.  
That one by one depart;  
Slowly thy bright stars, one by one  
Within the Heavens shine—  
Give us, O Lord, fresh hopes in Heaven,  
And trust in thine divine

Let peace, O Lord, thy peace, O God  
Upon our souls descend;  
From midnight fears and perils, thou  
Our trembling hearts defend;  
Give us a respite from our toil,  
Calm and subdue our woes;  
Through the long day we suffer, Lord,  
O give us now repose:

## A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

### Chapter I.

In Normandy, on the banks of the Seine, stands a small, picturesque chateau. An iron gateway, surmounted by a crown gives entrance to the old-fashioned grounds which surround it. Before it, lies a lawn, which, stretching nearly to the river's edge, is bordered by an old stone balustrade; and at the back a long avenue of tall, wide spreading trees leads to the village church. The river here is broad, and now and again encircles some small, wooded island; and in the distance chains of low, green hills gracefully mark the horizon.

It is a charming spot. A traveler in these parts naturally stops to gaze on the old house, now closed and deserted, and wonders to himself: 'Who lived here? What may be the history of this place?'

The history of the Chateau d'Ande is a simple one, and is soon told:

During the great revolution of the last century, the Comte de Claironville sought refuge for himself, his wife and only child in one of the quiet valleys of Switzerland. Other French immigrants had chosen the same land of exile, and there, in constant hope of better days, many years rolled slowly by. But still in exile, the old Comte and Comtesse de Claironville died and were laid to rest, leaving their only son and his lovely bride to mourn them long and deeply.

At last, after long and tedious waiting, joyful tidings were brought to the peaceful valley. The restoration had taken place; Louis XIII. was acknowledged king.

Many of the immigrants at once returned to their native land, among them were the young Comte and Comtesse de Claironville. Amidst his patriotic joy some personal sorrow lay buried in the heart of M. de Claironville. The home of his children was confiscated—it was in the hands of strangers, and he, with his diminished fortunes, could never again be the possessor of the fine old manor and broad lands of Claironville. He had now to make for himself a new home. So he returned to his birth place in Normandy, and near there he chose the ground and built the Chateau d'Ande.

When the house was finished and simply but tastefully furnished M. de Claironville took his wife to live there.

Ten happy years were spent in their new home; two children were sent to bless their married life, and when our story opens sorrows for the first time was visiting the inmates of the chateau.

It was a cold, bleak day in November. The wind was sadly moaning among the leafless trees. In the largest bedroom of the chateau the young wife and mother lay dying. Her husband was kneeling by her bedside, broken hearted; her mother, Madame de Vinieres, equally sorrowful, but more calm and resigned in her grief, was holding Madame de Claironville's small, thin hand. The children had been brought to the Comtesse's room to receive her last kiss and blessing. Marianne, the old nurse, had taken them below to the drawing room, and in her grief, careless even of her treasures, as she fondly called them, had left them alone to hurry back to her dying mistress. The children, with tear drops still on

their long, dark lashes, walking sadly to the window, little realizing or comprehending the cause of so much sorrow. Charles was a tall, thin child of nine years, brown eyes. Annette was but five and a small wee thing even for that tender age. A profusion of sunny curls fell over her shoulders, and her large, dark blue eyes, generally beaming with smiles, were now fixed wonderingly on her brother. After a short silence, Charles took his little sister's hand.

'Annette,' he said, 'shall we go to the church and ask God to bless mamma and to make papa and grand'mere and all of us happy?'

'Oh, yes, Charles! oh, yes!' cried the child in broken language; 'mamma says to pray for her.'

And away the children went down the long avenue, over the dead leaves, till they came to the old gray church. The door stood open; the little ones entering hesitated for a moment before penetrating the precincts of gloom: but soon getting accustomed to the dim light and seeing the sanctuary lamp burning brightly they took courage and went up to the very altar rail. Then they knelt and joining their little hands, as their mother had taught them to do, they said their childish prayers. Those prayers went straight to heaven. Bright angels stooped to listen to the winning sweet toned voice of innocence; and then at their Master's bidding, flew up to the neighboring death bed to carry strength and foretaste of heavenly joy to the soul that was soon to wing its flight from earth and to pour balm and consolation into the grief riven hearts of the young husband and the sorrowing mother.

### Chapter II.

The years glided swiftly by. Madame de Vinieres watched so tenderly over her little grandchildren that they never knew the pain of missing a mother's care.

When Charles was eleven years old he was sent to school. The separation was a hard trial for both the brother and sister.

Fraternal love was very strong between these two. It grew with their growth, it deepened as their characters developed. Different, yet much alike, the children were all in all to each other. Annette was very proud of her tall, handsome brother; in her eyes no one was Charles equal. And the boy, with all the deep tenderness of his nature, loved the little sister, who was so gentle and bright, so trusting and affectionate. Charles leaving home was their first sorrow, and an often repeated one it was to be.

His return was the greatest joy of the year, both to him and to little Annette.

Let us visit them once more, and choose for our time one warm balmy evening in July. Annette was standing at an open window in the drawing room of the chateau. She was now thirteen with the same sunny looks and pretty face as when a child of five. At the present moment she was evidently waiting and awaiting something very pleasant, to judge by the eagerness and impatience of her every look and motion. At the slightest sound she would breathlessly listen, and then disappointedly look at the old clock on the chimney piece.

In the shadow of the room sat Madame de Vinieres in a great arm chair with folded hands and a sweet gentle smile on her placid face. She was watching and smiling at her little granddaughter; and like her, though more patiently, seemed to be waiting. At last the clock of the village church struck nine.

'Oh, grand'mere!' exclaimed Annette, 'will they never come?'

'My dear child,' the old lady replied, 'they could not be here before now. In fact I hardly expect them before another half hour.'

But even as Madame de Vinieres spoke faint, distant rumbling caught Annette's attention. It came nearer and nearer and soon the little girl could recognize the longed for sound of carriage wheels.

'Here they are, grand'mere,' she cried, and bounding out of the room, ran to the Hall door.

Soon the carriage entered the Iron gate-way, and stopped before the cha

teau. Another instant and M. de Claironville lovingly clasped his little daughter in his arms, and then resigned her to her brother's fond embrace.

Blushing with excitement and radiant with smiles; Annette suddenly perceived that a stranger was with them. She had known he was coming but in her joy she had forgotten his arrival. Recovering herself, she at once held out her little hand, and warmly said:

'Welcome, cousin Henri; welcome to our dear Chateau d'Ande.'

Cousin Henri, or the young Marquis de Valnois, took the extended hand, and with true French courtesy pressed it to his lips.

He was an orphan, and by marriage a connection of M. de Claironville. The Comte and the late marquis had been friends from childhood, and many years of their youth had been spent together in the same land of exile.

Henri now eighteen, was tall and handsome; dark wavy hair clustered around his well shaped head; a broad fine forehead told of no mean intelligence, and eyes, now tender, now full of fire showed both heart and character.

He and Charles were at the same college, and were both studying for the army. The boys, like their fathers, had formed an early attachment for each other; and this, year at his son's request M. de Claironville had gladly invited his young friend to spend the midsummer holidays at the Chateau d'Ande.

With Charles at home; Annette was as merry as the day was long. Early in the morning she would be atoot singing gaily through the house, or running for very joy down the long avenue behind the chateau.

M. de Claironville was a devoted father; his children and their happiness were his constant thought.

Many a warm, bright afternoon he would take them on the river, and now alight on one of the pretty islands so numerous in this part of the Seine, and again row to some small town or village on its banks, and visit its old church or quaint cathedral, its castle of bygone days, or holy shrine, where pilgrims often flocked. Those were happy days! But at last they came to an end; and at there close the parting between the brother and the sister seemed, if possible a harper toil than ever. Annette was sorry, too, to part from Henri; for during these holidays they had become very fond of one another, and he was now her friend as well as Charles.

The youths returned to college, and M. de Claironville to Paris, where his employment kept him for many months of the year.

Madame de Vinieres and her granddaughter resumed their old life, and a happy life it was, though so quiet and uneventful. Study and visits to the poor, who were all as friends to the kind old lady and her loving grandchild, filled many of its hours; and yet there was much time left for Annette to seek her favorite corner of the old fashioned garden, and there read many a tale of good and wicked faeries, of knights and ladies of bygone ages, or what she loved still more: sweet legends of the saints.

In the long, still evenings, sitting on a low stool at Madame de Vinieres's feet, the child would never tire of hearing her tell the simple anecdotes of her young mother's life—of her goodness and her beauty, of her joy when Charles and Annette were born, of her tenderness and love for her darling little ones, and of how her last prayer and blessings were for them before she died and went to heaven.

### CHAPTER III

Again the years glided by. Summer roses bloomed and faded, cold winter came and went. As fair and beautiful as a rosebud was the little maiden of the Chateau d'Ande, and as cheering to the heart as the brightest summer's day. But alas! when Annette de Claironville was only eighteen, sorrow, the cold winter which is the death of joy, and clouds, even the sunny skies of youth, was near at hand.

It was autumn again. A drizzling dull afternoon had been devoted by Madame de Vinieres to knitting, and by Annette to tapestry. Evidently the girl was not

in an industrial mood for more than once her word had been thrown aside to gaze dreamily at the bright flames of the wood fire. On that soft young face could be seen no presentment of coming evil—yet why this pensiveness?

On the evening of this dull day the two ladies were at dessert. Annette is being chided by her grandmother for her thoughtfulness. Presently the door opened, a servant entered, and a letter directed in her son-in-law's hand writing was handed to Madame de Vinieres. The old lady took it hastily, and glanced at the young girl to see if she noticed the large black seal with which it was closed.

Yes, Annette had seen it. She had grown deadly pale, but she did not move. Feeling that whatever the news might be, it could not now be softened by her child, Madame de Vinieres unfolded the black bordered paper, and slowly read the first few lines. Notwithstanding the great effort she made at self control, she could not prevent the look of anguish or stay the heavy tears which chased each other down her cheeks. There was a moments painful silence.

'Annette' the old lady began; but her voice failed her and she could say no more.

At once the awful truth flashed across the girls mind.

'It was about Charles, granma. I know it is about Charles,' she exclaimed and rising, she knelt by Madame de Vinieres and buried her face in her lap.

No tears came to Annette's relief, in that one short instant she felt an agony unknown—undreamt of before. She could neither speak nor move. She knew that, Charles; the idol of her life, had been taken from her life, had been taken from her. It was too much for the poor young heart, as yet untried, so unused to sorrow.

Alarmed by her silence and immobility, Madame de Vinieres tried to raise her, she might now move the slight form at will—her grandchild had lost all consciousness.

Several hours elapsed before Annette could hear the full account of Charles death. He had been taken ill about a week since, and his malady, at once assuming an alarming character, Monsieur de Claironville had been immediately sent for. When he arrived the end was already near. Charles was conscious, and knew there was no hope of his recovery. He was very calm and seemed to have no fear of death. 'All he regretted in life,' he said 'was the separation from those he loved.' But he was, happy, very happy to think he would see his mother, she whom he could only just remember, but whom he had loved with such a tender veneration. Many loving messages were sent to his dear kind grandmother and to his darling sister. Even old Marianne was not forgotten. And then in his fathers arms surrounded by a few sorrowing friends and with the blessing of Holy Church, he breathed his last. A beautiful smile was on his lips, a smile so peaceful that it plainly showed all was well with the departed soul, a smile so joyful that the bereaved father fondly thought it betokened the presence of his beloved wife the mother who from her heavenly home had so watched and guarded her dear orphaned children, and who now had come to greet her first born to eternal life, and to lead him with joyous hymns of gratitude and praise to the very throne of God. 'During the last twelve hours,' added Monsieur de Claironville 'he and Henri had not left Charles' bedside. Deep and universal was the grief for his dear son's death. For all had admired him for his brilliant parts, his noble qualities, and all had loved him for his gentleness of disposition.' Monsieur de Claironville's letter was full of Christian fortitude and resignation. He even tried to say some words of comfort to Madame de Vinieres and his little daughter; but alas! these efforts could not hide how cruelly his own heart was bleeding, and how deeply his grief had pierced his very soul. This only son had been his joy and pride; he had realized all his fondest hopes; and it was indeed a sore trial to see him thus cut off from life in the very bud and bloom of early manhood.

