

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

NO 29

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THE NEGLECTED WIFE.

BY M. AGNES WHITE.

Written for the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

Towards morning carriage after carriage began to roll away until the last one ceased to sound on the gravel walk. Then she heard the servants locking up and then the family retiring to their rooms. She could hear her husband, his mother and his sisters with their young friends, on the stair way laughing lightly; and then the good nights were repeated. Her husband's voice, too, was there, and she heard him speak in his deep tones to some one, and she knew it was the woman who had robbed her of her happiness. She did not believe, in her pure womanly heart, that she meant her ill; but the pain was just as great. She wondered if he would come to her—the man she had promised to love, honor and obey, and who, in turn, had vowed to protect and love her. Alas! how sadly he was keeping the sacred promise. Would he come and bid her good night? During the long evening he had not been near her, nor even during the day. Oh! but for one kind word to make the night bearable. He had told them all good-night, and was coming whistling to himself. He would surely stop. He, at least, was happy, and could well afford to make her so. But there was no pausing as he neared her room. He went hastily on to his own apartment, and she heard his door close. It was over now—the little moment of expectancy—and hope had died out. There was no cry from the pale lips, no tear from the sad eyes; but she lay as still and as motionless as if the angel of death had spread his wings over her.

The morning came, and as the early birds sing and the aurora, with her pink smile, rose in the east, the woman sat up and looked a round her. She had grown old in those moments of wretchedness. Her muslin dress was still on; she had never thought to remove it; she would do so now. She went to the mirror to take away the roses that had faded on her bosom. Could it be her own face that reflected itself in the glass? Impossible! She clasped her hands before it to shut out the vision. She must certainly try not to look like this, or she would frighten the household. She would dress herself in her morning robes and run down to the bay, walk along the beach, and watch the sails skim over the water. She had loved this recreation once; possible now she could enjoy it again. She must get over this misery. The circumstances might be the same during her whole life, and she must try and stand them, and not give away. Life she thanked God, would not always last and to take up the cross that was so heavy and carry it bravely would be the easiest way, after all.

The air was cool and bracing, and she started out into it, like a frightened bird, from under the eaves of the house, where her path was so full of thorns. The further on her footsteps carried her seemed to give more rest to her wounded, weary spirit. The atmosphere of the house seemed to stifle her in the last few days. As she neared the water her spirit slowly revived. New life and activity took possession of her limbs, that were only an hour ago trembling and weary. She was almost like a child in the feel-

ing of relief she experienced. For sometime she amused herself picking up shells and watching the sails go up and down the bay. At last her eyelids grew heavy, and, leaning her head against a tree, she slept. The passengers on the boats passing saw the sleeping figure upon the shore, and wondered who it could be; but unconscious of their surmise, she slumbered on, till the sun, high up in the heavens, awakened her. She knew it must be very, very late; and what would they think of her? Another cause of censure from her aristocratic mother-in-law, and a réproof of her husband. She quickened her steps and soon arrived home. She entered the hall. No one was present; and she drew off her hat and gloves, and seated herself upon the sofa. The long, refreshing sleep and the quick walk had heightened the colour in her cheeks, and her fair hair, slightly disheveled by the breeze, fell in a heavy mass over her shoulders. She was a fair picture to look upon, as she toyed with the blue ribbons of her hat and tied and untied the bows that trimmed it.

"Where were you this morning, Leonora?" She looked up half timidly at the speaker, who took a seat on the opposite sofa and cast a searching look at her daughter-in-law.

"I went down to the bay real early. The house felt so shut-up and warm, and I knew it would be a long time before any of you would be awake or breakfast would be ready. I hope that I have not kept any one waiting; have I?"

"Indeed I do not know whether any breakfast was saved for you or not. I suppose you can get something prepared for you, but you know how the servants here never want to be put out, and I find difficulty in keeping them. Russell, here is Leonora."

She heard his footsteps on the piazza, and his voice speaking to some one. He entered as his mother spoke with a frown on his handsome face. He advanced to where she sat and took a seat on the sofa, but not near her. Her heart beat quickly. She knew, by his face, that he was displeased with her, and she waited a little nervously for him to speak.

"Where have you been all morning?" he asked coldly.

She turned towards him her honest eyes looking him fully in the face, and answered:

"I went down to the bay, Russell I was tired of the house, and felt that I must go out. Was I wrong?"

"You must have felt the house lonely, and unbearable to have staid so long. In future you had better be more prudent and not to have every one searching for you all over the place."

"I did not know they would take the trouble to look for me," she said, with a shade of dreariness in her voice; "and then, too, I did not intend to stay so long, but—"

Here she paused, as if uncertain of what the disclosure may bring forth.

"Well," asked O'Donnell, seeing her hesitate, "what is it?"

"Why, I was so fatigued when I reached the bay that, after watching the sails of the vessels a time, I fell asleep."

There was a pitying expression in the husband's face as he looked at her. Just then, perhaps, the truth was drawing upon him that she was not happy, and, instead of reproving her, he thought she had done only what a tired child would do under the circumstances.

It may have been that he would have drawn nearer to her then, and linked their lives more closely together; but two circumstances, happening in and about that time, prevented it. As Russell O'Donnell entered the hall where his wife sat, the woman who had been his love watched him with jealous eyes. She had noticed in the morning that, when the alarm spread through the household that Leonora was nowhere to be found, her husband seemed restless and uneasy, and instantly began a search. She was not a bad woman, but still there was that evil feeling which smothered her better nature, and made her more of an enemy to herself than to the young, pure wife she was trying to injure; and now, as they sat together upon the sofa in the airy passage, she took in, almost

at a glance, the state of affairs. She came out from the sitting room, where she had been occupied with some light fancy work, and sat near the husband's mother on the opposite sofa. She was a very beautiful person, with the grace, ease and confidence of a truly society woman.

"I am glad," she said, "to see you safe at home, Mrs. O'Donnell," addressing Leonora. "I am sure you gave us all a great fright; I in fact thought you must be sick as you left the dance so early last night. Several persons asked for you, but I was unable to tell your whereabouts; and then your sudden disappearance this morning astonished us all. Where did you say you had your breakfast?" "My breakfast?" said Leonora. "Did I say that I had taken it any where? If I did, I surely did not know what I had been saying, as I have not taken it at all." "Have you not taken your breakfast? Why, where could you have been! Impossible. That you should have been alone all this time!"

A scarlet spot burned upon Leonora O'Donnell's cheek. What did this woman mean? She surely did not intend to insult her. She was certainly too much of a lady for that; so she would tell her the fact of her having fallen asleep, as she told her husband.

But how differently was it received. A significant look was in the questioner's eyes and a sneer on her lips; which did not escape O'Donnell, who turned to his wife. Leonora saw as well as himself the construction laid upon her words, and her crimson cheeks, at the woman's audacity, he construed into a different meaning. If Russell O'Donnell did not love his wife, at least he respected her for her purity and goodness. Now, if there was any reason to doubt her, he would, under the present state of things almost loath her.

Just at this moment the Major's pleasant voice was heard upon the piazza speaking to O'Donnell sisters. After he had left the dance the previous night Leonora's pale sad face had haunted him. He felt that he would give a great deal to spare her some of the bitterness with which he saw her cup was filled. So, on leaving home, he gathered her a bunch of flowers with the kindest and purest intention; now, both of the girls were begging him for the bouquet.

"No, I did not gather it for either of you," he was heard to say, laughingly.

"Then I know that it is for Mabel Stanley," said one of O'Donnell's sisters, feigning a pout. "I think it enough for all the other men in the country to be in love with Mabel; you should be an exception. Why, even Russell wishes that he was not married."

