

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886.

NO. 42

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN THE W. TERRITORIES.

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

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

A. M. BURGESS,

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

A SONG OF REST.

O weary hands that, all the day,
Were set to labor hard and long.
Now softly fall the shadows gray,
The bells are rung for even song.
An hour ago the golden sun
Sank slowly down into the west;
Poor, weary hands, your toil is done;
'Tis time for rest!—'tis time for rest!

O weary feet! that many a mile
Have trugged along a stony way
At last ye reach the trusting stile;
No longer fear to go astray.
The gently bending, rustling trees
Rock the young birds within the nest,
And softly sings the quiet breeze:
'Tis time for rest!—'tis time for rest!

O weary eyes! from which the tears
Fell many a time like thunder rain—
O weary heart! that through the years
Beat with such bitter, restless pain,
To-night forget the stormy strife,
And know, what Heaven shall send is best
Lay down the tangled web of life;
'Tis time for rest!—'tis time for rest!

—Florence Tyler

THE SUPERSTITIOUS HUCKSTER

A TALE OF THE CITY OF CORK

The following anecdotes of a past age is a specimen of the stories that old T—N—, of Barrack street, used to relate to groups of youngsters who were sure to be by his fireside during long winters nights.

Grizel, or Grizzy Hutcheon, had grown up to middle life in the service of a worthy citizen, when fearing to encounter old age in a dependent situation, she resolved to employ her little stock of saving in setting up as a dealer in small household articles. The situation she choose was Barrack street, the place where she had been hitherto known as a servant, and where her former master and other expected patrons resided. Here she obtained possession of a small low-browed shop, which she stocked with snuff, tobacco, pipes, herrings, and sweets of all descriptions, beside a whole host of miscellaneous too trifling to be enumerated. As she took care to keep good articles, gave no credit, and filled every little interval of leisure with the work of her wheel, she soon found that she was a prosperous woman. There were, however, two faults of character, which threatened to affect Grizzy's good fortune. She was close and keen in her dealing to a fault, whence she obtained the name of Greedy Grizzy; and she was eaten up, to use a homely phrase, with superstition.

This last failing developed itself in various ways. Not having, as the Greeks had, an established national oracle to resort to for the explanations of dreams and such omens of superstition extracted from the ordinary incidents of life, Grizzy choose a dumb woman, in accordance with the common notions that such persons are always gifted with a degree of supernatural insight to compensate the wants with which they have been afflicted.

Grizzy was a great dreamer, and like Whang the Miller, she often dreamt of pans of gold which lay concealed beneath the large flags that formed the floor of her kitchen. "Poor old Grizzy," as T—N— used to call her, was sure to dream every night, and as the substance of the dream was pleasing or otherwise, so Grizzy was sure would the events of the following day turn out, and as she could she would run to her dumb neighbor and endeavor from her signs to learn what some of those coming events were to be. With a sort of inconsistency in her superstition, Grizzy was also in the habit of resorting to the cards for the discovery of things to come. Not that she kept any articles of this kind herself, on the contrary, she was wont to inveigh against them with great vehemence, styling them the "devil's book." Yet she was repeatedly known of a morning to consult Mrs. O'Driscoll, an old woman who lived close by, and who kept a pack, as to what the day was likely to bring forth. Of this woman, Grizzy stood in the greatest dread, supposing her to be a witch, because her means of living were not well known, and because some of her sagacious predictions, founded, probably on some less ambiguous basis than the cards had been wonderfully verified. The Barrack street prophetess tasted the benefit of her skill in many a present which her credulous neighbor gave to secure her good graces. Grizzy, however, while thus endeavoring to conciliate favor, took care at the same time to keep a horse-shoe nailed on the back of her door in case

the dangerous Mrs. O'Driscoll should ever feel inclined to play cantrips on her benefactor.

Thus, between the main chance and her superstitious tendencies, were the whole thoughts of Grizzy Hutcheon, huckster in Barrack street, daily and hourly employed in continuous alternation. A serious change came at length over the face of her affairs, induced partly by the one and partly by the other of her prevailing feibles. One morning after she had gone through her customary endeavor to peep into the daily future, she took her station in her open shop waiting anxiously for some propitious opening of business, when; lo! a neighbor entered and asked for a light. Now, if there was anything more ominous of ill in Grizzy's eyes than another, it was this—that a light should be asked for before any articles were sold. She gave the light with a sad heart, muttering to herself "a' luck's gone for this day!" The day passed over, nevertheless, without the occurrence of anything particular annoying. Still, when evening came Grizzy remembered forcibly the unfortunate matter of the light, that she resolved not to close her shop that night till she got a proper "lucky penny." To explain this, it is necessary to state that it was our superstitious huckster's custom to keep her shop frequently open till a late hour waiting for the entrance of a favorite customer, or some person of prepossessing appearance. The money received from the persons she called the "lucky penny," and nothing more would she sell that night. But, on the occasion adverted to, nine o'clock came, and no customer of the proper sort had appeared. On the contrary, about that hour a woman entered, whom Grizzy knew to have a mole on the left side of her neck—a sure sign hanging was to be her doom. This woman's money was frightfully unpropitious, and down the unhappy shopkeeper sat to her wheel determined to wait for something better. As she trimmed her lamp impatiently for the twentieth time, Shandon clock struck ten, and another woman entered. To the horror of Grizzy this person was one of her bitterest enemies. Mrs. Hutcheon could not throw the required article at the unlucky woman's head, but knowing her customer to be one who did not stand on trifles, Grizzy prudently abstained from a fear of retaliation, and contented herself with muttering something about "some person not being able to take their supper at supper time like other persons." The murmured reflection fell unheeded on the ear of her customer.

Fate was against Grizzy on this memorable evening. Still she resolutely struggled against its awards in the hope that an unexpected luck-penny might yet arrive. Alas! The next customer was still worse than the preceding ones. It was a little girl, the daughter of a coalporter, asking "two salt herrin's" on credit. Credit! Grizzy's vexation of spirit was so aggravated by the demand that she bounced round the counter and turned the girl out by the shoulder, bawling at the same time in ungovernable ire, "Go along home to them that sent ye, and tell them I want no dealing with coalporters." The little girl fled the shop, hearing at the same time Grizzy crying aloud, "It was fitter for them pay the ould score afore they begin on the new!" In her wrath at this moment Grizzy forgot Mrs. O'Driscoll, but she was quickly and fearfully reminded of the dreaded woman. On turning into her shop, after venting her passion, Grizzy beheld a large black cat spring past her, and make directly for a shelf where some of her largest herrings were stored. The sight horrified poor Mrs. Hutcheon. The cat, she instantly concluded, could be nothing else than the notable Mrs. Driscoll transformed, and came to revenge the words uttered at the door. At all times afraid of Mrs. O'Driscoll, Grizzy was ten times more so when that personage chose to assume the shape of a long clawed quadruped. She stood in her door in an agony of alarm, now looking inward at the metamorphosed Mrs. O'Driscoll coolly munching a herring, and now gazing up and down the street in a hope of seeing some one come to her relief. But the hour was not very late, and Grizzy for some time saw nobody pass excepting

Lady Spinnet, attended on her way home from a concert by a young gentleman. To such mighty persons Grizzy, sorely pressed as she was, could not venture to speak. Just at this moment, as if to increase her already incalculable terrors, a dog began a long wailing howl in the precincts of the place now called Prosperity Square; announcing to her ear, as plainly as language could speak, that the spirit was at that instant flitting from some human breast.

In this pitiable state of superstitious dread was Mrs. Hutcheon standing when two men issued from the mouth of an adjoining lane and made up to her carrying between them a large and seemingly well filled sack. The presence of a human being greatly relieved the shopkeeper and she listened with tolerable composure to the men who addressed her with a request that she would permit the sack to stand till morning with in her premises. The request naturally startled her at first but the men proceeded to tell her that the sack contained a quantity of tea which had been brought from Holland and landed on that evening down at the jetties without leave being asked of the Custom-house and on account of the lateness of the hour they were not able to dispose of it at present time but would do so on the following morning. The tea, to was none of the common kind, the men declared but the finest Pekeo such as the Duchess of Dumdum gave to her guests at the palace and if Grizzy would keep it safe only till morning she would have two or three pounds for her trouble. After several arguments of this kind Grizzy's cupidity got the better of her fears and she permitted the men to bring in the sack and set it down beside her own bed which stood within a little closet or recess formed by a curtain hanging from the roof. The depositors of the tea then departed with a promise to return in the morning.

The cat or Mrs. O'Driscoll, having been scared away on the entrance of the men Grizzy hastened then to shut up the shop contented with the prospect of the tea instead of the luck penny for which she had waited so long that night. After all was closed, she began to reflect on the turn the events of the day had taken and on the reward promised to her. As she meditated a doubt sprung up in her mind that the owners of the tea might not give her enough to compensate her for her trouble. This doubt pressed on Grizzy's mind until at last she arrived at the conclusion that the best way for her would be to take her remuneration beforehand since she had it in her power. Away accordingly she went to the sack and untied the string with which the mouth was bound. She then plunged her opened hand into it determined to bring up a good handful and drew out—horrible to relate—not a quantity of tea but a dead man's head—by the hair. When the poor weak yet greedy woman, beheld the hideous countenance rising beneath her hand from the sack she gave a fearful scream and fell back in a swoon. In her trepidation she had kept hold of the head and therefore in her fall she brought over the body with her. It fell right across her chest, and thus it chanced that when she recovered her consciousness the head of the body was the first thing she saw lying close to and above her own. This renewed her swoon, and so on she went alternately fainting and recovering for several hours without the ability to alter her position.

That the two resurrectionists—for such the owners of the sack were—intended to come back to Grizzy's for the spoil which they had taken from the grave, is very probable, as they could only have left it where they hid in consequence of being temporarily prevented from disposing of it securely. But long before they could conveniently return for it, a denouement had taken place, such as they could not have anticipated. Customer after customer knocked in the morning after these events at Gizzy's door, usually the first open in the street. These knocks were all in vain, neither answer nor admittance followed. At last the attention of the neighborhood was fairly roused. A crowd gathered in front of the shop; and, finally, some one pro-

posed that Thade Donovan, the smith, should be sent for to break the door open as Grizzy might be either dead or dying. This was accordingly done and in rushed a host of men women and children into Mr. Hutcheon's premises. No Grizzy was to be seen, and the people were in great amazement. However, a boy who had seen Grizzy often behind the curtain in the recess, pulled it aside in order to see the place within. As soon as he could discern things inside, the youngster exclaimed "Oh! here's Grizzy, and she's as dead as a door nail!" The attention of all was thus directed to the proper place, and Grizzy Hutcheon was found stretched on the floor moaning and insensible, with a dead body, in a sack, pressing across her chest, here was indeed a mysterious state of things. Grizzy was speedily raised, but was at first totally unable to give any explanation of the matter. When she was restored to complete consciousness, she found herself in the bridewell, wither she was conveyed by the police on their being appraised of the circumstances under which she had been found. The body also had been taken in charge by the same parties. It bore evident tokens of having been disinterred, and therefore, great as the wonder of all was, there was no idea of murder in the matter.

