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ARTIST.

ANSWER TO A CHILD'S QUESTION.

Doyou ask what the birds say? the sparrow
the dove.
The linnet and thrush say 'I love and 'I love
in the winter they're silent—the wind is so
strong;
What it says, I dont know, but it sings a loud
song.

But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny
warm weather,
And singing, and loving, all come back togeth-
er.
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and
love,
The green fields below him the blue sky
above,
That he sings and he sings and fore-
he—
I, love my Love and my Love loves me!'
COLERIDGE.

PATHS THAT CROSS

A Beautiful Catholic Story Written by
C. Martin.

CHAPTER I.

It is now full thirty years ago that, on
a lovely May evening, two young men
werelazily disporting themselves on the
classical stream of the Isis at Oxford.
The day had been hot and bright, and
the evening was so ideally beautiful that
these two, though practiced and skilled
oarsmen, were but little inclined for exer-
cise, and were well content to let them-
selves drift at the pleasure of the tide,
and to give themselves up to the indol-
ent enjoyment of the hour. At least, so
it seemed to the cursory, half mocking,
half wondering glances of other men who
were profiting by the cool breeze to mak-
their crafts spin along and to go through
with their training and who marvelled
at the unwonted inactivity of this partic-
ular couple. Yet a closer observation
would have made them aware that,
though physically idle, they were not lost
in vagues reveries, but were, on the con-
trary, both one and the other, plunged
in deep and anxious thought. At last,
the silence of many minutes was broken,
and the fairer of the two, and it seemed,
slightly the younger, said in an emphatic
voice, as though in reply to a previ-
ous question:

'No, Beryngton, it is impossible; I
cannot see my way out of it. It is hard-
terrible even God only knows how hard.
But I must go through with it. It is im-
possible to shut one's eyes to light.'

'Beryngton, a singularly handsome,
dark eyed young man, shrugged his
shoulders slightly.

'The light! What light! There are so
many lights to choose from!' he said
quietly.

'The light of faith! The light of the
Roman Catholic Church. I can't help
seeing it, feeling and—'

'And following it,' said the other, in a
low voice, 'at any cost.'

Beryngton shook his head.

'My dear fellow, my dear Carruthers,
it seems to me that the cost is already
counted. Your uncle is—well about as
pig headed a member of the Church of
his fathers, not to say as obstinate a Brit-
ton, as exists. He will never give in.'

'I know that. I hope I have faced it,
But what can I do? For all the gold in
the mines of Golconda a man can't deli-
berately risk the loss of his soul. I have
come to the spot where the two roads
part, and I must choose either.'

'Then choose the safe one, the old,
familiar beaten track,' broke in Beryng-
ton eagerly. 'After all, one can't be cer-
tain, absolutely certain, as one is about a
mathematical definition. To change one's
religion is always a plunge in the dark, a
wandering forth into the howling wilder-
ness. Hang it all! It is too hard. Can't
you follow the old French lady's example
and 'pour plus de surete, faire votre.
Paradis dans ce monde.' Who knows?
Perhaps you'll find it turn out just as well
in the end.'

'Perhaps. Yes, that is just it. But how
can a sane man run the risk? No, Bery-
ngton. I feel that I am in for it!'

His companion made no reply, and as
it by a tacit mutual understanding, the
two young men seized their oars, and
pulled steadily and silently against the
stream, down which they had been so
easily gliding, and had, in a few minutes
reached the landing place. They were
dear friends and had been close compan-
ions, yet now both were aware that a
yawning gulf had opened between them,
and they each stood apart, powerless to
reach or help the other. They had both
passed through the same phases, been
touched by the same influences, been
impressed by the same causes, and had

been confronted with the same issues;
yet one had the courage of his convictions,
while the other feared to face them.
One was powerless to resist the over-
whelming flood of grace, while the other
seeing perhaps as clearly, was yet a cow-
ard at heart, and unable to make the
sacrifice which these convictions deman-
ded, felt his friend's example to be an
eloquent, though silent reproach.

And thus it was that still in silence,
the two landed, and, side by side, re-
traced their steps along the familiar
road, towards the gray old colleges, in
which such a happy time had sped so
quickly away. The were both Ballhol-
men, and their oars, close together,
had admitted of real and intimate
neighborliness. By sheer force of habit,
Beryngton followed Carruthers into his;
and the young men stood for a couple
of minutes in the dim light, as though
dreading and yet wishing for a further
explanation, and more definite under-
standing. At last Beryngton said:

'You said just now Carruthers, that
you had counted the cost. Do you mind
telling me what the cost will be.'

The other laughed.

'You were always practical, my dear
fellow. Well, as you know, I have a
small independence, a very small one,
which is absolutely my own and which
nobody can touch. But as for the rest—
all my expectations from my uncle—they
are clean gone.'

'But that is not all. What about your
marriage?'

Carruthers flushed up.

'Oh; that is all right. I have written
to explain all to her. We shall have
to wait, and even waiting will not make
us rich. But nothing can change her.
She will be true to me.'

As she spoke he had struck a match;
and was lightening the lamp which stood
on the table ready prepared to his hand.
And what charming, elegant surround-
ings did the light reveal! J nst then
however, Carruthers' nor his friend's
eyes were much concerned with the var-
ious collections of objects of 'bigotry
and virtue,' both of their glances having
simultaneously fallen on a letter, which
the evening's post had brought, and
which lay upon the table. At the sight
of it, Carruthers flushed vividly, and
eagerly seized it.

'It is from Florence,' he said. 'I nev-
er thought I could have had so quickly!'
And without ceremony he tore it open.

Beryngton, also, seemed to have recog-
nized his writing, for his face changed
color, too; and he watched
his friend narrowly. There
followed a little spell of deep silence
which a sudden exclamation, or rather a
groan, from Carruthers broke. 'My God?
he cried, what does she mean? It can't
be true. I am dreaming! I am dreaming
Beryngton? Here read it. Tell me what
the girl means?'

Beryngton read the letter as follows;

My Dear Mr. Carruthers.—Your letter
received this morning was a great shock,
to me; but I still hope that it was writ-
ten in a state of excitement which made
you unaccountable for your words. It
never seems to occur to you the great,
the terrible change you are, contemplat-
ing; can make any difference in our re-
lations to one another. I may as well
at once tell you, that I should no more
think of marrying a Roman Catholic
than I would of marrying a pagan or a
Mohamedan. I consider you are behav-
ing dishonorably and cruelly to me, in
even thinking of making such a change.
You talk of conscience. Surely your
conscience ought to tell you that your
first duty is to the girl who had promised
to be your wife, but who considers her-
self completely released from that pro-
mise, if you persist in doing a thing that
will incense not only all your own rela-
tives but hers also. Dear Reginald I en,
treat you to listen to reason, to honor, to
your friends. Give up this mad scheme.
Put it entirely out of your head, and
promise me never to think it it again.
On that condition, and on that alone,
can I remain your Florence.'

'Well,' Beryngton said after a pause,
as he deliberately folded the paper and
handed it back to his friend,

'Well, What?' Carruthers replied,
slowly lifting his head, which he had
buried in his hands.
'My dear fellow, don't take on so. You

reas pale as a ghost. Here, take some
brandy. Dear old chap, don't faint. My,
goodness, if you feel like that, can't you
follow her advice and give it all up?
You must make a choice, it seems. Well
stick to your first choice, marry Flor-
ence, and don't let yourself be disinher-
ted by your crusty old uncle. Probably
that's where the old shoe pinches. In-
stead of being a rich man, as your friend

had a right to expect, you'll be a poor
one. It makes a difference you see.'

Carruthers winced under the taunt
which a certain suspicion made him
think was not quite unintentional.

With a great effort he pulled himself
together.

'Thank you for your council, Beryng-
ton,' he said a little coldly.

'No doubt you mean it kindly. I'll
think over it,' he added with a vague
dubious smile.

Yes, do, my dear fellow. Where is the
use of knocking one's head against a
stonewall. After all life is long and one
has plenty of time, you see. Later on
perhaps, in some years, when prejudiced
stupid old people will be in their graves
and not able to do any harm, one might
think about it again. The Roman Cat-
holic Church will not run away you
know. She will be always there waiting
for one and ready to catch one in her
capacious nets. Now can't you follow,
my example and take things a little eas-
ily—'

He never finishes the sentence. Car-
ruthers had sprung to his feet and was
glaring at him wildly.

'Beryngton! Beryngton? leave me?'
he cried. 'You are a tempter, a wicked
tempter. For Heaven's sake, leave me?
Oh, my God! I am so weak?'

And the poor fellow threw himself
upon his knees in a kind of agony, while
his friend, with a strange smile upon his
lips slipped quietly away.

CHAPTER II.

Twenty eight years later, a mission
was held in the small town of— in
Lancashire, by the Passionist Fathers
from— is small and insignifi-
cant, nay, absolutely hideous, but it is
closely packed with human life, and
within its mean monotonous, streets,
many a piteous tragedy, the outcome of
misery, poverty and passion, is daily
perhaps hourly, enacted. It was sum-
mer now, and evening. Weary toilers,
were slowly returning home from their
work; pallid, sickly children were play-
ing languidly about. The women were
or the most part, gathered around their
doors, for the usual after tea gossip: but
the torrid sultriness of the atmosphere
subdued even their shrill tongues and
an unwonted stillness seemed to fill the
entire town.

The little Catholic Church, a little way
apart, down a shabby, deserted laneway
was very silent and solitary too. There
kneelt there only one worshipper, the
Father who was conducting the mission,
and who resting himself after his own
fashion in prayer after the fatigues of
the day, and at the same time prepar-
ing for the evening discourse which he
was to deliver within an hour. He was
a tall spare man, with a gentle worn sen-
sitive face, which had once been hand-
some. Now, no one would ever have
thought of calling it handsome, though
it expressed something far better and
higher than beauty—the tenderest and
widest sympathy with everything that
was sad and suffering on earth. And
heaven knows that Father Oswald had
ample opportunities of becoming acquaint-
ed with the darker, and less attractive
phases of human life. For years he had
labored amongst the poor and miserable
sharing all their burdens, helping, so
far as in him lay, to lighten their sorrow.
Amongst them, he was known as the
Apostle of the poor, and to those who
sought him in their trouble, he had nev-
er known to turn a deaf ear, or not to
have attempted at least to help them.

Some one stole presently into the
he church with a message that he was
wanted, and with the obedience of a
carefully trained soldier, he rose at once
and followed the messenger to the
chapel house, where as he was told, a
gentleman was waiting to see him.

The word 'gentleman' rather astonish-
ed Father Oswald, whose visitors were

of another kind. He had, however, little
time to speculate, and in a moment
found himself confronted with a man, be-
tween fifty and sixty, whose hair was
just turning to grey, and whose figure
was fast developing into corpulency.

Without any ceremony, and scarcely
acknowledging the salute with which
the priest greeted him, the visitor at
once announced his business:

I am, Mr. Beryngton, he said in a tone
of importance, and with a pompous wave
of his hand, 'You have doubtless heard
the name mentioned during your visit
here. As you are perhaps aware, I am
the principal landlord about here, in
fact, I may say I own the entire town of

Father Oswald bowed his head slight-
ly and courteously.

'Indeed,' he said quietly, and with a
rather curious glance. 'Indeed! What
a fearful responsibility!

Mr. Beryngton stared, not disconcer-
ted but immensely surprised.

Responsibility! he repeated.—Well
of course it is a kind of responsibility,
though at present my principal care
connected with the place is that the re-
sponsibility should not form a complete
ruin to me—in other words, that the
fearful depression which is playing the
mischief with all of us business men in
England should not utterly swamp the
entire place, inhabitants and all. How-
ever that is a wide question which need
not be discussed here. he went on
rapidly: 'The particular business in
hand, on which I wished to see you is
this, producing a paper from his pocket
—a kind of petition; begging letter,
which I found waiting for me at the
hotel. Well sir I think it is only fair to
inform you that I never pay the least
attention to these documents and you'll
not mind my giving you a hint you know
I'd advise you for the future whenever
your avocation—duty perhaps, ahem—
brings you again to this neighborhood
to refuse to have anything to say to
signing such documents, in other words
I'd request you to leave me to manage
my own affairs after my own fashion.'