To be Continued.

**A FAMOUS ENGLISH CATHOLIC**

Frederick Lucas was one of the many converts made to Catholicism from the ranks of English Protestants in the fourth decade of this century, through the wide reaching spiritual impulse whose most conspicuous phase is known as the Oxford movement. Like Newman, Lucas could affirm the conversion to the church of Rome was in no wise promoted by traditional tendencies, or early surroundings. Both of his parents were members of the society of Friends, and it is a fact worth noting that he was a cousin of John Bright. Eight years of his youth were spent at a Quaker school; after which, at the age of 17, he became a student at the University College London. After graduation he betook himself to the legal profession, keeping his teams in the Middle Temple and he was called to the bar in 1835, when he was 23 years old. It is curious, in view of his subsequent convictions, that at this time the works of Bentham had a great fascination for him, and he was a thorough believer in the utilitarian scheme. As the professor of a philosophy founded on the assumption of universal selfishness, he was as naturally a student of the English skeptical philosophers, from Hobbes to David Hume. But it does not appear that any metaphysician, properly so called, except Berkeley, kept a permanent hold upon him. Of the Catholic Church he knew nothing till the year 1837 when his attention, we are told was first drawn to the subject by an article on cathedral establishments in the Quarterly Review. To Lucas, this article, when upon the ordinary reader might make no permanent impression, suggested a new train of thought and investigation which were stimulated by the Oxford movement and, as he has said, by an unsatisfied longing for religious certainty. He made, however, no conscious progress until the beginning of 1839 but early in that year he convinced himself that with the Catholic Church alone is lodged divine authority on earth. He was received into the Church of Rome by a member of the Society of Jesus and soon after published a Pamphlet addressed to the society of Friends, and entitled 'Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic.' His conversation led some of the most intimate among Quebec his friends to refuse to hold intercourse with him, but the change in religion did not seem to altar in the least his relations with his immediate family. Thirteen years afterwards meeting his cousin John Bright, in the House of Commons, where he appeared for the first time a member of that body, Bright accosted him with, 'Well Fred, and how goes the old superstition? Why, John, a great deal better than the new hypothesis,' was the reply.

**TO GROW OLD TOGETHER**

The marriage state is entered too hastily by many, entered before the judgment is fairly ripened.

Contracts of this kind should be made to last forever.

There is a touching little story in the Apocrypha about a young man and woman who were just married and ready to start together on their united career, and this was the first cry to heaven, when the wedding guests had gone, and they were left alone in their chamber.

'Mercifully ordain that we may grow old together.'

Audubon, the great naturalist, married a good, sweet woman, and when she began to find him out, she found he would wander off a thousand miles in quest of a bird.

She said, 'Amen' and went to him, camped in the woods, lived in log huts and shanties on the frontier, anywhere to be with him.

She entered into his enthusiasm shared his labor, and counted all things but dress for the excellency of the glory of being Audubon's wife.

When the children began to come to them, he had to valley alone, but he could not go into a road so deep or a wilderness so distant that the light would not shine on him out of the windows.

He knew exactly where he would find her, and how she would look, for while, as Ruskin reminds us the clouds are never twice alike, the sun is always familiar, and it was sunshine he saw when he looked homeward.

She understood what it meant to grow aged together.

Is there not a lesson in this for wives.

**NAMES OF PRECIOUS STONES**

Many of our stone names have no more mysterious origin than the name of the place where they were principally found. The chalcidony is from Chalcedon, near Constantinople. The turquoise is from Turkey, its chief mart

from Persia. Our agate comes from Achaete the old name for the River Drillo, in Sicily, where it is said to have been first found. Jet owes its name to the Latin word for it; gagate, from Gages, two name of the town and river in Lycia. For our sard we may choose between Sardis, which Pliny adopts, and sere, the Persians for yellowish red. One derivation connects the topaz with the name of an Indian town, where it was found accidentally by some quarryman, who mistook it for alabaster. Another traces it to an island in the Red Sea called Topazus—from a word signifying to seek, because the said island was so beset with fogs that navigators had great difficulty in finding it. Most of our precious stones being of foreign importation, they do not enter into our mythology as flowers or animals do, nor, for the same reason, do they play a conspicuous part in English poetry. Pearls sometimes are spoken of as the tears of the fallen angels, or, as Sir Walter Scott says,

'See these pearls that long have slept. These were the tears which naiads wept, with which we may compare Robert Herrick's account of rubies;

'Some ask'd me where the rubies grew? And nothing I did say: But with my finger pointed to The lips of Julia. Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where Then spoke I to my girl. To part her lips, and show 'em thereg' The Quarelets of Pearl.'

**ABOUT TO BE SURPRISED**

A city official has been seen ordering a ham, a demijohn of whiskey and a keg of beer, and the serjeant girl has been kept awake four nights by his reciting something at the top of his voice in the parlor. It is believed that he will shortly be surprised with the gift of a gold headed cane.

**HIS FIRST DUTY**

After that retaliation on insults and annoyances

A lady living on Harrison Avenue, Boston; near the Albany bridge is the owner of a very large and intelligent Newfoundland dog. He is a faithful animal, and has been trained to run errands and fetch up wood and coal, which duties he performs as faithfully as a human being.

The other morning she wrote on order for her dinner, and placing a silver coin inside the paper put them in a basket, and giving it to the dogs sent him out to the market. He was returning with his purchase when a gang of corner loafers called up a few idle curs and set them on him for sake of seeing what he would do. They barked and yelled and howled around him, biting his legs and flanks until the blood came in places, but with the exception of occasionally striking at his annoyers with his feet when they came close in front of him, the Newfoundland paid no attention to his disagreeable companions until he arrived home and placed the basket on the house steps! After winning and scratching for a few minutes he was relieved of his charge by his mistress coming to the door.

As soon as the basket was taken from him he turned upon his heel and walked back lesurily with his hands in his pockets, apparently for the sole purpose of inspecting the weather. Arriving in the midst of his late antagonists he sauntered upon one of them in a patronizing sort of a way, and taking him into his capacious jaws nipped him until there wasn't a yell left inside him and then threw himself against the side of a building. By the time this was accomplished the other curs had taken the hint and begun to evacuate the sidewalk in an undignified manner. But the Newfoundland was after them in earnest. Seizing one by the nape of the neck, he threw him across the bridge another was hurled through an open doorway, a third was cornered at the door of his own residence and whipped into submission, and in this manner the avenger pursued his task until the last one had been thoroughly chastized. Then the master of the field went home as quietly as he had come, and after dressing his wounds by the most approved methods of canine surgery, composed himself for sleep.—Boston Globe,

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**

It is a great help to children to have good school books. In these days every properly conducted school should have standard works approved by competent judges. Every branch of study should be attended to but in our times it is especially desirable that every young person should become a good reader. We are preeminently a people devoted to reading newspapers and books the former especially. It is essential that a good foundation be laid. The youth that is properly trained will grow up with a longing desire to continue to read more intelligently than others.

**RELIABLE RECIPES.**

**Graham Gems.**—One cupful of butter, one half teaspoonful of soda; butter or lard, one tablespoonful; add a little salt and add Graham flour until you have a tolerable thick batter; pour into well buttered gem pans and bake in a hot oven. This will make eight or ten gems.

**Tomatoes and Cream.**—To those who are fond of the natural flavor of the tomato, it is delicious served the same as peaches the ripe fruit cut up and served with sugar and cream. Many also like them cut up in slices with sugar and vinegar or lemon juice.

**Asparagus Pudding.**—One cup of cold chopped asparagus—one part only—chopped very fine. One tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, one cup of milk (a bit of soda the size of a pea stirred in), one half cup fine crumbs, pepper and salt to taste. Whip the eggs very light, warm the butter and add next, then the crumbs which should have been soaked in the milk the asparagus, pepper and salt, and beat to gether very hard. Turn into a greased tin pail with a close cover, if you have no pudding-mould; set in a pint of boiling water and cook one hour and a half. Dip the pail in cold water to loosen the pudding, turn out and pour half a cupful of drawn butter over it. A good way of using up cold asparagus. The pudding is delicious.

**Cabbage Soup.**—Take a fine large cabbage, and, after removing the outside leaves and cutting the stalks short, divide the cabbage into quarters more than half way down, but not quite to the stem. Lay the cabbage in cold water for half an hour or more. Then put it over the fire in a pot with six quarts of boiling water, and let it boil for one hour and a half, skimming frequently. Then take it out and drain it, and laying it in a deep pan pour on cold water and let the cabbage remain in it until cold all through. Drain the cabbage from the cold water and cut in small pieces; and put into pot with two quarts of rich boiling milk, in to which you have stirred a quarter of a pound of nice sweet butter, add a very little salt and pepper. Boil in the milk until tender. Cut up small pieces of toasted bread in a tureen and pour the soup over them. The above soup is still better when cauliflower or broccoli is substituted for the cabbage.

**A VEGETARIAN.**

Do you know any vegetarians? If you do never ask them to stay with you unless you should become one yourself. Hearing that an old friend of my mother's was stopping at a hotel, the Pater desired us to go and call on without in the least guessing what we were preparing for ourselves I must tell you she said when she arrived that I have been a strict vegetarian some years and never touch meat fish game poultry and game or any dish in which dripping or gravy is used. I come to you in a state of semi-starvation for I never had any thing at the hotel which had not some objectionable ingredient for three or four days after that Mrs. Nebuchadnezzar stayed with us you would hardly believe that what seems so trivial a craze could give such an infinity of trouble. Our poor cook is driven to despair and as a consequence was in a frightful temper the whole time. We fed our guest on young peas cooked in butter, young carrots prepared the same way, endless salads compounded under her instructions omelettes flavored with herbs and oh my dear the faintest ghost of a touch of onion. Papa looked at her pittingly at first when we sat down to dinner. Holding a spoonful of gravy from the joint he would say Now my dear Mrs. Smith do let me pour this over that stuff on your plate. It would do you so much good. But she would almost shudder at the very idea and very soon turned to amazement for I never saw any one eat so much in all my life. I wonder if vegetarians are all alike that? An omelette with six eggs was partaken of twice followed by about a quart of peas and then by a salad mayonnaise. Bread and butter to any extent accompanied these dishes.—London Truth.

In a recent address in London, Dr. Percy F. Frankland remarked that the earliest attempts at purifying water were confined to the removal of suspended particles, but at a later date chemists gave attention to the invisible dissolved substances. When it became known that some, if not all, zymotic diseases are due to living germs, the fact was recognized that the microscopic organisms in water might be a source of danger. Filters were at first supposed to be of no value in removing these organisms but various filtering materials—such as coke and animal and vegetable charcoal—are now known to be very efficient when frequently renewed. Agitation of the water in contact with similar porous solids has considerable effect, while the precipitation process for softening water with lime produces a reduction of 98 per cent, in the number of micro organisms. Natural filtration makes the water of many deep wells almost entirely free from organic impurities. For a number of months the water supplied to London has been regularly filtered, and during the last four months the purification processes employed were found to remove from 93 to 98 per cent. of the invisible life forms crowding the water of the Thames and the Lea.

**COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.**

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....	██████████
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
BUMFORD'S, when fresh.....	██████████
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	██████████
REDHEAD'S.....	██████████
CHARM (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
AMAZON (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. 1oz.).....	██████████
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	██████████
CZAR.....	██████████
DR. PRICE'S.....	██████████
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's).....	██████████
LEWIS'.....	██████████
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	██████████
HECKER'S.....	██████████
GILLET'S.....	██████████
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal" *.....	██████████
Milwaukee, (Contains Alum.)	
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	██████████
BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	██████████

**REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS**

**As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.**

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MORT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

\* While the diagram shows that the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

**TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY**

and advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumer's reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, the Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO.

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**MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD**

AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the

ALBERT LEA ROUTE,

and its immediate connections. Through trains daily

from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO,

without change, connecting with all lines

EAST AND SOUTH, EAST.

The only line running through ST. LOUIS,

MINNEAPOLIS AND DECATUR, IOWA.

Through trains between

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS,

connecting in Union Depot for all points South and

Southwest. Close connections with St. P., M. & N.