Grizzy, on first becoming able to think of all that had passed, had sense enough to send for her two greatest friends—her old master and her land lord, to whom she related the whole truth. These gentlemen advised her to repeat the circumstances exactly as they occurred to the magistrate before whom she was to appear on the following morning. This, accordingly, Grizzy did with simplicity and candor. Her superstitious keeping of the shop open to such a late hour was what the worthy magistrate presiding in the court, found most difficult to interpret in a favorable way to the unlucky Grizzy. He could not comprehend, he said, how any person possessed of common sense could keep a shop open till long past midnight, and consume light and fuel; for all the benefits likely to accrue, at such hours, from her ostensible trade. The magistrate did not know, as the reader does, that Grizzy Hutcheon had not common sense upon some points! In this emergency her master and landlord stepped forward to vouch for her general respectability of character. The magistrate said that the evidence of two such persons would weigh far with him in the matter, but that Mrs. Hutcheon, admitting her to have no previous connection with the resurrectionists, had confessed to her having had connived at what she knew to be smuggling; and that, therefore, he would adjudge her to pay all expenses connected with the retirement of the body, in whatever way the claimants of it, if any appeared, might wish the ceremony to be conducted.

Poor Grizzy Hutcheon, although sorely exhausted with her late sufferings, had still plenty of her old spirit left to make an outcry against this decision but some serious threats or rather hints on the part of the affronted magistrate speedily frightened her into silence. Her two friends became sureties for her payment of all demands, and Grizzy was left to retire unmolested to the scene of her said mishap.

Grizzy never again set up for the luck-penny. Indeed, it would have been in vain, for her business rapidly dwindled away after the event related. Her neighbors and customers never forgot the dead body affair; it gave her shop an ill name, which struck to it for a generation after.

In the end, Grizzy was compelled to betake herself to a garret, and trust for her bread to spinning.

Some of the people with whom she had done business, occasionally paid a visit of charity to her in this situation and, when parting with her, she used regularly to advise them always to shut up their houses at a proper time at night for "no good ever came or being open too late."—Cork Examiner.

A special to the Chicago Times from St. Paul says. An official letter from Fort Shiao gives stray evidence that the Grovetures Bloods and Piagens are prepared for stealing raids and war both against inst whites and themselves.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Music has been found to exert a very perceptible effect upon the respiration and circulation of animals as well as of human subjects.

Scouring Effect of Water.—An engineer states that the scouring effect of a stream increases as the sixth power of the velocity, so that a river having a velocity six times as great as another will be able to transport material weighing 46,656 times as much as that carried by the slower streams.

Crows have been known to free themselves from parasites by standing over an ant-hill and allowing the ants to destroy the troublesome vermin.

The Aurora's Height. Many attempts have been made to fix the height of the aurora borealis, but the estimates have given a discouragingly wide range of figures. The aurora has been observed when it seemed to rest on the earth's surface, and at other times has appeared simultaneously at stations so widely separated that it has been supposed to be 200 or 300 miles high.

In Coffe growing countries an infusion of the leaves of the tree is held by many to be superior to the infusion the berry. The probable value of the dried leaves as an article of commerce has been suggested.

OUR HEROIC PRIESTS.

A Lutheran minister writes the following beautiful letter regarding our Catholic priests to the 'Deutsche Landes Zeitung':

Pope Gregory VII. was well aware of what he was doing when he enforced with unrelenting strictness the celibacy though already prescribed by the old canon laws of the priests in the Roman Church. Yes, we Evangelical pastors are great in words, and whoever overhears us in our private circle must obtain the highest idea of our courage; even whosoever hears us at our conference should become terrified at our energy.

The Church is in her whole nature a militant one, and it lies in the nature of the thing itself that her priests must fight in the foremost ranks. But how much those warriors not bound to this life by wife or children excel their married comrades in courage and disdain of death is evident enough.

With amazement the world look upon those men, who cannot be compelled by any force whatsoever to do anything contrary to the regulations of their Church. They allow themselves to be driven from office and from their tables, they allow themselves to be cast into prison and, uncurbed, they persevere, and repelled to day, they will be found tomorrow at their old posts.

found priests, that is men of deeds and not of rhetoric or words alone. A half year may have passed since the terrible news reached us that a French vessel ran into a Spanish steamer in the darkness of the night, and sank beneath the stormy waters in ten minutes with passengers and crew.

And among one hundred clergymen of the Roman Church we find ninety-nine equal to this. Among one hundred clergymen of the Evangelical Church we might perhaps, find one.

You will find no contradiction existing between the idea of the Church, its clerical offices, and the matter-of-fact state of both. Condemn them, this we cannot do.

Is this not an honorary wreath wound for the heads of the Catholic priests those faithful to the Church? And this wreath is wound by the opposing party! Remember this well.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

From the Pastoral Letter of the Plenary Council of Australia

We beg you all to place your children early in their childhood, at good Catholic schools, and to endeavor, by every means in your power, to keep them there in constant attendance. The child whose early years have been spent in a well ordered Catholic home, and in regular and healthy attendance at a good Christian school, has made the best preparation towards meeting the temptations and dangers which beset the manhood years of all.

The work of the day for parents and children should begin with morning prayer. God, in the old law, commanded His chosen people to offer to Himself in recognition of His supremacy, the first annual fruits of the earth. The same God expects, in similar recognition from every Christian the first waking thought of the morning, the first homage of the heart resuming its daily consciousness.

The words brought down from Heaven by an angel; the imagery coming straight from Bethlenam and Calvary, and Olivet. The prayers asking protection for the present and for the hour of death and the gentle spirit of affection to Blessed Mary, which softens and sweetens the whole, should endear the devotion of the Holy Rosary to every Catholic family. We believe that the father and mother who frequently neglects evening household prayers are guilty of a serious dereliction of their duty, as well towards themselves as towards the Christian training of their children.

With amazement the world look upon those men, who cannot be compelled by any force whatsoever to do anything contrary to the regulations of their Church. They allow themselves to be driven from office and from their tables, they allow themselves to be cast into prison and, uncurbed, they persevere, and repelled to day, they will be found tomorrow at their old posts.

awaits you. What we have been saying of household prayer leads us to its more elevated form—Sunday worship. Mount Calvary, as the altar on which the one stupendous sacrifice worthy of God and satisfying His justice was offered, is to us the most important scene of Christ's work on earth. Through it the promised pardon was realized, and from it all His Sacraments derive their strength.

This obligation of sanctifying it thus, is well understood by you. We exhort you to be faithful in fulfilling it, and to bring up your children in the same practice. With far more fervor and reality than the Prophet in the Old Testament, we may cry out—"There is no nation under Heaven which has its God so near to as our God is nigh unto us!"

The solemn moment called of "Consecration" is placed by God's saints in the most precious setting of the church's liturgy. The Angels and the Apostles and martyrs are invoked; the words of Christ, as the Holy Ghost has penned them down in the Gospels, are read, and into that saintly assemblage, that Holy of Holies, you are invited.

The Catholic, who, unless prevented by aserious obstacle, absents himself from Mass on a Sunday or Holy day of obligation, is guilty of a grievous sin. His omission is a grave disobedience, to that Church to which Christ has said: "He that hears you hears Me, and he that despises you despises Me."

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

The conveyance to be made in a suitable two horse vehicle, via Yorkton, Armstrong's Lake, Crescent Lake, Boakview, Whitewood station on Thursday, at 8 a. m., and arrive at Wallace on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

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

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

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

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 telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Hunting Gassid Swiss Watch, worth \$10.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD!

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

It Contains not a Drop of Medicine, Poison, Stimulant or Alcohol!

But is a simple sugar-cane-like plant, grown near the Keonator, and further south, was lately accidentally discovered by Lieut. Moxie, and has proved itself to be the only harmless and effective nerve food known that can recover brain and nervous exhaustion, loss of manhood, imbecility and helplessness. It has recovered paralysis, softening of the brain, locomotor ataxia, and insanity when caused by nervous exhaustion. It gives a durable, solid strength, and makes you eat voraciously; takes away the tired, sleepy lifeless feeling like magic; removes the jangle from mental and physical overwork at once; will not interfere with the action of vegetable medicines.

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS. Wholesale by GLINES & CO.; Sole Agents for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, No. 62 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

REDWOOD BREWERY

FINE STOCK ALES, EXTRA PORTER

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 institutions of the kind in western Canada. Over fifty thousand dollars already expended in grand 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.

Table listing various meats and their prices per pound or other units. Includes items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, and various cuts.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing prices for various types of cattle and sheep, including cow, oxen, and calves.

FISH.

Table listing prices for fish, including wholesale and retail rates.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing prices for various vegetables like potatoes, onions, and carrots.

FRUIT.

Table listing prices for various fruits such as cranberries, grapes, and apples.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing prices for hay and straw.

WOOD.

Table listing prices for different types of wood.

GRAL.

Table listing prices for various grains and flour.



FERRY 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.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

THE BAKING POWDER TO EAT

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 so paired to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' 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 Lupin Yeast Gump For Light, Healthy Bread, the Best Dry Gump Yeast in the World. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. ST. LOUIS.

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HOLY PICTURES.

In Catholic Churches pictures of our Lord, of His Immaculate mother and of the Saints adorn the walls. Non Catholics visit our churches, look at these pictures, then go home to talk about the idolatry of Catholics. It is unjust to charge a crime against others without an examination of the evidence. All that Catholics demand, hear, before condemning us. There is not a tittle in our faith or practice, as Catholics, of which we are ashamed, We love all that there is in the church and her teaching, and would prefer death to the loss of them. Our separated brethren can only learn what the Catholic Church believes and teaches from herself, and not from her enemies. Ask any child of ten or twelve years of age: "Do you Catholics adore the pictures hanging on the walls of your churches?" The answer will be "that the Catholic Church forbids the adoration of them." What glib stories are told of Catholics kneeling down with clasped hands before pictures in their churches, and calling on them to hear, help and grant their requests. Such sweet little stories too, for children are written, "The Italian boy and his medal" of the Blessed Virgin and others of this kind. The Catholic kneels down before a picture to say his prayers. Yes he does, in the church and at home, too. Why does he do this? Let us see first what is prayer? It is the raising up of our minds and hearts to God, to praise Him, give Him thanks for His benefits and beg for new favors. In prayer, therefore, we speak to God. When speaking to our fellow men we pay attention to what we are saying. It is more necessary to rivet our attention when we speak to God, We can do this by confining our minds, first to the words we are uttering, second, to the sense or meaning of them, third, to think of God and holy things. It is very difficult to hold the eyes fixed in vacant stare, but confine it to an object and the task becomes easy. It has something to steady it. So is it with the mind. It requires help to keep it riveted upon one thought. In mathematical problems the figures and signs which are used help to concentrate the mind upon the work. The succession of changes, the different figures and signs cause in the mind helps to relieve the strain upon it. The Catholic looks at the pictures before which he is kneeling while at prayer and it helps him to keep his mind from distraction. If it be a picture of our Lord, the scene it represent fills his mind with God's mercy towards sinners, and thus encourage him into prayer. If it be the Blessed Virgin or of other Saints, it keeps before his mind what the grace of God can effect to poor mortals like himself. Another thing these holy pictures do. They bring to our mind the lives of the holy person, represented by them, and this too, in characteristic manner. For as in every individual there is one trait of character prominent above the rest, so in the lives of holy persons, saints, one virtue and its practice is prominently peculiar to the life of each one. This marked characteristic of his or her life is shadowed forth in the picture of a saint. Thus by enumerating the paintings, pictures and statues, which adorn the interior of Catholic churches, one can count over practical examples of the virtues that distinguish the life of Christian. These teach the learned and the unlettered. What are all these things but a book of one page in which is written the whole life of the person represented? But Catholics say: Pray to the Blessed Virgin, to St. Joseph, to St. Patrick, to your patron saint and to others whom they mention. What if they do? Does it follow from this assertion that they adore the pictures of these saints of God? We answer, not by any means. We ask the saints to pray for us, to help us to grow into the favor of God. We remind them of the trials they suffered while on earth and ask their assistance. Though we love them because they are crowned in glory before the throne of God; and are His special friends, yet none would be so horrified as we at even the presumptuous thought of giving to them any of the honor which belongs to God alone. We honor them and holy pictures, images and statues with an interior and relative honor. We honor the Saints as God's friends and ours, too, the representation of them and holy things simply because the relate to God, and are memorials of Him and His Saints.