Father Oswald's pale face flushed
slightly during this speech, and for an
instant he looked disposed to be angry.
But by the time Mr. Beryngton had con-
cluded it, he had quite recovered his
composure.

'I beg your pardon, Mr. Beryngton,'
he replied quietly, 'you must forgive
my ignorance, for really I had not the
slightest idea of giving you offence. On
the contrary, I fancied I was aiding you
in the discharge of a plain duty. This is
a genuine case, I assure you, of want
and distress. I have spared no trouble
in inquiring into all the particulars, and
believed you would be glad to be made
acquainted with them.'

'Excuse me, sir,' interrupted Beryng-
ton, testily, 'on these matters I can al-
low no interference. My agent in whom
I have perfect confidence, and whose
business it is to know the property
thoroughly would have informed me if
there had been any necessity to make
exceptions to the general rule of the es-
tate in this matter. But really all this
is scarcely to the point,' he went on
with another wave of his hand. 'What
I am anxious to impress upon you is
that I never allow strangers to interfere.'

'Beryngton!' exclaimed Father Os-
wald suddenly, 'Beryngton, is it really
you? And is it possible that you don't
recognize me?'

The other man started aghast:
'Recognize you. Certainly I do not,'
he replied in a chilly voice., 'You are
laboring under an extraordinary mistake
sir. I have not the honor of counting
many Roman Catholics amongst my ac-
quaintances, and certainly not a single
priest of that persuasion.'

Father Oswald was looking at him curi-
ously.

'And yet,' he began, 'But he suddenly
changed his mind. 'Ah well,' he said
with a slight shrug of his shoulders and
a half smile, 'so be it. Let by gones
be by gones' I am quite content that
it shall be so; well, sir to return to busi-
ness about these poor people. Ah how
unfortunate, There is the church bell
ringing for the evening sermon which I

Continued on fifth page.

LUCKY AND UNLUCKY BRIDAL DAYS

The selection by the President of the fourth day of the week for his marriage, says the New York Mail, has occasioned considerable talk amongst those who believe in superstitions. The following doggerel is an old Scotch rhyme that is often quoted nowadays. The idea of Wednesday being the best day for weddings is all that now remains, but it will be seen each day has its own peculiar trait, the first three days of the week being of good omen, and the last three ill-omened. These lines run thus,

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no day at all.

In Judea a rainy day has always been considered unlucky for a wedding. It will be remembered how many weddings were this year crowded into the last week in April, in consequence of the lateness of the close of Lent. The reason assigned at that time was that May was the unlucky month for weddings and, rather than wait till June, the events of the marriage season were thus crowded into one week. This idea in regard to May is likewise of very ancient origin. Sir Walter Scott, in writing of the custom, says: 'The Scottish people, even of the better rank, avoid marriages in the month of May, which a general season of flowers and breezes might, in other respects, appear so peculiarly favorable for that purpose.' It was especially objected to the marriage of Mary with the profligate Earl of Bothwell, that it was formed with in the interdicted month. This prejudice was so rooted among the Scots, that in 1684 a sect of enthusiasts called Gibbites, proposed to ridicule it and embroiled it among a long list of stated festivals, fast day, Popish relics; and other peculiarities which they denounced. The objection to solemnize marriages in the merry month of May, however fit a season for courtship, is borrowed from the Roman pagans. The ancients have given us the maxim, 'Malae nubent Maia,'—that it is only bad woman who marry in May. The parties to a marriage may select the month and day of its celebration, but it is rather a difficult task to choose the day of one's birth. Yet these too, have a meaning.

Born of a Monday;
Fair in face;
Born of a Tuesday;
Full of God's grace;
Born of a Wednesday;
Merry and glad;
Born of a Thursday;
Sour and sad;
Born of a Friday;
Godly given;
Born of a Saturday;
Work for your living;
Born of a Sunday;
Never shall want,
so there's the week,
And the end on't.

The idea of Friday being an unlucky day is almost universal, and, in many civilized countries; it is known as hangman's day, from the prevailing custom of setting it apart as a day for executions. Yet in Scandinavia, Thursday, or the day of Thor, or Thunder, is considered the day of bad omen. St Elroy, in a sermon, warns his flock from keeping Thursday as a holy day. Dean Swift, in a letter to Sheridan rhymes Thursday with cursed day. It is a well known fact that Thursday was an unlucky day for the English house of Tudor

VIEWS OF A PROTESTANT BISHOP

Randolph S. Foster, the Protestant bishop, pays the following tribute to the Catholic Church in the New York Independent: 'It cannot be disputed that she descends in direct and unbroken line from the Apostolic time and Church.

'Within her pale, both recently and anciently, have been many of the most illustrious saints and scholars.

'She presents the most compact and powerful organization that has ever been set up among men. She has wielded more power over wider spaces of time and space than any other institution, ancient or modern. She is still today as powerful as she was in the time of the great Gregory or Hilderbrand in essential respects. That there are still many saints within her pale there is no reason to doubt. Her episcopal throne on the Tiber still moves the world. It is not perfectly clear that she will ever be less powerful than she is today.

'Her communion is as large as in her palmiest days, and her children not less loyal in constrained allegiance. Neither England, nor Germany nor the United States is free from her grasp. Her influence in England is scarcely less than in the reign of the Bloody Mary and is growing with every rising and setting sun. In the United States in fifty years she has passed from nothing to absolute mastery.

'There is no mission field in the world where she has not more converts than all combined Protestantism. The elements of her conservative power have no parallel. Missionary efforts in her own dom-

inion have hitherto been effectual to win a score of thousands of converts, which are an inappreciable loss from her fold, not misread more than a hair from the head.'

MARTIN LUTHER ON THE INVOCATION OF SAINTS

In the Jena edition of Martin Luther's work, vol. 1, page 165, we read: 'With respect to the intercession of saints I believe and I say, with all Christendom, that the saints are to be invoked and honored; for who will dare deny that, even in our days, God performs visible miracles over their bodies and over their tombs.'

Again; 'Oh! how great and ineffable is this grace, that the Divine Majesty should deign to intercede for me and become my possession; that all his saints are my intercessors, that they interest themselves for my salvation; that they take care of me, that they serve and protect me.' Luther, vol. III, page 160.

Again; 'Can you ask, after that, 'How are we to regard the saints?' Look upon them as your friends, and as if you were to address them say thus; Pray to God for me,' say also to St. Peter: 'Pray for me,'—Luther's Kirchinpostill—1544.

Of the Blessed Virgin he says: 'We should invoke her, in order that God' through her intercession, may grant us our requests; and it is thus we must invoke all other saints,' Again; 'May the Lord Jesus Christ grant us this grace through the ever blessed Virgin Mary! Amen.'—Luther, vol. I; page 477.

CHILDREN'S HUMOR.

This world is full of disappointments. "Mamma," cried a five year old girl, "I started to make my doll a bonnet, and it's come out a pair of pants."

A little girl while lisping her childish prayer at her mother's knee before retiring last night, stopped in the midst of her devotions and said: "O Lord please wait a minute until I scratch my toe," "Are you going to have a picnic this year?" inquired a youngster of his Sunday-school teacher.

"Why, what do you want of a picnic?" Nothing much; but I can get six new scholars in a hurry if you are going to have one."

A small boy who had been much interested in church going on for the first few Sundays became weary at length and showed his disapproval in various ways. In the middle of a long sermon he suggested an end with much emphasis: "Pa," he said, "it's time for the contribution box to pass around."

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION

A happy time is at hand for English playwrights; for soon it will be possible to fill theaters, nightly without works of genius to attract the public. It will not matter who the players engaged are, either, for no one will have time to look at them. All this comes of the invention of the 'ladies opera hat' which the one sex will go to the theater to work and the other sex to gaze upon. Gentlemen seated behind ladies whose hats obscured their view of the stage have long prayed for the invention; but in their most sanguine moments they can hardly have hoped that it would prove so amusing a toy to the other sex as to become at once popular. Such, however, is the case. The theater hat for ladies 'is operated by a spring; to which a string is attached.' On the curtain rising the wearer pulls the string, when down comes the hat flat on the head. When the act is over she pulls again, and up it goes to the former position. Doubtless timid gentlemen will be a little alarmed by the theater hat at first, and the accidental bobbing up of one now and then during the performance may irritate the players. These are small matters. As, however, it would have a much prettier effect if the hats worked in harmony, it would be a good idea for the inventor to have a class for practice, and to be in the orchestra to give the signal for action as the curtain rose.—St. James Gazette.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HOLY TRINITY

An interesting little deaf and dumb child was being taught the principal Mysteries, by one of the nuns at a Presentation Convent, in Ireland. She first attempted to teach the child, as well as she could (neither of them understood the alphabet) the Mystery of the Holy Trinity, though she almost despaired of being able to succeed. The child seeing the anxiety on the nun's face, made a sign to her that she need not be uneasy. Then to show that she understood the Mystery as well as her instructor, she took the hem of her bib and made three loops on it together, after which she touched each one separately, and, having done so, pulled the three into one.

CHEERFUL PEOPLE.

God bless the cheerful people—man woman or child, old or young, illiterate, or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above every other social trait stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature—what God is to the stricken heart which knows how to lean upon Him—are cheerful persons go in the house and by the wayside. They go unobtrusively and unconsciously about their silent mission; brightening up society around them with happiness beaming from their faces. We love to sit near them; we love the expression of the eye, and tone of their voice. Little children find them out, oh! so quickly, amongst the densest crowd, and passing by the knitted brow and compressed lip, glide near, and laying a confiding little hand on their knee, lift their clear young eyes to those loving faces.

DARK ROOMS.

A dark house is always unhealthy; always an ill aired house, always a dirty house. Want of light stops growth and promotes scrofula rickets &c among children. People lose their health in a dark house and if they get ill they cannot get well again in it. Three out of many negligences and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally I will here mention as specimens. First that the female head in charge of my building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her be more careful to maintain her house in healthy condition than she who is in charge of it? Secondly that is not considered essential to air, to sun and clean rooms while uninhabited; which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things and laying the ground for all kinds of diseases. Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room. Don't imagine that if you are in charge and don't look to all these things yourself those under you will be more careful than you are. It appears as if the part of the mistress was to complain of her servants and accept their excuses—not to show them how their need be neither complaints nor excuse made.

A PARENTS SACRED RIGHT.

A good parent, who has brought up her children with tenderness and care, has a sacred right to their house as her home, and to their purse as her support. It is the proper reward of the parent, their last blessing on earth; after a period of life well spent, to find themselves snugly moored, free from care, in the midst of an affectionate offspring of their own.

THE MECHANIC.

A young man began visiting a young lady recently and was very well pleased with her. One evening it was quite late when he called and the young lady inquired where he had been.

'I had to work to-night,' he said.

'What! doing work for a living?' she inquired in astonishment.

'Certainly; I am a mechanic,' replied the young man.

'I dislike the word mechanic,' and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited the young lady. He is now a wealthy man and has the nicest little wife in the city. The woman who disliked a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool; a regular loafer; and the miserable girl is obliged to take in washing to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of mechanic, eh you, whose brothers are but well-dressed loafers. Any girl is to be pitied who is so silly to think less of a man because he is a mechanic.

HOW TO AVOID CALUMNY

'If any one speaks ill of thee,' said Epictetus, 'consider whether he hath truth on his side, and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee.' When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, 'Ay,' said he, 'then I must learn to sing better,' Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him said; 'It is no matter; I will live so that no one will believe them.' Hearing at another time, that a very intimate friend of his had spoken detractively of him, he said: 'I am sure he would not do it if he had not some reason for it.' This is the surest, as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny a good conscience.

There is pumped into Chicago daily water enough to give every man, woman and child, one hundred and twenty four gallons for his individual use. This consumption, together with an equal consumption of beer and alcoholic drinks, supplied by the 3,523 licensed saloons and the numerous rot gut, holes that evade the law, makes Chicago the greatest drinking city in the world.—Church Progress.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

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

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

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

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

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

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

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

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

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

USE YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

and advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA.
THE TEST:
Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. Ammonia will not be required 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 won 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 Lupulin Yeast Gums
The Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Loaf
Yeast in the World.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CHAMUMM & CO'S
CHAMPAGNE.
IMPORTATION IN 1879,
49,312 Cases.



22,526 Cases more
than of any other brand.