These words fell like an iron weight upon the young wife's heart. Her husband had heard, too, but she did not know how he felt—wishing, no doubt, that he was free. She sat still as the officer came in, while the other ladies rose to welcome him. O'Donnell also got up and saluted him, but he still held the flowers in his hand, and advanced to Leonora, he knew that she heard the careless words spoken by her sister-in-law, and his big heart pined her.

"I have brought those for you, Mrs. O'Donnell; will you have them!" taking a seat beside her and handing them to her.

The other ladies slightly started, whilst Leonora received them, saying: "How very kind of you; and they are so pretty."

"I am glad you like them; and they are very choice."

It had never occurred to her that any one could think ill of this gift, and there were so few who cared for her that she felt truly grateful for this consideration slight as it was; but, unfortunately, there were those present who did think ill of it; for when the Major left and Leonora had retired to her chamber, the following conversation proved it:

"So you allow Mrs. O'Donnell to receive bouquets from gentlemen, Russell? asked the injured Mabel. "If I were a husband, I would not approve of such things."

"What would you have done, Mabel, if you had been Leonora. Would you have refused the flowers?" saying a word here in defence of his wife.

"I think I most assuredly would, What

do you say, Mr. O'Donnell. Did you think it right?"

"I do not see any criminal act in it," returned the lady, laughingly. "It is of ten done in society. But with Leonora it is different; she seems to care so little for admiration; and has not the slightest apparent desire for attention. Nevertheless, I think our friend and soldier has taken a wonderful liking to her in this short time."

O'Donnell arose and went out. He had married Leonora because he thought her good and pure. Was he to be disappointed, and was his cup of unhappiness to be filled to the brim. The outside world seemed so fond of her; why was it that his mother, sisters, and Mabel Stanley thought so little of her. Was it wrong in them to treat her so cruelly. Surely it must be. No wonder the poor thing sought some relief from the refined oppression she met with daily. If she were innocent, then it was a shame, if guilty—to this he would give no answer, but ran his hand feverishly across his brow, and we will leave him to his meditations.

II

Another month has passed away, and August has been ushered in. The weather is so sweet and delicious that every thing and every person want to be out in the pure, fresh air. It has not been a hot, scorching month, as August generally is, but so cool and balmy that it has been delightful to be out of doors, away from the shut-up close house. At the O'Donnell's everything is still and quiet. The clock on the bracket has rung out eleven long, clear strokes. Russell is in the library reading. He is all alone; but every now and then he listens as if for some footsteps. Can it be Leonora's. She, save the servants, is the only person in the house besides himself. Still, no sound comes, and he looks disappointed. Leonora is sitting in her own apartment, unconscious that any one wishes to see her, least of all her husband, who, from that fatal day when the major brought her the flowers, felt further from his heart than ever before. She felt so much alone lately. Mabel Stanley seemed to be ruling the house. hold; and to her she was always cool and indifferent; in fact, every one, during the last month, had treated her with so little kindness or consideration that her sensitive nature had almost withered, and she shrank with diffidence, because her retiring disposition felt chilled with the little consideration shown her.

A little white rabbit that had broken its leg came limping in to her, seeking for comfort. She had taken it in her arms, and hugged it to her breast. Though her own feelings were wounded fifty times a day, still, instead of making her bitter it had only increased her sympathy for every creature that suffered. Now the little animal crept closer to her and looked with its wide open eyes, into her pitying face.

"Poor thing," she said leaning over, and kissing its white head; "you are trembling like a leaf. I wish that I could cure you!"

"Leonora!" She looked up. Could it possibly be her own husband standing in the door looking at her. She arose from where she sat, and asked:

"Did you want anything?" "Yes," advancing, "you have the ammonia here, can you get it?"

"Your head aches. I'll get you the bottle, it is right here. Would you like for me to rub it, timidly."

"Well, yes, I believe I would. Can I lie here? I can't tell why my head aches this way. There, Leonora, rub it right there. That's it. I believe I feel better already, and can go to sleep."

"I wish you would," she said gently; "you would feel so much better if you could."

TO BE CONTINUED

Six hundred British emigrants arrived at Montreal this week en route to the west and Northwest. Amongst them were 34 young girls in charge of Rev. Mr. Wintec, of Liverpool, who will become domestic servants. Seventeen remain here and the balance will proceed to Winnipeg.

COR

On June 15, the river Lee was extensively poisoned and the poisoned fish was brought into Macrom in large quantities. For a long time there was not such a destruction of fish. A man named Horgan, who was fired at the Petty Sessions, was actually caught in the act.

The sheriff's bailiffs preceded in the early morning hour to the lands of a farmer named Kelly, between Killeagh and Castlemartyr, and seized a number of cattle, sheep and horses. For rent due to Mr. D. F. Murphy. The cattle were taken to the pound at Yougal.

KERRY

A farmer's son named Sullivan, brother of a man who was shot dead on the night of the raid on Mr. Curtin's house at Castlefarm, and who acts as assistant National teacher, was charged at the Killarney sessions on June 15 with having been concerned in the explosion at the residence of Mr. Gloster Lord Kenmare's bailiffs on June 7th. Inspector Crane prosecuted. An assistant in a local drapery establishment was examined, and failed to identify the prisoner as the purchaser of a hat which, with a rifle revolver, and shoes, were found near the scene of the explosion. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

On the night of June 17, the house of a man named Shea, near Odorney, was visited by moonlighters, and Shea was shot in the foot. The motive alleged is that Shea is a laborer in the employment of Mr. Thade O'Connor, on whom a similar outrage was committed a short time ago. Speaking at Odorney the Right Rev Bishop Higgins condemned strongly this latest outrage.

LONGFORD

The Longford Town Commissioners have unanimously re-elected Mr. F. Flood as their chairman.

The tenants on the Rathdrina and Knockcommon estate of Mrs. Burnaby have been granted a reduction of 15 per cent, on the half years rent.

Six additional processes have been served on the tenants of Frederick J. Foster, Ballymascalon. The tenants reside in Moortown, Drumkeath, and Elmore.

MEATH

On the 5th ult an inquest was held by Mr. Kelsh, corner, at the workhouse Navan, which on that evening was found floating in the river Boyne at Butter stream.

It is very satisfactory to note the progress made with the erection of laborers cottages in Kells union. According to their architect's report about twenty cottages have reached the stage of completion.

QUEEN'S

A bailiff named Colway living in Durrow has been boycotted in consequence of his heartless conduct in levelling a house in Ballyea Bog, from which had been evicted a poor farmer.

WESTMEATH

The election of a master of the Athlone Workhouse, which took place on June 12, resulted in a signal victory for the Nationalist members of the board. Mr. Edward Brennan, the popular candidate, was elected by a sweeping majority over his two opponents, as he was selected at the preliminary meeting at the Town Hall by a majority over all the other candidates put together. The vote stood; Brennan, 29; Gaynor, 12, Donnelly 11.

A private soldier of the 99th Berkshire Regiment, now stationed at Athlone, named Serl, was drowned on June 14 while bathing in the river Shannon, a little above the railway bridge opposite the Ranelagh schools.

WEXFORD

William Maddock had his arm wrenches from the socket while mending a belt at the Drinagh Cement Works while the machinery was in motion.

A post office is to be established at Barnstown.

WICKLOW

The liberation of Mr. James Byrne, of Moneytown, County Wicklow, from Wexford jail, where he had undergone a sentence of two months and two weeks for intimidation, was celebrated on June 13, at Moneytown by the holding of a great demonstration on the borders of the farm from which he was sometime ago evicted. Deputations were present from all parts of the county, and resolutions congratulating Mr. Byrne on his release and guaranteeing to sustain him were adopted with acclamation.