P. & St. P. & Duluth R. R., from and to all

points North and North-West.

RESERVATION TICKETS FOR PALACE SLEEPING

COACHES ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. The rate of fares and

baggage checked to destination, and the rates of

fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address

S. F. MANNING,

Gen'l Mgr. & Pass. Agt., Minneapolis.

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**MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE**

IMPORTATION IN 1879,

49,312 Cases.

22,526 Cases more

than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of imitations or mistakes, owing to the great number of caps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MUMM & CO'S Champagne, see that the labels and caps bear its name and initials.



**DO YOU WANT**



Examine the list of

"FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED"

in the

DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL

THE MAIL has become

The Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements

And contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 300,000 readers of the right class.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF "Farms for Sale" and "Farms WANTED," "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in series in THE WEEKLY MAIL, five cents per word each line per week, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in THE DAILY MAIL, at five and a half cents per word each insertion.

Address—THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES

A well kept house with beautiful adornings a well prepared table, is pleasing to the fancy; but these outward adornings are of little worth unless there is the warm inward cheer dwelling in the heart of the inmates.

HOW HABITS ARE FORMED.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant actions of life succeed each other. As the snowflakes gather together, so are our habits formed.

Here is a true parrot story. A lady living in Colorado has a very clever parrot, but like clever babies, it can rarely be made to 'show off' at the desired time.

FREE MASONS.

A Protestant does not violate his conscience nor transgress any regulation of his church when he becomes a Free Mason. So far as his moral training goes, he is free to join that organization.

That freedom Catholics do no question, nor with it do they interfere, just as they admit that a Protestant is at liberty to eat meat on Friday, because he is not bound by the laws of the Catholic Church, to which he does not belong.

But when a Catholic becomes a Free Mason, he apostatizes, he outrages his conscience, he defies the authority of the Church; and when he does so brazenly and notoriously he scandalizes all other Catholics. He becomes a renegade and he ought to be avoided.

There are two sides to every story, and Dr. Langdon, of Cincinnati, has been giving that in opposition to the orthodox who fear that the habit of ladies in wearing birds wings and plumes in their head dresses will cause a perceptible diminution in their number.

ing perhaps fifteen million square miles. Certainly this way of looking at it makes the fears of the bird lovers look ridiculous. One bird out of every three square miles of territory would never be missed.

REMEDY FOR EAR-ACHE.

A Spanish physician recommends for ear-ache a liniment composed of compound chloral, two and a half parts; pure glycerine, sixteen and a half parts and oil of sweet almonds, ten parts.

A CONQUERED KING

A terrific fight between an Elephant and an untamed Nubian lion occurred not long ago at the winter quarters of an American circus. The lion had only arrived from abroad a few weeks ago, and was worth £400. He was placed in an unusually strong cage in the animal house and the training began.

The members of the present American Congress are classified as follows in regard to religion:—Of the 408 senators, members and territorial delegates 72 are Methodists, 63 Baptists, 41 Episcopalians, 37 Presbyterians, 36 Catholics, 15 Unitarians, 8 Lutherans, 10 Christians (Campbellites) and 2 Quakers, making a total of 283 who are actively connected with some church organization.

GEMS OF THOUGHTS.

There are altogether too many misunderstandings in this world. If anything is wrong between you and your friend go to that friend, explain yourself, ask for an explanation, and, in nine cases out of ten, you will find the whole trouble to be only the result of a different construction of some word spoken. It was meant one way and spoken another. No harm intended but only imagined.

Advice to single men.—If you don't want to fall in love, keep away from calico. You can no more play with girls without losing your heart than you can at roulette without losing your money.

There are three great principles of life which weave its warp and woof, though apparently incompatible with each other yet they harmonize, and in their blending create this strange life of ours.

A young man marries a girl who has a pretty face, and thinks he has a wife and home, when in reality he has neither. Her pretty face gets to be an old story, or becomes faded or freckled or fretted, and as the face was all he wanted, all he paid attention to, all he sat up with, all he bargained for, all he swore to love, honor and protect, he gets sick of his trade, knows a dozen faces which he likes better, gives up staying at home in the evenings, consoles himself with cigars, oysters and politics, and looks upon his home as a very indifferent lodging-house.



SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Drains' (stating the Drains for which tender is made) will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon on Monday August 24th, 1886.

A. WILSON, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FLOUR FEED AND GRAIN 640 MAIN STREET

Prices very reasonable



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

PIANO FOR RENT A Fine toned, upright Piano, almost new for rent. Moderate rental to a desirable applicant. Apply by letter to A. B. Review office

DANIEL CAREY, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public. Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba 25 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG.

DR. DUFRESNE, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician COR. MAIN AND MARKET STS. Opposite City Hall. Winnipeg, Man.

McPHILLIPS & WILKES, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Hargrave Block, 326 Main St. L. G. McPHILLIPS. A. E. WILKES

BECK & McPHILLIPS (Successors to Royal & Prud'homme) Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Solicitors for Le Credit Foncier Franco Canadian. OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL N.D. Beck, LL.B. A. E. McPhillips

McPHILLIPS BROS., Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers. G. McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and E. C. McPhillips. ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

MUNSON & ALLAN, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Offices McIntyre Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. H. D. MUNSON G. W. ALLAN

D. HALLEN FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 48 McDermott St., Winnipeg

M. CONWAY General Auctioneer and Valuator Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

Sales of Furniture, Horses' Implements &c., every Friday at 2 p.m. Country Sales of Farm Stock, &c., promptly attended to. Cash advanced on consignments of goods. Terms liberal and all business strictly confidential.

\$500 REWARD!

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

T. R. COLPITS, ARTIST.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders, addressed to the postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, August 12th 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twentyfour times per week or more or less frequently as may be required each way, between Emerson Post office and Railway Station, from the 1st October next.

The courier to leave the post office and railway station with the mails on such days and such hours as may be from time to time required, to deliver the mails to the railway station within fifteen minutes after leaving the Post office, and at the Post office within fifteen minutes after the arrival of each mail train.

RADIGER & Co.

IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS 477 MAIN STREET.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

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

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; M. J. Gagnon, M. I. agent for Rt. Rev. Bp. of N. W. T. George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface.—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J. Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rome. Ecclesiastical Students: Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, Montreal; Desjardins, Turcotte, Langre, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forcier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J.

ST. BONIFACE 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 to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

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# The Northwest Review

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 13 Wren Street, Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning

Subscription:—One year, \$2.50; Six months \$1.50. Clubs of five, \$2.00. Strictly cash in advance.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

1st Column, 12 months	\$200 00
" " " " " "	120 00
Half Column 12 months	75 00
" " " " " "	45 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	45 00
" " " " " "	30 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	15 00
" " " " " "	15 00

Transient advertising, 12 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

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

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

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

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

J. J. CHADOCK,  
Editor and Publisher

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

## CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Dedicated to the Glories of Mary.

- 1 Sunday 7th after Pentecost. St. Peter in chains.
- 2 Monday St. Alphonsus Liguori Pont. Doct.
- 3 Tuesday St. Stephen martyr.
- 4 Wednesday St. Dominick Conf.
- 5 Thursday Our Lady of the Snows.
- 6 Friday Transfiguration of our Blessed Lord.
- 7 Saturday St. Cajetan and St. Donatus conf.
- 8 Sunday 8th after Pentecost. St. Cyril and Companions.
- 9 Monday Virg. of St. Lawrence Votive office of the Holy Angels.
- 10 Tuesday St. Lawrence Martyr.
- 11 Wednesday of the octave.
- 12 Thursday St. Clare Virgin.
- 13 Friday Mary the refuge of sinners.
- 14 Saturday Virg. of the Assumption. Fast.
- 15 Sunday 9th after Pentecost Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Archbishop Tache is reported better and will return next week.

Mr. W. R. Nursey, Provincial auditor, with Mrs. Nursey have gone to England.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald the well known railway contractor is visiting Banff Springs.

Mr. W. Grundy has been elected alderman for ward 5 by a majority of 44 over Mr. Fonseca.

Rev. Father Robillard cure of Brandon, is now engaged preaching the jubilee and will visit fifteen different parishes.

We draw the attention of our readers to the new prospectus of St. Boniface college published this week in our columns.

The ecclesiastical retreat is now preached at St. Boniface college by Rev. Father French. Fifteen priests are following its exercises.

The monthly report of the Immigration Intelligence office for July shows that during that period 1126 immigrants arrived in Manitoba. The list includes twenty nationalities.

Rev. Father J. P. Magnan has been appointed Postmaster at Lebrét, Assiniboia, in place of Rev. Father Lebrét, who was recently transferred to the mission at Fort Alexander, Manitoba.

James E. P. Prendergast our popular member for Laveranderye, has just returned from Quebec, with his bride. We are pleased to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast and wish them cordially long days of joy and happiness.

Rev. Father Hudon, S. J. left on Sunday for Montreal. Before leaving he made the following changes in St. Boniface college. Rev. Father Bellivan is appointed Prefect of studies in lieu of Father Drummond, who will teach phil-

osophy and be the preacher in English. Rev. Father Blain will teach Belles Lettres and four new scholastics will come here shortly from Montreal. They are Rev. Fathers Lebel, Desaulniers, Tourangeau and Lafortune.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown has declined the proffered nomination for North Winnipeg as the temperance candidate.

The M. & N. W. grade is within eighteen miles of Kinbrae, and it is expected that two trains a week will run that far during the winter.

The Post Office Department is offering a reward of \$250. for the capture and conviction of the parties who robbed the Prince Albert Mail, near Humboldt on the 17th ult.

The editor of the Review is on a business visit to the eastern provinces, and owing to his absence we are unable to give our readers the usual amount of editorial matter this week for which we crave indulgence. Our short comings in that respect will be fully made up on his return.

Parcel Post.—On the 1st inst, a parcel post system between Canada and Great Britain went into operation, by which parcels will be sent weekly by the Allan line of steamers. Parcels from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will be enclosed in the mails at Winnipeg and despatched every Saturday evening. The rate of postage here is forty cents, per pound, or fraction of a pound, in Ontario it is 35 cents, and in Quebec and Maritime provinces 30 cents.

At the council meeting last Monday night the fire, water and light committee recommended that 36 electric lights be placed in different parts of the city. Among the locations recommended for these lights is the corner of Carleton and St. Mary streets on the west side of St. Mary's church and the corner of Broadway and Hargrave streets. As St. Mary's church is between Carleton and Hargrave streets one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, the light should be placed on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave, so as to be of benefit to the congregation of that Church, and the other might be placed at the corner of Broadway and Carleton where it would serve the public equally well. We hope this arrangement will be carried out in which case the whole of the congregation of St. Mary's, and a large number of those of Holy Trinity, Knox, Grace, and the congregational Church will get the benefit, whereas on Carleton st, it would be of little use to the great majority of the citizens in that locality particularly those who attend the above named churches.

## A PETROLEUM DISCOVERY.

Mr. Burgess, Indian instructor, has just returned from Lake Dauphin, and brings the interesting intelligence that Mr. Baker, of Minnedosa, and Mr. A. McDonald, of Strathclair, who have for some time been engaged in boring, have struck petroleum in two places in the vicinity of the lake. Both in flow and quality the wells are believed to be equal to the best either in Canada or the States. There is now a certainty that Manitoba will produce oil for exportation as well as for home use. The underground riches of the Lake Dauphin country have, for some time, been attracting attention amongst the adventurous, and there is little doubt but the important discovery now made will be followed by others of still greater value.—Birtle Observer.

## TRUTH BROUGHT HOME PLAYFULLY.

Where stern reproof will gain no victory, an innocent laugh will often win the day, which, 'while gently chiding a folly and making him laugh who committed it; throws light in the secret recesses of and even the sweet tempered mind.' The truth, brought home playfully to any one, is generally accepted more readily than when imparted in a strictly logical argument, for the reason that people often shut their ears to logical reasoning whilst they will listen to a joke and when they see themselves mirrored so happily, they will look on their image with pleasure, and the lesson thus administered will not fail to be applied.