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

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

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R.R.
AND THE
"FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the **ALBERT LEA ROUTE,** and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from **ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO,** without change, connecting with all lines **EAST AND SOUTH-EAST.**

The only line running through cars between **MINNEAPOLIS AND DES MOINES, Iowa.** Through Trains between **MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS,** connecting in Union Depot for all Points South and Southwest. Close connections made with St. P., M. & M. N. P., and St. P. & Duluth R. Roads, from and to all points North and North-West.

REMEMBER! PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all night Trains. The best tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rate of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address **S. F. BAYD,** Gen'l Mgr. & Pass. Agt., Minneapolis.

DO YOU WANT?



Examine the list of **"FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED"** in the **DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL.** This MAIL has become the Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements and contains the most complete list of other Canadian papers. Combining the two, you can secure the right class. **ADVERTISE** in the "Farms for Sale" and "Farms WANTED" columns. Send for Sale or "Wanted" in the **WEEKLY MAIL,** five cents per word each time. **WANTED** per word five cents per word each insertion. **WANTED** per word each insertion. Address—**THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.**

THE BLESSED VIRGIN'S DEATH.

How the absence of St. Thomas then made known her Assumption.

Oral tradition which is confirmed by the writings of Nicephorus and Juvenal, Bishop of Jerusalem, says that when the Blessed Virgin died, all the Apostles except Thomas had the consolation to be present at her death bed; but when St. Thomas arrived she was already dead and buried, that in his grief he asked his fellow Apostles to show him the burial place that he might look on her sacred remains and that they repaired thither opened the sepulchre and found it empty of the sacred body.

The discovery, while it brought joy to their hearts, in that Jesus had taken his Blessed Mother into heaven, soul and body, brought sorrow also of having been deprived of such a sacred treasure. With a mixture of joy and sorrow they scattered over Mount Olivet to visit the different sacred spots. But it was quite different with St. Thomas: he was inconsolate at having been deprived of seeing the Blessed Mother of his beloved Master. He could not depart from the vicinity of the sepulchre, but sitting on a rock not far from it he was bewailing his misfortune. But lo! while his eyes were directed to heaven, as if imploring consolation from the Blessed Mother she appeared to him in the midst of glory and let her girdle or cincture fall down which was treasured by the Apostles with the greatest consolation. Thus, the same Providence that disposed to confirm the resurrection of Jesus by the incredulity of St. Thomas disposed also that, by his absence, the assumption of the blessed Virgin body and soul into heaven, should be confirmed.

The sacred relic is preserved with great veneration in the city of great Prato, Tuscany.

Like the devout pilgrim, we also will kiss in spirit the sacred rock, entreating the Blessed Virgin to appear and comfort us in the most critical moment of our life.

THE ILLOGICAL REASONING OF SCIENCE

It seems strange to us that scientific men, who are concerned principally with observing the operations of nature and the development of the material universe, should have eyes only to see from the material point of view. As a rule, they are very highly educated men and enjoying all the benefits of mental training and constant occupation of the intellectual faculties; and yet they seemed determined to ignore all the knowledge supplied to mankind by the sciences of logic and metaphysics. All that which they cannot examine under the microscope, everything which they cannot observe with the spectroscope, facts and things, which they cannot measure or weigh, are to them as if they existed not; and we see that because they cannot explain on a human basis, on principles acceptable to pure reason, unaided by revelation, the march of human affairs throughout the world, the constant occurrence of labor and suffering, the universal law of growth and decay, the ever recurring cycle of loss and gain to mankind, they deny the existence of a Creator and subject everything in the world and out of the world, in the heavens and on the earth, to inexorable laws which they consider inherent to the material existence of things. Even the events of history they would explain on principles purely human and would deny any influence upon human affairs of any causes but those arising from the passions, good or bad, of mankind, including all influence upon the life of men and of nations, of a Providential cause.

They are willing to admit that with the coming of Christ there came also a new order of things. That the teaching which seemed so admirable on the lips of a few exceptionally gifted philosophers had become the common inheritance of mankind, that the law of love and charity was preached to the multitude and accepted by them, that slavery was abolished, its harsh condition softened for the benefit of the worker and then totally abolished, that warfare has lost thousands of its horrors, that authority has been stripped of its tyrannical prerogatives, that the rights of mankind have been proclaimed throughout the universe, and that now the whole system of law and government tends to make all the citizens of a State more prosperous and more happy.

That a wonderful transformation has been effected since the sermon on the Mount and the sacrifice on Calvary, and that such transformation has been effected in accordance with the doctrines of Him who spoke upon the Mount and atoned upon the Cross; they will not deny and yet they cannot explain it from the deductions of their materialistic philosophy. But whilst admitting the effect, they persistently reject the cause. Does it not occur to them that He who made these changes, who thus transformed the world, has given in his own words, their explanation and their philosophy? And is it not on their part ignoring the laws of logic and the principles of metaphysics, refusing to accept, explanation of events through their causes, to admit the facts, and by denying the divinity of their author, to refuse to accept the reasons he has given the reason for?—Dublin.

A CHILD'S TRUST

The child's trust is generally a fair index of the parents' truthfulness. Where a child accepts at once a parent's word and leans upon it as one would lean upon a word of the living God there, be sure, the parent's truthfulness has been a sacred thing, not profaned by idle

words or unkept promises. But where a child listens to the promise of a parent and attaches no more value to it than the passing wind it is almost equally certain that the trust of the child has been destroyed by the untruth of the parent. There is hardly a deadlier injury that a parent could do to a child than that: for there is no heavier loss to which a child could be subject than the loss of trust. How great the crime then, when the hand that robs the child of that priceless treasure is the hand of a parent.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flames.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many—not upon your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.

Good temper, like a summer day, sheds a brightness over everything. It is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

'I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving.'

Never part without loving words to your loved ones to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet again in this life.

There is no condition of life that excludes a wise man from discharging his duty. If his fortune be good, he tempers it; if bad, he masters it.

The only freedom I care about is the freedom, to do right; the freedom to do wrong I am ready to part with on the cheapest terms to any one, who will take it of me.

'I never saw an author in my life—saving perhaps one—that did not purr as audibly as a full grown domestic cat on having his fur smoothed the right way by a skillful hand.'

Instimable are the advantages of old age, if we consider it as delivering us from the tyranny of ambition; from the angry and contentious passions; from every inordinate desire, in a word, as teaching us to retire within ourselves and look for happiness in our own bosoms.

Another young man becomes enamored of a 'fortune.' He waits upon it to parties, exchanges billets-doux with it, pops the question to it, gets 'yes' from it, takes it to the parson, weds it, calls it 'wife' carries it home, sets up an establishment with it, introduces it to his friends, and says (poor fellow!) that he too, is married and has got a home! But when it is too, late for escape, he finds out his mistake. Friends congratulate him and he has to grin and bear it. They praise the house, the furniture, the cradle; the new baby, and then bid the fortune and he who husbands it good morning. As if he had known a good morning since he and that gilded fortune were falsely declared to be one.

Do not believe those who too lightly say nothing succeeds like success. Effort—honest, manful, humble effort—succeeds by its reflected action, especially in youth, better than success, which, indeed, too easily and too early gained, not seldom serves, like winning the first throw of the dice, to blind and stupefy. Get knowledge—all you can, and the more you get, the more you breathe upon its nearer heights, their invigorating air, and enjoy the widening views, the more you will know and feel how small is the elevation you have reached in comparison with the immeasurable altitudes that yet remain unscathed. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that, though ignorance often may be innocent pretension, it is always despicable but be strong, and the exercise of your strength to day will gain you more strength to morrow.

NOTES.

The National League has ordered its branches in County Kerry to prepare for a general strike against the payment of rents.

Permission has been given for the sale of liquors on the Canadian Pacific railway dining room cars while passing through the North West Territories.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has discovered that Lord Aberdeen, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is a descendant of the Royal house of O'Neill.

It is reported that through the influence of Prince Bismarck a German firm has obtained an eight years monopoly for supplying rails for Japanese railways.

Miss Isota Van Diest, M. D., the first woman to take a medical degree in Belgium, has been for years trying to obtain the necessary authorization to practice and has just succeeded. She is now in the full enjoyment of all the privileges of a Belgian doctor.

CATHOLIC HOMES.

The Pittsburg Catholic in its last issue publishes the following article on the subject of Catholic homes. It is so full of good sense that we reproduce it in full:

How few of them! comparatively speaking there are! If homes are made Catholic, they are made happy. If not—if the entire responsibility of properly educating the children is left to the teacher and the Church, as in so many instances it is, then the number of happy homes is diminished. The influence of home life is sensibly growing less in America. The sacred tradition of home are not venerated as they used to be years ago. In fact, if the truth were spoken, Americans, Catholics as well as Protestants hardly understand what veneration means. The root of the evils that fill the hearts of parents and guardians of souls with sorrow, is in the neglect to make the home a Christian Catholic home. Preserve the Catholic family and there need be no fear for the future of the Church in this or any other land.

To some it seems that the decline of family life, home life among Catholics is more to be dreaded than even the increase of bad literature. The father who spends his evenings at home and interests himself in the proper training of his children, is the exceptional father. The Catholic parent thinks he has done his full duty by sending his child to the Sisters' school and to mass and catechism on Sunday. The father who reads good books or papers to his assembled family on evening after his day's work is a figure of the past. He who recites at night prayer, the Rosary and has all the boys and girls off the streets or from visiting in due time is regarded as very 'old-fashioned' indeed. It would be easy to number in the largest congregation the heads of families who occupy their pews at the Sunday services; surrounded by all the members of the family. Home for a great number of young people, means a place for eating and sleeping. The time for recreation is spent elsewhere.

The home should be made cheerful and pleasant. The father should and can do much to make the home the most attractive place on earth for his children. To preserve the family, to preserve society, the bond of home life ought to be strengthened in every possible way. Make the homes truly Catholic homes, and you will make them happy ones.

HOW THE POPE RECEIVES VISITORS

Pope Leo XIII. is more fond of ceremony than his predecessor, as the following account of a private audience illustrates; As soon as the Pope is at liberty, Monsignor Macchi opens the door and announces the visitor. Entering the room, the Pope is found seated in an arm chair, and as soon as he raises his hand in act of benediction, the visitor falls on his knees once near the door, the second time in the middle of the room, and the third time immediately in front of the Holy Father, who extends his foot for the visitor to kiss the gold cross which is embroidered on his white slipper. After subsequently kissing the superb sapphire which forms his pastoral ring, the visitor rises and remains standing during the interview. The Pope himself generally likewise rises and leans against a large table which constitutes almost the sole furniture of this apartment. Only the Cardinals are allowed to sit in his presence on two stools which are placed on either side of his armchair for the purpose. The Pope always begins the conversation. He talks much and at great length. He seems to listen to the sound of his own voice, and his conversation which becomes animated frequently struck me as being remarkable for a picturesque eloquence which he is careful to avoid in his public speeches. When he motions that his audience is at an end, the slipper and the ring are again kissed while he is in the act of pronouncing the benediction, and then one has to back out, making the same three genuflexions as on entering.

\$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.

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

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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

\$250. REWARD

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

RADIGER & Co. IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

477 MAIN STREET.

Dr. CLARKE

NO FEE! Established 1851. 136 So. Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL. Clark St. The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual great skill all private chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

Nervous diseases (with or without dreams), or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of name and nature completely eradicated. Remember that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. Diseases discharged cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and Parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 9 to 5; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address, Dr. CLARKE, N. D., 136 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

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

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1883.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for St. Boniface, P. P. 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., P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.

Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, Rev. J. Allard, O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.

St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.

Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake St. Laurent, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I., H. Gaudin, O. M. I., J. Campagne, Dupont, O. M. I., and Bro. Mulvagh, catechist.

Lake Qu'Appelle, Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I., J. Decorbey, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Magnan and LePage.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Filiotin. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly. St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. Doyle.

Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev. J. Marcoux. St. Leon, Rev. C. Bischof. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. J. Campeau. St. Hubert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I.

Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina, Rev. D. Gratton. Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

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., Jussier, S. J., Blah, S. J., O'Brien S. J., Belliveau S. J., Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rone. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Ellis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Laigne, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forlier S. J., Blouin, S. J.; Leleuvre 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 the Congregation of Mary Bro. Williams (director), Pupils 130.

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 80.

St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20 day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.

St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; Sister superior, Mary John of God. Boarders 60, day scholars 130.