medals of our Lord, the Blessed Virgin and Saints, but they don't adore them or think these things can hear or help them. These images are carried by us as a reminder that God created us for Himself, hence these saints represented are to be our companions, if we imitate their virtue. The Church also blesses all these and asks God to preserve those who carry them from sin and an unprovided death. We believe that the prayers of the Church are efficacious, if no obstacle be presented on our part, though we do not think those things an infallible cure for every disease of the soul and body. We ground our confidence on promises of Jesus Christ to His Church, in which He left power to bind and loose, and declared that her acts would be ratified in heaven. S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian.

IRISH PROTESTANT.

The Unprovoked Brutality of their Demonstrations. The crimes of the "men of the lodges" have been wholly monotonous in utter absence of provocation by which they have been attended, and in the fanatical fury with which they have been perpetrated. The "exceptionally civilized" section of Irish society, for the sake and to justify whose unnatural prejudices five-sixths of the Irish people have for the present, been denied the right to govern themselves, have been daily endeavoring absolutely to exterminate the Catholic minority in their midst, without even the slightest ground for excuse, much less justification; and since the police have, in the execution of their duty as preservers of the peace, tried to prevent them from killing the defenceless Catholic girls working in the mills and factories, sacking and looting the public houses of Catholics, and assailing men gathered together in crowds to defend themselves, their wives, their children and their homes from destruction, "the chosen of God," as they have been called by their leaders and admirers, and as they consider themselves, have turned with no less savage ferocity on the constabulary, whom they now call "Morley's murderers." The favorite weapons are paving stones, which are locally called "kidneys," iron nuts and bolts, and revolvers, for the proclamation for the disarming of Belfast has been allowed by the present government to become a dead letter; and with those weapons they turn out, day after day, at almost every hour of the day and night, in cold blood as well as in hot blood, and in the assertion of their divine right to be lords and masters over four million and a half of people in Ireland, assail with murderous intent every man, woman and child whom they know not to be of the Orange persuasion. The account of a day's fighting in Belfast read like those of a battle between regular troops and a band of savage guerillas, and a final touch is added to the picture of the announcement in the papers that the ambulance corps of the local Queen's College has been asked to go into the field, since the hospitals are full. The riots and the outrages which accompany them are invariably caused by attempts on the part of the Orangemen to get into the Catholic quarters of the town for the purpose of murder and pillage, the Catholics acting simply on the defensive, and when the police intervene, clearing out of the way altogether. But, perhaps, more irritating and provocative of retaliation, as they are infinite ly more cowardly, are the attacks on isolated individuals—boys and girls, as well as men and women—indulged in daily by large mobs of Orange rowdies. —Belfast cor. in Boston Herald.

THE PROSPECT OF HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

Mr. Freeman, the historian, in an able article on "The Prospects of Home Rule," which appears in the September number of the Fortnightly Review, gives the following estimate of the political outlook as regards the Irish Question: "If any one think that Home Rule is thrust aside forever, he has indeed failed to read the history of the great movement of our own century or of any century. The progress made by Home Rule in this first attempt is wonderful. On that head read Sir. Charles Duffy in the August number of the Contemporary Review. Some scheme will have to be brought forward by somebody, possible another scheme on the same general lines as Mr. Gladstone, possible on the federal principle possibly on some other. The great objection to the federal plan is that a really fair federal system would involve such a breaking up of old names and associations as Englishmen would hardly endure, and which I suppose that Scotchmen and Irishmen would not endure either. I must myself prefer the Kingdom of England to the canton of Wessex. On the other hand, while the federal scheme is under discussion, we cannot put out of sight that both in Scotland and in Wales signs of a tendency to something like Home Rule have shown themselves in a way which no one had thought of at the beginning of the

year. Voices have been heard directly bearing on the subject, and the vote itself on the late election is the most instructive of all. The historical aspect is a lesson indeed. England has rejected the Irish demand for Home Rule because Englishmen cannot throw themselves into the position which makes Irishmen seek for it. It is the hardest thing of men of a race which is wont to rule to learn to understand the feelings of a race in any way subject or dependent. Scotland and Wales—lands assuredly not now subject or dependent, but which as smaller nations attached to a large at least conceive the possibility of subjection or dependence—better understand the Irish demand; they are better able to throw themselves into the position of the Irish in making it. They therefore give a more decided majority for Home Rule than England gives against it. From accepting the demand of Home Rule for Ireland, some at least in both countries have gone on to think of Home Rule for themselves. The cry has not been very loud, but that it should have been heard at all is the thing to be noticed. And Home Rule for Scotland and Wales could assuredly take no shape but a federal one. The bill of this year is dead, but it is quite possible that its main principles are not dead. It is quite certain that Home Rule in one shape or another is not dead. The real fair, indeed, is not that Home Rule is likely to be treated as dead but the Home Rule may be taken up without real zeal, without real conviction, as a means of outbidding a rival party. Of all kinds of legislation, the worst is that which is undertaken with the view of "dashing" the other side."

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CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. M. Desrosiers, A. Malsonneuve, O. M. I. Rev. R. B. Bava, Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg, Revs. M. Oullette, O. M. I., and J. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg, Rev. A. C. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Patrick, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Paul, Rev. J. S. Kirk, and Peguis Rev. J. O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Oullette. St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard. Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne

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. Lauer, S. J.; Blair, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte; Laing, Brothers Gaudet, S. J.; Forlier S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—80. St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of Charity, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60-day scholars 120. St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 90. St. Francois Xavier's school day scholars 15. Sisters of Charity, Winnipeg day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 130. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress: Orphan girls 38

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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 and friends of the children to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable classrooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most beautiful and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface rules require counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians. Terms—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, 1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$1.00. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. The equipment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. school books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and stationery are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, before the hours of divine service and after Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 3 to 3 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians

\$250. REWARD

The Postmaster General will pay a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party and his accomplice or accomplices who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert Mail South of Humbolt on the 17th instant. Such information may be given to the Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police Regina or the undersigned.

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

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG MAN.

The Sisters are happy to inform their friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they, however, are required to conform to the general rules of the institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January.

TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$80.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once \$5.00). Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniforms which are worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by getting information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under Linen, Six table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boquet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock and on Thursday from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Rev. Father Drummond goes to Minnesota next week

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone is engaged in the composition of a theological pamphlet.

A cablegram from Rome has stated that an Encyclical Letter has been issued establishing a Catholic Hierarchy in India.

Henry Grattan, who made a study of the characteristics of the Orangemen, described them as "a banditti of murderers, committing massacre in the name of God."

On the 30th instant the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Rose of Lima—the "first flower America," will be observed with great pomp at St. Rose's Church, Fulton, O.

Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, late member for Argyll county, speaking at Glasgow at a meeting of land law reformers, said the population of the Highlands had decreased twentyfive per cent during the last fifty years, owing entirely to iniquitous land laws.

Landlords are crying out in England that they cannot secure tenants, and in Ireland and Scotland that their tenants will not pay their rents. If they were wise in their generation they will act humanely and make substantial remissions to their tenants.

The other day the despatches reported M. de Freycinet as stating in the Deputies that everything was going satisfactorily in Tonkin and Annam, but the trustworthiness of the declaration is painfully made in the following message from the Vicar-Apostolic of Tonkin: "Seven hundred Christians massacred; eighty villages burned, nine thousand Christians starving."

The Jesuit Fathers at Shanghai have published four new works in Chinese which will constitute a very good acquisition to Catholic Chinese literature. The principal work is in four volumes, and contains the explanations of the Old Testament with illustrations. This and the explanations of the Gospel for every Sunday and festival, give the principal parts of the Holy Scriptures in Chinese with excellent explanatory notes.

The religious classification of the three hundred recruits to Mormonism, who landed at New York the other day, afford a striking illustration of the high moral tone of Catholic Society. Not a single Catholic was found among these Mormon neophytes. There were Scandinavians, English Scotch Swiss, and Germans, but no Irish, French Spaniards or Italians. The Government of the States, it would seem, is utterly incapable of coping with this abomination for the stream of immigration to Salt Lake continues unabated.

Unexpectedly, however, M. Freycinet demanded that the last Note of the Vatican should be revised, and certain points explained in a more precise form. He insisted that the character of the Papal legate should not be diplomatic, and that his powers should depend upon the authority of the French Ambassador in Peking. He also sought to procure from the Pope a declaration to the effect that his Holiness would not in the future make any change in the position of the legate without the consent of the French Government. It is not probable that the Pope will comply with these extravagant demands, and therefore rumours are again current respecting the

danger of a rupture between France and the Vatican.

His Grace leaves for the West this week. During his absence he will visit the Scotch Crofters and administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in several parishes.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Canon Boisseau, O. M. I., Vicar General of Colombo, Ceylon. Canon Boisseau was born at Congries, diocese of Laval, France in 1837. He accompanied Bishop Bojjean to Goa, for the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, which took place on the third December, 1878.

Those desirous of becoming members of the C. M. B. A. should proceed at once and have their examination paper filled out. The first formal meeting will shortly be held, after which greater difficulty will be experienced in gaining admittance. Information regarding the association will be cheerfully given by Mr. P. J. Doherty, to any one desiring to be informed on the matter. That Gentleman can be found at the Winnipeg Hotel.

Another non-Catholic clergyman, Rev Mr. Macaulay, of Castleblayney, in a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, gives very different testimony as to the character of the Orangemen. Mr. Macaulay, who is a Presbyterian minister, had, it appears, the temerity to denounce rackrenting and advocate Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy from the same platform as Catholic clergymen. For this he has been subjected to the most cruel persecution. He has been boycotted by members of his congregation, his church has been broken into and damaged, and his wife and himself whilst driving along the highway have been furiously assailed by a mob. "They cursed me," says Mr. Macaulay "and all belonging to me; they cursed the Pope and Home Rule; and used other forms of language too odious to print in a respectable paper like yours." The chief objects in the Orange Lodges seem to be to encourage the use of foul language and promote riots.