TYRONE

Portoins of this county have been proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act.

Mr. R. H. Todd, LL. D., an eminent Derry solicitor, has been invited to contest North Tyrone in the Gladstonian interest, in opposition to Lord Earnest Hamilton.

MONAGHAN

An inquest on the body of Michael Murphy, a private in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, shot in the Orange riots in Monaghan, the jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

CLARE

On June 16, the County Court Judge for Clare, sitting at the Quarter Sessions at Kiltrush, disposed of the ejectments against tenants on the surrounding properties. There were 56 for hearing. The Judge while condemning the proceedings of the landlords, was obliged to grant decrees. There were no criminal cases to go before the assizes, and the Judge was presented with the customary pair of white gloves.

The Clare tenants on the property of Lord James Butler were allowed 50 per cent abatement, including arrears and judicial rents. Save the old rents, the Tenants of Captain Vandeleur's property were refused any reduction on the judicial fixtures, and the tenants did not pay any rent. It was the same in the case of the property of Captain Morgan, and the tenants of Mr. D. O'Meara. Mr. Reeves, D. L., trustees, were allowed 50 per cent.

CARLOW

At the thirtieth annual meeting of the Carlow Town Commissioners John Hammond was for the seventh time in succession elected chairman.

Dr O'Callaghan of the Carlow Infirmary in a libel suit against Mr. J. W. C. Vigors of Carlow, received 500 pounds damages. A motion for a new trial on the part of defendant has been granted.

DUBLIN

It is stated that Mr. Thomas Pim, Jr., has been adopted as the Unionist candidate to contest the representation of South County Dublin against Sir Thomas Esmoade at the approaching general election.

On Sunday, June 13, Archbishop Walsh held an ordination in the Novitiate of the French Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Raheny.

WATERFORD

We do not bear that there was a solitary dissident in the Waterford Town Council to the resolution to confer the freedom of the city on Mr Gladstone.

At a special police court held at Waterford on June 14 John Morrissey was charged with robbing bibles and communion wine from the Abbey Protestant Church. The prisoner who bears a bad character, was sent for trial at the quarter Sessions.

The death is announced (June 11) at Cloncoskaine, of Sir John Nugent Humble Bast, D. L. aged sixty eight years. He succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, John Nugent Humble, who was born January 10, 1849 and married July 15 1875, Anastasia de la Poer, daughter of the late John Power, of Gurteen.

TIPPERARY

The committee of the proposed Industrial Exhibition in Clonmel, have decided to drop the project for the present.

The people of Borrisokane and vicinity assembled recently to celebrate a victory over landlordism. The occasion was the restoration of his farm to Mr. P. Heenan lately evicted from his holding at Firpark.

At a meeting of the Carrick on Suir Board of Guardians on June 12, James Quirke, Relieving officer, reported that he had received two eviction notices at the suit of Count de la Poer against Edmund Fitzgerald, of Ballygarrett, and John Whelan, of Ross.

DERRY

On June 12 a man named James O'Connor committed suicide at Maghera, felt by opening a vein in his arm. The unfortunate victim of his own rashness survived the fatal deed about six hours. Financial difficulties are assigned as the motive for the unhappy act.

LIMERICK

A farmer named Godfrey was fired at by another farmer Philip Kennedy, at Bilboa, near New Pallas, on June 17th Godfrey was not hit. Kennedy was arrested.

On June 13th a labouring man named Patrick Quinn was drowned while bathing with two companions in the Shannon near the Lock Mills. This is the first fatality of the sort which has occurred in Limerick since the bathing season began.

CAVAN

Dr. Finegan who was recently consecrated Bishop of Kilmore, is in his 49th year, and was born within a few miles of the town of Cavan. In 1854 when he was but 17 years of age he entered Maynooth, and after a distinguished career in the college was ordained to the priesthood at the age of 24. Dr. Brown then Bishop of Kilmore, gave him his first appointment by calling him to a professorship in the Diocesan Seminary in Cavan.

At Bawnboy Petty Sessions, on June 14, Sergeant McKenna prosecuted Francis Cox for having a quantity of poteen stills, etc., on his premises near Cullough Bawnboy. Defendant did not appear, and was fined 100 pounds to be reduced by memorial to 6 pound, or three months imprisonment.

ARMAGH

A part of this county has been proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act.

James Hart has been returned for trial at the assizes charged with the murder of Thomas Gallagher at Lurgan on June 8.

Throughout many of the Lurgan factories a most intolerant disposition consequent upon the late riots, provoked by the Orangemen, has been manifested against the Catholic workers. In the factory of Mr. James Malcolm J. P. in which the Protestant females struck work in order to secure the discharge of Catholics, there was some disturbance on June 14th the Catholics being mobbed while going into the works at the dinner hour.

At Lurgan the two Donnellys, father and son, were committed for trial, charged with firing from their business premises, with intent to kill, on the occasion of the recent riots in that town. Bail was accepted.

ANTRIM

Dr. Alexander Harkin, J. P. has been appointed to the Commission of the peace for that county.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SHOES

The shoe may be regarded as the initial of dress. From it we may determine the wide question of nationality, as well as the lesser details of individual circumstances. Is there nothing of the German's solidity and stolidity to be gathered from the broad, soled, square-toed shoes he affects? Mentally as well as physically he rests on a broad basis, and his firm balance is not readily disturbed.

contrast with this the pretty pointed, narrow soled elegance the French delight in. How indicative it is of the national light mindedness and light heartedness, the anxiety to consult appearances, which produces that happy tact in matters of dress and politeness we heavier Britons admire, as well as that extraordinary appetite for vain-glory and empty bombast which we visit with such severe reprehension, because it is only a fault we have a mind to, but one which our practical instincts fail to make us comprehend much less be in sympathy with. It is not needful to do more than mention the essential differences of races that demand respectively the Lancashire clog and the loose Oriental slipper and foot coverings.

THOUGHTS

Who among us does not know what it is to be united by a passionate, almost fierce affection to one who is no more, ceaselessly to think of that beloved one to question, to dream, to be always under the impression of the vanished presence, of the silent counsels; to feel that the life gone from us is mixed up with our own life, and yet, that we cannot bear to speak to others of the ever present occupant of our thoughts—no; not even to our dearest friends—cannot even hear the ear name uttered without secret pain and disquiet.

A man who can give up dreaming and go to his daily realities: who can smother down his heart, its love or woe, and take to the hard work of his hand: who defies fate, and if he must die, dies fighting to the last, that man is life's best hero. Work, work, work. It is the iron ploughshare that goes over the field of the heart; rooting up all the pretty grasses, and the beautiful weeds that we have taken such pleasure in growing; laying them all under, fair and foul together, making plain, dull looking arable land for our neighbors to peer at, until at night-time, down in the deep furrows, the angels come and sow.

'The great trouble with people,' said a brilliant woman recently, 'is that they have no standard of self-measurement. Now, if I take a candle into a dark corner it illuminates a dark corner; but if I take it out into a dark night it is of little use, now, isn't it?' The very obvious point was conceded. 'Well, then,' she resumed, 'that is an illustration of the relative powers of many people. But everybody wants to be something he cannot. The candle would be a lamp the lamp a gas jet, the gas jet an electric light and the electric light a sun. Consequently we have people doing good things poorly, instead of doing suitable things well. It's all owing to having no self-measurement.'

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.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R.