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70. St. Joseph's Convent (Brandon)—Sisters of the Holy Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Rees, 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.

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 the Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this school year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire, gardens, and play-ground, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the able and competent authority of 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. Diligence of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

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

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

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

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for plain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required, school books and stationary are furnished at current prices. Orders and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relatives and guardians on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 8 to 8 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

A. WILSON, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN
FLOUR FEED AND GRAIN
640 MAIN STREET
Prices very reasonable

The Northwest Review

IS PUBLISHED AT

13 Owen Street, Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | | |
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| re Column, 12 months | .. | \$200 00 |
| Half Column, 12 months | .. | 120 00 |
| Quarter Column, 12 months | .. | 75 00 |
| One-Eighth Column, 12 months | .. | 45 00 |
| Transient advertising, 12 cents per line | | |
| Insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion. | | |

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

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

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

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

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Dedicated to the Glories of Mary.

- 1 Sunday 7th after Pentecost. St. Peter in chains.
- 2 Monday St. Alphonsus Liguori Pont Doct
- 3 Tuesday St. Stephen martyr.
- 4 Wednesday St. Dominick Conf.
- 5 Thursday Our Lady of the snows.
- 6 Friday Transfiguration of our Blessed Lord.
- 7 Saturday St. Cajetan and St. Donatus conf.
- 8 Sunday 8th after Pentecost. St. Cyric and Companions.
- 9 Monday Vigil of St. Lawrence Votive office of the Holy Angels
- 10 Tuesday St. Lawrence Martyr
- 11 Wednesday of the octave
- 12 Thursday St. Clare Virgin
- 13 Friday Mary the refuge of sinners
- 14 Saturday Vigil of the Assumption. Fast
- 15 Sunday 9th after Pentecost—Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- 16 Monday St. Rook Conf.
- 17 Tuesday Octave of St. Lawrence
- 18 Wednesday St. Hyacinth Conf
- 19 Thursday of the Octave
- 20 Friday St. Bernard abb and doct
- 21 Saturday St. Jeanne of Chantal.
- 22 Sunday 10th after Pentecost—St. Joachim father of our Blessed Mother.
- Monday, 23. Vigil, st. Philip of Benit, Confessor.
- 24 Tuesday, st. Bartholomew, Apostle.
- 25 Wednesday, St. Lewis, King and Confessor.
- 26 Thursday, st. Zephyr.
- 27 Friday, st. Joseph of Calasanz, Confessor.
- 28 Saturday, st. Augustin, Pont doct.
- 29 Sunday, 11th after Pentecost. The Immaculate Heart of Mary
- 30 Monday, st. Rose of Lima, virgin.
- 31 Tuesday st. Raymond.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

California will produce 25,000,000 gallons of wine this year.

We welcome in our midst, Mr. Archie Barnard, a rising young Barrister from Montreal.

Monsignor O'Bryen, Papal Alegate, left St. Boniface on Monday for Toronto where he will be the guest of Archbishop Lynch.

The re opening of St Boniface College will take place on Wednesday the 25th instant. Classes will commence the following day.

The programme of the concert to be given at St. Boniface in aid of the Hospital is published this week in our columns.

Hon. A. A. C. La Riviere Minister of Agriculture returned on Thursday from Montreal, also our esteemed editor Mr J. Chadock.

If the person who lost a barrel of dynamite detonators on William Street will call at the police station he will hear of something to his advantage.

The richest unmarried girl in Philadelphia is worth \$5,000,000, we have a good many young ladies in Manitoba who are worth more than \$5,000,000, to the right kind of a man.

Mr. D. Bawlf, a prominent grain merchant of this city, was married in Montreal on the 3rd instant, to Julia A. Driscoll, daughter of Mr. R. Driscoll of that

city. After the ceremony was over, the newly married couple proceeded to the residence of the brides parents on St. Catherine's street where breakfast was served to a large number of relatives and friends. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, among them being a Weber piano from the bride's father. We offer the young couple our congratulations and wish them a long life of happiness and prosperity.

The old age of Gladstone, entirely devoted to schemes of immense energy and benevolence, is a sad reproach to many of our robust young men who spend their lives in sinful indulgence that ruins themselves and others.

The nursery of Cyclones—A cyclone struck the town of Hartland, Kan, on the 15th, and demolished twenty houses and did great damage to growing crops. Sixteen cars were blown from the track and the telegraph wires were prostrated for several miles, other towns also suffered.

CHANGE OF NAME WANTED

According to the 'Canadian Gazette' the Anglican Bishop of Qu' Appelle has addressed a circular letter to all the Bishops in the Dominion urging them that what is known as the 'Church of England' in Canada, should be forthwith known as the 'Church of Canada' and that the Roman Catholic Church in Canada should forthwith be known as the 'Canadian Catholic Church' according to a valuable work recently published. The Roman Catholic population of the Dominion outnumber all the other denominations put together by one hundred and sixty three thousand, and it is therefore exceedingly thoughtful of Bishop Anson to suggest that the R.C. Church should take precedence next to his own. The Church of England must form an infinitesimally small fraction of the aggregate Protestant church in Canada, and we should suppose that the other branches of it would not look kindly on the change. In the United States it is known as the Protestant Episcopal Church, where its members are estimated at three hundred and twenty four thousand only. As for the R.C. Church with due deference to Bishop Anson's far seeing wisdom, we beg to assure him that the name which has done good service to sinners for more than eight centuries; a name that is so familiar in Heaven and so abhorred in Hell, is still and always will be till time shall be no more, quite satisfactory, and all sufficient for the present and unborn children of the Roman Catholic Church.

RAT PORTAGE

to the Editor of North west Review.
Rat Portage Aug. 7th 1882.

One of the separate school trustees having left the country the chairman Mr. J. S. Slavin called a meeting of the ratepayers to nominate a trustee to fill the vacancy.

At 9.30 on Monday the 17th inst a very large and interesting gathering assembled at the school house. After being called to order the meeting was addressed by Mr. Slavin who stated its object, the elections were then proceeded with Messrs Charles Ward and Peter Barribau being the candidate for the coming honors. The close contest which followed showed the interest taken in the affair which was most gratifying to our worthy pastor the Rev Father Baudin, who honored the meeting with his presence; upon the closing of the poll, the scrutineers, after counting the ballot declared in a tie the chairman having the privilege of the casting vote, declared in favor of Mr. Peter Barribau.

Mr. Horrigan Indian Agent addressed the meeting in a very neat speech and was followed by Messrs P. Preston contractor and A. Mc. Manus timber agent when the Rev. Father Baudin addressed the meeting in his usual kindly manner thanking them all for the interest they had displayed in the welfare of the school assuring them, that his most earnest wish was the education of the young; that will their cooperation the success of the school, was a certainty. After a few allusions to its working the meeting closed with prayer. Miss Margaret Mc. Guire teacher, Mrs. Hermal Michaud French teacher Trustees Jas Slavin (chairman) H. Michaud P. Barribeau and Rev. Father Baudin Treasurer.

AVE MARIA.

It has often struck us that the events—deplorable from so many points of view—that brought about the despoiling of monasteries and the dispersion of religious orders in Rome and elsewhere, in our day, were permitted by God for the wise end of scattering the sowers and reapers of His harvest; so that they might go forth, weeping, if you will, but spreading the Gospel seed over the earth, to return one day carrying their sheaves of salvation.

MONSIGNOR O'BRYEN

On Thursday morning of last week His Excellency Mgr. O'Bryen, the Papal Alegate and private Chamberlain to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, arrived from Ottawa, by the C. P. Railway, and proceeded to the Archbishop's palace, St. Boniface, escorted by several of the Rev. Fathers who met him at the station. In the evening he held an informal reception at the palace, where a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of St. Boniface and Winnipeg availed themselves of the auspicious occasion to pay their respects to the distinguished visitor, and through him their dutiful homage to the Holy Father. An address was presented on behalf of the citizens of St. Boniface to which His Excellency made a happy reply. We were much pleased to see his Grace Archbishop Tache, looking so well after his recent illness and the fatigue consequent upon his visit to Quebec, where he assisted at the installation of His Eminence, Cardinal Taschereau, During the entertainment the St. Boniface band played several appropriate airs in front of the palace and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

On Sunday morning His Excellency preached a very eloquent sermon in St. Mary's church, in this city, a synopsis of which will be given in another column. Immediately after mass, a committee composed of some of the prominent members of the church went up to the Communion rail, where he stood in company with Father Ouellete, Cahill and several other priests to receive an address which was read by Mr. A. McGillis, of the P. O. Dept. and presented on behalf of the congregation of St. Mary's Church in particular and the Northwest in general. His reply which will also be found in another place, was listened to with marked attention by the large audience present. His Excellency preached again in the evening to one of the largest assemblies that were ever seen in St. Mary's, a large number of whom were members of other denominations. His Grace, the Archbishop, and many of the clergy from St. Boniface, were present, and at the close of the service His Grace gave the Benediction.

On Monday evening Mgr. O'Bryen left by the C. P. R. for Toronto. He was accompanied to the train by His Grace Archbishop Tache, and Fathers Dugast and Cloutier, Messrs. J. A. Moore. M. Conway, A. E. McPhillips, P. Guilmette N. Bawlf, A. McGillis, and other Catholic citizens, His Excellency expressed himself as highly pleased with his visit to Manitoba, and we feel assured that he will give a good account to the Holy Father of what he has seen and heard in the Great Lone Land.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

After Mass His Excellency was presented with an address of welcome by the congregation of St. Mary's. Mr. A. McGillis read the address, which was as follows:

To the Right Rev. Henry O'Brien, private Chaplain to His Holiness Leo XIII. and Papal Alegate.

We, the Catholics of the parish of St. Mary's, in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and generally on behalf of the Catholics of this province and the Northwest, extend our welcome greeting to your excellency.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to be now addressing such a distinguished prelate whom the Holy Father has delighted to honor when honoring our country—this Dominion of Canada, in giving us a prince of the church; and that the honor of the commission to act for the Holy Pontiff on the occasion of the elevation of a revered and profound archbishop, an illustrious son of France to the cardinalate, should have fallen to one of that noble race of Ireland, gives us great satisfaction, as we all sympathize most heartily with the constitutional efforts being put forth by the Irish for amelioration of their present position of the Empire. We know you to be one who is with all endeavors of the Irish people to bring about contentment in the affairs of the nation, and that you are supporter of the movement carried on by what is called the Home Rule party. Catholics everywhere, in every clime, are solicitous for the favorable and speedy solution of the Irish problem, thereby granting the rights so long withheld from that Celtic race so truly Catholic.

However, all races have, in this City of Winnipeg, and throughout the vast Northwest, representatives, and amongst them are to be found representatives of our holy religion; and we desire you to convey to the Sovereign Pontiff our regard for his welfare, and the solicitude and love we bear him in his position at Rome; now deprived of that temporal power so justly his by divine as well as vested right. We hope that the day is not far distant when we will be able to see His Holiness Leo XIII, in possession of that status in the temporal world that he is by virtue of his office entitled to.

We trust that your excellency will not fail to bring before His Holiness the zealous work of our missionaries, of whom too much cannot be said, whose trials and hardships in the early days of this country, and still continuing in the confines thereof, have worked wonders for the glory of God and His Church, and in temporal things have done much

to develop the great country we now live in.

In mentioning our devoted missionaries, we must not forget our beloved archbishop, the Right Rev. Alexander A. Tache, one revered by all, irrespective of creed or nationality.

For your Excellency, we pray that you may be spared long to continue the good work at the throne of the Holy Father, and that still greater distinction will attend you in the holy Catholic and apostolic church.