## THE ISLE OF SHIPWRECKS.

Anticosti is being 'boomed' for a great deal more than it is worth in the English press. The Canadian High Commissioner is in duty bound to acquaint the British public with the true character of the place. An official statement by him would prevent any of the newspapers from assisting in the promotion of any Anticosti emigration schemes. Let him advise emigrants to go to Labrador, where three thousand five hundred people are reported to have died recently from cold and hunger rather than to that wretched island. The London Pictorial World innocently asks now it comes to pass that Anticosti still remains practically a desert island.—Montreal Star (Let us see, was it not to Anticosti that Cain was banished after he had killed his brother Abel?—Ed Review) Montreal Star.

## MODERN POLITICAL WARFARE

The political atmosphere just now is redolent with the fumes of the fire and brimstone (metaphorically speaking) that each party is hurling into the camp of its opponents. The repertoires of slander and abuse have been unlocked, and their contents are being scattered broadcast, and unsparingly upon the heads of those who may be possessed of sufficient intelligence and common sense to qualify them for parliamentary honors. It matters not how respectable a man may be, or how unimpeachable his character, no sooner is his name associated with a political position than the party journals attack him with all the venom and calumny that they can command; he is branded as a miscreant little better than a felon—a social outcast that should not be allowed to pollute with his presence the atmosphere of our own legislative halls. On the other hand let an individual come forward to seek the suffrages of the people, whose only claim to honor or integrity may be his physical resemblance to an honest man whose public or private record may be without one redeeming feature, and his party will hold him up as a model of purity and excellence; a paragon of perfection, and the only man competent to save the country from perdition or something worse, sometimes in its straits a party will bring out a man of tender years who has no experience in politics and hold him up to the admiring gaze of their followers as the coming (lion of the tribe of Judah,) and who is destined soon to astonish the world with his statesmanship. Another time and they lead out a dotard whose usefulness had disappeared with a bygone generation; a fossilized entity with impossible theories and impracticable ideas; who lives in the past and cannot understand the wants of the present. These two ideal representatives of party exigencies are not of the stamp of men who would advance the interests of the country as the first would be a plastic agent in the hands of the leader of his party and the other would probably be a crank who could not be persuaded to do anything right. In either case the organs of the opposite party never fail to pour out the vials of their wrath upon the offending candidate and hold him up to the ridicule and scorn of a discerning public.

Such tactics may be pleasing to those who adopt and practice them, but it is deplorable that in this enlightened age such an unchristian and inhuman line of conduct should be pursued to gain a political advantage over an opponent. It is needless for those journals to say that it is the public character only of the man who is under their lash that they are exposing because his public cannot be separated from his private character; if he is dishonest in one he is equally so in another and if upright in his private dealings with his fellow men he will be upright and fair in his public transactions. Public and private character in the same person cannot be dissociated. So long the political parties are striving for ascendancy over each other feelings of bitterness may and will probably exist but it is not necessary in order to gain a desired end to rain down detraction and calumny, slander and abuse, invidious and billingsgate upon the heads of the public men. These are the weapons of Satan, and are disgraceful to those who use them. The people of this country are intelligent and capable of judging of a man's fitness for a position that may be at their disposal, when his claims and qualifications are calmly laid before them, and the time has arrived for the adaptation of a more dignified mode of political warfare which will be more in accord with the age we live in, and with the reasoning powers of the community.

## A LEGEND OF THE HOLY CROSS ABBEY.

Where the Abbey now stands there was formerly a cell inhabited by a poor hermit. A party of four robbers, 'quatuor compares latrones,' wishing to put an actual test to what they had heard of his holiness of life, used threats to him, and bade him give them his money bags. The hermit assured them that he had nothing of the kind. Well, then, they replied, 'let us see some proof of the truth of what is reported of you. Make the huge tree yonder bend down its top and touch the earth.' He warned them not to touch God thus. They threatened him with instant death if he did not comply with their demand. And behold! to their amazement, the huge tree bent down and touched the ground. They seized the branches, but they could not get their hold as it rose up. Donnell Mor O'Brien, King of Limerick, happened to be passing by, and learning what had taken place, he cut off their hands as they clung to the tree, and so their bodies fell to the ground. Wherefore, to this day it

is called in the Irish tongue Monaster Ochterlamham, i. e., the Monastery of the Eight Hands.'

## THE OLD AND THE NEW CROSS.

The father of a family cared for and supported in his house for many years a member of the family, who had been, from early youth, almost an idiot, so much so that he had to be fed and nursed like a little child. About half a year before his death his condition became still grievous from the fracture of a leg. He was surrounded with loving care to the hour of his death. After the body had been put in the grave a friend of the family came to the head of the house and said to him:

'You must feel grateful, indeed, that the Lord has at last relieved you of this great cross of your household.'

'Not at all,' replied this excellent man 'the old cross I was well able to bear, it never weighed too heavy upon me; whether I shall be able to say the same of the new one, I know not. For no sooner has one cross been taken away, than our Lord comes with another. That is the way in this world, and it ought not to be otherwise. It is only through the cross of this life that we escape the cross of eternity.' Surely it ought not to be hard to choose between the two.



OBITUARY

We deeply regret to announce the death of Joseph A. Boisvert which took place on Friday evening last.

The sad event was not unexpected. Five years ago the deceased contracted a severe cold which finally assailed his lungs and ultimately brought on that slow but sure destroyer of life—consumption. He had suffered much from his illness within the past three years and on the above date passed away peacefully to rest. Joseph A. Boisvert was a native of St. Croix, Quebec, where he was born 32 years ago. He came to the Northwest some five years since and conducted a successful grocery business on Notre Dame street east. He has prospered fairly well; mainly through the good business principles and untiring energy of his wife; who besides giving her attention to the management of his business, during his illness stood by the bedside of her sick husband like a ministering angel offering every solace to his mind and heart. The deceased was above all things a good Catholic; a Catholic of sterling type walking soberly in the eyes of God and the world; He leaves a widow but no children. Mrs. Boisvert is a sister to P. Lynett, of Quebec, who holds a leading position in the Commercial Community of that city. We commend the deceased to the pious prayers of our readers.

Quebec papers please copy.

## DEATH OF S. J. TILDEN.

Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Greystone on Wednesday morning at 8.45 o'clock. His death was entirely unexpected and was caused by failure of the heart following an acute attack of diarrhoea and nausea.

He was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He entered Yale College in 1833, but completed his course at the University of New York and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1816, and also the State Assembly, and did much to shape the canal policy of the States. In 1855 he was the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of the States, but was defeated. In 1870 he took a prominent part in unearthing frauds in the government of New York city; and in 1872 was a member of the Assembly. In November, 1874 he was elected Governor of New York. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for President of the United States against Rutherford B. Hayes, and was declared defeated after an exceedingly exciting contest, the settlement of which threatened at one time to destroy the peace of the nation.

## LIGHTNING.

It is not pleasant to learn on scientific authority that blitzgahf is increasing; but scientists agree that it is. It should be stated that blitzgahf is the German name for danger from lightning. It seems that in Bavaria, where the point has been tested, the danger has increased threefold. That is to say, three buildings are struck by lightning now for every one in former times. There are various theories as to the cause of the phenomenon; but the German authorities state that impurities of the air favor thunderstorms, and that the greater frequency of these storms accounts for the greater number of buildings struck. The scientists appear to have overlooked entirely the splendid efforts of the lightning-rod agent to counteract the blitzgahf.

## THE EARTH GIVES BACK ITS MEMORIALS.

This last quarter of the nineteenth century seems to be a time of revival of antiquities, of resurrection of old monuments, old manuscripts, old doctrines and ideas. The German philosphers of the commencement of our century, with that keen analytic spirit and plodding industry which distinguishes them, had destroyed many of the old beliefs and traditions of mankind. According to them not only Troy was not but never had been; the heroes whom Homer sung were but creations of the Poet's fancy, he had not merely endowed them with action and speech to make them the admired heroes of all times but he had actually created them. So with the traditions of the past, so with those of Rome. In the eyes of these speculative iconoclasts; poetry and legend alone had formed the history of the ancient world, which before their time writers and thinkers had considered to be founded on a basis of a goat, a statement of events distorted, it is true by distance and time and the imagination people glorifying their ancestry; but yet having a ground work of truth.

Now a counter movement has commenced and Governments, Societies and wealthy individuals have set about exploring the sites of ancient cities made famous by ancient story. The foundations of Troy have been laid bare; the tomb of Agamemnon, after being buried under the drift and accumulation of centuries, has been exposed to the curious eyes of our times and has furnished, in the vases, arms and ornaments found therein, ample verification of the poets magnificent epic. The Island of Cyprus under the learned investigations of General D. Cesnola has added much to our knowledge of Grecian civilization. The exploration society of Palestine has testified many of the records of the Bible, The monuments and Pyramids of Egypt with their wonderful hieroglyphic writing have given to mankind the history of some twenty lines of Kings. But the Egyptologists had stopped at the Pyramids of Cheops and considered that they had almost exhausted the lore of the ancient dwellers along the banks of the Nile. At a short distance from this Pyramid there stood forth, from time immemorial, the mysterious sphinx, the enormous head of a woman, wrought in solid stone towering above the surrounding country some sixty feet. The sand had so accumulated around this monument that only the head was visible, tradition was that away back in the time of the Kings, there could not be seen the body of a gigantic animal on which rested the head now visible. His spring excavations were begun and though only a small part of the sand and debris has been removed, there have been exposed the breast and paws of a lion, and what is still more interesting, it has been discovered that the bust of a magnificent temple of which the portico alone has been so far laid out.

What mysteries of the ancient times are soon to be revealed? What revelations made of events which three thousand years ago were matters of ancient history. What interest they will have not only for antiquary but for all who would feign know how fared mankind in the long lost centuries? Alas! It will be the one story, ever the same: the story of war and revolutions, of floods and famines, the story of which man has constantly been writing in the annals of time, of the rise and fall of nations, of the struggle and sufferings of humanity ever seeking on earth a happiness which is not of earth.

## VAUDOUX WORSHIP.

Vaudoux signifies an all powerful and supernatural being on whom depend all the events which take place in the world. This being is the nonvenenous serpent and it is under its auspices that all those assemble who profess the doctrine. Acquaintance with the past knowledge of the present, prescience of the future all appertain to this serpent that only consents however to communicate his power and prescribe his will through the organ of a grand priest whom the secretaries select and still more by that of the negress whom the love of the latter has raised to the rank of high priestess. These two delegates manifested in the opinion of their followers bear the pompous names of King and Queen or the despotic ones of master and mistress or the touching title of papa and mama. They are during their whole lives chiefs of the great family of the Vaudoux and they have a right to the unlimited respect of those that compose it.

Fort Osborne barracks are to be enlarged this fall and new officers quarters and stables are to be built at a cost of nearly \$20,000.

RAT PORTAGE.

Aug. 2nd To the Editor of the Northwest Review The first annual excursion in aid of the C. P. R. Library and reading room at Rat Portage took place on the 28th ult which was proclaimed a civic holiday so as to afford all the townspeople an opportunity of thoroughly enjoying themselves. Although the morning had a very gloomy appearance the weather cleared up about 8 o'clock and the train started for Kewatin and returned with about three hundred and fifty persons on board. The Kewatin Lumber Co; Dick and Banning, Kennedy and Cameron and the Norman mill, all closed down to allow their men to join with the C. P. R. boys in their grand reunion. The engine was gaily decorated, bearing on the front a large emblem with 'first annual excursion to Hawk Lake,' in large tin letters and numerous flags and bunting a large crown on top of the boiler also showed to great advantage. At 9.45 the train slowly pulled out with band playing, flags flying and crowds cheering, having over 6 hundred people on board and as our worthy reverend remarked, we left a small home guard to protect the 'empty houses. The train arrived at Hawk Lake at 11. The grounds are by nature beautifully situated for excursion purposes, the crystal waters of Hawk Lake with its bold rocky scenery in the distance and snow white beach at hand, the woods with its shady vistas and grassy glades, were the delight of all. The committee of management left nothing undone to make the place pleasant and attractive with swings, games, boats and refreshment stands with cool and pleasant beverages to suit the taste of the most fastidious. The grounds were soon covered with people and the games began; the base ball match taking the lead; space will not permit to give details of the different games suffice it to say they were a success. A noticeable feature of the affair was a handsome cake displayed under one of the tents with a large photo of the excursion train surmounting the top, this was a prize for the most popular man on the grounds Mr. R. Reading station agent and Mr. Jas. Slavin Loco. Forman, were nominated as candidates one hour was allowed for voting. Judge Lyons acting as umpire, a very exciting time amongst the canvassers created a great deal of amusement, time was called and Mr. Slavin declared the winner by a majority of one hundred and sixteen votes. Judge Lyons addressed the large crowd in a very neat speech, complimenting them on the successful issue of the day and stated that he had much pleasure in stating that there had been no unpleasant hitch to mar the enjoyment of the day and assured the committee of management that the Rat Portage C. P. R. annual excursion was a settled fact in the future. Mr. Jas. Slavin responded in a very hearty manner closing with three cheers for Gen. Supt Egan and Master Mechanic W. L. Reed which was most heartily given by the largest crowd ever seen at Hawk Lake. The train returned to Rat Portage at 21.30 the excursion being a success in every sense of the word, the committee of management deserve great credit for the able manner in which it was conducted, and the harmony existing between the different departments reflects great credit upon the different officials of the road. May the oft repeated expression of the people be fully realized that although the first we trust not the last annual excursion of the C. P. R. Library and reading room at Rat Portage.