The above is a correct map of the 'FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE,' and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with Lines EAST and SOUTH EAST. The only line running through Chicago between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for South-west. Close connections N. P. and St. P. to Duluth, points North and South-west. Through Trains between ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL, connecting in Union Depot for South-west. Close connections N. P. and St. P. to Duluth, points North and South-west. For full particulars, call upon nearest Agent, or address S. F. Y. B. Minneapolis.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Table listing various brands of baking powder and their comparative worth. Brands include ROYAL (Absolutely Pure), GRANT'S (Alum Powder), RUMFORD'S (when fresh), HANFORD'S (when fresh), REDHEAD'S, CHARM (Alum Powder), AMAZON (Alum Powder), CLEVELAND'S (shortest job), PIONEER (San Francisco), CZAR, DR. PRICE'S, SNOW FLAKE (Groat's), LEWIS, PEARL (Andrews & Co.), HECKER'S, GILLET'S, ANDREWS & CO. 'Regal', BULK (Powder sold loose), and RUMFORD'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.

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MARRIAGES
From the Pastoral Letter of the Fathers of the Australasian Council

Among the most serious impediments to common family, as well as common Sunday worship, are mixed marriages. In fact, the former cannot have place with the latter; and we may add, the latter cannot happen where the former have been healthily practised.

The young man or maiden, who has lived in an atmosphere of Catholic common prayer will not easily picture happiness for himself or herself, in a faith divided household. On the other hand, mixed marriages render difficult often almost impossible, all the duties of a Catholic home. Religion, which ought to bless a home with peace, and help husband and wife, where necessary, to mutual forbearance, is often the chief cause of dissension and of long life quarrels. The fancy, so common before mixed marriages, that 'we are all worshipping the one God' however plausible in theory, does not, in after life, when worship takes on itself the forms of actual practice, realize a single one of its delusive promises.

The 'morning offering' of the children; the prayers they are to be taught; the schools they are to attend the catechism they have to learn at home in the evenings, the sacraments, for which in succession they are to be prepared; and which they are to receive the beautiful ceremonies of their First Communion and Confirmation, all in a thoroughly Catholic household, are so many graces descending directly from heaven, and largely blessing the parents as well as the little ones. On the other hand, in homes of mixed religion, how many times do these should-be sources of happiness become occasions of strife among the parents, and scandal to the children. Sometimes a Catholic young woman is satisfied that her promised husband 'will not interfere,' that he will allow her to have her own way with her children. Does she calculate on the danger of his changing his mind, or on the possibilities of his relatives, by and by, challenging him over his 'weakness in giving in, on such a point; to a woman?' And in the best of circumstances, does she set before herself the having to do without his aid and support, in all that regards the religious framing of the children's minds and habits. The inertness of her husband in the matter of religion—and inertness is the best thing she hopes for—will produce itself in her boys, as they grow nigh to manhood. Indeed, unless where a father has made himself, degraded or repulsive character, the sons, almost invariably, form themselves on his model. They continue to love and respect their mother, and her relation to them; but they shun their father. What weight can her words have with her sons and daughters when, in after life, she tries to dissuade them from taking to themselves spouses from outside the church? Many young girls attempt to defend their contemplated union with non-Catholics by saying 'My father was not a Catholic, yet he and mother got on very well.' If such was the case, it is a rare exception, amid a host of unhappy marriages. Besides, we would say to such reasoning: 'Your present easiness of conscience, as to the religion of your future partner is probably the result of your mother's mistake, and of your own childhood spent in an atmosphere of religious indifference. What will the next generation be? How sad is all this, compared with the picture which healthy Catholic households present.

And yet, what we have been describing is an exceptionally good phase of mixed marriage. There are many instances where the domestic life is one ceaseless domestic war. The husband, it may be, leaves the children to the 'tender mercies of their mother,' the wife to the 'tender mercies of the mother. But, how often does the mere of pity or contempt for their Catholicity show itself on his lips. How often in the very presence of her little ones, has the poor mother to listen to him, covering, with his blasphemous words, the same heart as he strives to make sacred to his young hearts. In reverse, like the pages of old, he lays the blame on her religion; and drunkenness and anger, where such are indulged in, find in the tolerance of creeds, ready and abundant material for abuse. A life spent in this misery often ends in death of still greater wretchedness. Many women circumspect as we have been saying, find themselves, after a short ten or fifteen years of motherhood, with an early death summing them out of the world. The bitterest thought of that moment a bitterness which faith itself, in a sense, make only more biting—is the anticipation of the fate that awaits her children. They, she knows, will no more be Catholics, they will be handed over here and there, to his people, or some strange woman, most likely a non-Catholic brought in over them. Were her husband of her belief, she might hope that in some Catholic institution, one or other of the saintly sisterhoods of her Church would still shelter the faith of her nestlings. But she feels now, and feels with remorse and dismay, that at her own death all Catholicity dies for them. The beautiful Sunday Mass of her own childhood and of theirs, the 'Hail Mary' and 'Holy Mary' of evening prayer, the example and protection of the Mother of God, the check, and at the same time, the consolation of Confession, the bliss of the Eucharistic Communion, the timely admonition of priest and nun—all these are hence for ward (for their own children, but not for her's). The struggle is over, and she is beaten, but beaten because from the first she placed herself in a false position. There is no exaggeration in these remarks. We are constantly meeting children of mixed marriages who were baptized priests, and in them are realized the terrible words (Tobias vi, 18), 'they in such a manner receive matrimony as to shut

out God from themselves and from their mind.' Their conduct is as inhuman and criminal, as would have been that of Noah, if, himself being safe in 'the ark, he coldly looked therefrom at a son or daughter struggling to death in the abyss. No priest can give to such persons Communion while they live, or the rites of religion when they die. Your venerable pastors assembled in Provincial synod at Melbourne in 1869 did not hesitate to write that in such marriages as we have been describing 'every worldly motive is intensified, every spiritual object and responsibility is diminished and stunted, Mixed marriages are formed by those whose faith is partly suffocated by the unwholesome atmosphere of indifference, consciously, or unconsciously; and mixed marriages directly propagate indifference.' And they add the exhortation which we emphatically repeat: 'We call upon the clergy to place these things more frequently before the minds of the people, and to do it with the gentleness, and delicacy, and firmness of the spirit of Christ their Lord.'

In all that we have been saying on this subject of mixed marriages, we remind you that neither the teachings nor the enactments are ours only. They are in the very head and front of God's direct legislation speaking to the people of Israel (Deut. vii, 3) about the various nations surrounding them. He says: 'Thou shalt not make marriage with them. Thou shalt not give thy daughter for thy son. For she will turn away thy son from following me, etc. How many instances do we not see every day of this forsaking of God arising from mixed marriages? And with such exam plars staring us in the face, and with the words of holy writing ringing in our ears, how can we be silent!

Again—for on this subject of mixed marriages we must speak fully and plainly—there are painful instances of weak minded women marrying non-Catholics—their superiors in education, position or strength of will. From first to last these women are mere ciphers in their houses, Craven hearted, they are afraid to go to Mass on Sunday; lest their husbands frown on or sneer at their doing so. They will not go to confession in the public Church, and at the ordinary hour, lest some bad minded person might see them, and report it to him or to his friends. The approaching birth of her first born, which ought to be and is in a home of undivided faith, such an epoch of joy, is to them a time of extra anxiety. Their consciences are not dead within them, and they feel the obligation of having the coming baptized in the true faith; but they dread speaking of it, and they hate to think of what they know will happen. By-and-by there is the mother steering to the priest, in the absence of her husband, and in sad fear and trembling, lest any one should know of it; there is the begging that the child may be christened privately, and finally the acknowledgement that she dares not promise, even to her own heart, that she will try to bring up the child a Catholic, or teach it Catholic prayers, or instruct it in Catholic doctrine. What a cheerless, dismal, void must the heart be at that moment? Is this the happy married life she used to promise herself; is this the blessedness that her young motherhood brings to her? Years, as they roll on, only make things worse. The young people become separated from her; and—however it may be with the father, who is sure to have many other interests—what can fill the void left in a mother's heart by the removal of her children? She is allowed to look at their food and raiment, but an alien schoolmistress has her little girl's secular instruction, an alien minister has the formation of their religious feelings. She, their mother, has no voice in either. Is it any wonder that many women so circumstanced become drunkards or insane! Is there on the inside of the grave, a more dismal lot, or a more severe punishment for one self-willed step.