Signed on behalf of the congregation.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| N. Bawlf, | D. Miller, |
| T. M. Gougeley, | A. McGillis, |
| J. A. Moore, | M. Conway, |
| A. E. McPhillips, | J. J. Golder, |
| P. Guilmette, | O. Monchamp, |
| A. E. Richard, | D. Smith, |
| J. K. Barrett, | James Redmond, |
| J. A. Green, | John Cosgrove, |
| N. D. Beck, | L. G. McPhillips, |
| E. Marston, | E. F. Radiger, |

THE REPLY

His Excellency said;—I can only return my best thanks for the very high honor you have done me. One of the greatest consolations a priest feels, and more especially if is an Irish priest, is that wherever he goes he is no stranger because he represents the church and the Holy Father and very often national associations. An Irish priest is perfectly certain of the sympathy of every Irishman over the whole world. I have been a priest for nearly thirty years and have travelled considerably about the world and have yet to meet an Irishman who had ceased to reverence and respect a priest no matter how he might have fallen away to the duty he owed to God. When I return to Rome I will be able to tell the Holy Father that what he has done in Canada for the sons—the first cousins of the Irish on account of religion—and nationality—filled every Irishman with a feeling of attachment and affection. It is very kind to express these sentiments in his regard. When I left home His Holiness told me that he was sending me to a country composed of French and Irish, and said that I would be able to tell him when I came back how the great Irish nation was progressing. This is no place to talk politics; but if the citizens of Canada and the United States have a right to govern themselves and their houses, then all the people put together ought to be able to govern their own villages and towns, and to govern the country. This right was stolen from the Irish nation 700 years ago. No Irishman ought to be ashamed to say 'I am a Home-ruler'; for he is, or he has not studied the position. The Holy Father himself is a Home-ruler; but he was deprived of unworthy sons of his natural right as ruler of the small estate which had provided him the means of existence. He has also a land question, therefore he is a Land-leader. These questions resolve themselves into the one great principle, that a man is a man all the world over, and has certain rights, no matter whether he is a churchman or a layman. I am very grateful for the expressions of sympathy with the people at home—expressions which would strengthen and encourage them. I will not lose the opportunity of telling the Holy Father what has been expressed in appreciation of the good French missionaries who have done so much good. I look upon the Indian as a brother, descended from one common ancestor, Japhet, son of Noah. In conclusion again accept my thanks for the honor you have done and also the people who have remained to witness the ceremony. Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily.

MONSIGNOR O'BRYEN'S SERMON

St. Mary's Church was crowded on Sunday at both morning and evening service to hear the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Bryen, Papal Alegate, preach. After Mass the Rev. gentleman read the first chapter of St. Paul to the Corinthians and also from the 19th chapter of St. Luke's gospel. Preparatory to his sermon he stated that he had been asked by His Grace the Archbishop and by the curate of St. Mary's parish to preach. He referred to the fact that although away out in this far-off country people of different tongues and different voices were found, yet they all belonged to the church of Christ and were of one body. The day was a glorious one, being the feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin. Consequently it behooved them to look back upon her life of 63 years, study her passage through life and see her victory in the end. Mary was the mother of God, and created by God, for one purpose, viz., to renew that which had been destroyed and ruined. Mary was created in order that woman might have a model, a perfect model. Eve was a perfect woman—glorious—perfect in body mind and soul. None of her daughters saw her perfection in the state she came from God. Because she sinned her whole natural being was lowered. She ceased to have that power over herself which belonged to her as a woman. God cursed woman, and the curse was, 'You shall serve your husband God took her under man's foot, and man took advantage of the curse and he down-trod woman until the new era she was raised, before that she was a slave, and treated merely as a machine. Her natural talents were not developed; look over history and it will be found she was almost lost sight of. No attention was paid to her birth or family. Her genealogies were not recorded. But there.

WAS A TRADITION

amongst all races that a woman would be given them as a model. The Romans, the Greeks, the Druids and others believed this tradition. In Pennsylvania, before the Britons came to the shores of America to settle on the continent, there was found a slab erected with this inscription written in the native characters, and erected by the natives; 'To the

virgin which is to become mother.' A rude figure of a virgin mother with a child was possessed by the Druids. It was prepared by the Druid priest, but unfortunately was destroyed during the French revolution. An imitation of the figure had been made and was in existence. If the original had not been destroyed it would have been handed down two thousand years. Mary was baptized in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. She had instilled into her three great virtues—Faith, Hope and Charity. As she grew up she was taught that there was something higher than this world, and which would cling to her if she obeyed the church. Virginity and purity were the first flowers that blossomed in the church of God. When woman entered into that natural state of matrimony the church took her by the hand and pronounced a prayer over her. The curse hitherto remaining upon her was removed, and she is no longer to be the slave, but the companion and help-mate of men until death did them part. Man in iniquity and selfishness devised divorce as a means to relieve himself from woman, but the Holy Catholic Church stood by woman and denounced divorce as a thing impossible, as what God had joined together no man could put asunder. No matter how a man might act, he never could be relieved from the obligation of protecting the woman he had married. In consequence of the institution of matrimony; society was built up and reformed, families had been established and the real civilization of the world began. During the middle ages society was found a perfect house of peace. Then holy women, who saw that; there was something higher than this world, renounced it in order that they might give completeness of service to God, and fit themselves to mingle with God's holy angels. The church protected these nuns and the religious orders formed by them have proved

NURSERIES OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Then came the days of church persecutions England denounced virginity and celibacy, saying they were impossible. Holy retreats were God's children had resorted to mortify the flesh was denounced as dens of vice and iniquity. Within the last 40 years even those who do not believe in the teaching of the Catholic church; had begun to feel that there was something holier than the state of matrimony; that there was an aspiration above the material wants of this world. Ministers of the churches were now found declaring that matrimony was very well in its way, but there was something higher and better. One great proof of the nobility and sanctity of the nuns was that Protestants send their children to nunneries to be educated in preference to any secular academy. This was a proof that the Catholic church had begun to feel that there was something greater and nobler than they could produce; and protestants felt that their girls should be better educated by nuns than by secularists. He had been told since coming to this country by prominent people; that they would put their children into secular schools. The mother felt that the virtue of her child was safe, and would be nourished and strengthened in the convent. As a result of St. Patrick's preaching in Ireland all the women there became good and virtuous women and the sins common among women became unknown. After all the misery and deprecation of 300 years he was told wherever he went in America that Irish girls were the best, they were sought for in hotels and for work because of their morality and womanly honor. All those were reasons why the Virgin Mother of God was revered; this was a reason why her statue was found in every church. He trusted the same unanimity as he had observed since his arrival in the country would continue to exist among the different classes and races who lived in this far-off land. In a short time he would return to the throne of St. Peter, and at his feet tell him that his name was revered away out here and that his people were united and loyal to him and that even enthusiasm existed amongst them. They had asked a blessing from the Pope and he knew he would be willing to grant it, in fact he would be willing to give it himself in anticipation of his Highness willingness to grant it.

HANLAN DEFEATS HIS PREVIOUS RECORDS

Worcester, Mass., Aug. #2. Edward Hanlan performed the wonderful feat this evening of beating the best recorded time ever made in a single scull race over a three mile course by doing the distance in 19 minutes and 18 seconds. He is a winner by 36 seconds. The condition of the trial was that Hanlan should receive \$500 if he succeeded and rowed better than 19.45. He selected the course on Lake Quinsigamond because it is sheltered on both sides by high banks and towering trees which cut off the high winds and prevented them from cutting deep into the water. After rowing a short time he leaned forward and dipped up a handful of water to moisten his mouth. It was only momentary, and he did not seem to loose time by the act. Further down he pulled his rowing cap off and threw it in the bottom of the boat, the heat being so oppressive; he lost two strokes in this pastime, and looked around upon the bunch of oarsmen who were following in his trail; Teneyck held Hanlan's watch and caught the time 19.23. This is the time that Hanlan accepts and is more reliable than the other. This record of course, beats the world, the best previous record on this lake having been made by Teneyck last Saturday, which he rowed in twenty minutes. The water was in almost perfect condition, scarcely a ripple ringing the surface, and every detail was favorable to the successful accomplishment of the feat. No race was ever rowed here that caused so intense an interest.

PATHS THAT CROSS.

Continued from first page.
must preach. Perhaps when it is over, o: to-morrow morning you can kindly give me a few minutes, and I don't despair even still of persuading you that this is really an exceptional case and—
Mr. Beryngton was already at the door of the shabby little room, and looking immensely relieved.

'This evening I have an engagement a dinner at "Baddersley Park," he exclaimed pompously, "and cannot possibly see you; and to-morrow, oh, to-morrow morning; I shall have my hands quite full till twelve o'clock, when my train goes, Oh, no, it is quite impossible, and I may say useless—any further discussion I mean. Good evening, sir. We understand one another perfectly, I am sure. No doubt you are animated by the best motives," he concluded with a patronizing farewell salutation, as the peculiar smile which hovered on Father Oswald's pale lips made him hesitate for a moment, but I assure you my advice is best. Don't let yourself be imposed upon and taken in. In your position it is far better not to listen to all these begging stories. Good evening sir; good evening.' And he was gone.

But on looking at his watch Mr. Beryngton became aware that he had still half an hour to spare before it was time to dress for the late dinner at Baddersley Park, and in passing the open door of the little church a sudden curiosity prompted him to enter it. It was already nearly full, and in the fading light he soon found a seat in a safely concealed spot behind a pillar. For worlds he would not have been recognized by any of the congregation, but above all, by the preacher, who was already stepping into the pulpit, and whom, in spite of his vigorous denial, Mr. Beryngton knew perfectly. No he could not mistake the voice, the gentle persuasive smile, which long ago had made him love his friend Carruthers. Ah, but how long ago! and what memories, painful, burning memories had this chance meeting aroused. What twinges of remorse and shame did it not cause.

Well to be sure, it was an old, old story now: how he had married the woman who had been engaged to his friend stepping in all too eagerly to replace the man who had sacrificed fortune love and every worldly prospect for conscience sake. And then he had grown careless of his friend dropped him lost sight of him, and had been only too glad to hear no more about him, for the mere mention of his name was a reproach to him, and somehow or other had for a time at least; produced qualms of conscience in his heart, making feel himself to have been a coward in de liberately shutting his eyes to the truth which had convinced Carruthers, and might have convinced him. God knew his life had not been a happy one, and already the punishment of his cowardice and falseness had come upon him.

His marriage had turned out badly, his wife had left him years before her death His children were scattered. Some dead, others were careless and ungrateful, and now in his middle age he was a lonely man, whose very wealth, the wealth for which he toiled and struggled, was poisoned to him by the knowledge that those into whose hands it must eventually come would unworthily dissipate and squander it. Outwardly, to the world Beryngton had been a successful, fortunate man, but his pompous exterior concealed a disappointed and embittered heart, and a sense of suspicion and treachery which prevented him from fully trusting a single creature.

Long, long afterwards, people said that Father Oswald had never preached as he preached on that particular evening. Yet it was a simple sermon on the grace of God, and the wonderful tenderness of Our Lord in waiting for, and even going in search of sinners. He was no great orator, nor did he ever preach very frightening and terrifying discourses; but he was always so very much in earnest, and so anxious to win and persuade, that his listeners felt it to be a personal matter to him to do them good and could seldom resist him. To-night, however, his discourse was unexpectedly interrupted. In the midst of it, a man fell to the ground in some sort of a fit, spreading consternation amongst the congregation, and compelling the preacher to pause. In a few minutes the sufferer had been rapidly carried into the chapel house, close at hand, and Father Oswald who hastened to his aid, found himself standing over the unconscious form of his old friend, Beryngton. And for hours he never left him, while doctors, hastily summoned from all sides; shook their heads solemnly, and declared it unlikely (so terribly severe was the seizure) that he would ever, even momentarily, recover consciousness. Father Oswald, however, knew better, and knew that God was good, and that he had not been brought across his old friend of former days, the friend, too, who had injured and denied him for nothing. And so he prayed and waited, and was not disappointed; for, just twenty four hours later when the sun was setting, Beryngton opened his dazed eyes, and recognized him.

'Carruthers! Dear Carruthers!' he whispered, in oh! such a faint, far off voice, that it seemed already to come from beyond the grave. It was not, however, too far away for Father Oswald to hear it, and to hear the echo of sorrow and remorse which accompanied it.

God knows the rest, and the wonderful story of the graces that flooded that death bed. The poor dying man, just baptized, just absolved, and just—on the very threshold of eternity—received into the Church, which had just so mercifully opened her portals for him, and in which he had so long and secretly believed, though he had lacked the courage of his convictions, marvelled at the mercy which had overtaken him, and wonderfully asked Father Oswald how he deserv-

ed it. The good priest only smiled, and prayed the more. The sound of his gentle voice was the last earthly sound which fell upon Beryngton's ear, as with a sigh he passed peacefully away.

The End

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

CABLE.

Emperor William has returned to Potsdam.