Excursionist.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

It is said there are but 8,000 souls in the diocese of Little Rock, Arkansas. Father Lacombe is having several religious works printed in Cree and Blackfoot for distribution amongst the Indians. Father Bodfish, Chancellor of the archdiocese of Boston, has become rector of the Cathedral in that city. Father O'Toole formerly rector, has gone to take charge of the parish of Newton, near Boston. On July 15 the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday. As is usual, many Catholics, clerical and lay, attended at the Cardinal's house to wish him ad multo annos. The offerings for the votive Church of the Sacred Heart on the Esquiline, Rome opposite the railway station, has already attained the sum of 160,630 francs. The workmen are now engaged in the completion of the spire or campanile and the facade. A marble bust of Father de Smet, the famous missionary among the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountains has been presented to the Chicago Historical Society. It is from the chisel of Mr. Howard Kratschman of that city, and is highly praised as a work of art. Father Rioux, of St. Monique, Canada who has given much remarkable evidence of talent as a painter, and whose efforts have found a place in several churches in the Dominion, has gone to Rome, where he will spend the two next years with the best masters of the Eternal City. On the 3d of July, the chaplain of the naval academy of Leghorn, Italy, administered, in presence of several officers and students, the Sacrament of Baptism to a young Birman named Kantu, who is studying there during the last six years. All his relations perished in the war between the English and the Birman, and it was on learning this disaster that he thought of religious conversion entered into his mind, which ended in his renouncing Buddhism and embracing Christianity. Don Luigi Sartori writes to the Sun from Upper Falls Post Office, Baltimore Country, Md., as follows: 'Travelling in the East last year, from Arabia to Palestine, I met a good Armenian Catholic priest coming from Mesopotamia. Among various articles of diet he brought with

him in his journey to Constantinople there were about five pounds of manna increased in a leather bag. At his meals he partook of that food as we do of cakes. He positively maintained that such food falls from heaven as white powder two or three times a year, and is collected from the leaves of trees and from the surface of flat stones. The food when protected by leather, will keep for five or six years. I send you a piece of this manna for curiosity. I eat of this food, and it contains a great deal of sugar. From the positive description of the good priest it cannot be a natural exudation from the leaves and branches of the plant alhagi maurarum, which was believed by the early Arabian writers to have fallen from heaven. The good priest had excellent credentials. We both were allowed to say mass at the historical Franciscan convent at Jaffa. - Baltimore Sun.

Cardinal Gibbons is said to have been the youngest prelate at the Ecumenical Council in 1870, when the entire Catholic hierarchy of the world—over 900 bishops—assembled in the Vatican to vote on the question of Papal Infallibility, and his youthful but intelligent and benign face attracted much attention.

GOD BLESS YOU

God bless you my boy? Aye May you carry His blessing with you through life for the manly act which I saw you perform to-day it was a common place thing perhaps the simple manifestations of filial affections but it indicated to me as I paused near the church door how much earnestness and tenderness of mind and heart was displayed by our conduct as you gently led your aged mother down the steps towards the entrance to church. The trembling old parent whose whitened hair and careworn faces showed plainly why her boy should be encouraged support and sustain her and lead her to pray the last great earthly boon given to the aged and infirm Catholic mother. Not one expression of false pride could I trace on your face nor fear of criticism on the well worn and simple garments which she wore. No cowardly blush on your cheek told a craven and contemptible nature that loved the respect of the better clad passers-by more than the good old mother whose slow gait bade you measure your steps by painstaking. No I saw no counterfeit bravado or compulsory heroism in your manner look or speech my little man but instead a quiet unassuming dutiful attentiveness all the way home as I followed what was convincing proof of the genuineness of your young head and sound heart. Pursue that principle young man and be assured that your reward will be exceeding great.

A COLORED PRIEST

His interesting history For a long time the colored Catholics of this city have been waiting to hear Mass celebrated by a priest of their race, and on the 11 inst their wishes were gratified at the church of St. Benedict the Moor, at the corner of Blecker and Downing streets. It was announced that the services would begin at 11 a. m. but before long that time every seat in the church was filled. Colored people old and young came from all parts of the city, and some from out of town. The Rev. Father Augustus Talton, the first and only colored Catholic priest in his country, celebrated Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Burke, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Father Burtzell of the Church of the Epiphany. When the colored priest appeared all eyes were turned on him, and his every action was watched. He was perfectly at ease, and made a few remarks in an eloquent manner. He sang the Mass in a powerful voice that filled the whole church. He is a fine looking man, nearly six feet in height, and has the typical head and face of his race. He was born in Raus County, Mo., in 1854. His father and mother were slaves, and he was born in serfdom. His early life during those dark days was one of hardship and suffering. At night when others were at rest he picked up what learning he could from such stray books as came into his possession. In 1860, he, with his mother and father, escaped and went to Quincy Ill., where in 1861, they obtained their freedom. Augustus obtained work in a tobacco factory; and, after working all day, would spend a great part of the night in studying at the St. Francis Catholic College of Quincy. He worked and studied under these conditions for twelve years, when in 1873 he left for the tobacco factory; and by doing odd jobs managed to devote a good part of his time to his studies, he had become a teacher of the Catechism in a Catholic Sunday school, and went to Rome, entering the Propaganda College March 12 1880. His studies there were characterized by earnestness and exceptional industry. Two years were spent in the study of philosophy and four years in the study of theology. On the 24 of last April he was ordained by Cardinal Parocchi, who advised him to meet his first congregation in this city, Father Talton arrived on the 6th inst, and at once went to see his old friend Father Corrigan, of St. Mary's Church, on Willow avenue, Hoboken. He appeared in Father Corrigan's church at Mass several times. 'It is of course, gratifying to me to know that I am the first of my race to be an ordained Catholic priest of this country,' he said to a reporter. 'I have no doubt, however, that in a few years there will be many of us. I sincerely hope so; there is a young man, James Purcell, now studying in the Propaganda with the intention of becoming a priest in this country. He is a native of Jamaica, West Indies.'

Rev. Augustus Talton has been the guest of Father Burke while in New York, and Father Corrigan while in Hoboken.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP

The Paris correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes. Unlike three Archbishops of Paris of recent times, Cardinal Guibert has died in his bed. In 1871, when he was Arch. bishop of Tours, he showed considerable reluctance to become Archbishop of Paris. 'It is not that I fear the perilous honor,' he said to Mr. Jules Simon, who was sent to him by M. Tiers with the offer of the Archbishopric of Paris. He did not forget that recently Mgr. Darbois had been shot as a hostage under the Commune; Mgr. Sibour had been assassinated on the altar steps; and that Mgr. Affre had met his death on the barricades in 1843. But, as he told M. J. Simon; he was not afraid. 'At my age one does not fear to die,' he said. 'But I am too old. I am now 97, and I have been thirty years a bishop.'

'It is old men we need,' replied the plausible Minister. 'It is old men who are building up France.'

Like many a man less wise than himself, Cardinal Guibert had a hobby. He delighted in building. In several of the towns in which he has laboured he has left some record of himself in stone. Upon occasions he could almost turn architect, mason and carpenter. When Archbishop of Tours his idea was to rebuild the old historical Basilica of St. Martin, which had been destroyed during the reign of Terror. His translation to the See of Paris caused him to abandon the undertaking, for which a million francs had been subscribed. In Paris more successful results awaited his taste for building. Beneath his eye for eleven years the Basilica of the Sacre Coeur on the heights of Monmartre has been steadily rising in atonement for the crimes of the Commune. Visitors and pilgrims from all parts of the world visit it, and when completed it will be second in national interest to no church in France. There, four years ago, Cardinal Guibert chose a grave. Only a simple inscription will mark the spot; but, as in the case of Christopher Wren, the church in which he lies will be his monument. Cardinal Guibert, as Archbishop of Paris, adhered to his almost monastic rule of life. He gave no receptions and attended no one, not excepting those of his old friends and fellow-townsmen. M. Tiers once he breakfasted at the Elysee, but with considerable reluctance. This was in 1873, when Marshal McMahon then President of the Republic, placed upon his head the Cardinal's hat. In conferring upon him the honor of the Cardinalate Pius XI, with whom he was a favorite, sent him a gold cross of exquisite workmanship. The gold cross soon found a place in the treasures of Notre Dame.

Cardinal Guibert contented himself with a onehorse carriage. Once his coachman tried to tempt with the luxury of two. The man succeeded in persuading his master to buy a second horse. 'What shall we do with the other?' said the Cardinal, surveying his new purpose. 'Keep it mon sieigneur, the two will go better together.' 'No, my friend, that won't do. With two horses you will next want me to have a groom. Since the new horse is to be kept, you must take the other to the Little Sisters of the Poor. They will find it useful in going their rounds.' The ascetic Cardinal reserved to himself one pleasure in life. He seemed to have loved birds almost as much as did St. Francis of Assisi. It was an interesting sight to see the tall venerable-looking prelate standing in his dining room window, feeding his birds at a certain hour every day. His feathered friends were mostly sparrows but thrushes, blackbirds, and pigeons were among the number. Some would perch on his hand and arm. Cardinal Guibert and Cardinal Newman were the two oldest members of the College of Cardinals.

LA BONNE SIE ANNE.

A Striking Miracle at the Shrine of Beaupre Quebec. A great sensation was created throughout the city the other night by the announcement that a very striking miracle had occurred at La Bonne St. Anne in the presence of 700 pilgrims from St. John's suburbs, who went down to the shrine yesterday under the direction of their cure, Rev. Mr. Plamondon. A Miss Labrie, one of the Pilgrims, who for thirty years had lost the use of her legs from paralysis, and who, on going down had to be carried from the boat to the church on a chair, rose up it is said in the sight of all after mass, at which she had taken communion and venerated the relics of the saint, and walked back to the boat without assistance. This fact was announced to Rev. Mr. Plamondon by Miss Labrie herself, who ascended to the hurricane deck for the purpose, and after satisfying himself that the cure was really a certainty, the rev. gentleman requested the pilgrims to join in singing the Magnificat. He also announced that on the return of the boat to town a solemn 'Te Deum' would be chanted at St. John's Church, and last evening the Sacred edifice was densely crowded while the noble hymn of praise and thanksgiving was sung, and the bells of the church proclaimed in their most joyous tone the glad event to the community.

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NOTICE Sale of Lands in the Municipality of Belcourt IN ARREARS FOR TAXES.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman of the Eastern Judicial District Board of the Province of Manitoba, under his hand and the Corporate Seal of the said Eastern Judicial District Board to me directed and bearing date the Seventh day of July, A. D. 1886 commanding me to levy upon the several parcels of land hereinafter mentioned and described in the Municipality of Belcourt for the arrears respectively due thereupon, together with costs.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, WEST, ARREARS OF TAXES, COST OF ADVERTISING, TOTAL, PAID.

Dated at Winnipeg this Seventh day of July, A. D. 1886. ARTHUR STEWART, Secretary-Treasurer Eastern Judicial District Board. Box 1293.