One more species of mixed marriage, and we finish for the present, with this disheartening topic. There are parents, falsely calling themselves by the glorious title of Catholics, who to use their own expression. 'For peace sake, sink their children's faith, and probably the practice of their own, rather than risk the rumbling of a non-Catholic wife or husband; such abandonment of God and truth, such base silence, is not peace, or if you will, it is the peace of the charnel-house. It is the 'peace' which Nabuchodonosor and Titus spread over the Holy City. It is the 'peace' which Christ calls 'the abomination of desolation,' where the altar of the living God is over turned; the lamp of the Sanctuary extinguished; the little ones cry all day for the bread of life, and there is none to break it to them. It is like the 'peace' which the suicide seeks—it is the stagnation of the pool, it is the 'white sepulchre' described by the saviour—'an outside calm and fair, an inside filled with rotteness and deadbones.' The Catholics, men or women, who fancy they can keep their own hold in the true Church, and let even one of their children be brought up outside it, are not in the way of salvation. Perhaps, indeed, they do not trouble themselves about their own safety, and in them are realized the terrible words (Tobias vi, 18), 'they in such a manner receive matrimony as to shut

out God from themselves and from their mind.' Their conduct is as inhuman and criminal, as would have been that of Noah, if, himself being safe in 'the ark, he coldly looked therefrom at a son or daughter struggling to death in the abyss. No priest can give to such persons Communion while they live, or the rites of religion when they die. Your venerable pastors assembled in Provincial synod at Melbourne in 1869 did not hesitate to write that in such marriages as we have been describing 'every worldly motive is intensified, every spiritual object and responsibility is diminished and stunted, Mixed marriages are formed by those whose faith is partly suffocated by the unwholesome atmosphere of indifference, consciously, or unconsciously; and mixed marriages directly propagate indifference.' And they add the exhortation which we emphatically repeat: 'We call upon the clergy to place these things more frequently before the minds of the people, and to do it with the gentleness, and delicacy, and firmness of the spirit of Christ their Lord.'

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Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX. Dec. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE. Comptroller the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N.W. Territories, and of the District of Keewauwin. Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. L. D. D. cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of the same, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. F. J. Messier, curate; A. Malouin, curate, M. St. Joseph, Rev. 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, Rev. M. Ouillette, O. M. L. P. F. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg, Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Patrick, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, Rev. J. A. O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Rev. C. Samollette and P. Pelletier. St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard. Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne St. Laurent, and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Rev. H. Casper, O. M. I. H. Gagnon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and Bro. Mulveill, catechist. Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebrun, O. M. I. J. Decourby, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magnan and Lepelletier. St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Filion. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Pins, Rev. J. Joly, O. M. I. St. Joseph, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. Boyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake, Rev. J. Marceux. St. Leon, Rev. C. Bitard. St. Athanase and M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I. Brandon, Rev. J. Rouillard. Regina, Rev. G. G. Guerin. Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat, Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is since the 15th of August, 1851, 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, Artistic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Euclid, Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for the various branches of the higher and secular grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students of whom eighty may be boarded. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$5 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few domestic articles of \$3 a year; the whole to be paid half-yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Eschendant is to be ingeniously provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

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TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked 'For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies,' and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Wednesday, 30th June.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North West, or at the office of the undersigned. No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspaper inserters this advertisement without authority having been first obtained. FRED WHITE, Comptroller. Ottawa, 18th May, 1886.

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The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January. TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session \$20.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$2.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$3.00. Oil Painting, \$3.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$15.00. Entrance Fee, payable once \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Starting in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents, before making the above dress, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goshet, also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bogliet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directors. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address—Superiors, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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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.

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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 JULY.

Dedicated to Our Lady of Grace.

- 1. Thursday Octave of Corpus Christi. 2. Friday The Sacred Heart of Jesus. 3. Saturday, The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin (from yesterday). 4. Sunday 8th After Pentecost The Precious Blood. 5. Monday St. Cyril and St. Methodius B&C. 6. Tuesday Octave of the Holy Apostles. 7. Wednesday, Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle, (from 30 June). 8. Thursday, St. Elizabeth Queen of Portugal. 9. Friday, Votive Office of the Passion. 10. Saturday, The seven Brothers Martyrs. 11. Sunday 1st After Pentecost. 12. Monday, St. John Gualbert, Ap. 13. Tuesday, St. Anselmus, P and A. 14. Wednesday, St. Bonaventura, B and D. 15. Thursday, St. Henry, Emperor, Con. 16. Friday, The Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel. 17. Saturday, The Blessed Virgin of Humility. 18. Sunday 8th after Pentecost. Our Most Holy Redeemer. 19. Monday St. Vincent of Paul, Conf. 20. Tuesday, St. Jerome, of Emilian, Conf. 21. Wednesday St. Alexius Conf (from 17th July). 22. Thursday St. Mary Magdalene. 23. Friday St. Apollinaris B M. 24. Saturday Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception. 25. Sunday 8th after Pentecost St. James the Greater Apostle. 27. Tuesday the Blessed Virgin of Succour. 28. Wednesday St. Nazarius and St. Cyprian Martyrs. 29. Thursday St. Martha, Virgin. 30. Votive Office of the Passion. 31. Saturday St. Ignatius Loyola Conf.

NOTICE.

We take the liberty of sending the NORTHWEST REVIEW to many of our friends to whom we hope it will be acceptable, and to all it will be delivered at the very reasonable cost of \$2.00 per year. The reading matter of the NORTHWEST REVIEW is selected with care, and every paragraph will be found interesting. It will compare favourably with weekly papers of the Northwest and we believe it deserves a warm support, especially among Catholics. We trust our friends will help to increase the circulation of the NORTHWEST REVIEW by sending in their names with the subscription free mentioned, to the office, 13 Owen street, Winnipeg.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are pleased to hear that Lieutenant Governor Dewdney is recovering from his temporary indisposition.

His Grace left for Montreal on Tuesday evening last. He will be present at ceremonies attending the elevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the Cardinalate.

The Rev. Father Drummond, will on Sunday the 18th inst. begin a retreat at Portage la Prairie.

Mr. M. Conway left on Monday last on a trip to Guelph where reside his relatives.

The unholy triple alliance has apparently prevailed. Mr. Gladstone has been defeated, but Ireland is not defeated. Her cause still breathes and will soon triumph despite the wealth and power of her many foes.

Prince Bismarck is rapidly conquering his long-existing dislike of the Jesuits and their works. At the instance of the Archbishop of Posen he has withdrawn the ban under which priests who have made their studies at the Innsbruck College, directed by the Jesuit Fathers, have long been placed. Henceforward, these priests are eligible for appointment to any parish in Prussia.

The Holy Father, deeply touched by the painful situation to which the poorer classes of Venice have been reduced in consequence of the cholera epidemic, has sent to his Eminence the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice a sum of 10,000 francs to be distributed amongst the families which have been most tried by this scourge.

The warm and enthusiastic reception tendered to Sir John Macdonald by the

people of Winnipeg was worthy the man and the people. The inhabitants of the Northwest owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the illustrious premier and though we have in the past had occasion to differ from him and his government and may further have reason to differ from him in the future we still hold that politically, Sir John is the greatest of Canadian statesmen and will continue to govern his country while life lasts to him.