Five thousand chainmakers throughout Staffordshire have struck for 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Mr. Parnell, with Timothy Harrington and other friends, is grouse shooting on the Wicklow Mountains.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in the province of Kieff, Russia. The houses of many Jews were wrecked.

The army manoeuvres began at Berlin yesterday. The weather was intensely hot and several cases of fatal sunstrokes occurred.

The Kinnersley Iron Works at Kidsgrove have been closed on account of the depression in the iron trade. One thousand workmen are idle.

The Hungarian town of Sillein has been destroyed by fire. The property burned includes four hundred houses, a church, a nunnery and a school. The loss is \$250,000.

Yesterday's cholera returns in Italy were: Barlitta, 91 new cases, 56 deaths; Padua, 10 new cases, 3 deaths; Pescantina, 8 new cases, 3 deaths; Bologna, 60 new cases; 8 deaths; Ravenna, 37 new cases, 11 deaths; elsewhere, 58 new cases 12 deaths.

Monseigneur Agliard recently appointed Papal Nuncio at Pekin, has been summoned to the Vatican to receive, before proceeding to China, instructions between the Nuncio and the foreign diplomats at the Chinese capital.

Louise Michel was yesterday sentenced at the Paris assizes to four months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 10 francs for seditious language and inciting to murder during the rioting at Decazeville on the 3rd of last May. Guesdes Lafargue and Susine were sentenced to four and six months' imprisonment for similar offences at the same time. Mr. Marriotte, manager of the Journal Pilon, was arraigned for advocating a coup d'etat, and was acquitted.

AMERICAN

President Cleveland has appointed Wm. C. Hall, of New York, to be United States consul at Prescott, Canada.

It is said that pending a settlement of the Cutting matter the intention of the Mexican Government to erect a legation building in Washington has been suspended.

The New York Tribune's special from El Paso say that news has been received from Eagle Pass that Mondragon, who murdered Reasures, was tried at Piedras Niegas and acquitted.

The inhabitants of Juneau City and Douglas Island, Alaska, expelled seventy six Chinamen on the 9th inst. They were put on board two small Schooners and shipped to Fort Wrangel.

U. S. Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury of the United States in Washington, September 15.

Two Chinamen have been arrested at Evanston, Wyo., charged with murdering a Chinese woman and chopped her remains in pieces, which on being weighed were found to be all of equal weight. The murderers are said to have been jealous of the attentions paid to the woman by a white man.

During a sudden squall yesterday afternoon a brick laden schooner, while passing out of Boston harbor, was capsized near Green Island, and four are supposed to have been drowned. About the same time the sloop 'Trollic' was capsized and sank near Deer Island, and three persons probably went down with her.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

The Generous and Unfailing Patron of Persons and Things Lost.

Father Louis St. Cyr, a missionary priest of the Society of Jesus, now at Kodaivall, Madura, India, writes: 'Some years ago a young Protestant Scotch Lord went to South America, in quest of adventure. His search was successful. He had nearly cost him his life. One day, having left the rest of his party, he penetrated alone into a deep and unknown forest. Suddenly he found himself surrounded by a troop of savages with the evident intention of murdering him. In this critical moment he remembered the great devotion of the Brazilians to St. Anthony of Padua. Glorious St. Anthony! he cried save me from this great danger, and I promise to build a church in your honor.' At once, as by enchantment, the savages disappeared. The young nobleman was saved. On his return to Bahia, he paid a bishop, narrated his adventure, and asked how he was to fulfill his promise. The prelate replied:

'My lord, St Anthony was a Catholic if you wish to build him a church, the first condition is to become a Catholic yourself.'

'I have no objection,' said the Scotch man, 'instruct and baptize me. He was accordingly converted returned home and built on his estates a beautiful Gothic Church, dedicated to St. Anthony. 'I also,' continues the missionary, 'have promised to raise a small church in honor of St. Anthony, but I have not the resources of the Scotch lord. Some time ago I obtained a favorable site, but several causes hindered the commencement of the work. Meanwhile the Pro-

testants and Pagans conspired to deprive me of the ground. They gained the authorities to their side; there was a flaw in the deed of purchase, and they felt sure of success. Nearly in despair I promised St Anthony to commence his church at once, if my rights were preserved. Almost immediately the affair changed its aspect: my right of possession was recognized and sanctioned by the chief English magistrate, and my adversaries were ignominiously defeated. It only remains for me to redeem my promise but I have not the necessary funds.'

CONVENT SCHOOL AT PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

Prince Albert, July 17th, 1886.
In 1883 four members of the Order of Faithful Companions of Jesus, Rev. Mother Collings, Austin, Wearing and Sister Bernard, arrived in Prince Albert in company with His Lordship, Bishop Grandin, and on the 1st of September in the same year, commenced to teach. After the convent was first opened, and during first year, only nine day scholars were in attendance, which number was augmented towards the close of the year by the addition of three boarders. Since then the number of members of the Order has been increased by the arrival of three more, and others are expected to arrive this fall. The number of pupils has increased so rapidly that at the expiration of the last scholastic year, 32 pupils day scholars and boarders, were in attendance, the vast majority of whom were Protestants. In fact, were it not for the encouragement the good nuns have received from the Protestants of Prince Albert, St. Ann's convent would not stand so high in the estimation of our citizens to day because they have its main support here to fore, and are likely to be for some time to come. Unlike in St. Albert, there are very few Catholic young ladies here, and they, what few there are, halfbreeds, and do not attend the convent. The distribution of prizes at the convent took place on the 8th inst, Hon. Lawrence Clarke presiding, on which occasion quite a number of the citizens were present including Col. Sprat, as also Rev. Fathers Fourmout, Moulin, Touze and Andre. A programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music operettas and recitations in Latin, French and English, was very creditable rendered, and was repeatedly applauded. Extract from a letter to the Montreal Star.

MINING IN MONTANA

Depreciation in silver will paralyze business—thousands of people dependent on mining for subsistence

Butte, Mont, Aug. 4.—Grave alarm exists throughout the mining districts of Montana over the rapid decline of silver. It is estimated that 50,000 people in the territory are dependent on the mining industry and cognate enterprises. The recent depreciation of ten cents per ounce in silver represents the profits of the mining companies, which will have to close down unless a reaction occurs. The lead and copper mines in which silver in an important by-product are also seriously affected. The Glendale Works, employing 1,000 men, will shut down on the 15th inst. Alice Moulton, Lexington and Wickes Works, and many other great enterprises, which for years have paid heavy dividends, and employ thousands of men, cannot run if the present depression in the silver market continues, and a general paralysis of business will follow.

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 inimitable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mother; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

"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. Take it yourself or for relatives in Britain 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 1186, or 373 main street.

A. WILSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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FLOUR FEED AND GRAIN

640 MAIN STREET

Prices very reasonable

REDWOOD BREWERY

FINE STOCK ALES. EXTRA PORTER

—AND—

PREMIUM LAGER BEER!

IN WOOD OR BOTTLED

THE 'PILSNER' BRAND LAGER IS EQUAL TO ANY ON THE MARKET.

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

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY

NORTH MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Streetcars pass the Brewery every few minutes.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

—AND—

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City

PARAFFIN LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

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

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

C. EUG. PANET,

Deputy Minister of Militia,

and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence.

Ottawa, July 27th, 1886.



TENDERS.

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

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

The lowest any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

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

FRANK WHITE,

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

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 education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable classrooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most tasteful 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 OF ST. BONIFACE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

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

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

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

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniforms. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment; as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, between 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.

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LATE OF OTTAWA.

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CATHOLICS IN POLITICS

They must vote for candidates in furtherance of fraud.

In the universal discussion of politics in this country, the people of all classes, papers of all characters, and even the ministers of the sects became involved. The Catholic clergy, however, keep aloof; the Catholic church is not by voice or action a participant in the discussion or a partisan party to the issue. Ministers and the representative bodies of the sects frequently from the pulpit harangue their people, or pass resolutions on political issues; the Catholic clergy and its councils never do. The Catholic Church is not in politics; she neither discusses nor advises in a partisan sense; she recognizes the right of all citizens to entertain and favor diverse views upon the manner of government; she upholds law and morality, and so long as these are respected, the church is silent. But the church does oppose public as well as individual lawlessness and immorality. She does not in any manner that can be termed political or partisan, advise her people how to vote or not to vote. There are rarely local instances when to suppress vice and immorality, the Catholic clergy give their influence to defeat certain parties or candidates that lawlessness may be checked, and the peace and decency of the community maintained; but when they do even this it is irrespective and regardless of party politics—it is simply to uphold law and morals. There is no Catholic political party in this country; there is no Catholic platform in our politics. The Church is strictly neutral, or to speak more correctly, the Church is devoted entirely to the higher mission of spiritual and eternal interests, and deals not in things worldly unless they intend to injure or affect the spiritual welfare of her children. Until some party deliberately announces and advocates immorality and lawlessness the Church will remain silent, so far as taking sides in politics are concerned.

Then, have Catholics no duty as Catholics in politics? The Church denounces and forbids her children to commit or encourage others in the commission of that which is wrong, unjust or immoral. This prohibition extends and applies to man's every act, in public as well as private affairs. Every citizen has a duty to discharge; he is under obligation to discharge that duty honestly for the best interests of his fellow-citizens, the country, and to uphold the moral law. To aid or encourage fraud, injustice or violations of morality, by vote or otherwise in public affairs, is sinful as well as to be a party to fraud, injustice or moral degradation of your neighbor; to vote or solicit votes for a candidate or party which resorts to fraud and bribery, or is allied with or pledged to shield the immoral and lawless from the law, is to become a party to such a disreputable course; to bribe or accept bribes for votes is criminal. And the fact that the opposition party resort to such practices to secure success, is not justification for so doing or palliating it in the candidate or party favored. Such acts are violations of law, and one violation does not justify another. Deception, fraud and immorality are sinful, as much in political or public affairs as in the business dealings and daily life of the individual; and anything that is sinful, the Church forbids and warns her children to avoid. The Catholic who directly and indirectly knowingly participates in, advocates, aids by his vote or otherwise to the success or accomplishment of deception, fraud or injustice, fails in his duty as a citizen, commits a wrong upon his fellow-citizens, and violates the law of God and the Church as well as the law of the land.

We know there are many Catholics who do those things; who are mixed up with and are active participants in political affairs, zealously working and planning to secure success at the election, and affecting to believe that they commit no wrong, violate no law of the church. They act on the principle that 'all is fair in politics,' that bribery and trickery are the rule, and therefore anything is permissible to attain success. But they are either ignorant or careless of the Church law. Every Catholic knows or ought to know that deception, fraud, bribery, and everything that is not fair and honest is prohibited by the law of God and of the Church—and that politics are no exception. The church teaches that every position and privilege of life has its responsibilities and duties, the faithful observance and discharge of which are binding in conscience—and the privileges of citizenship are no exception. A man is morally bound and responsible for his every act as a citizen to the law of God and the Church, as for his conduct in any other sphere; further, he is responsible for the sins of others due to his example or advice; or who are aided by his co-operations and vote to succeed in efforts of fraud and bribery. The moral law applies to every Catholic's political acts and utterance, and he is bound in conscience for his violations of it in this as in everything else. No Catholic can conscientiously knowingly advocate, advise or even vote for a candidate or party, when such vote is in furtherance of fraud, bribery or any other violation of the moral law.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Make your home sunny and happy, if you want to make it attractive. The young heart is boiling over with glee and frolic. God made it so, and it is your duty to accept it and to provide means for innocent recreation. Youth is the period of impression and imitation, and then holy aspirations are more rapidly developed. Provide them with music, books and papers, pictures and flowers at home; every encouragement to awaken all that is pure and noble in mind and heart. Let your children feel that their father's house is the dearest spot on earth; and

as they pass into life's activities and responsibilities, let them remember the home of their childhood, not as the place of bitter words and hard drudging, where they simply ate, and drank, and slept, but as the sunniest spot in all the past, where their sweetest and holiest affections linger, and where all their truest aspirations and their noblest principles were fostered, formed and fixed.

THE CARDINALS OF THE CHURCH
(Continued.)