FOR THE FINEST QUALITY IN- PHOT-O-S GO TO PARKIN THE PHOTOGRAPHER 434 Main Street Up Stairs

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

**THE ANGLICAN VERSION OF THE SACRED TEXT**

From a Discourse by Archbishop Moran of Sydney, in the Sydney Freeman's Journal.

Concluded

To a thousand years earlier date belongs the narrative in the 14th chapter of Genesis, which attests that at the time of Abraham the King of Elam was powerful enough to carry his arms into Syria, and so subject for a time the eastern territories of Palestine. In profane history there was nothing till our own days to illustrate this supremacy of the Kingdom of Elam. But in one of the Babylonian inscriptions referring to Sardanapalus we read that the monarch finally destroyed the Elamite Kingdom and it is added to illustrate the importance of his triumph, that the Elamite respected not the worship of the great gods but laid his hands on the temples and oppressed Babylon for 1565 years, a date which would lead us back almost to the days of Abraham. Coming now to the Egyptian monuments it has seemed strange to some interpreters that Abraham, on entering Egypt, should have wished his wife to pass for his sister. But a very ancient papyrus, preserved in the Museum of Berlin, throws light upon this matter, for it attests that as far back as the twelfth dynasty, the wife and children of a foreigner entering Egypt were confiscated and became the property of the King. On the wall of one of the mortuary monuments at Thebes there is a scene which strikingly illustrates the employment of the Israelites in Egypt: "They made their lives bitter with hard works in clay and brick, and with all manner of service, wherewith they were charged in the works of the earth" (Exod. i. 14.)

Foreign captives, are represented there, overlooked by Egyptian taskmasters, and engaged in forming bricks from clay and erecting a temple to Ammon. A hieroglyphical inscription, still existing at Karnak, near Thebes, commemorates the triumphs of Shishak of Sessac, King of Egypt, and gives the names of several cities which he captured, eight, of which have been deciphered as fenced cities of Israel and Judah. Thus are illustrated the words of the scripture: "Sessac, King of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem (because they had sinned against the Lord with twelve hundred chariots and three score thousand horsemen, and he took the strongest cities in Judah and came to Jerusalem, (11. Paral. xiii. 2.) In the Book of Esdras (4th chapter) we read that in the reign of the next monarch but one after Cyrus, the Samaritan enemies of the Jews forwarded a petition to him praying that a stop would be put to the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem. He favorably received their petition and the scripture adds that the work was stopped till the second year of Darius, King of Persia. Similar representations had been made to Cyrus and his immediate successor, but without effect. They were renewed under Darius, but in vain. How comes it that in this particular instance the enemies of the Jews attained their purpose? The ancient inscriptions give the clue to this anomaly. They tell us that the successor but one of Cyrus was an alien, and that though he reigned only a short time he endeavored to destroy throughout Persia the temples of the Zoroastrian worship, in which a personal God was adored. It is precisely such a monarch that we would expect to find joining hands with the enemies of Judah and prohibiting the building of the temple. One of the most remarkable of the Oriental monuments known as the Moabite stone, was discovered as late as the year 1868.

It is a pillar of black basalt, about three one-seventh feet in height, presenting an inscription in the ancient Phoenician language, and dating from about the year 900 before our era. The ancient territory of Moab, now a desert waste, is separated from Judea by an immense chasm about 2,000 feet in depth; and is as yet in a great part unexplored. This basaltic pillar appears to have been brought to the surface by an earthquake and its inscription was found to give the history of Mesha, King of Moab, who is more than once referred to in the Second Book of Kings. It perfectly harmonizes with the inspired narrative in its description of the towns and various geographical features of that land, in the manners and customs of its people, and in every minute detail. It records that Moab had for many years suffered a grievous oppression at the hands of the Kings of Israel; but the yoke was shaken off within forty years after the accession of Omri, and it retained its independence the valor of King Mesh, All this is perfectly in accord with the Book of Kings from the New Testament. The Acts of the Apostles (xiii. 7) speaks of the island of Cyprus being under the government

of a pro consul at the time of the visit of St. Paul. Now, we know from secular history that when Augustus became sole ruler of Rome, he assigned the turbulent provinces to the care of military officers with the title of praetors, and Cyprus was expressly named among those disturbed provinces. However, modern research has brought to light some ancient Cyprian coins of the time of the Emperor Claudius, this almost contemporaneous with the time of the Apostle's visit. Now on these coins the governor is expressly called pro consul, and hence we may conclude that Cyprus was one of those favored provinces which towards the reign of the Emperor Augustus was restored to tranquility, and being therefore exempted from martial law, had the usual civil government restored to it. Again, in the 17th chapter of the Acts, the Apostles, when accused at Thessalonica of acting contrary to the decrees of Caesar, are brought before the magistrates, who are designated in the original text by the peculiar name of politarchs.

I call it a peculiar name, because it is no where else to be found in the sacred Scriptures, nor is it used by those writers who discuss with great fullness the municipal institution of Greece. But what we search for in vain in books we find indelibly inscribed on contemporary monuments. In the modern town of Saloniki (the ancient Thessalonica, there still stands a triumphal arch, witness of the importance of the city in former days, and erected, after the battle of Phillipi in honor of the victor. The inscription on this venerable monument has been deciphered in our days; and in it the chief magistrates of the cities are precisely designated by the name of politarchs. Thus it is that the varied studies of learned men in every abstrusest field of historical or scientific research serve to throw light on one or other obscure passage of the sacred text, and the harmony which in every minutest detail is found to subsist between the authentic monuments of the ancient Kingdom and the narrative of the sacred Scripture, corroborates in a wonderful way the authenticity of the inspired books, and justifies the Christian, an believer in his faith, I do not know that I can better conclude, this too hurried discourse than by addressing to the trustees of this Biblical Hall the beautiful words which a century ago were written by the illustrious Pontiff, Pius VI, to an Italian Bishop engaged in publishing a translation of the Sacred Scriptures into the vulgar tongue: "At a time when a vast number of bad books which grossly attack the Catholic religion are circulated even among the unlearned, to the great destruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well that the faithful should be excited to reading of the Holy Scriptures for these are the most abundant sources, which ought to be left open to every one, to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine."

**MANAGEMENT OF DIPHTHERIA**  
There are many cases in which a skilled physician cannot say positively whether it is contagious diphtheria or a simple inflammation of the throat with which he has to deal, and this uncertainty may continue for a considerable time. If Dr. Jacob's views are correct; diphtheria may exist; especially in the adult in a crude form, not greatly disturbing the health, or at all events not preventing the person so affected from not going about and performing his or her usual duties, and yet making the secretions from such persons capable of conveying the disease.

The precautions to be taken in the management of a wellmarked case of diphtheria are as follows.

Isolate the patient in an airy room having the least possible amount of furniture, especially that which is upholstered and having no carpet or curtains. Disinfect all excretions and secretions, and especially those from the throat, nose and mouth, and all articles soiled by them, promptly, while they are yet moist, and thoroughly clean, soft rags for receiving the discharges from the nose and mouth, and burn them as fast as soiled. If other articles are soiled, disinfect with solutions of chloride of zinc or bichloride of mercury, under the instructions of the physician. Be especially careful as regards toys, pencils or other articles which may be given the child for its amusement, of the articles used in giving it food or drink, and of the remnants of such food or drink everything that has touched the patient's lips, or that has been touched by anything that has touched the patient's lips is dangerous.

When convalescence has set in do not yield too soon to the importunities of the patient to be allowed to see his friends or to go out, nor to your own feelings of weariness at the long contin-

ued confinement. Above all things do not under the excuse of giving change of air scene, send him off to some other place to complete his recovery you might send him to some other country with scarcely more risk. Do not send a child back to school in less than six weeks after the attack, about two weeks after you are satisfied that he is entirely well is a very good rule.

If the little life is not strong enough to withstand the attack, and is cut short, do not, in your grief, forget the danger to other lives which the house and its contents may yet cause. Do not allow sympathizing friends and play mates to enter. do not have any funeral ceremonies in the house, treat the sick room and its contents as being dangerously affected.

In mild and doubtful cases follow the plan above indicated as nearly as you can, and be sure that all your care and patience will be all if you wish to obtain security for other members of the family and for friends.

**DANGER FROM CAT'S BREATH**

I wish for the benefit of who allow a cat to lie in a cradle with a child you would give this note space. I have lately read two articles on the subject, and I am surprised that none seem to realize the harm the cat does. The cat will not suck the child's breath: but the child will inhale the breath of the cat, which is very poisonous, I remember not many years ago seeing a cat loving child made very sick with terrible fits of spasms. She could always be found with the cat in her arms. Finally she took the cat's breath by kissing it in the mouth, and immediately fell into fits. I have never allowed a cat around my house since I saw that. I suppose if a cat could thus kill a child it would gorge itself off the child's flesh, as it is known that a cat will try to get where there is a dead body if it can. I know of no beings cats will seek to sleep with but a human being, and I think they have the power to kill a person in the way mentioned above were they left undisturbed. I would advise that all cats be kept from the cradle, and also that children be not allowed to carry about a cat in arms.

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No trouble to show Goods. The finest and cheapest assortment of Pants ever shown in Winnipeg Remember the Place:

**BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST.**

**P. QUEALY,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All Kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.  
34 McDermott St., Winnipeg

**St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY.**

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 388 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

**H. G. McMicken**

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.



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

**BOARD WANTED**—About the first of October in this city by a newly married couple, in a Roman Catholic family, where the comforts of a real home can be enjoyed and where no other boarders are kept. Address B. D. Northwest Review Office.

**PHELAN BROS.,**  
**FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY**  
BOOKS, PERIODICALS  
STATIONERY, TOYS  
404 MAIN STREET

**TO RENT**  
Good stable, with Coach House, if desired, in rear 815 Main street close to C. P. R. spot. Low Rent.

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

**PASSING EVENTS IN ROMA**  
**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, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 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-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

**HOTEL DU CANADA.**  
Lombard Street, near Main.

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.  
EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.  
Private Rooms in connection with the Billiard and Casino.  
EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
Z. LAPORTE, PROP.  
P. O. Box 525.  
LATE OF OTTAWA.  
Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS**  
IN THE CITY AT  
**PENROSE & ROGAN**  
—BUTCHERS—  
289 Main Street & City Market

Cash paid for Hides, Cattle Bought and sold. Telephone connection.

**TECUMSEH HOUSE**

—ON—  
**MAIN STREET**

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Convenient to Railway station.

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

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. P. J.

R A L W A

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

—THE—

**Blue Store,**

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12


Overcoats a Specialty.

**FURNITURE**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**M. HUGHES & CO**  
275 to 285 Main Street

A Large Stock of  
**School Desks**  
—AND—  
**OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C**

Constantly on Hand  
**UNDERTAKING**

In all its branches given our prompt attention  
**M. Hughes & Co.**  
Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
OF MANITOBA  
CATHOLIC SECTION

The Examination of persons who desire to obtain diplomas granting them the privilege of teaching under the control of the Catholic Section of the department of Education will take place on Tuesday the 20th day of July next, in the City Hall, St Boniface. The Superintendent will receive the application for admission to such Examination until Monday the 19th of July prox.

The application must be accompanied by certificates.

The School Commissioners are reminded that they are to engage but those teachers who hold diplomas for this province. All persons, therefore, who, not having diplomas, wish to teach or continue teaching require to present themselves for Examination. No fee chargeable for the same

T. A. BERNIER,  
Superintendent,  
St. Boniface June 15, 1896.

**PATENTS**  
MUNN & CO., of the Scientific American, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.00 a year. Weekly. Special engravings and interesting illustrations. Specimen copy free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 37 Broadway, New York.

**MAN. AND N. W. T.**

**DERBY**

The way that Derry was carried against Justin McCarthy is shown by the following incidents. A man named O'Brien, at Lewisits, was charged by the Nationalists with personating his father, who is dead. He was arrested and brought up for investigation. Three of Mr. Lewis's polling agents and his published election agent sat on the Bench; and refused to give a remand, although that six witnesses would be produced to prove the charge. Mr. O'Doherty protested against the decision. Subsequently a Nationalist was brought up before the same Bench for personating his father. The agent of Mr. Lewis withdrew the charge, and thereupon Mr. O'Doherty applied for the penalty of 10 pound recoverable in case of the failure of the prosecution, and again, by the same majority, the Bench refused.