Pope Leo XIII has been despoiled of every shred of temporal power; yet what monarch in Christendom possesses in such a marked degree the genuine love and admiration of his subjects? We learn that the proposal to celebrate the Jubilee of the Holy Father's priesthood by a suitable tribute from Catholics throughout the world has been received so warmly that in the course of a few months a sum of 400,000 lire or \$18,000 has been tendered as part of the proposed offering. This in itself is a touching testimony of filial love, but the hope is expressed that the amount will be swelled to a million lire before the date of the Jubilee—the 27th December, 1887.

A recent dispatch from Berlin says,

After five years of deadlock between Prussia and England over their respective rights to the appointment of the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, Prussia has decided to dissolve the compact of 1841, under which the two countries agreed to alternate in the appointment, and to found an independent Prussian bishopric in the Holy City.

It will be remembered that it was this very scandal of mixing up the English and Lutheran Churches in the alternate appointment of that mockery known as the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, which gave Cardinal Newman the first impulse to join the Catholic Church. His mind was unequal to the grasping of this method of playing fast and loose with religion, and he began to turn his eyes towards Rome, the centre of a stable and unvarying faith. Referring to the subject in his 'Apologia,' his Eminence says, 'As to the project of a Jerusalem Bishopric, I never heard of any good or harm it has ever done, except what it has done for me which many think a great misfortune and I one of the greatest of mercies. It brought me on to the beginning of the end.'

It has no doubt been a matter of surprise to many of our readers to hear that the tenth electoral divisions of Liverpool where the Irish vote is under stood to be very strong, returned Tory members, but it is accounted for by the fact that the mayor of Liverpool, who is a Tory, and who also had the naming of the polling day, deliberately refused to appoint Saturday. As is well known; Saturday is eminently the most convenient day of any in the week for election purposes, so far as the working classes are concerned. It is a half holiday with the vast majority, and they can accordingly get to the polling booths without 'loosing time,' which is an important matter to them, and without hurrying from their work in the evening. This is perhaps one of the most serious obstacles that could be put in Mr. Gladstone's way since it is well known that the liberal party largely depends on the vote of the working classes. There is not the slightest doubt but that these constituencies would have returned Gladstonian candidates had Saturday been chosen for it is remembered that once when that day was nominated by a Liberal Mayor Mr. Gladstone was victorious all along the line. This will also explain why Mr. Gladstone has been defeated in many other constituencies where liberal victories were counted upon.

YE ORANGE BRAVES

That virulent seceder Mr. Chamberlain must feel ashamed of his 'intelligent and civilized' friends in Ulster Here is how they bring forth the fruits of their civilization; it is an extract from an English Daily paper:—

Yesterday five young men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from four to six months, for being members of the riotous mob that attacked and severely beat a number of Roman Catholic girls employed in the Belfast Rope Works, on the morning after the defeat of the Home Rule Bill. The evidence showed that twenty-five girls were set upon by a crowd of four hundred men and boys and were knocked down, kicked, and stoned. The manager of the works stated that he used his best efforts to save the girls, but was unable to restrain the fury of the mob. This is civilization with a vengeance. Irish Catholics, according to Lord Salisbury, may not be a whit better than Hottentots, but we doubt very much if even Hottentots would be found guilty of this murderous assault upon defenceless girls. It

would seem that men otherwise civilized when under the influence of the Orange Spirit, will descend to lower depths of brutal cruelty than the Hindoos and wreak a more fiendish vengeance on all who bear the name of Catholic if the barriers that the laws of society impose were for a moment removed. O'Connell knew them well when he declared that he would not trust an Orangeman's skin if it were stuffed with straw."

THE GOBLET

The ukase of this venomous hater of the Church addressed to the clergy of France and which we gave in these columns last week, turns out to have been based upon a forged programme furnished by the puny persecutor by some equally anti-religious fanatic. He took Mr Goblet's measure to a nicety. He rightly concluded that the Minister's blind, anti religious fury would lead him into the trap that had been prepared for him. On the receipt of the forgery, M Goblet, without taking the trouble to make the slightest official inquiry, issued a decree qualifying the proposed Congress as an unauthorized Council, and threatened prelates and priests with divers pains and penalties if they dared to take part in it. However; a warm correspondence between the minister and the Archbishop of Toulouse occurred, The following extract from the closing letter of His Grace sums up the situation: 'The copy of the facsimile which you have been good enough to send me is clearly the work of a forger, who has sought to make you the victim of a mystification. The only authentic programme is that which I had the honor to forward to you on the 10th inst. You will not, therefore, be surprised if we carry it out, on my entire responsibility.' And accordingly the congress was held, the attendance exceeded all expectations: This is a fair sample of the system of state persecution with which the church in France is continually harrassed.

PARNELL TO COSTIGAN.

We have given in these columns already the views of the foremost Irish papers on the Home Rule Resolutions of the Minister of Inland Revenue and it is with pleasure that we place before our readers the very appreciative letter from Mr. Parnell to the Hon. Mr. Costigan, feeling assured that this expression of opinion of the leader of the Irish people will go farther than anything we ourselves could say in support of Mr Costigan's resolutions.

House of Commons Library.

May, 1886.

Dear Sir.—I desire to express to you, and also to the Irish representatives in the Canadian Parliament, the cordial thanks of my colleagues and myself for the lengthy and important message which you cabled to me on the 4th instant. This expression of sympathy on the part of yourself and your friends in the Canadian Assembly is of the utmost importance to our cause; and it will do a great deal towards strengthening our position in the Imperial Parliament.

I am,

With much respect,
Yours very truly

CHAS. S. PARNELL
Hon. John Costigan, M.P.,
Canadian Parliament.
Ottawa.

IRISH CATHOLIC INTOLERANCE

The Toronto Mail continues to harp on the imaginary danger to Protestantism should Home Rule become law. It day after day proclaims to its readers that laws affecting the religious liberty of the people will be enacted and that the sway of the church will become supreme. This, of course, is not a new cry. It has been vigorously used by the London Times and other anti-Irish papers of England, which the Mail closely follows. It is a charge which our contemporary has no logical grounds for, [the whole history of Ireland completely refuting it. Religious tolerance is an especial characteristic of the Irish nature. Instead of 'cutting throats of Protestants,' as the misnomered 'loyal' boobies would have the British public believe, the Irish people have many a time and oft elevated by their suffrages to positions of trust and honor, their Protestant fellow Irish men, in preference to Catholic candidates for the same places. Their representatives have always been the friends of religious freedom and with the single and distinguished exception of O'Connell their leaders, from Grattan to Parnell, have been Protestants, and their past and present pronouncements tear away the mask of this hollow hypocrisy. And again, was it not Ireland that made the first battle for freedom of conscience in fighting for the emancipation bill. His tory teems with evidence against this charge of intolerance. Is it not plain to

even the most casual observer that it is only from Ulster, where the Protestants, or perhaps more correctly, where the Orange element holds sway, that these fanatical shrieks come. That in the south, where Protestants are as one to 6 and in some sections as one to 10, the two people live on friendly terms. The Mail also seeks to make great capital out of the fact that the Presbyterian assembly of Ulster condemned Home Rule; but it is also a fact that the Presby terians of the South who certainly know and see more of the Catholics, endorsed Mr. Gladstone. If this is not enough to convince the Mail that there is no ground for its contention will it kindly recollect that the Royal Veto remains as a check upon the actions of the Irish Parliament. Should any attempt be made to infringe the law giving security to religious freedom the Queen would quickly be advised by her ministers to exercise her prerogative. This ought to offer some relief to the mind of our contemporary and do much to dissipate its mind of the imaginary fears it has conjured up for itself. Besides the Mail is very much mistaken if it imagines that the Canadians do not sympathize with Ireland. This is a land of freedom that has had some national experience of England's ruthless efforts at subjection and there may be said to be few hearts outside the Orange cabal that do not throb in sympathy with Home Rule. It is indeed a sad spectacle in these days of high 'civilization' to see a public journal set up an oppressed nation as a hobby for itself and then deliberately manufacture history to malign it.