The appointment of cardinals is an exclusive prerogative of the Pope, who has to follow nothing else than his own discretion in the choosing of the person to that dignity. The recommendation has been made however, since the time of St. Bernard, and has been reiterated in several councils, one of them the Council of Trent, that they be selected, as far as practicable, out of all the different nations of Christendom, so as to secure for the Holy See the privilege of having views and opinions from all parts of the world. By treaties or concordats with certain nations, these nations have the right to nominate a certain number of their own bishops, to be invested with the cardinalial insignia.

Pope Innocent IV, granted them in 1254 the use of the red hat and purple garments which are the exterior signs of their dignity. Paul II., in 1471, allowed them to wear the red cap, berretta, of which so much has been said these days. Urban VIII., in 1644 for the purpose of making them the equal of the electors of the Roman empire, gave them the title of eminence, by which the said electors were addressed. As is known, those electors were seven, namely, the three archbishops of Mainz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the Marquis of Brandenburg.

The Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church are considered as Princes; and by the laws of the Church they are hereditary since 1645, to assume any other title, no matter how illustrious, because no other is superior in dignity to their own title of cardinal. Under diplomatic usages, consecrated by time, in their relations with kings and sovereigns cardinals address them, and are addressed as 'brothers,' the purpose having been to intensify as far as possible the respect paid to the Church. In dealing with each other the king and sovereigns call themselves, 'cousins.'

Under the present constitution of Italy, the cardinals continue, to be considered as Princes, and the revenues of their respective churches or positions, more or less, nominally continue also to belong to them. The government allow them a salary of 30,000 lire (\$6,000); which, of course, not one of them touches.

The election of the Pope formerly took place by direct vote of all the clergy in Rome, with the concurrence of the people; but the intrigues of the emperors and the pernicious influence of political interference from outside rendered it imperative to change its form. The vote was taken from the clergy and people and transferred to the college of cardinals since the time of Innocent II, in 1143. The Third Council of Lateran, celebrated in 1179, finally established; let, that only cardinals should be admitted to vote for the election of the Roman Pontiff; 2d, that no one should be considered canonically elected Pope by less than a two-thirds vote; and 3rd, that any one who should accept the pontificate, as well as those who should stand by him when elected by a majority less than the two-thirds required, should be excommunicated.

The provision was made owing to the election of Alexander III.

Upon the death of the Pontiff the cardinals must meet in conclave, with closed doors, in the palace where the Pope, if died, where they can take with them only one attendant and they and their attendant must remain in their most absolute seclusion from the outside world, without being permitted to see anybody or receive letters or messages. The one who for reason of sickness, or some other cause, leaves the conclave, cannot come in again. Absent cardinals are waited for a certain number of days which the Third Council of Lateran and the Second of Lyons decided, to be ten. At the end of this time they meet in conclave, and must remain all the time in the same room, without any partition being allowed to separate one from another, their meals are carried to them through a window or through a revolving box or cupboard arranged for that purpose. If three days are passed, with no election having been reached, the cardinals are allowed, either in the fourth, or in any other of the subsequent days until the eighth, no more than one dish at dinner and one at supper; and if eight days elapse in vain, they must not take but bread and water.

Pope Gregory XV, published the ceremonial for everything relative to the election of the Popes, and prescribed the oath to be subscribed by the cardinals on that occasion: 'I attest; for Christ our Lord, Who shall judge me, that I shall elect the one whom I judge I must elect under the Grace of God!' etc.

By tradition, founded on no written record, but of time immemorial, the sovereigns of Spain, France and Austria have what is called the right of veto, or exclusion, which they exercise through their respective ambassadors. This right consists in objecting to the election of such or such a cardinal to be a Pope. No more than one cardinal can be excluded by each of those sovereigns.

According to Cavalario, ever since 1265 the Roman Pontiff has always been elected out of the cardinals. The election once made needs no confirmation; but if the elected Pope happens not to be a bishop he is immediately consecrated as such by the bishop of Ostia, the dean of the Sacred College.

The law does not prescribe what must

be the qualifications of the Pope; only he must be of such an age, and of such learning and wisdom, as to entitle him to be a bishop.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

The Institution for the Blind at Brantford re opens for its next session on the first of Sept., and as there are always a number of pupils graduating at each vacation, applications to the Principal for the admission of new-comers are now doubtless in order. Considering the almost utter helplessness and dependence of an uneducated blind person in after life, no arguments should be needed to induce all who have blind children under their care to avail of this opportunity of obtaining for them a thorough education, with instruction according to the pupil's capacity, in music, in industrial work, and in fact, in everything by which the blind may be made useful and happy. When, too, it is remembered that board and education are provided for by a legislative grant and so cost the friends of pupils not one cent, the last shadow of an excuse is removed for keeping a blind child at home in idleness and thus losing a golden opportunity for acquiring inestimable permanent benefits. We strongly advise all who are interested in this matter to communicate at once with Principle Dymod who is always ready to give full information to inquirers. It may be as well to mention that the Institution is not for those who are totally blind only, but for all young persons resident in Ontario between seven and twenty-one years of age who, by reason of impaired or defective vision are unable to be educated at the public schools.

WEALTH DOES NOT BRING HAPPINESS.

It is a mistake to suppose that happiness is in proportion to large means and ample resources, although many, looking with longing eyes at the freedom from care which wealth presupposes, fancy that the possession of an income like that of their neighbor would make them perfectly contented. Some of the truest satisfaction in life is enjoyed in the day of small things.

TO BE COMPETED FOR A WORK OF ART,

THE PORTRAIT OF THE MISSIONARY FATHER BAUDIN, in Sepsia, by Hermel Michaud, Esq.

The Tickets will be sold at 50c each, and will be limited to (500) Five Hundred.

The Drawing will take place AT RAY PORTAGE on SEPTEMBER 21st, 1886.

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

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

V. 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

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Board and tuition..... | Per annum..... |
| Tuition..... | \$180 00 |
| Bedding..... | 30 00 |
| Washing..... | 10 00 |
| Music Lessons..... | 15 00 |
| Use of Piano..... | 30 00 |
| | 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.

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY.

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

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

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase air Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 365 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken



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

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

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BOOKS, PERIODICALS. STATIONERY, TOYS. 404 MAIN STREET

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

EDWARD KELLY,

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, 93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 472.

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

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The Greatest Sacrifice of Ready Made Clothing that ever took place in Winnipeg

Come & examine our black Worsted Suits at \$7.75. See our all-wool Suits at 8.50. See our very fine Canadian Suits at 12.00. See our very fine English Tweed Suits at 11.50. The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35, for 20.00.

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

BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well-known illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person calling at the longest office in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Wristwatch valued at \$50; if there is more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gents' Watch, the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing the names of the winners. Address: THE PUBLISHERS, 25 N. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. P. & N. W. R. L. W. A.

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

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M. Hughes & Co.

Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OF MANITOBA

CATHOLIC SECTION

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

The application must be accompanied by certificates.

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

T. A. BERNIER.

Superintendent, St. Boniface June 15, 1886.

PATENTS

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

ANTRIM

District Inspector Straton has applied for 300 pounds compensation for injuries received by him during June riots in Belfast.

Mr. William T. Coates, Chairman of the Belfast Water Commissioners, on July 20, cut the first sod in connection with the new works for increasing the water supply of Belfast, which are to be constructed at cost of 165,000 pounds.

Sir Charles Cavan Duffy, writing to the Belfast Young Ireland Society, in response to a request that he should deliver a public lecture in Belfast, says, I have a cordial sympathy with young men laboring to keep alive Nationality in Belfast, which has fallen away so miserably from its heroic repute.

ARMAGH

On July 21, a man named Thos Keen, an, aged about 31 years, was drowned while bathing in the canal at Armagh. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased returned from America about ten days before, for the purpose of seeing his friends.

CAVAN

Patrick Kane, Esq, P. L. G. of Ballyconnell, has been sworn as magistrate for the county Cavan.

The following sale was made in the Land Court, on July 23d:—Estate of Robert Kellest, Adam Cochrane, petitioner.—Lot 1. Part of the lands of Curragh-cloagh, containing 55a. 3r. 21; held by the owner in fee simple, with 27a. 1r. 35p; of bog and turbary; valuation, 34 pound 10s.

CLARE

The guardians of Kildysart have agreed to build eleven additional cottages for laborers.

A draft of 18 pound 9s. was sent by the priests and people of Ennistymon, on July 16th for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

The Rev. Patrick Shannon, late P. P. of Cooraclare, directed his executors to apply a sum of 50 pounds in affecting any necessary repairs in Cooraclare and Cree, 20 pounds to be expended on the former and 15 pound on the later.

CORK

Mr. Cornelius Doyle, Killorglin, who was evicted a year and a half since, was reinstated on July 18, in his farm at Keelcolough, near Killorglin.

DERRY

On July 20 a case was tried, at the Derry Petty Sessions illustrating the amount of toleration extended by the Lewisites to those opposed to them.

DOWN

The Rev. E. M. Mullin P. P. Clonallon died on July 23, after an illness of rather short duration. The deceased gentleman was suffering from congestion of the lungs.

DUBLIN

The new street leading from Cork Hill Dublin, to Christ Church Cathedral, and named by the Corporation Lord Edward street, was opened by the Lord Mayor on July 27.

Harold's cross. There was a large number of clergy and laity present at the ceremony, including the Lord Mayor, Justice O'Hagan, Sir Richard and Lady Martin, Mr. Murphy, M. P., Mr. Harrington, M. P., The Rev. Father Delany, Rector of the Catholic University, &c.

KERRY

Mr. James Leary, a farmer who enjoys the reputation of being a land grabber, was returned for trial at the Kenmare Petty Sessions, on July 21st, firing at a crowd of foot ball players recently, and wounding a man named Thomas Quill.

LIMERICK

On July 14th a little girl named Mary Vaughan, aged seven years, and daughter of a laborer residing in the Quarry road, Thomondgate, fell into the river and was drowned.

On July 12, 2 boys sons of Constable McCarthy, Ballina, Killaloe, went to bathe in a stream near the river, both boys had been heated from playing ball. The elder brother aged 14, died immediately after leaving the water.

LOUTH

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. James Murphy, Jr., Seafeld Black rock; Dundalk, to the Commission of the Peace for the county Louth.

On July 19, a very handsome presentation was made by the Dundalk Temperance Association to the Very Rev. Thomas Taaffe, M. P., Fullallen, who, when C. C. in Dundalk, was spiritual director to admirable sodality.

MAYO

On July 17, a melancholy accident occurred on the Mayo coast. A pleasure boat was upset while crossing Killala bar on the Moy' and five out of the seven occupants were drowned—two sisters and a brother named Maggie, Jessie and James Wallace and a brother and sister named Alexander and Ellie Petrie.

MEATH

On July 19th Very Rev. Father Denis Egan, of the Congregation of the Passion, died in St Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, London. He had been ailing for some months past.

ROSCOMMON

Mr. Arthur Hamill, Q. C. chairman of Sligo and Roscommon, died on July 19th. Mr. Hamill held the position of County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the two important counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES

Preserved Grapes.—The fruit should be mature, but not soft or broken. Cat-awba makes a good preserve. Wash and allow to drip; pick carefully, reject the bad ones.

Economical Rice Pudding.—Two large tablespoonfuls of rice to one quart of milk, one small cup of white sugar, one cup of cut up raisins. Let it stand in a warm place three hours, and bake one hour.

Zephyr Cakes.—Excellent tea cakes. Wash the salt out of nearly a quarter of a pound of butter; add to it a quarter of a pound powdered sugar and three well beaten eggs, a tea spoonful of rose water and flour enough to make a thin batter; stir till the batter is perfectly smooth and so light that it will break when it falls against the sides of the mixing bowl; fill well buttered muffin moulds (small) nearly half full with the mixture and bake in a quick oven; serve hot with newly made butter.

Buttermilk Bread.—Two quarts of buttermilk, come to a boil, poured over two quarts of flour, stirring it rapidly or it will be lumpy; then add cold water until it is thin enough (it should be as thin as it could be stirred); if it is not cool enough for the yeast by this time, set the pail which it is in the water pail, stirring it all the while, which soon cools it. Then stir in the yeast which is already soaked, and empty it in the bread pan, where the flour is already warmed, with a whole in the middle. Then cover it tight, and set it where it will keep warm all night.