**DONEGAL**

In reality a destitution in Gweedore is amply demonstrated by the large number of families seeking admission into the workhouse. The people held out as long as possible, in hopes that outdoor relief would reach them through some influence, but the guardians have determinedly set their faces at anything of the kind, and the ratepayers insist that all the members of the family, including the head, must enter. This necessity complete abandonment of the homestead, and means certain ruin to the families in question. On July 7 a poor family who had applied for relief, three weeks before, were obliged to undertake the journey on foot, worn, hungry, and sickly, because no efforts can move the relieving officer to give orders and supply transports as the requirements demand. Over 300 hundred families have made application for relief so far back as three weeks, and all that has been done was to admit thirty six persons into the workhouse on June the 30 and expel them because the whole families had not entered. An eyewitness describes the passing of these creatures through Falcarragh as follows:—(It was a mournful sight to witness the procession of four carts crowded with half naked peasants passing through here, under a drenching shower, on their way home from Dunfanaghy workhouse.) Recent by the relieving officer sent orders of admission for 22 families to the parish priest, and on July 1, as early as dawn these poor people were off on their disheartening journey. Several other families crowded around the priest's residence on the previous evening to learn if tickets arrived for them. They complained bitterly that they had been applying to the officer every week for three weeks; and that some of them travelled to his residence; eight miles off, and that they were now starving, and that the neighbors were wearied of supplying them with meal since they had eaten the last relief in meal given by Father McFadden.

**DOWN**

Mr. Richard McNabb, J. P., of Portlerry, was selected to do battle in the Nationalist cause in opposition to the Unionist candidate, Col. Waring. In the Downpatrick neighborhood, the crops present a healthy appearance. The potatoes, which some time ago looked in a backward state, are now getting strong and healthy.

**TIPPERARY**

Archbishop Cooke, wrote on July 6, as follows to the Treasurer of the Parliament Fund:—I have much pleasure in forwarding you herewith my cheque for £25, whereof £25 are second installment of subscriptions from the clergy of Cashel and Emly, making in all £355 for them, the balance (£600) being the first instalment from the patriotic people of these dioceses for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. In a few days I hope to be able to send you a further contribution from the same sources.

**DUBLIN**

The Lord Chancellor has approved of the appointment of Mr. G. B. Carleton to be Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Dublin.

On July 11, the picture of Our Lady of Good Counsel was unveiled in the Augustinian Church Dublin, and the shrine formally opened.

A young Irishman, Mr. Denis S. Henry has gained the first Scholarship of the Middle Temple, London. The prize is of the value of 100 guineas, and was won by Mr. Henry against heavy competition.

In the Southern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, on July 9, Archibald Crunkshank, printer, aged 50; Robert Clarke, lithographic artist, aged 35, and William Ward, carpenter, aged 25 were placed in the dock and charged on remand with being part of a riotous assembly at York street, and discharging firearms from the steps of the doors and windows of the Conservative Workingmen's Club, 38 York street, on the 5th July, at a crowd of persons who were assembled with bands there, and wounding and injuring several persons there. Evidence was given by several persons identifying the prisoners as being of the party of Orangemen who fire on the crowd in the streets. Crunkshank being the most prominent of the lot. The prisoners were returned for trial.

After fifteen years of religious life in the Presentation Convent, Drogheda, Sister de Sales, daughter of Professor Kavanagh, was called on June 15, to receive her crown. Deceased leaves two sisters in the other branches of the Presentation Order.

**FERMANAGH.**

The Assizes were opened at Enniskillen, on July 6th, by Justice Murphy. The Grand Jury having been sworn, he in addressing them, said that there were only two cases to go before them, one for malicious burning and the other assault,

and congratulated them on the peaceful state of the country.

**TYRONE**

Recently a number of evictions took place upon the estate of Colonel Mansfield, at Galbally, as a protecting force to Mr. S. Rodgers and the bailiffs. There were ten tenants to be evicted on the estate of Colonel Mansfield and one on the estate of Mr. Clarke. Some of the tenants after eviction were readmitted as care takers. During the proceeding distressing scenes were witnessed, and in the case of one young woman the shock experienced resulted in what appears to be a very violent fit of insanity.

**WATERFORD**

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Quinlan Esq., of Clonkerdon to the Commission of the Peace for the County Waterford.

The tenants on the County Wexford estate of the Rev. Edward Hughes, D. D. have been given the reduction of their May rents to Griffith's valuation, this being the eleventh half year that Dr. Hughes voluntarily did so.

**WICKLOW**

Lord Wicklow has this year deprived his West Wicklow tenantry of turbarry on the adjoining mountains. A large number of writs have been served on the property.

**GALWAY**

On July 14, at Ballinasloe, John Mc Dermott, a young man, aged seventeen years; was drowned while bathing in River Suck, adjacent to the Roman Catholic Church.

The sum of 75 pounds have been devoted by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution towards the fund being raised for the widows and orphans (sixteen in number) of the three brave fellows who lost their lives of the Middle Island of Arrann, last April, in trying to save the lives of another crew then in great peril, when their frail Curragh was swamped by a heavy sea, and the three poor fellows perished, leaving their families unprotected for.

The Most Noble, the Marquis of Clanricarde, must not be permitted to hide his light under a bushel by reason of the General Election. It is but bare justice to that eminent Patriot to show how he is suffering from the general wickedness of the times. The Land commissions has been looking after his concerns down in the West. Decisions were given at Portumna lately in about seventy cases, in which his lordships tenants demurred to the exactions. Briefly and in plain figures, these decrees reduce the rentroll of about 1,900 pounds to about 760 pounds. These reductions, said Mr. Crean (whose remarks were tacitly assented to by Mr. Rice and Col. Bayley) are very large but not larger than the condition of things in the county Galway requires. The effect of Mr. Crean's decision is to show that the Marquis of Clanricarde has been trying to extort about 30 per cent, too much from his unfortunate tenants about Portumna—all the while that he is an absentee and the most worthless and selfish money extractor that ever a countryside was cursed with.

**KERRY**

Extra police, to the number of eighty-five, have been drafted into Killarney, and a large number have also been drafted into Kenmare. It is rumored that the great number of police cannot put an end to the agrarian crimes, and that the are still committed under the very noses of the police.

**EXPERTS IN HANDWRITING**

We are informed by one of the profession (and there are but two in London who almost divide the work) that within the last four years he has been intrusted with more than 600 cases from different parts of the country, in connection with certainly not 200 of which he has had to appear publicly. The rest are compromised or hushed up, or in many instances never even go so far as that, for often the consulting parties only want their own suspicion confirmed for their own satisfaction, without any intention of taking further action. They are for the most part matrimonial disputes; scandalous communications from disappointed suitors, secretly trust under the front door; abusive and threatening letters, erasures in and suspected signatures to wills and—strange that a day of Universal love and harmony should be so desecrated.—No valentine day passes that does not bring with it half a dozen letters, poesies or pictures, as to the authors of which the recipients show an angry and a lively curiosity. Occasionally the expert's opinion will be asked on a difficulty which arose before the profession attained its present eminence—on the validity of a signature to a will for instance, signed forty years ago, and though at the time suspected, never legally impugned. 'Only the other day,' said the authority in question to us, 'I was taken to see one of these wills. The moment I set eyes on it I knew it was a rank forgery. Nothing could be done nor ever can be done in cases where the parties are all dead and the property has long changed hands. The consequence is that, in my own experience, I have again and again with instances of estates and incomes held under a title founded on the most indisputable forgeries, but which no one at the time had the courage or the money to take into court'

**THE FOLLY OF FEAR.**

A good deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort and who, if they could have been induced to begin would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not

stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the Flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for 150 years then live to see its success afterwards. But at present a man waits and doubts and consults his brother and his most particular friends till one fine day he fine he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much of his time in consulting his first cousins and particular friends that he more time to follow their advice.

**THE GOLDEN ROSE**

An Historical Account of a gift made by the Pope

The Golden Rose, now generally presented by the Pope to empresses and queen's who by their good works or by the protection accorded by them to holy things have rendered themselves well deserving of the Church, and of the sovereign Pontiff, was in ancient times given by the Popes to the Prefects of Rome saying in cases where the Emperor came to Rome to be crowned, when he was the recipient of the Rose, as Frederick III., in 1451, upon whom it was then bestowed by Pope Nicholas V. In the manuscripts of Michael Longio and Benedict, Canon of St. Peter; we read that on the Fourth Sunday in Lent; or Laetare Sunday—likewise known as Dominica Paris, because of the Gospel of the multiplication of the loaves read on that day—the Sovereign Pontiff vested in cope and precious mitre, rode in great state from the Lateran Palace to the Basilica of S. Croce in Gerusalemme where the Station fell that day; bearing in his hand a golden rose. After Mass, the Pope returned to the Lateran Palace in the same pomp, wearing the tiara, and bearing the rose with which he blessed the multitude, and proceeded by the Prefect of Rome, near the entrance to the Pontifical abode; dismounted to lead the Papal charger to the door of the Palace, and to hold the stirrup as the Pope alighted. At the same moment the Pontiff presented him with the golden rose, which the prefect received kneeling, and kissed the foot of the Vicar of Christ. The prefect then returned in state to his official residence attended by all the princes and nobles of Rome. Some authors attribute the origin of the golden rose to St. Gregory the great, Cardinal Bezzoli, Abbot of S. cross in Gerusalemme deems it due to St. Leo IX.; who in 1060, imposed on the nuns of Bamberg in recognition of certain exemption and privileges granted to their monastery, the annual obligation of furnishing the golden rose used by the Pope on Laetare Sunday. Benedict XIV. declares the usage of blessing the golden rose to date from many centuries prior to St. Leo IX though unable to fix precisely the time of its origin. The golden rose symbolized the joy of the Israelites when through favor of Christ (Cyrus says Durandus, they were at liberty to return to Jerusalem; and the function took place in the Church of S. Croce in Gerusalemme the type, according to Innocent III., of the celestial country. In later years the golden rose was sent to monarchs and rulers of Christendom to cities and churches; pope Eugenius VI. bestowed it on the cathedral of Florence. Sixtus VI., in place of the rose, blessed a branch of oak in gold, which he sent to the cathedral of Savona, his native city, in 1471. Alexander VI. sent the rose to Notre Dame of Halle, in Flanders. Within this century it has been twice conferred upon the House of Savoy: Leo XII, in 1820, presented it to the Queen Maria Teresa, widow of Victor Emmanuel I., who had come to Rome for the jubilee of that year; and Pius IX. in 1847 sent it to Maria Adelaide, Duchess of Savoy mother of King Humbert, after his Holiness had acted as godfather to the Princess Maria Pia, he present Queen of Portugal. Leo XIII., has just sent it to Queen Christina.



**TENDERS.**

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for oats," and addressed to the Commissioner N. W. M. Police, Regina, N. W. T., will be received up to noon on Saturday, the 12th June, for furnishing five thousands bushels Oats, to be delivered at the C. P. R. Stations, Regina, not later than 30th June.

Oats to be delivered in gunny sacks to be furnished by the contractor without extra charge and to be retained by the Police.

The lowest any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque of an amount equal to per cent, of the total value of the Oats tendered must for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority.

FRFD. WHITE, Comptroller, N. W. M. Police, Ottawa, 19th May, 1886.

**Gold Watch Free.**

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person selling up the longest verse to the Globe, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Lady's Hunting Case Watch worth \$50. If three be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-winding Gentlemen's Watch, the third, a key-winding English Watch, and the fourth, a pocket watch. Each person must send \$5 to subscription to the Home Guest, a 30 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate and never contain a game of whist. Address: P. O. Box, 27, BROAD STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

**FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY**

Commencing on the 12th Instant.

**SECOND GREAT BARGAIN SALE!**

**'CHEAPSIDE' 'CHEAPSIDE'**

As our third new store is ready for us we have decided, as announced on the 1st, to hold our SECOND GREAT BARGAIN SALE—the event of the season—the same principle as the one held in February, which was the greatest sale ever held in the city, the store being visited by crowds every day. As our present stock is much larger, and consists of some of the choicest goods in the city—all new and fresh goods—we expect to make this the greatest sale ever held in the city. Our stock is one of the largest and selected in the city in FAECY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS (over 100 pcs), GENTS FURNISHINGS and an immense REMNANT TABLE.