'Apropos' of catholicism in China an interesting interchange of letters has taken place between the Australian Episcopate and the Chinese Bishops and Vicars Apostolic. At the close of the Plenary Council, held in Sydney, Cardinal Moran and his brother Bishops forwarded to the Chinese Prelates a letter in which they expressed the warmest admiration at their surprising fortitude and constancy amidst trials and sufferings. Bishop Raimondi, of Hong Kong, in replying says: "Yes we have suffered lately and severely, especially in the South of China, where the province of Canton lies. It has been very fortunate for the missions that in our Vicariate we have this English colony, where thanks to English liberality, we could take refuge in time of persecution. For a year no Catholic missionary was allowed to remain in the interior of the Province of Canton, and I was glad to be able to shelter here three Bishops and sixty-five priests." All these missionaries have returned to their posts, but it is probable that in some instances their labours have been interrupted by the disturbances recently reported.

THE "LOYALIST" DELEGATES.

H. W. A. Chambre, the recruiting officer of the Orange Association in this city, has informed the public that the delegates from the Patriotic Union have decided not to visit Winnipeg. The delegates may be credited with being wise in their generation. From all accounts these gentlemen have not been received as warmly as they were led to suppose they would be, and they have now made up their minds on a speedy return home. They have visited but two cities in the whole Dominion, Toronto and Hamilton where the Brethren are supposed to be in great numbers. They carefully avoided other large cities en route from Toronto, where they no doubt, expected to meet the contingent of 2,000 that had been proffered to aid them in resisting the law of England. But it would seem that even there they were left severely alone by the intelligent portion of the community. The meetings held in that city are reported to have been largely attended by the order, who no doubt, were present in obedience to orders from the High Cockerorum. The same is said of the Hamilton reception, where but 500 attended the meeting, again principally composed of the Brethren. From their anxiety to get home we can only infer that the delegates perceive how grossly they have been deceived by the vapourings of a few bigots who imagined they were speaking for the people of the Dominion when they encouraged these re-

presentatives of the murderous horde now running mad in Belfast massacring with the word loyalty on their hypocritical lips. Alluding to the meeting held by the delegates at Hamilton, the Times of that City says:—

'Loyalist: One who adheres to his sovereign, or to the constitutional authority, especially in times of revolt or revolution. This,' said the Times "is the dictionary definition of a word which is much abused these days. Take the attitude of the Rev. Dr. Kane, who spoke in Hamilton, and who, as a man preaching the gospel of peace, should know better. In his address he assured the audience that before they would consent to a Local Legislature in Ireland he and others would resort to arms. This is a threat to resist constituted authority—a threat that, unless he can have his own way, Dr. Kane will throw his loyalty to the winds, and oppose that authority which he expresses himself as being now so anxious to maintain.'

And in concluding, further rubs it in in this style:—

"Dr. Kane should know that Ireland can never obtain Home Rule except by the decree of Parliament, signed by Her Majesty the Queen. Does he mean to tell us that he would draw the sword rather than obey that mandate? Is he only to be loyal when he can have his own way?"

If they had come to the Northwest the fact would have been forcibly and painfully brought to bear on the poor dupes that Canadian sentiment does not run in line with that of the Belfastian gang who murder in the name of God.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

The Colonial Exhibition is bringing forth good fruit, and the Canadian North-west may expect to receive a very large portion of the future emigration from England. The exhibits from Canada irresistibly attracted the attention of Englishmen, and as a result the Government has been besieged for information regarding this country. It is now authoritatively stated that the British Parliament has decided to establish an Intelligence Bureau for the purpose of supplying information to intending emigrants. The working of the department will be simple and efficacious. Information respecting the colonies will be collected from the most authoritative sources, and will be collected in a series of circulars, each devoted to a special colony. These will be distributed gratis to applicants, and will comprise three distinct kinds of intelligence. The first will be devoted to a statement of the means of reaching the intended colony, whether there are any assisted passages, the time taken by the voyage, the cost, etc., the second will consist of a brief account of the conditions of labour, rate of wages, etc., and the third will comprise general information respecting the colony, its agriculture, prospects, etc. This information will be revised from time to time, and will thus always supply the latest and most authoritative intelligence relating to the colonies.

JUDGE RYAN ON THE MAIL.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the Mail, is from the facile pen of our esteemed friend Judge Ryan. The Judge, as is his wont, deals most effectively with the Mail, bringing forcibly to bear upon that tergiversator incontestable facts, which sweep before them the broad assertions, innuendoes and insinuations of that journal. The writer on the Mail is certainly one of much power, but in Judge Ryan he has an antagonist worthy of his steel.

To the Editor of the Mail.

Sr.—While I did not expect that you would regard Sir John A. Macdonald's words at London in the light of "un mot d'ordre," I was not prepared to see them utterly disregarded,—treated rather as "un mot pour rire."—as shown in recent numbers of the Mail.

On the 20th inst. you defiantly charge that "a crisis in our affairs is at hand in consequence of the overshadowing power possessed at Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa by the Roman Catholic Church;" to which is added: "This vast Organization is everywhere invading the domain of civil government, and undermining the authority of the State."

These are bold words, and if serious must surely mean that a repetition is imminent of the act of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1869, in invoking the return from a very Council in Rome, of a dignitary of the Church, to readjust State affairs in a province of the Dominion; or it must predict another letter by the same Sir John to the Catholic Bishops of Ontario humbly bespeaking their Lordship's approval of certain Cabinet arrangements, and revealing Ministerial secrets to an extent which a Minister's oath of office scarcely sanctions. These were invasions of "the domain of Civil Government" which, although the Mail did not condemn them, could not have been pleasing to Tory loyalty. Let us trust, therefore, that we shall not soon hear of their like again.

But, Sir, my more immediate object in addressing you is to submit an answer to the following most offensive accusations, published in the Mail of the 21st instant: "Can any impartial person look at the condition of Lower Canada—at its back-

wardness, at its lack of enterprise, at its slovenly farms, at its invertebrate population—and seriously argue that there is no connection between its lifelessness and the tremendous burden of the tithes—four millions a year according to Prof. McVicar—collectable like ordinary taxes by process of law?"

Here we have the same form of insult to which Catholics have had to submit for long years,—the old story of Catholic countries being inferior because they are Catholic. It is true the calumny has one leg in the grave, but what remains of it above ground is often, by a stolen garb, made attractive to those of limited information. In the present case, for instance, many will interpret the words of the Mail to the effect that in all the attributes of greatness Upper Canada is, and ever has been, much superior to Lower Canada, such readers not knowing the historical fact, as stated by Mr. Baldwin in Parliament, that "Lord Sydenham's recommendation of the Union of 1840 was based upon the fact that the funds of Lower Canada were necessary to wipe off the debt of Upper Canada." It could not be denied, continued the speaker, "that at that time, Upper Canada was substantially bankrupt, her debentures in the London market were as low as 80 per cent; and as for obtaining a loan upon the guarantee of Upper Canada the thing was preposterous; the only possible way to obtain a loan was upon the assurance of a Union with the Lower Province." (Mirror of Parliament, 11th May, 1846.) In the course of the debate during which the above was spoken, Mr. Draper, then Attorney General for Upper Canada, and the Conservative leader, also spoke thus. "He must say that so far as regards the Union, that up to the year 1838 he was opposed to it; but when he saw Upper Canada perishing by slow degrees he became a convert in 1839, and advocated the Union of the two Provinces."

Earlier in the debate from which I quote an able and most practical speech was spoken by Doctor Tache, then member for L'Islet,—later Sir Etienne—uncle to His Grace of St Boniface. Having been present during the entire discussion, as one of the editorial staff of the Pilot, I will remember the effect of the Doctor's speech, of which the following part may be found interesting, and not entirely inapplicable in the dispute raised by the Mail. "The question then is," says the Doctor, "does Lower Canada, in proportion to its population, furnish its share of exportations; and if the produce of its agriculture and its industry is equal to that of Upper Canada? As the honorable member for Peterborough has upon all occasions shown himself the Coripheus of pretensions the most exorbitant on the part of the members from Upper Canada, I am anxious to throw down the gauntlet, and trust he will take it up. Now I am ready to prove to him that the county he represents does not export more than mine; that the agricultural produce in his county (regard being had to population) is not greater than that of the county I represent. That he, in his family, does not consume, or use a greater quantity of British manufactures upon which duty is paid than I make use of in my family. I am ready with the census in my hand to shew that there are as many horses, oxen, cows, pigs and other domestic animals in my County as in his. I am ready, whenever he wishes it to prove that in the houses of Canadians in the rural districts, if we have not always as many articles of luxury as in the same class in Upper Canada, we have a great number of useful articles which are more or less of British manufacture, which have paid duty, and consequently contribute to the revenues of the country; and further that there is a far greater consumption of wines and other liquors upon which heavy duties are paid in Lower than in Upper Canada and that in this respect we pay more to the revenue than Upper Canada. I will also tell the honorable member for Peterborough that I am ready to name appraisers to establish what I have advanced and that I am ready to give security by which I will be bound to pay all the expenses of such appraisement if the honorable member will deny the positions I have taken, and leave the matter to arbitrators and appraisers. The honorable member has here an opportunity of proving the great superiority of Upper over Lower Canada which he has the bad taste so often to boast of. I will say, also, that there is not a single member representing Lower Canada who is not disposed to do as much as I propose towards the representation of any other County in Upper Canada. With the gravest face, and most assured tone the honorable member for Peterborough has said, "who loads your fifteen or sixteen hundred ships which annually come up the St. Lawrence if it is not the inhabitants of Upper Canada?" In answer I will ask that honorable member to name four Counties in Upper Canada which furnished cargoes in 1845 for more than one hundred and eighty ships of the value of £140,000. The Counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé, Rimouski, and Saguenay can shew this, not from calculations of mine, but from official returns, which can be produced at any time."

There were not a few attempts at reply to the above, but the report shews that the Doctor's position remained, in the main, unshaken. His manly challenge was not accepted. In view of your idea of the influence of tithes upon the prosperity of a country it may be noted that at the time when the surplus funds of Lower Canada were made available to relieve Upper Canada from a crushing debt, and to re-establish her credit in England, the one Province paid tithes, as she still does, to the Church and the other was free from the "tremendous burden" of that impost. And thus is shown, once again, the weak logic of a politico-religious movement.

MATTHEW RYAN.

Winnipeg, Sept. 27th, 1886.

RAT PORTAGE C. T. A. S.

On Sunday evening, the 29th there was a meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, the Rev. Father Baudin presiding at which the following motion was unanimously carried: That the Society tender a vote of thanks to Mrs. A. D. McDonald and ladies for the able manner in which they prepared the address read to His Grace Archbishop Tache during his visit amongst us. The President stated that His Grace had extended further indulgences to the Society and gave it his entire approbation and expressed the hope that its good work would extend throughout the diocese. The Society is composed of thorough working members, who, although small in number are already reaping the fruits of their well directed efforts. We trust in the near future to see its tranches extend all over the Northwest.

A MEMBER.

EAGLE RIVER NOTES.

The new Catholic Church here is fast approaching completion and great credit is due the Rev. Father Baxter and the committee in charge of the work for the progress made in building and the amount collected.

Father Baxter is also building a new Church at White River about two hundred and fifty miles east of here.