Rust from Steel.—Rust can be removed from steel as follows; Rub the article with kerosene oil and leave it to soak for a day. Then procure fine flour of

emery and mix with kerosene oil and scour the surface, finishing with rotten stone. To preserve from rust, heat the steel and rub paraffine on it, and when cold polish with a cloth dipped in paraffine. No steel articles should be kept in a cellar or damp place but in a dry attic or closet. If they must be kept in a cellar they should be well coated with paraffine and wrapped in cloths or paper oiled paper would be preferable.

D. HALLEN FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott St., Winnipeg



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

Plans and specifications can be seen at Fort Osborne on and after Monday, the 6th day of August next. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Minister of Militia and Defence, equal to 5 per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so.

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

TENDERS

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

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

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

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

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

HOTEL DU CANADA

Lombard Street, near Main.

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES. Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

J. LAUREN PROP. 2. LAUREN PROP. LATE OF OTTAWA.

P. O. Box 525. Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city



NERRY 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.

NOTICE

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

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

Table with columns: SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, W. 64, ARREARS OF TAXES, COST OF ADVERTISING, TOTAL, PATENTEE. Lists various land parcels and their associated taxes and costs.

Dated at Winnipeg this Seventh day of July, A. D. 1886. ARTHUR STEWART, Secretary-Treasurer Eastern Judicial District Board. Box 1528.

FOR THE FINEST QUALITY IN PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO PARKIN THE PHOTOGRAPHER 434 Main Street p Stairs

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 11, a NEW THROUGH LINE from CHICAGO and West of Montreal. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion.

CHURCH NOICES.

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 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
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.
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.

Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

A black gopher was captured near recently—the first ever seen.

Hard coal is selling at \$10.25 per ton and dealers say it will be ruling prices here next winter.

Mr. J. E. Smith, of Brandon, who has just returned from Ontario with a thorough bred Durham bull, will exhibit him at the Provincial Exhibition.

It is reported that there is a Chinese army of 40,000 men quartered on the Surgari River in Manchovia near the Russian boundary.

The government have agreed to expend 20,000 in permanent improvement in the harbor at Belleville the present the yearly inundations of the city.

The aldermen will shortly consider the matter of placing a clock in the tower of the city hall, it would be a great convenience to citizens:

The Commercial says that it is rumored that C. W. Spencer, assistant superintendent of the eastern division of the C. P. R., is to succeed Mr. J. M. Egan as general superintendent of the road.

The secretary treasurer of the Board of Agriculture has issued a circular to implement manufacturers and agents asking what space they will require for their exhibits at the Provincial Exhibition.

Capt. William Clark, Manitoba's representative at the Indian and Colonial exhibition, will read a paper on 'Manitoba, and the Canadian Northwest,' in the conference hall of the exhibition, next month.

The immigrants for last week as recorded at the Dominion agency was as follows: Mouday, 51; Tuesday, 46; Wednesday, no train; Thursday, 59; Friday, 38; Saturday, 41; Sunday, 8—a total of 243.

Mr. A. M. Livingston, district veterinarian of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the counties of Souris River and Tuatle Mountain, writes: "I have not heard of a case of hog cholera since I have been in Manitoba and I am quiet certain it does not exist in my district."

A Calgary man according to a local paper is giving fishermen pointers in sport. It says: Cof. Wyndham is still making great slaughter of the trout in the Elbow River. He has taken a new plan of getting at the best spots in the river. Instead of wading he mounts his Cayuse and by this means has made great catches.

The two Brandon agricultural societies—the No. 1 society, with head quarters at Brandon, and No. 2, with its head quarters at Carberry—fixed their exhibition for the same days, October 7, and 8. The No. 1 society has therefore decided to change its dates to October 12 and 13, when the show will be held in Brandon city.

The name of C. Shields, the superintendent of the Medicine Hat division, is now mentioned in connection with the position shortly to be vacated by Mr. Egan. If the C. P. R. were to select Mr. Shields, his appointment would be hailed with the greatest satisfaction not only by the public, but also by the railway employes in the division.

A building society on the co-operative system now so popular in England and the United States has just been organized under the name of the Manitoba Co-operative Building Society. A new feature is the highly favorable one to subscribers that a member not having borrowed may withdraw at any time without forfeiture, the sums paid in by him being returned with only a small reduction for his share of the working expenses. A prospectus will be issued immediately. The officers are: President Duncan MacArthur; vice president Hon. Dr. Schultz; directors E. L. Drewry Dr. Orton, M. P. G. R. Crowe, J. J. Dunio and K. N. L. MacDonald; secretary treasurer T. W. Leggo; solicitors, Mac

Donald Tupper & Phippen, auditor John Osborne C., Bankers Commercial Bank; architects and valuator; Timewall and Son.

There is a misapprehension abroad as to the fine art department at the Provincial Exhibition. During the exhibition this department will be in charge of a committee of the Winnipeg Art Society, but all entries of exhibits must be sent in the ordinary way to the secretary, treasurer of the Board of Agriculture. The entry fee is one dollar, and having paid this fee a person can make as many entries as he may choose in any of the departments of the exhibition. There is no number to the limit of pictures to be shown by an exhibitor in any class or section, but no exhibitor in can take more than one prize in the same section.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Minnidosa, Aug. 17.—The harvesting, which is about completed has been rushed with great vigor the weather having been most favorable. Wheat is exceedingly successful averaging 25 bushels to acre. Oats are fair averaging thirty. Barley is good at thirty-five to the acre with double the acreage of last year; Farmers are greatly encouraged. Agents throughout the country give Minnedosa the kinds of grain is No. 1 Potatoes and roots are excellent.

Meadow Lea, Aug. 14.—Harvesting is in full blast. The grain is very short on account of the drought but it is nearly all long enough to be cut with the binders.

Cranberry picking is all the rage, a large number availing themselves of the abundant crop to secure a large quantity.

Prince Albert, N. W. T. Aug. 17, The approximate quantity of grain likely to be harvested in this vicinity is. Wheat, forty thousand bushels, oats forty four thousand, barley, thirty thousand. The yield per acre of wheat is twenty to twenty five bushels. The sample is good Oats yield twenty to twenty five bushels and barley fifteen to eighteen. The harvest is about half through. The progress was good until a few days ago. The prospect of potatoes and field roots are good.

Calgary, N. W. T. Aug. 17.—The crops in this vicinity promise well. There is not a large acreage in crop, but wheat is expected to yield upwards of 25 bushels to the acre, and oats 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, and 40 to 50 bushels. Potatoes promise a large yield. There are no other roots in any quantity. The harvest is about half over. The weather is very fine

Portage La Prairie, Aug. 17.—Harvesting in this district is about completed, and only a few late fields are left. Threshing is being done on some farms. Wheat has turned out much better than was expected, and will average twenty five bushels or more to the acre. Oats are light, but in some parts are very fair. Barley is good. The quality of all grain is first class. Potatoes are very good, but in some places will be rather light. The other root crops are about equal to other years.

The commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police is going to Prince Albert to make an inspection of the force in that neighborhood.

Tombstone, Ariz. Aug. 4.—The Tomb done Mill Mining Company yesterday discharged 50 men, and will close down entirely on the 15th, owing to the low price of silver.

Mr. W. T. McPherson of the postoffice inspector's department, Winnipeg, is here on a visit of pleasure. He is evidently struck with the beauties of our prairie city.

A committee has been formed to organize a literary and musical society with which will be connected with a parliamentary debating society. With reference to the later portion of the programme we are informed that the difficulty is to get an 'opposition' side, All are Tories.

Col. Stone is busy delivering his contract of 500 tons of hay to the N. W. M. Police. It is being brought down from the valley on flat cars of the Regina and Long Lake railway to the depot, and then teamed to the barracks. It looks capital stuff.

Lieut Governor Dewdney is to make a visit to the Prince Albert district in the course of a week or two,

Regina, Aug. 12.—We are informed that on order-in-council has been passed dated 7th July, empowering the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories to make some ordinances in relation to the following subjects: Direct taxation within the territories, with a view to the raising of a revenue for territorial and municipal purposes; the incorporation of companies with territorial subjects subject to the following exceptions, viz., such companies as cannot be incorporated by a provincial legislature, railway, tramway, steamboat, canal transport, telegraph and telephone, and insurance companies.

Oakland West, Aug. 9.—The crops are the all absorbing topic just now, and by

the time this paper reaches its readers all the grain will be cut and some stacking will have been done in this vicinity although there are some poor fields. The crop will be fully up to the average quantity and above the average in quality.

The people of Oakland are disappointed in what Mr. Van Horne said recently about the Manitoba Colonization railway in Brandon a few days ago, as they fully expected the road to run through the municipality but if it comes as far as the river they will not be badly off with the prospect of the Brandon Southwestern being built to Souris. This part of the country is settled with active enterprising men the majority of whom are good Conservatives and will make themselves felt in the impending elections, and the number of copies of the Manitoban that one sees in going among them, shows that they fully appreciate that excellent paper.

The house of Zephurs, an exchange says that on the evening of the 2d inst, a cloud burst over a sheep coral at the forks of the mussel, Montana, which destroyed 800 sheep. The cloud came down in a solid wall twenty two feet high, carrying off nearly the entire herd, and almost drowning a herder.

BIRTH

On Tuesday, 17th inst, the wife of Mr John Haverty of a son.

Grand Concert

In aid of St. Boniface Hospital, under the patronage of His Grace, in the Academic Hall of St. Boniface College,

SATURDAY, August 21, at 8 p. m.

PROGRAMME:

- PART I.**
1. Orchestra—La Bohemienne.....
2. Duet—(Piano).....
Mesdames Prud'homme, Charbonneau, Chenet and Soulesse.
3. Solo—Vocal Waltz..... Arditi
Mrs. Austin.
4. Solo—Les Rameaux..... Faure
Mr. Arthur Levesque.
5. Solo—Oh, Rendez-Moi Mon Ciel. Belt Jie ns
Miss M. Clarke.
6. Orchestra—Danse des Sorcieres..... Goetz
PART II.
7. Chorus—Opera of Guillaume Tell. Rossini
8. Piano Duet—La Casade de Rode. Ascher
Mesdames Karasick and Charbonneau
9. The Flower Girl..... Bervigniant
Mrs. Austin.
10. Piano (solo).....
Mlle Soulesse.
11. Waltz—Rondeau..... Pattison
Mrs. M. Feron.
12. 2eme Chant Evangelique..... Gounod
M. William La Mothe.
13. Orchestra—Il Bravo..... Maccadante
14. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**TO BE COMPETED FOR
A WORK OF ART,**

THE PORTRAIT OF THE MISSIONARY FATHER BAUDIN, in Sepia, by Hermel Michaud, Esq.

The Tickets will be sold at 50c each, and will be limited to (500) Five Hundred.

The Drawing will take place AT EAT PORTAGE on SEPTEMBER 21st, 1886.

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

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



Notice to Contractors

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

**BARRACK BUILDINGS
AND
COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE,
AT
Regina, N. W. T.**

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Dominion Clerk of Works office, Regina, on and after Friday, 20th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Bank Cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into the contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for.

If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department of Public Works will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
D. EWART,
Architect.
Clerk of Works Office, Regina, N.W.T.,
August 16th, 1886.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N.Y.

**A. M. D. G.
ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE**

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

TERMS

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|------------------------|----------------|
| Board and tuition..... | Per annum..... |
| Tuition..... | \$180 00 |
| Board..... | 30 00 |
| Bedding..... | 10 00 |
| Washing..... | 15 00 |
| Music Lessons..... | 50 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.

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

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

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

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS
IN THE CITY AT
PENROSE & ROCAN
-BUTCHERS!-**
289 Main Street & City Market

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

BLUE STORE!
425 Main St.
TO THE PUBLIC

The Greatest Sacrifice of Ready Made Clothing that ever took place in Winnipeg

Come & examine our black Worsted Suits at \$7.75. See our all-wool Suits at 8.50. See our very fine Canadian Suits at 12.00. See our very fine English Tweed Suits at 11.50. The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35, for 20.00.

No Deception. Call and Judge For Yourself

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

See Tickets on them at the Door

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

BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. P. L.

R A L W A

Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxuriant 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. H. 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. E. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent Winnipeg.

-THE-

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426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10
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Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg

**DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION
OF MANITOBA**

CATHOLIC SECTION

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

The application must be accompanied by certificates.

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

T. A. BERNIER,
Superintendent,
t. Boniface June 15, 1886.

PATENTS

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