Our plan, the fairest to the buyer, is this: You can cut these slips out, and when you make your purchase they will be taken as cash for what they are marked, as 20c. off each dollar's worth you buy. Say you buy for \$5, a \$1 slip and \$4 in cash pays your bill. Remember, the complete stock (except Factory Cottons, which we sell at cost.) You have not got to buy some old, shabby goods to get bargains, but our beautiful spring stock of PRINTS, MUSLINS, COTTONS and HOSERY, ETC., in fact just the goods you buy every day Take good advice, cut out these slips and do your next week's shopping at CHEAPSIDE.

CUT THIS OUT. It is good for FORTY CENTS. Off each Purchase of \$2 at Cheapside

CUT THIS OUT. It is good for ONE DOLLAR. Off each \$5 purchase at Cheapside

CUT THIS OUT. It is good for TWO DOLLARS. Off each \$10 purchase at Cheapside

CUT THIS OUT. It is good for FOUR DOLLARS. Off each \$20 purchase at Cheapside.

Talk to your friends about it, and so be going about doing good, and save your time and money by coming direct to the only busy and always crowded store—CHEAPSIDE. Come early, as those who come first get best served.

**REDWOOD BREWERY**

FINE STOCK ALES, EXTRA PORTER  
—AND—  
PREMIUM LAGER BEER!  
IN WOOD OR BOTTLED  
THE 'PILSNER' BRAND LAGER IS EQUAL TO ANY ON THE MARKET.

The Redwood Brewery is one of the largest and most complete institution of the kind in western Canada. Over fifty thousand dollars already expended in building and further extensive improvements to be made this season.

All products of this well-known establishment are Guaranteed to be of High Standard Quality, being manufactured from the Choicest Malt and Hops obtainable. Are carrying a much larger stock than ever.

**EDWARD L. DREWRY**

NORTH MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Street cars pass the Brewery every few minutes.

**MOORE'S CHINA HALL!**

**SILVER BAZAAR**

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City

PARAL LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons

House and Bar Glassware a Specialty

Telephone Communication All Goods at Moderate Prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Retail Department, 430 Main St Wholesale, 30 Albert St

MOORE & COY., PROPRIETORS.

**CHURCH VOICES**

**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, AUGUST 7, 1886

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL.**

The water in the Red river is still going down.

The close season for game opens on the 5 of August.

Tracklaying on the M. & N. W. is proceeding at the rate of a mile to day.

Sixty Icelanders will go to work on the Southwestern this evening.

The traffic on the Broadway bridge is much greater than it was last year.

There are 518 bridges on the C. P. R. between Port Arthur and Winnipeg.

Ogilvie & Co. shipped six car loads of wheat from Brandon during the week the last of the season.

The immigrations boom still goes on Last Friday 347 Icelanders and 50 immigrants arrived on a special.

Flags were flying Monday over the Dominion Land offices in the city in honor of the presence of Hon. Mr. White

Sixty six Icelanders arrived from the east this morning, and left immediately for Shellmouth, where it is intended to establish a colony.

The amount required from the city by the eastern judicial district board is \$5,996 40, and is payable on the 10th of December.

The Dominion Government has offered \$250 reward for the capture of the parties who robbed the Prince Albert mail near Humbolt on the 18th of July.

Prime beef steak sells in Modern at three pounds for twenty five cents. The butchers are cutting the rates.

Mr Thomas Boyd Wapela has commenced harvesting. His wheat will aver age 26 bushels to the acre, and will weigh 60 lbs to the bushel.

The roadbed of the C. P. R. east along the North Shore, is said to be in excellent condition, and good time is being made by all the trains passing over it.

It is reported that a disastrous hail storm recently visited the country to the west of Prince Albert, destroying all the crops for some miles square.

A telegram from British Columbia announced that the first shipment of tea for Canada and the States via the Canadian Pacific has been loaded on the cars and was about to start eastward.

The Manitoba Pet Stock Club have appointed the following committees to take charge of the dog and poultry department at the Provincial Exhibition. Dogs Capt. Scoones, W. J. O'Connor, Alexan-Smith, Poultry—J. Cuddy, A. A. Correy and H. S. Maw.

The German Colonial Society has issued a pamphlet giving the number of Germans who left that country last year. According to this from the ports of Hamburg and Bremen there went direct to the United States 148,839 emigrants while only 1,016 went to British North America.

Messrs. Coldwell and Kelker, fruit dealers, Victoria B.C. are preparing to take advantage of the fruit market opening up in Manitoba and the Northwest by the completion of the C. P. R. They express the opinion that a great deal of the fruit hitherto supplied by California can be obtained from British Columbia

The eight feet statue sculptured by Reed of Montreal for the monument to be erected in Winnipeg to the memory of the men of the 90 battalion who fell during the Northwest rebellion is completed and will be shipped to the Northwest next week. The figure is that of a private of the 90 battalion with rifle in hand and wearing the full dress winter uniform of the corps.

The immigration intelligence here has issued its report for July, which is as follows—Number of immigrants arrived in Manitoba, 1,156. Nationalities, Canadians, 261; French 13, Norwegians, 15; Scotch, 119; Irish, 32; Germans, 10; English, 262; Russians, 4; Bohemians, 21; Americans 1; Swedes, 11; Hungarians, 4; Icelanders, 346; Finlanders, 6; Italians 7; Dane, 1; Roumanians, 2; Austrians, 4; Holland, 3. This list includes twenty

nationalities. Last week 550 immigrants arrived—the largest number for any one week recorded this year. On Monday, there were 10; Tuesday, 75; Wednesday no train; Thursday, 38 Friday, 415. Sunday, 12.

Under amendments to the game laws past at last session of the Legislative Assembly several changes were made in the close season for game. The close for woodcock, plover, snipe and sandpipers is from January 1st to August 1st golden plover can be shot at any time. The close season for wild ducks wild swan and wild geese except waxies which can be shot at any time is between May 1st and August 15 instead of September 1st as hitherto all varieties of grouse are protected from January 1st to September 1st.

**MAN. AND N. W. T.**

Calgary July 30.—Mr. Freeze father of Councillor Freeze while fording Bow River was drowned. He has lived here since last summer and was formerly of Woodstock N. B. The body was found 30 minutes afterwards

Regina July 31.—Governor Dewdney has been confined to his room and bed for several days past by an attack of lumbago under Surgeon Jukes care He is improving very slowly

Permission has been granted allowing the C. P. R. to sell wine and beer on dining cars to passengers while passing through the territories.

Harvesting has commenced. Weather fine.

Shoal Lake, July 29. Harvest operations are well advanced here. This week will see the barley nearly all cut, and in many places a good share of oats and wheat. There is a great look out for binding twine, and parties who have not been supplied with this article up to the present are getting restless; as some of them have remarked, you can see the grain ripen every hour, and we had no idea that the harvest would come in with such a rush. Owing to the very dry season the crop in many places is not so heavy as usual, but on the whole the farmers are greatly pleased with this years crop prospects, as they have a good average crop saved in first class condition.

Mr. Ricards and family, of Winnipeg, are here at the Lake.

Minnedosa, July 29 — The harvesting season is again on hand, and our farmer boys have got their reapers in trim.

A little girl of Mr. F. Blackstem's aged eight years, met with a sad accident a few days since, by falling down the stairs of a new house that her father was building. Dr. Roche was called in and the child is doing as well as could be expected.

Stockton, July 27.—Harvesting operations are in full swing. Wheat in this district will be a good crop.

We hope ere long to see operations commenced on the Manitoba Southwestern Railway. A surprise is in store should the road be completed in time for this season's crop to be removed. Wheat is raised here in enormous quantities.

The Government reports have the land here as almost worthless for wheat-growing; but our crops will show that we have as good as the best.

The Conservatives are looking forward to the general convention to be held in Winnipeg on the arrival of Sir John from the Pacific Coast, when we know our people will receive a satisfactory account of what has been done for us, and the measures which will be brought forward to remove some of our difficulties at present.

A. F. Andrews, of the 'Stokton farm,' has just received from Ontario a short-horn cow and bull calf to add to his already large herd of short-horns, also a pair of fine Berkpigs.

Sheep, cattle and pig raising are receiving much attention in this district. When the railroad is completed to here we will furnish Winnipeg with as fine mests as any of the noted stock centers.

Prince Albert, July 27.—Harvest has commenced all over this settlement. Barley will be all out this week in most localities. There will be a fair crop of all kinds of grain, the root crop will also be good. No danger of frost this year.

The Lieut-Governor will visit Prince Albert in a fortnight, and will be presented with an address by the citizens. It is understood that an election will be held in this district (Lorne) of a second member for the Northwest Council at an early date. Mr. O. E. Hughes, the present member, has one year yet to serve. He has just returned from making a tour among the various Indian reserves in this district. He accompanied Mr. Adams, the agent. They report everything satisfactory.

Mr. J. F. Betts, one of our delegates to Ottawa, arrived on the mail yesterday. Mr Betts was on the stage when it was stopped and robbed by highway men. Mr. Betts recognized the robber as a cowboy who visited Prince Albert with two others during the rebellion. He was not masked, and had besides the gun a self-cocking revolver, six-shooter. On the same morning, about an hour previous to robbing the mail, the same party, with three or four companions, held up Mr. T. Swanson and party, who were returning to Prince Albert from the Rockies. All the money they secured from this party was about \$40.

Col. Sproat created quite a boom in town property. He owned some lots on the River street

and subdivided them into a number of smaller lots, all were sold except one which was reserved. The prices realized were fair, as high as \$40 dollars a foot being paid. As all the lots were purchased by business men it shows that people have not lost faith in the future of our town. Amongst the buyers were Jno. Stewart, A. H.; Clerk and E. J. Carr merchants, and W. R. Gunn and H. M. Newlands, barristers, all of whom intend to erect places of business at an early date. Mr. T. W. Campbell at the same time sold a lot on the corner of River and church streets for \$850 and G. Brown sold half a lot for \$500 dollar. This is the second time that Col. Sproat has given an impetus to the building up of the town by selling off lots in this manner. He leaves to day for Snake Plain where he has three months work correcting surveys.

Weather very warm with very little rain.

Boat expected from Rapids to-morr, ow.

Regina, Aug 2.—The Lieutenant Gov, ernor is attending to business once more having recovered from his recent severe attack of lumbago.

Major Jarvis, of the Northwest mounted police; has gone to Wood Mountain to relieve Superintendent Gagnon, who is coming to Regina on business matters connected with his troop.

Sergt-Major William, of 'E' troop Northwest mounted police, at Calgary, has received his commission as inspect. or, and has gone to Wood Mountain with Major Jarvis.

Staff-Sergeant Riddell of E Troop N. M. P. at Calgary, has received his commission as veterinary surgeon, and leaves for Calgary to night.

Major McGibbon, inspector of Indian agencies, leaves tonight for the Blackfoot reserve, near Gleichen. From thence he will proceed to inspect the Sarcee reserve, near Calgary, and the Industrial school at High River.

Portage la Prairie, Aug 2.—The oat crop has made rapid and wonderful growth during the past two weeks, and will turn out better than what was expected previous to that time. Harvesting has commenced in all parts of this country. Nearly every farmer is at work cutting wheat or barley. A drive through the country will convince an experienced man that wheat will be an average crop as far as quantity is concerned, cut in quality it will be far above the average.

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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 incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 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-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
OF MANITOBA  
CATHOLIC SECTION

The Examination of persons who desire to obtain diplomas granting them the privilege of teaching under the control of the Catholic Section of the department of Education will take place on Tuesday the 20th day of July next, in the City Hall, St Boniface. The Superintendent will receive the application for admission to such Examination until Monday the 19th of July prox.  
The application must be accompanied by certificates.  
The School Commissioners are reminded that they are to engage but those teachers who hold diplomas for this province. All persons, therefore, who, not having diplomas, wish to teach or continue teaching require to present themselves for Examination. No fee charge able for the same  
T. A. BERNIER,  
Superintendent,  
t. Boniface June 15, 1886.

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