The new C. P. R. depot is about completed and we understand the Company are going to open it for accommodation of the public about first of October.

The recent heavy rains have been a serious impediment to the gardeners heretofore in gathering their vegetables which have been an excellent crop this year.

The Fathers at the Indian mission here are erecting themselves a fine residence but for some reason not known to the writer it will not be completed this year.

FATHER ALLAIN'S BAZAAR

Father Allain's Bazaar is announced to take place in the Market Hall, Nxburgh on the 11th 12th and 13th of next month.

All who still hold unsold tickets would do well to dispose of them at once and make their returns at or before the last of this month. Also parties who have promised prizes or something for the tables are respectfully requested to forward them as soon as convenient to Rev. Father Allain's address.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

Protestantism is not so successful at Rome as was hoped when the Italians made it free to every form of religion. The efforts of the Episcopal American sect to reproduce the "old Catholic" system by means of the so-called "Italian Catholic Church" has fallen through. From the gallery in the Via Genova, the new religion has migrated to meaner quarters in the Piazza Victor Emmanuel where it is fading out for want of means and members, like so many other branches of Protestantism in Rome. One of the Catholic Journals remarks that Rome furnishes no market for certain sort of merchandise. The Romans still remember what the Evangelical pastor Witte narrated in the Diritto of the 3rd of March, 1879 in an article entitled "Evangelization in Italy" He said that "when the banner of the cross of Savoy was, on the 20th of September, 1870, unfurled on the wall of Rome, the first vehicle which entered into the eternal City by the breach of Porta Pia, was a little cart drawn by a dog and filled with bibles and religious writings" (tracts in all probability). And yet the temples of the new sect are deserted, even by the dog and his little cart.

Orders by Mail

Advertisement for J.C. Mills & Co. featuring 'Biggest Offer' and '20lbs BEAUTIFUL WHITE SUGAR' for \$1.00. Includes address 368 Main Street, Winnipeg.

CABLE BREVITIES.

London, Sept. 30.—The impression made here by Freycinet's speech on the French foreign policy is very bad. The speech is interpreted by the Paris Debats; the French premier's organ, as clearly pointed to a policy in Egypt in which France will never consent to England's permanent establishment on the Nile. Yesterday's Debats, in its usual commentary, said if Freycinet in exchange for a trumpety concession consented to a permanent occupation of Egypt by England he would not long survive the act of such a signal weakness. This is one side of the French foreign policy. Another is that Freycinet studied a common place covering to a determination already arrived at to enter on another Madagascar expedition. The commander of the new enterprise is commissioned and the plan of his campaign is under discussion. It is said that in this cause there will be stubborn resistance on the part of the Hovas, largely backed by English sympathy. In Egypt the English policy inclines to be aggressive.

There is very good reason to believe that Hamilton, the Home Rule under Secretary for Ireland will after all be retained by the government. The precise significance of this decision is to early to see. A section of the Cabinet including Churchill, Mathews and Beach are certainly endeavoring to keep the conciliatory aspect of their Irish policy uppermost. The other phase will only be shown if a winter's outrages produce a real English demand for coercion.

There is talk of an exhibition in London showing the whole process of evictions by a hut carried through the streets and a family of evicted peasants to be brought over for that purpose. Preparations are being made for the amalgamation of the two English Home Rule associations, commencing with a moderate but expressive propaganda in English constituencies, Irishmen assisting.

WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Since last report there have been 5 deaths from cholera and 30 new cases in Cagliari. Throughout all the rest of Italy 15 deaths and 35 new cases are reported.

The Copenhagen Government intends to bring in a bill for the conversion of the Danish public debt, some one hundred and seventy millions of kroner, at from 3 1/2 per cent.

Mrs. Parnell arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. She was met on board the steamer by Mr. King Liverpool agent of the Irish League, and on landing was driven to the Northwest Hotel.

An engine specially constructed to use petroleum as fuel is successfully drawing trains on the railway between Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt. It is estimated that a yearly saving of \$250,000 will be effected on the road.

The regular session of the German Reichstag will be convened about the middle of November. The most interesting centres in the military budget. It is expected the Government will demand additional regiments and artillery, beside a balloon detachment. The question of the Sunday rest will also be dealt with. The Government, however, is unwilling to make large concessions of the zealous Sabbatharians in the Reichstag.

The Paris Liberte urges the Malagassy Government not to be influenced by the councils of Methodist missionaries. It says if Mr. De Vilhiers, the French Resident, should be compelled to quit Tananarivo in consequence of the non-acceptance of France's ultimatum, several cruisers will be in readiness to blockade the ports of Madagascar. It also says that while there is no possibility of military expeditions to the interior, the territory adjacent to the Bay of Zuariez will be occupied by the French.

AMERICAN.

The Pullman Company's statement for the year ending July 31st show surplus earnings after payment of dividends of 250 000.

Richard Proctor the English astronomer will publish an article at St. Louis today denouncing Wiggan's prophecy of an earthquake on the 29th inst.

It is stated that when Prince Alexander was still in power Mr. Mackay the American millionaire offered to advance a large loan to the Bulgarian Government.

A despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says that citizens there have seen for the past three nights bloody lines on the face of the moon and that the matter has become the subject of general comment. The Negroes accept it as the fulfilment of the prophecy that there shall be signs in the heavens before the end of the world which even they claim will take place on the 26th inst.

Canadian.

A large number of schooners have arrived at Cape Breton with big catches of mackerel.

A young men's prohibition club was inaugurated at Toronto Saturday night. Prohibition will be the chief plank in their platform, but other questions, such as extending the franchise to women, etc. will be embodied. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by laws.

A deputation from the board of directors of the Brantford, Waterloo & Lake Erie Railway had an interview with Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railway and

Canals, at Ottawa, Saturday, with the view of securing Government aid for the extension of their line to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Galt.

Mr. J. R. Booth the Ottawa lumberer and mill owner, has purchased a timber limit on the Temisgingue, some seventy-five miles in extent, from La Banque Nationale, for which he paid \$77,000. Mr. Booth has made a number of purchases of limits recently. Every limit of any value that has been offered for sale of late has been readily disposed of.

Mgr. Bosse has left Quebec for below by the Government steamer "Napoleon III." On her return trip the steamer will bring up fifty families of fishermen from Natashquan, whom the Bishop has persuaded to abandon their present precarious mode of life and take to farming. The Government sent down 100 pairs of blankets for use on their trip to Quebec. They will also have them free grants of land at Metgermette, Beauce, and small advance of money to enable them to build shelters for themselves.

M. RENAN'S NEW OPPONENT.

The Rev. Pere Didon, O. P., the celebrated Dominican, whose great work on Germany produced such a sensation in literary circles a few years ago, has for some time been engaged upon an important work, "The Life of Jesus," in which he will combat the pernicious theories and silly fancies which make up the only two popular volumes written by M. Renan, under the same title. The reverend father, who has already visited the Holy Land for the purpose of gathering materials for this work, intends shortly to go there again, with the same object.

A VALUABLE PICTURE STOLEN.

A valuable painting, belonging to the Church of St. Andrew at Urbino, has disappeared. The Royal Inspector of Monuments and Excavations immediately informed the Minister, and the latter ordered that the edict of Cardinal Pecca on the deportation of works of art (enacted in 1820) should be applied to the tracing of this interesting work of art. The painting represented the Holy Family. It is attributed by some to Raphael, when he was still a youth, and by others to Timoteo Viti, a pupil of Fancia and a companion of Raphael.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE CHINESE

Prof. E. Gilliam who has made a comprehensive study of the "Chinese Question," contributes an article to the July number of the North American Review.

Singapore is the distributing point. As late as 1871 that city only contained a few Chinese, the population being chiefly Malays. But already Singapore has nearly one hundred thousand Chinese and, is a second Canton. In twenty-six years 200,000 have entered Chile and Peru. There are 130,000 in Cuba. They are pressing into Sandwich islands Fifty have gone to Australia and we have 30,000 in San Francisco. In China a man receives for a day's work from ten to sixteen cents. In California he receives from three to five dollars a day.

Prof. Gilliam very naturally concludes that the possible inflow from a population of 360,000,000—a third of the world's inhabitants—is something appalling.

An American manufacturer employs Chinese workmen at low rates. Other manufacturers are compelled to do the same. Presently rich Chinamen appear who buy out the manufacturers and the entire business becomes "Chinese."

Prof. Gilliam finds that the Chinese, as a whole, are a good people. But "the main stream upon California has been vile." The picture he paints of Chinatown—its fifth its gambling its prostitution and general vice—is horrible. It is also true.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHER AND THE EDITOR.

On the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Catholic school of Chateau-Thierry, the local Republican organ, the Avenir indulged in some foolish and spiteful criticism upon the quality of education given by the Christian Brothers who conduct the institution. The article has drawn the following caustic from Brother Joseph the director of the school to the writer the editor of the journal in question:—"Since the Avenir has constituted itself an umpire in the matter of primary education will it accept a challenge. I propose to the editor of the Avenir a competition with any one of my ten principal pupils. The subjects will be style, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, etc. Let him appoint three of his friends as examiners and I shall appoint three of mine. He can fix whatever day and hour he likes. It is necessary to add that if the editor is afraid to face this examination he may designate as substitute, while he finishes his studies one of the pupils of any of the state schools, no matter which, of the district of Chateau-Thierry. To this challenge the editor has not replied. Perhaps he is engaged in finishing his studies.

SPEECH BY MR JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley at once took advantage of the incident remarking pointedly on the interference which had brought the speech to an untimely close. He commented severely on Major Saunders son's inflammatory style and warned him that the language he had used was the language not of civil war but of a rebel. Loud cheers rose from the Irish benches at this hard hitting. The poor Major usually so bellicose became so doleful as Benedict under a spell of love and had not a word to throw at a dog. Mr Morley had not done with the Ulster Bobadil but proceeded affectionately to warn him that if ever he attempted to make his words good he was likely to become himself open to the taunt of being a Gael-bird which he had thrown out against the Nationalist leaders. Mr Morley followed up a brilliant opening with a telling debating speech and an effective vindication of his own conduct in regard to the Belfast riots. The house divided as follows. For Sexton's amendment, 128; against, 225. The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was then put and agreed to without a division.

CATHOLICISM IN BULGARIA.

The Principality of Bulgaria; to which all eyes are for the moment turned, has a population of 2,007,919 souls, and Roumelia, which is its complement, though politically forming an autonomous province under suzerainty of the Sultan, numbers 815,946 inhabitants. The Catholics of the two provinces amount to 8,729, with eleven foreign and four native missionary priests, eleven churches and chapels; one seminary with seven students; two schools, male and female, with respectively 175, and 200 pupils; an orphan asylum for girls, fifty in number; and one house of refuge for mendicants.

Hon. Mr. Foster says there will be no further changes in the Manitoba and North West fishery regulations. He also states that cruisers are doing good work which will be more apparent in the blue book. The government steamer Napoleon will immediately precede to the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to render assistance to the destitute fishermen and their families. Three hundred fishermen will be transported to free crown land farms in Beauce county at the expense of the federal government. The Northwest Council is set down for October 13th next.