RAT PORTAGE.

July 9th

To the Editor of the Northwest Review

MR. EDITOR,—It is well that your Winnipeg readers should know that there is almost at their doors a delightful summer resort which, strange to say, has hitherto not been much spoken of. The Winnipegger tied down to his work the year round, finds nothing at home to break the dull monotony of the prairie. Nature, lavish in many respects to our fair province has done but little to make it picturesque. Rat Portage, one hundred and thirty miles east offers a charming change both as regards scenery and air; and the silver waters of the Lake of the Woods; dotted over by thousands of islands, combining in some sort the dissimilar beauties of the Lakes of Killarney and the 'Thousand Isles,' swarming with fish; tempting to bathers by their refreshing coolness seem to be the natural summer resting place for the dwellers on the banks of the murky Red.

The following lines from 'Picturesque Canada's' best describe the varied beauties of this charming place. 'The Lake of the Woods has been long famed for its beauty. Except towards the south-west where a wide 'traverse' of open water makes the Indian scan the sky before he ventures out in his canoe, it is so filled with Islands that to the tourist it appears a wonderfully beautiful river rather than a lake. Land and forest are near and round him all the time. In some places fires thoughtlessly left burning in camps have swept over the islets revealing the gneissoid rocks of which they are composed. But enough are left in all their varied beauty of form and color to make a sail from Rainy River down to Rat Portage as charming as a sail among the 'Thousand Isles' of the St. Lawrence. Gliding over the unruffled waters, the eye gets fairly cloyed with picture after picture of a somewhat monotonous type of sylvan beauty. At Rat Portage the River Winnipeg issues from the lake in two divisions. The C. P. R. crosses the river here, bridging each division just above the falls. The traveller who has taken the train at Port Arthur now gets a glimpse of the beautiful, after hundreds of miles of unutterable dreariness. He is near the dividing line of the Laurentian and the alluvial regions, and before he bids farewell to the Laurentides they burst into scenes of rare picturesqueness. At the eastern fall, the river compressed between beautifully stained granite rocks rushes impetuously into a boiling cauldron at the side of which is a great eddy where an Indian is generally found with a hand net, sweeping up magnificent white fish almost as easily as a housewife takes them out of a barrel. The western fall is a long broad rapid with a drop of four or five feet at one point. These falls are only the first of an almost interminable series of rapids and cataracts down which the river leaps over primeval rocks on its way to the great Lake Winnipeg, running between these rapids in long stretches, and winding among green islets of inconceivable loveliness. A canoe trip with Indians from Rat Portage down to Lake Winnipeg or a steamboat excursion in the opposite direction up the Lake to Fort Francis on Rainy River, ought to content gumbler otherwise incurable. Rat Portage in spite of its unpromising name, has a future more certain than most of the ambitious places in the Northwest, styled cities, on the strength of a railway station or blacksmith shop. It is the nearest summer resort for Win

nipeg and, as the water power is practically inexhaustible it should become a great lumber and milling centre.

This summer a few more visitors than usual have spent a few days at this charming Lake. The Jesuit Fathers from St. Boniface College were the guests of Rev. Father Baudin, during their vacation. They express themselves delighted with Rat Portage, and especially by the great kindness shown them by the members of the Catholic community. Rev. Father Drummond gave a lecture in the Catholic Chapel, on "Christian Benevolence" in aid of the new church, and sustained the reputation for eloquence which he has already so well earned at Winnipeg. The lecture was attended by several of the leading Protestants of the town. To a Catholic visitor like myself what is most striking and I may add consoling, especially in a community composed of several nationalities, is the universal and childlike love the people show the worthy priest, who looks to their spiritual welfare and certainly never were people dearer to the heart of a pastor, than are the people of Rat Portage to the heart of Father Baudin.

To any of your readers who are casting about for a quiet agreeable spot to pass a few weeks during the heat of the summer months let me recommend Rat Portage attractive equally by its natural beauties and by the kindly sociability of its people.

I may add that the 'Northwest Review' has a large circulation here, and is well liked as it justly deserves to be. Believe me, Mr. Editor, yours faithfully.

A VISITOR.

\$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, 241 main street, Winnipeg: This offer to hold good until further notice.

T. R. COLPITS,
ARTIST.

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New Muslins
New Embroideries
New Laces

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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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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:

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THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS
IN THE CITY AT
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289 Main Street & City Market

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

CARDINAL GUIBERT.

Death of the Prelate After a Lingering Illness, Aged 84 Years.

Paris, July 8.—His Eminence Cardinal Joseph Hippolyte Guibert died today, at the advanced age of 84 years. For the past year the distinguished prelate has been in very poor health, and a few months ago his attack was so serious that the physicians despaired of his life.

RED HOT WIND.

Thrilling Freak of the Elements in Dakota—People Seek Shelter in Cellars. New York, July 8.—A special from St. Paul says the people in Dakota thought the world was coming to an end on Tuesday. The intensely hot weather of the past week culminated in a regular Indian simoon, and the air was as hot as from a baker's oven.

THE ZUCCHETTA.

The zucchetto is a badge of the temporal power appertaining to the cardinalate. The word "zucchetto" means helmet. It stands for force, to the new Cardinal by the Noble Guard.

A FATAL AFFRAY AT SHOAL LAKE.

Shoal Lake, Man July 13.—A very sad and fatal stabbing affray took place here last night by which a young man named F. H. Cooper lost his life. Yesterday being a holiday, some Finlanders working for the M. & N. W. Railway had the evening to themselves and were on the drunk.

out this morning, and they had to seek protection in a box car, and started east on the early train. An inquest will be held today.

Later. The magistrate investigation has been postponed for an interpreter. People greatly excited against the prisoner. Further particulars later.

CANADA'S CARDINAL

Some of the Interesting Ceremonies attending the Installation of Cardinal Taschereau

Montreal July 6.

Special Correspondence of the Review.

About the most interesting topic of conversation here in Catholic circles outside of the elevation of Mgr. Fabre to the Arch bishopric is the coming installation of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. With the imposing ceremonies attending the arrival and reception of the garde noble of His Holiness carrying the official notification to his Eminence your readers are already acquainted.

In all probability the approaching visit of Dr. W. F. Carver, in conjunction with W. W. Cole's circus, will be the last opportunity to see this unparalleled marks man on American soil as he takes his combination to Europe for a lengthy period, early in the coming fall.

Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon. EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLEING. Wines, Liquors and Cigars. S. LAPORTE, PROP. LATE OF OTTAWA.

A NEW CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church at Pincher Creek, which is built on the high overlooking the town, is a very neat structure, and can be seen for miles in all directions. Rev. Father Van Tighen who did a great deal of the work himself, and our Roman Catholic friends at Pincher Creek, are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts to provide them selves with a place of worship.

[The village of Pincher Creek is on the banks of an affluent of the Old Man's River, 32 miles southwest of Fort Mac. Leod, Alberta. It is among the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, a little east of the Crow's Nest and Kootonie Passes, and in the vicinity are some of the finest ranches in the Northwest.