MAIL CONTRACTS

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

Butterfield and Workman, once per week computed distance 22 miles. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Canadian Pacific Railway Station 12 times per week. Compute distance 1 mile.

Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railway station 12 times per week; Computed distance 3 of a mile.

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

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



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

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

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

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AMERICAN GIRLS MARRIED TO ENGLISHMEN.

Henry Watterson in the Courier-Journal

Few sights in art or nature can be more melancholy than that of the American woman who has married, or who seeks to marry, a titled Englishman. If there be, it is the American mother who comes abroad and manoeuvres for a titled husband for her daughter. I would have such a mother whipped at the cart's tail. Yet, all through English society you encounter them, the miserable Anglo-American wife, the villanous, match-making American, bowing and cringing to nobility no matter how corrupt and vulgar it may be, and I do assure you that the basest and the coarsest specimens of humanity I ever met in decent company have been titled men. I do not by any means intend to imply in saying this that there are not as good people among the nobility as among any other class, though, relatively, they are fewer, because inherited rank and wealth are ever given to self-indulgence and over apt to seek unfair advantage, setting laws unto themselves beyond and above the laws of God and man. At best a foreign marriage is a dangerous venture. The American woman was not born to be the call of a d—d Lord, or to herd with the poor wall flowers that decorate the great house as the frescoes which appear upon the ceilings thereof. She may have been made to cook and to wash, or she may step from the kitchen to the drawing room, and has often risen from the washtub to the executive mansion.

But she is a peer and not a vassal, and always a woman, which she is not, never has been and never can be in England, or, indeed, in any land where feudalism holds its baleful, brutal and despotic sway over the minds of men and over the institutions which men ordained. I would rather follow the coffin of a daughter of mine to the grave, and see her laid tenderly away in the little old churchyard at home, than to follow her down the aisle of St. George's Chapel to see her crowned with the richest coronet in England.

PROVISIONS OF PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

The Parnell Land Bill as redrafted, suspends evictions on payment into court of half the rent due. Many Gladstonians disapprove of the amount of the reduction. The Parnellites assert that the full values justify a demand of over 50 per cent. reduction. Mr Parnell, in a conference with John Morley, urged a reduction of 75 per cent., but on Mr Morley's advice he limited the reduction to 50 per cent. Lease holders are included in the bill.

The Government's response will be that Mr Parnell's data are inaccurate; that the Dublin executive returns of market values for 1885-'86 show that the reduction in prices in Ireland is less than in England and Scotland, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill will deny that the bulk of the Irish tenants will be unable to pay their rents in November or that a host of evictions is probable.

The second reading of the Parnell bill will take place on Friday. Mr Gladstone has privately announced that he will return to London on Saturday and that he hopes to take part in the debate on Monday. It is understood that he will support the Parnell bill. His promised presence is already rallying the Gladstonians. The Unionist whips have sent an appeal to Unionist members in the country to return to London and vote against the bill. The Government also insists upon the recall of absentees. Conservative attempts to curtail the debate to one night will be in vain. The debate will probably extend over four nights.

A PRIEST SENT TO JAIL.

Father Fahy a Catholic priest of Woodford was arraigned Monday on a charge of having the owner of property in Woodford from which the tenant had been evicted. He was found guilty and the court gave him the choice of giving bail for his good behavior for six months or of going to prison for the same period. The priest chose the latter alternative.

Father Fahy was removed to Galway jail. Crowds of excited parishioners witnessed the removal. In connection with the affair eighteen persons have been arrested at Woodford on the charge of assaulting the police. The prisoners were removed to Galway under a strong escort. A mob numbering several thousand persons attacked the court with stones and other missiles. After they had conveyed their prisoners to a place of safety the police charged the mob with their fixed bayonets. Many of the rioters were felled to the ground but none of them were seriously injured. Some of the police were cut with stones.

COOKING RECEIPTS

For Gravy.—Drawn butter is made in this way: Mix two ounces of butter, and two tea spoonfuls of flour together until they are perfectly smooth. Stir this mixture into half a pint of boiling water, and salt to taste, and simmer until the flour is cooked. Milk may be used instead of water and then less butter will be needed.

Washington Cake.—Three-quarters of a pound of sugar, 1/2 pint of milk, 3 eggs, 1 pound flour, 3 tablespoonfuls brandy or 2 tablespoonfuls essence of lemon, 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon, 1/2 wine glassful rosewater, 1 spoonful salt. Drop large spoonfuls on buttered paper or very smooth tin plates. If on paper, first place it in a pan; do not let the spoonfuls touch each other. Bake in a hot oven.

Boil eight or nine large potatoes. Mash them through a colander, beat five eggs light, and mix with the potatoes, adding a teaspoonful of wheat flour, butter the size of a walnut, and a quart of milk, with one teaspoonful of salt. Beat well, and drop in large spoonfuls into boiling lard, deep enough to float them. They are done as soon as they rise to the top and are a light brown.—The Caterer.

Lemon Biscuit One cup butter, 2 1/2 cupfuls of sugar, 4 eggs, 1 1/2 pints of flour 1 teacupful of baking powder, juice of one lemon. Mix the butter, sugar and beaten eggs smooth; add the flour sifted with the powder and the extract. Flour the board, roll out the dough 1/4 inch thick, and cut with a large round cutter; lay out on a greased tin, wash over with milk and lay a thin slice of citron on each. Bake in a quick oven ten minutes.—Detroit Free Press.

SEEDING TO WHEAT

Professor Lazenby says that wheat may be sown too thick as well as too thin for the best results. The richer the soil and the more perfect the seed bed, the less the amount of seed required. There is more danger of sowing too much than too little, and no rule as to quantity can be given for different regions. The right quantity may vary with soil and exposure the size of the kernels, capacity of the variety for tilling and injury from insects and if all the conditions were at their best, three pecks to the acre would be ample. The increase above this quantity requires knowledge and judgment on the part of the farmer as to the quantity of seed and its variety to those various accidents and influences.

PROFITABLE FEEDING

The feeding that pays best is that which keeps the animal constantly gaining. Some one has truly said that every pound of feed consumed by an animal that is not increasing in weight, is so much wasted. Keep the young things growing from the time they are calved till they are ready for market, and then every pound of feed brings some tangible return. The more rapid the animal gains in weight, the smaller the proportion of food spent in sustaining life, and therefore the greater the profit to the feeder.

A Few Things To Get Patents For.—A new American con tempo rary, The Patentee, has the following under this heading: A ladies' hair-pin that won't fall out. The indistructible never-to-be worn out toe and heel for stockings. A postage stamp protector that will prevent stamps sticking together in the hot weather, when carried in the pocket. A simple contrivance to prevent the gum brush from getting into teh ink bottle. A some thing to relieve the noble army of bald heads in their frantic battle with thieves.

HOW TO KEEP HEALTHY.

The simplest rules for the prevention of sleeplessness are, "Don't worry and don't think 'I'm afraid I shan't sleep.'" Think that the rest obtained by lying down at full length and relaxing every muscle is one means of restoration of the bodily powers even if sleep does not come. A bath or showering the lower of the spine with cold water quiets the brain. A little food if one is hungry is a well known remedy, and Jamaica ginger or ginger tea will often cool the brain by warming the stomach and in this way will produce sleep. The "Family Doctor" has discovered that a little soda in water or a glass of plain soda will relieve headache caused by indigestion; that the hair may be kept from falling out by a frequent application to the scalp of sage tea; that baths prepared with water and seasalt are strengthening to invalids and that a cup of hot water drank before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsia, that a change in occupation during the day will prevent nervous prostration and change in position in sewing will prevent weariness and that frequent looking off the book will prevent nearsightedness and weakness of the eyes.

Catholics in America need no longer fight for their Faith. Let them practise its precepts. All prejudices may not yet have passed away, but facts are more convincing than arguments. Every Catholic should be prepared to give a reason for the faith that is in him and be able to explain Catholic practices and doctrines. No Catholic family should be without an ample supply of Catholic literature, and a good Catholic paper or magazine should be a regular visitor. It is surprising to find the poverty of Catholic books in our Catholic homes. Judging Catholics, in many cases, by their knowledge of Catholic events and their supply of Catholic literature, they are poor, pauper Catholics. The Catholic who does not take an interest in the current history of the Church will soon forget her maxims.

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



MAIL CONTRACT

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

Computed distance 41 miles. The conveyance to be made in a suitable two-horse vehicle, via Hilburn and Rocanville, also Dangka, if established. The Mail to leave Moosomin every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Redpath at 5 p.m., leave Redpath every Tuesday at 8 a.m., and arrive at Moosomin at 7 p.m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leave Redpath on Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Moosomin at 6 p.m. Leave Moosomin on Friday at 7 a.m., and arrive at Redpath at 6 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tenders obtained at the Post Offices of Moosomin, Hilburn, Rocanville and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 18th September, 1886.

THOS. RYAN

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Boots & Shoes.

Goods Sold at the

LOWEST PRICES.

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

THOS. RYAN

RADIGER & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

477 MAIN STREET.

THE Winnipeg Business COLLEGE

Re-Opens Monday, Sept 6th

121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR

Call at the College,
496 MAIN STREET.
Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

WANZER SEWING MACHINE!

BUY THE:

Improved Wanzer "C."

Not only the best of its kind, but it is the Best Family Sewing Machine in the Market.

Needles, Oil and Parts for all Machines. Note the New Address,

443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Opposite J. H. Ashdown's Hardware Store

JAMES D. CONKLIN, General Agent

BANKRUPT

BOOTS AND SHOES

OPENED UP AT

476 Main Street,

Next door South of the C. P. R. City Ticket Office directly opposite Thomas Ryan's,

--FOR 30 DAYS ONLY--
BEFORE REMOVING,

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

A LARGE LINE OF

Fine Kid, Goat and Calf BOOTS AND SHOES

for Men, Women and Children, all sizes.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

GOODS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES!

Geo H Rodgers & Co.

L. BLINKINSTINE,

Dyeing and Scouring Works,

246 MAIN ST. WEST SIDE.

Between James and Rupert St.

Clothing Cleaned and Dyed Equal to New.

Repairing and Altering a Specialty.

Furs Altered and Repaired.

Gentlemen's stiff and soft Hats Cleaned and Re-shined.

Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

RAILWAY

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.



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

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tender of a timber birth' will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 1st day of November next, for four timber births of ten square miles each, more or less, numbered respectively 4, 5, 8, and 9, situated on Kicking Horse River, and Otter tail Creek, a tributary of the Kicking Horse River, near field and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these births, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Offices Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W., T., and New West Minister, British Columbia.

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

NGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m.

Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. via same route arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main street, Winnipeg.
R. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES
ALLAN, ANGHOR, CUNARD.
GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN.

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275 to 285 Main Street

A Large Stock of

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—AND—

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Constantly on Hand

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches given our prompt attention

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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, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H G. McMicken

\$500 REWARD!

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

T. R. COLPITS,

ARTIST.

All who are not Satisfied with their Education,

ERRAND BOYS,

MECHANICS,

BUSINESS MEN

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

Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself,

NOT IN A CLASS!



GALWAY.

The Galway herring fishery season was opened on Friday night, 27th ult. After the ceremony of the blessing of the waters, like the annual custom of the blessing of the Neva at St. Petersburg, 150 fishing smacks set out, and their industry was rewarded by the lucky take before morning of nearly a million of herrings, which were disposed of next day at 6s per 120—Galway Vindicator.

Brother Michael O'Neill, of the Franciscan Monastery, Roundstone, has been appointed Superior of the Clifden Monastery, by Most Rev. Dr. McEvily, Archbishop of Tuam. Brother Joseph Gafferty is the outgoing superior.

On Aug. 23, at the Convent of Mercy, Galway, Miss Conroy, of Castlereagh, received the black veil.

ANTRIM.

William Ward, of Monorhamilton grocer and general dealer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

MAYO.

The Rev. James Ludden, of the diocese of Albany, who has just been on a visit to Rome with his Bishop, is at present sojourning at Castlebar. Father Ludden occupies a high position in the estimation of priests and people of his adopted diocese, Albany.—Irish Ex.

Charles Lynch, of Ballycurran Castle, near Headford has been adjudged a bankrupt.

WATERFORD.

The Directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company have been enabled to offer a dividend to the ordinary shareholders owing to a heavy falling off in the earnings of the line.

Captain R. T. Carew, Ballinamona Park, has been appointed to the commission of the Peace of the County Waterford.

LIMERICK.

For the past week a large number of writs have been exhibited on the walls of the police barracks, at Newcastle West, all at the suit of the owner of this property. It is reported that a series of evictions will take place on the property during the coming week. An additional number of policemen have been drafted into the town, and it is stated that they will be further augmented and that another barrack will be erected, as numerous evictions, it is said, are to take place in other properties in the district. Cars not being forth coming in the town, the police have now six or seven cars of their own property for the purpose.

TIPPERARY.

Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., South Tipperary, has written to the committee having charge of the Kiockham memorial expressing his hearty approval of the project, and forwarding some subscriptions collected by himself Mr. F. J. Condon, M. P.

DO.

On Aug. 28, Dr. John Savage of Hill street, Newry, fell from a ladder and received injuries which ended fatally three hours afterwards.

FERMANAGH.

Lance Corporal Hool of the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment stationed at Enniskillen committed suicide on Aug. 28, by shooting himself under the jaw with his own rifle.

WESTMEATH.

Mr. Hugh O'Neill, P. L. G. of Streamstown, and Dr. J. Dillon Kelly of Mullingar, have been sworn in Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmeath.

ANTRIM.

At last the Government has made up its mind that it will no longer give way to Orange insolence in the matter of the withdrawal of police from the Shankhill road in Belfast. Orders have been given for the return of the force to the barrack here, and the movement was effected without opposition; and the Mayor has issued a proclamation warning the rowdies against further attempting to resist the forces of the crown. It was high time that something was done, for, emboldened by the removal of the police, the rowdies of the neighborhood had commenced a system of looting and black mailing in the shops of the district, threatening to pay in lead for the goods they demanded if any opposition were offered. In the factories the process of beating and bullying the poor Catholic workers still goes on, and a large number of the persecuted race are still out of work. There is, however, a comparative reign of quiet now prevailing, but this is only maintained by the continued presence of a powerful military force in the disturbed districts.—United Ireland.

KERRY.

The negotiations for the sale to the tenants of the estate of Lord Lansdown at Cahirciveen have fallen through. It so happened that simultaneously with the progress of these negotiations there proceeded the work of eviction

under the circumstances it is not surprising that the attempts to sell have failed.

The tenants on the estate of Mr. Geo. Gunn Mahony, near Listowel, have completed the purchase of their farms through the agency of Mr. Geo. Fottrell, Jr., and under the guidance of their clergy. The terms average about 17 years purchase. Mr. Pierce Mahony, M. P., is one of the purchasers.

ARMAGH.

The following deaths are announced: August 23, at Ballymacnab, Very Rev. Canon Daniel O'Toole, P. P., Mullabrack, Tandaraage, aged 80 years; August 31, at St. Clare's Abbey, Keady, Mother Mary Francis, late Abbess and Foundress of the Convent.

CORK.

The tenants on the Kilshannick estate of Lord Fermoy have arranged for the purchase of their holdings on terms which average about 18 years' purchase of judicial rents.

A man named Daniel O'Keefe was evicted on the 2nd inst. from his holding at Rathool, near Blarney, and was subsequently put back as caretaker, the emergency man having refused to remain in the house. A sister of O'Keefe's who was an invalid, was removed, and has caused considerable excitement, the pelting of police with eggs and stones. The police charged the assailants with their batons and dispersed them.

DUBLIN.

James Stapleton, a bookseller, residing in Ross Lane, Dublin, committed suicide by hanging himself. Another case of suicide was that of Mary Elizabeth M'Morrogh, of Mount Bernard, Connaught street.

A lady and three children were recently proceeding in the direction of Dublin from Lucan, when the jaunting car on which they were seated came in collision with a dray laden with timber and one of the children, a fine thirteen-year old girl, was thrown from the vehicle and fatally injured.

KILDARE.

The Local Government Board have passed 99 cottages out of 166 proposed in their first scheme by the Naas Board of Guardians.

KILKENNY.

At a sale of cattle for rent in Graigue a large number of people assembled and stoned the bailiffs. Police-constable Donovan and a bailiff named Blanchfield were wounded.

MEATH.

The High Sheriff of Meath, accompanied by the sub-Sheriff and some bailiffs and police, proceeded to Maffers's lane, Navan, on August 30, to evict eight families from their holdings at the suit of Ann Flood, the landlady, the tenants had their holdings, at one shilling weekly. The police were met by the tenants in a body, and stone-throwing immediately commenced; but after much resistance the police charged the crowd, and succeeded in making several arrests. By evening all the tenantry were disposed of.

The death is announced of Mr. Byrne, Julianstown, who accidentally shot himself while fowling.

MONAGHAN.

The Carrickmacross Board of Guardians recently adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to promote a bill to stay evictions. There was only one dissentient, Mr. Gibbings.

TYRONE.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Conservatives as well as Nationalists in Middle Tyrone for the coming revision sessions. It is expected that the the Nationalists will have a large majority.

ONE OF THE CAUSES.

One of the chief causes why the country is not able to pay the rents, judicial or otherwise, now demanded, is a tangible one and beyond the power of controversy. It is the decline in the price of butter. There is no going behind the facts and figures of this alarming failure. They are on record in black and white in Messrs Dowdall's circular for this week we have some valuable statistics on the subject. The Messrs Dowdall are extensively engaged in the butter trade in Cork, Manchester and Copenhagen, and know, therefore, what they are talking about. The figures show a startling falling off in the prices of first and second class butter for the past four years. In May, '82, firsts brought 101s. per cwt., and seconds 92s.; in '83, firsts fell to 95s. and seconds to 88s.; in '84 firsts were down to 90s., in '85 to 91s., and in June of the present year they stood at 68s.1—nearly exactly one half the prices they fetched in May, '76. All other classes fell proportionately. There is no use in going into the cause of this alarming decline; it is the fact of its occurrence with which the country is concerned; and, whatever landlords or money lend

ers may do, it has to be faced and got over. They cannot get what is not there—they cannot unbreak a Highlander.—United Ireland.

WHAT IS MEANT BY A CATHOLIC TRAINING.

In disputes more than often the soul of the question is completely overlooked and the technical element of the issue become the pivotal point of contention. We have sometimes noticed even among Catholics this mental obliquity in the matter of Public Schools versus a Religious Training. This arises from a fundamental misconception of the true function of religion in the sphere of education. It is supposed that a catechetical instruction in the school-room either before or after or during school hours, is a satisfactory solution of the claims of religion; but this is so far from being an adequate supply to the demand, that it is practically a nullification of the effects of the religious training required.

It is a Catholic atmosphere that is needed in the school room. The concrete representatives of man's moral and spiritual life should ever be present to the pupil's eye, and the voice of religion in his ear. It must enter into the very fibre of his moral system, until he becomes thoroughly saturated with its vigorating life. The growing child must be developed, fashioned, formed under its inspiration. It must be the sunshine that supplies warmth and vigor to the budding intellect and the expanding will. When the child learns he must learn religiously, that is, he must imbibe knowledge along with the milk of religious morality. His studies should have the aroma of purity and truth and sanctity about them that he may take up into his intellectual life as a flavor of its food a healthy and elevated morality. In short, his religious training must be part and parcel of his mental education, not a thing distinct and apart for this or that half hour of the day, when his books are laid aside to make way for a lesson in Catechism. He must practically taught his Catechism all day long, for it should be an odor, like the sweet essence of the rose in a garden, which permeates all else, even when the flower itself is not to be seen.

This is what properly meant by a religious education. It is not the fact that a Catholic teacher instructs the pupil, or that there is the short half hour devoted to a lesson in Catechism, which is of course an excellent thing but it is the constant Catholic training and the atmosphere of the school room that makes the bone and sinew of sound morality.—St. Louis Catholic World.

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

"THE EMIGRANT."

Illustrated monthly journal of 24 pages, toned paper, 3,000 copies, fresh subjects monthly, special writers, curious and valuable facts for everyone; plain truths of the Northwest and all over Canada; friends, abroad, and help our settlement; splendid medium for land sellers to advertise in. One dollar a year post paid, over the world; specimens free. Address THE EMIGRANT, Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. A. CARMAN, Publisher. P.O. BOX 1195, or 373 main street.

MUNSON & ALLAN,

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

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. D. Hydrometric balance for weighing By order, W. H. WORTH, secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886

PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS MAIN STREET

LOVERS OF FINE CHINA

Should Not Fail to See Our Magnificent Stock of

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Dessert Sets, Vases

Toilet Sets, Ornaments, Etc. Also our Splendid Stock of

SILVERWARE!

Cutlery Lamps, Etc. All Direct Importations

PORTER & RONALD, CRYSTAL HALL, 330 MAIN ST WINNIPEG, MAN.

HEINTZMAN PIANOS

KIMBALL CO'S. ORGANS

RAYMOND - SEWING - MACHINES

ARE THE BEST OF THEIR KIND IN THE MARKET.

Always Give Satisfaction

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264 MAIN STREET

Ladies', Children's and Infants' FURNISHINGS

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

Prices Lower than any House in the city



Notice to Contractors

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

Breakwater at Port Arthur THUNDER BAY.

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary. Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th Sept., 1886.

A. M. D. G.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

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

TERMS

	Per annum.
Board and tuition	\$180 00
Tuition	30 00
Bedding	15 00
Washing	15 00
Music Lessons	30 00
Use of Piano	5 00

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

T. H. BRAZIER, MERCHANT TAILOR

has Just Received a Full Line of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH -IRISH, CANADIAN TWEEDS!

Call and See Them Great Bargains

539 Main St, South of James

SAWS FILED AND SET

Skates, Cutlery Ground & Repaired

All Kinds of Job Work Neatly Done.

J. W. CURRELL, 18 McDERMOTT ST



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th November 1886, for the collection and conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, from the street letter and newspaper boxes to the Winnipeg Post Office, as here under described, on and from the 1st January next. The conveyance to be made in a vehicle suitable for the service. The contracted distance to be travelled to collect the contents of these boxes is 204 miles daily. The collections are to be made three times daily except in the case of boxes (2nd) on main street near St. John's College (2nd) corner Ellice and Colony Creek streets, (3rd) Logan street opposite C. P. Ry. Round House, which are to be made twice daily. The boxes are to be visited separately, and the contents thereof collected and delivered at the Postoffice twice or thrice daily as required, the visit to each box and the delivery of its contents at the Post Office to be made at such hours as the Postmaster-General may from time to time appoint.

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

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

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg Sept. 13, 1886.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases,

22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of imposture or mistakes, owing to the great similarity of caps and labels, under which various brands of Champagne are sold.

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



CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.

Week Days—Mass at 7:30 a. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

A. McEwen a large capitalist of London Eng., is en route to Port Arthur where he is interested in mining properties. He is accompanied by Sir A. T. Galt, and they will probably visit the Northwest.

The Monreal Witness says: Kirkpatrick & Cookson showed on Change to day the first sample of this year's crop of Manitoba hard wheat has been seen there this season. The wheat was very hard, plump and clear looking—a very fine sample—and was very favorable spoken of by the authorities present.

The mortuary statistics published by the Dominion Government show that during August 55 people died in Winnipeg. The figures for other Canadian cities are Montreal, 555; Toronto 228; Quebec, 252; Hamilton, 106; Ottawa, 89; Hull 67; Halifax, 91; London, 44.

Almonte, Sept. 24.—At the North Lanark exhibition which opened here Wednesday there was a fine show of wheat from frozen seed wheat from Manitoba of which the directors obtained carloads for its members last spring. The quality is first class. It weighs 65 pounds to the bushel and has yielded twenty five bushels to the acre. It is much superior to any other wheat grown and is much admired.

Archibald Hudson, whose address is Silver Lake P. O., Adams Co., Nebraska asks the Mail to publish the following words of advice for Canadians: I am an old Canadian farmer living in Nebraska. I have been in Manitoba but I would like to say one word to any fellow Canadians who are seeking a home and a farming country. My advice based on experience, is that they should go to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest the Western States is not half as good a farming country."

In reference to his last shipment of hogs from Winnipeg to Montreal over the C. P. R. Mr Geo. Muller of Emerson writes I made the trip just in four days. The officials on the different divisions are perfect gentlemen and seem to understand the wants of stockmen and drovers. Mr. Singleton at Chapleau was especially willing and ready to give a helping hand at any time to forward us on quick notice." This is practical testimony of the efficient service of the C. P. R. and the satisfaction which it affords patrons.

THE SOUTHWEST MAIL.

Wm. White, of Ottawa, secretary of the postoffice department, has sent the following answer, date 20th inst., to the representations of the board of trade recently made as to the necessity for increased postal facilities in Southwestern Manitoba:

"Sir,—I am directed by the postmaster-general to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst, enclosing a resolution of the council of the Winnipeg board of Trade asking that the postal car service be extended west of Manitou, and in reply to inform you that the subject to which you refer is receiving due enquiry and consideration. Wm White, Secretary."

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Portage la Prairie, September. 27.—Mr. Wm. Black who started the first flour mill in town some years ago is talking of erecting another mill. He thinks the field is large enough to support two good sized mills. If Mr. Black carries out his scheme it would certainly be appreciated by the farming community who are under the impression that they receive fairer play if there was more competition in the business.

Mr. Wm. Mawhinney and Geo. Bellamy two local implement agents who invented a "butter," an attachment for shaping sheaves on self-binders, are likely to make considerable money out of their invention. The "butter" is made of metal with a corrugated surface and is worked by a simple crank. The "butter" in general use are made of canvas or leather, and is worked on rollers. The advantages which Messrs Bellamy & Mawhinney claim for their "butter" are, that they are more durable and do their work more perfectly. The invention has

been patented in Canada and steps are being taken to have it patented in the United States. A large number of orders have already been placed for attachments.

Regina, Sept. 24.—Crowfoot and Three Bulls, who are chiefs of the Blackfoot Indians, are here waiting the arrival of Red Crow, chief of the Blood Indians, and North Axe, chief of the Sarcee Indians, and on the arrival of the latter they will all proceed to Montreal and the east in order to view what their white brothers can do in a state of civilization. Crowfoot and Three Bulls are stopping at the Palmer House, on their return to their respective abodes they will no doubt detail to their friends the wonders they have seen.

Mr. Fraser, of the Dominion Lands Office, organized a riding party, about twenty ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation and it was a most enjoyable affair.

Mr. Hayter Reed, assistant Indian Commissioner, has returned from his trip to the reserves along the line.

Reaburn, Sept. 25.—Prof. Barre, of Ontario agricultural college; was here yesterday. He visited the Woodlands cheese factory, and was driven to Mr. Wagner's residence in the evening by Mr. Archie MacMillan.

Some laughable stories are told here about Mark Fortune's speeches at Posen. Perhaps you are not aware he is a candidate for M. P. P. for Woodlands.

Jas. MacEwan's thresher is at H. L. Stewart's farm today. Mr. Stewart has lots of help including W. M. Champion president of the agricultural society, MacLean, MacMillan, Dyer, Bailey, Merrigold, Simpson and other staunch Conservatives, will see him through.

Newdale, Sept. 24.—J. L. Cook is putting up an addition to his store, and otherwise improving the appearance of his dwelling.

There are no less than four wells being sunk within twenty yards of each other, water being very scarce on account of the dry season.

Grain is being shipped east by J. L. Cook, who has commenced buying all kinds of grain; and paying the highest cash price.

Montefiore, Sept. 18.—A great deal of inconvenience is experienced north of this place for want of a postoffice. It was thought when the railway was completed on to the Souris that the people would have postoffice accommodation, but now that the railway is not likely to go through this year the people want a postoffice somewhere between Menota and Montefiore. A good many people have eight miles to go for their mail matter.

It has been suggested by many people living west of Turtle Mountain that the government should be petitioned to have this part of the country tested for coal. Good specimens of coal have been found by people drilling for water, and it is thought that there is an unlimited supply underlying parts of Turtle Mountain on the west. The gentlemen of the geological department might be sent out here on a tour of inspection. It looks as if the interest of this corner of Manitoba have been neglected, and it is to be hoped that the next representative will see that the interest of this part of the province are attended to.

Calgary, Sept. 28.—Mr. Keith Douglass manager of the Primrose ranche, was brought into town on Sunday last to be treated for a crushed leg, caused by his horse falling on him. Mr. Douglass is progressing favorably.

Capt. Milburn, a well known Montrealer, and a director of the N. W. Cattle Co. is in town on business connected with the company.

The treaty money for the Indians around Edmonton went north under a police escort.

Inspector Snyder of the N. W. M. police at Edmonton is still confined to his room and was unable to proceed to Edmonton yesterday.

Rufus Stephenson and Major McGibbon returned to-day from their official visit to the Edmonton district.

Tiger Hills, Sept. 21.—On the 15th the house of Mr. E. Lusignan, of sec. 10, 6, 12, was burned, with all its contents. Nothing could be saved when the house was seen on fire. Mrs. Lusignan had gone to a neighbor's house, distant about fifteen rods, and left her little daughter and one of her neighbor's both about five years of age, in the house and the children, when left to themselves, thought they would light the stove and having done so, threw the lighted match from them, which took hold of an old cotton dress that was lying on the floor, when it was seen the fire was coming out through the roof, and nothing could be done to save anything. They have the sympathy of the whole neighborhood.

There is to be a grand Conservative meeting held at Lippit, in the school house close by, at which our Grand Chief Minister Norquay is to be the first speaker, the Hon. Mr. Hamilton is also to be present and deliver an address, and Mr. Greenway and other members of the Opposition have been invited.

It is likely that Mr. A. C. Clouston will be the Conservative standard-bearer in Lorne as all the others have given up in to his favor, and in so doing I think they are wise for no more popular man could be got to contest this riding in the Conservative interest and his election is a foregone conclusion.

Orkney, York Colony, Sept. 20.—Threshing is over in our district. Grain is a good sample, with an average yield of from 16 to 22 bushels per acre. The farmers are in good spirit in general. Messrs Livingstone, Bull and Jackson take the run in threshing. A number of farmers have gone to Qu'Appelle to get their wheat milled, not being able to wait a week or two for the Yorkton mills to open up.

Rat Portage, Sept. 25.—A fire occurred at Cameron's mill on Thursday afternoon which might have resulted in a serious conflagration. The fire was discovered in the oil room and information was immediately conveyed to Rat Portage for the fire engine. The fire brigade was immediately called out, but before it arrived at the mill the fire was extinguished. The damage will be about \$500, but it is covered by insurance.

A man was drowned at Keewatin on Friday morning. Mr. Lyon, stipendiary magistrate, will hold a coroner's inquest on the cause of death.

Wolsley, Sept. 16.—Although this is an inland town, like all others in the Northwest territories, yet it is of considerable importance as a trading centre. Owing to the fact that we are surrounded by a large tract of good land and very extensive settlement of the better class of farmers who have combined stock raising with grain-growing, or what is commonly called 'mixed farming.' The money drawn from the former of these sources has counted well to our farmers this year, as the grain product is not quite up to the average as to quantity, on account of the drought. The farmers are finding a ready market for hogs through Winnipeg dealers, who are shipping live hogs to Montreal via the C. P. R., and for pork of the heavier class through our local pork packing establishment. There is also a ready market for beef through the different Indian agents, who are purchasing cattle for the department and having them driven to the reserves, where they are slaughtered. Truly the farmers have small cause to grumble in this district.

We have room for a doctor here now, also a shoemaker and harness dealer, a furniture dealer and a barber. A milliner and dressmaker would find lucrative employment in attending to the wants of the ladies. All of the above are unrepresented at present in this place.

Meadow Lea, Sept. 27. The busy hum of the threshing machine can be heard throughout the neighborhood. The grain is an excellent sample, but the yield is an exceptionally poor one. Some have an average of eight bushels to the acre. The root crops is not good; in fact almost a failure.

Our exhibition promises to be a successful affair, and will, no doubt, exceed previous years.

Mr. Wm. Taylor's family have been suffering very severely from diphtheria. Five of them have been attacked, including Miss Taylor. They are all slowly recovering.

Minnedosa, Sept. 17.—Mrs Hugh McDonald had a narrow escape from being injured a few days since, while helping her good husband to draw in grain from the harvest field. The oxen, which became alarmed, started to run away, throwing Mrs. McDonald violently to the ground, as well as breaking the wagon. This is a warning to the ladies who have to build loads of grain.

Threshing is being pushed with vigor in the farming district, which is very much earlier than usual.

Elkhorn, Sept. 28.—Terific prairie fires have been raging in this neighborhood since Saturday, and owing to the great winds, have spread with alarming rapidity. Considerable has been lost, and some grain stock destroyed, as well as several stables. This afternoon the town was in great danger, but was saved by the exertions of the citizens, who turned out en masse, and after two hours hard work averted a catastrophe. Not the least noticeable feature was the activity displayed by the ladies, who worked assiduously carrying water with which to wet the sack and broncos used in extinguishing the flames.



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ANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a. m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a. m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p. m. via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p. m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

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TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

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

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

\$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

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TENDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, N. W. T.

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

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

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

Gold Watch Free.

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