On Tuesday morning last the Rev Father Cloutier baptized and received into the church Chief Big Bear. It was the intention of the Chief to have had the ceremony take place before the members of his tribes but owing to the untimely death of his fellow chief Poundmaker, he requested the chaplain of the Penitentiary that as little delay as possible take place,

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH IN REPLY TO REV. MR. LAING

The Archbishop of Toronto would draw the attention of the Rev. Mr. Laing to the serious omission in his letter of the word "unjustly," which alters the meaning of the whole sentence in the Archbishop's letter.

Unjustly means here, attributing to the Catholic Church doctrines and practices which she does not hold. Collier's history is full of such expressions. English literature, including history, was in the hands of Protestants for centuries back, the Protestant writers were not really esteemed as such if they did not reason their works by misrepresenting and depreciating everything Catholic.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The success attending the Hudson Bay Photograph gallery is well deserved. The specimens exhibited by Mr. Colpitt being such as have not been surpassed in this city heretofore, and we would therefore direct the attention of our readers to his gallery, where a card of extra finish and fine tone is guaranteed.



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

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

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

W. W. McLEOD, P.O. Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 2nd July, 1886. HOTEL DU CANADA. Lombard Street, near Main. ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

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 said Board, the 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 thereon, together with costs.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, WEST, AREA OF TAXES, COST OF ADVERTISING, TOTAL, PAID. Lists various land parcels with their respective details and tax amounts.

Dated at Winnipeg this seventh day of July, A.D. 1886. ARTHUR STEWART, Secretary-Treasurer Eastern Judicial District Board. Box 1298.

FOR THE FINEST QUALITY PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO PARKIN THE PHOTOGRAPHER 434 Main Street. THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE. Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 11, a NEW TWIN JUGH LINE from CHICAGO and West of Montreal.

A CERTIFICATE WANTED

"M Quad" Runs Across a Blooming Chump on a Railroad Train.

I just do like to run across an Englishman who is fresh to this country and determined to combat American ideas.

"Excuse me you know" he began as the conductor came along, but I'd like a compartment to myself.

There was no place to put him except in the baggage car, and when this was ascertained he replied:

"Ah, well, I'm no blooming chump, ye know! Is this a h'air line railroad?"

"Never heard that it was," said the conductor.

"Then why didn't they direct me to the h'air line? What's the use, ye know in a fellow creeping and twisting all over the country to fetch up at some place which is on a h'air line!"

We had no sooner got him quitted down on that than he began to find fault with the scenery along the road.

"It's devilish awkward, ye know, to be gazing at nothing but a pine forest," he broke out.

We rubbed him down gently, and had restored his good nature when we sidetracked for ten minutes for the other train to pass.

"I'm no blooming chump, ye know," he began at the end of two minutes, "but I certainly protest against this delay if there is only one track, who is to blame for it! Is my valuable time to be taken up in waiting here, because the other train is not on time!"

We patted him on the back and lulled the storm, but it broke out again as soon as we reached Jackson.

"I'm no blooming chump, ye know, but I can't go this—really, I can't."

While he had been fussing around we had put up a little job on him and now informed him that there was a carriage at the door to drive him to a fine hotel in the suburbs—a place we had not time to visit.

"That's jolly and I won't forget the favor, ye know," he said as he tossed his bag into the hack and drove on.

The driver was directed to take him out to the insane asylum, and the order was faithfully carried out.

"I'm a blooming chump if it isn't a fine building; though I can't say much for the scenery," said the man as they drove up.

He alighted with all his baggage and entered the superintendent's office. In about an hour he returned to the hotel and bursting into the office where we sat smoking he hotly announced:

"First there is no h'air line; then no compartment, then no scenery; then no double track, then I arrive at the tavern to find it only a third rate club house; then I'm sent knocking about to a suburban hotel, and when I reach it what does the bald-headed old cock, a gentile of a landlord inform me, Why, gentlemen, that I've got to have a certificate of insanity to be admitted! I'm a blooming chump if your blowed country isn't enough to drive one wild!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

BEDS AND HAMMOCKS.

Beds, says the 'Lancet' are occupied night after night, year after year, by divers persons in sickness and in health in summer's heat and winters cold, and as to when bedding is remade and purified each one can judge by his own experience.

Those who have been confined to a bed or water bed for three or four months know how fatiguing and disgusting they become. In many cases in hospitals such hammocks would be real sanitary appliances.

HOW TO DISAPPOINT A BALKY HORSE

The Fitchburg Sentinel tells how a Leominster farmer cured his horse of a balky freak by gentle means.

He drove him attached to a rack wagon, to the wood lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound.

He did not beat him, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset, and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug.

"I made up my mind," said the farmer, "when that horse went to the barn he would take that load of wood, I went to the barn, got blankets and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw.

THE WAX PROCESS FOR ENGRAVING

By means of the new and ingenious little instrument known as the hyalotype, or hot pen, drawings can be made on glass or glassy substances with a wax composition; which is solid and somewhat hard at ordinary temperatures.

MYSTERIOUS NOISES.

Apropos of ghosts and haunted houses, the experience of one of the members of the Seybert investigation committee is rather interesting.

Naturally, the gentleman was considerably puzzled at the phenomenon, for there was absolutely no visible cause apparent, each day brought this manifestation of activity on the part of his otherwise quiet window.

YOUNG MEN WHO SUCCEED

The young men who receive promotion are the men who do not drink on the sly. They are not the men who are at the front whenever there is a strike nor are they the men who watch for the clock to strike 12 and leave their picks hanging in the air.

tion to the details of their business who act as if they were trying to work for their employers' interests instead of to beat him at every crook and turn.

A LEGEND OF THE HELIOTROPE

One rainy day, when searching in the library for a book to read, I found there this story:—

A little way from the road; on the border of a woodland, stood a log house occupied by an old man and his grand child.

One day the old man was very ill. The child brought cold water from the brook and bathed his grandfather's head, and in his childish ways tried to comfort him.

At last he went outside the door and kneeling down, prayed for the old man and then ran quickly to him and found a smile upon his thin face.

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.

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.

D. CLARKE

Established 1851, 186 No. 207 1/2, CHICAGO, ILL., Clark St. The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number 207 1/2, Clark St., Chicago, Ill., has a special skill in the treatment of chronic, nervous and special diseases.

Nervous diseases (with or without dreams) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success.

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

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.

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EAST WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH! YES AND TO

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REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION. Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 22 Vic., Cap. 93. VALUE OF LOTS: FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00 Highest Lot - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00 Highest Lot - \$2,500.00

GRAND FINAL DRAWING OF PRIZES in this Lottery, will take place Wednesday, August 11th. The Large Prizes at this Drawing: FIRST SERIES - \$1,000 SECOND SERIES - \$250. Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (6 cents United States). To obtain tickets apply personally, or by registered letter addressed to LANGEVIN & GAREAU, St. Boniface, Man.

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 8.45 a.m. AT VERY LOW RATES. Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 386 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained. H. G. McMicken.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL 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.

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THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS IN THE CITY AT PENROS & ROCAN - BUTCHERS - 289 Main Street & City Market. Cash paid for Hides, Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

TRAPPIST MONKS IN CONFERENCE IN IOWA.

An abbe from France has arrived at the monastery of the Trappist monks, which is situated in Vernon township, Dubuque county, and a conference will be held on next Sunday, which is presumably for the purpose of considering the project of establishing a monastery at Washington. Senator Knight, who is the legal adviser of the Trappist monks and who is now at Des Moines attending the impeachment trial of Auditor Brown, has been requested to attend the conference. The matter is being conducted very quietly. The Trappist monks, who have their monastery near Dubuque, are the object of much interest in Iowa. They are celebrated among the religious orders of the Catholic Church for extraordinary austerities and were named from La Trappe, an abbe of the Cistercian order. The Trappist monks were founded eight hundred years ago.

REGULATING THE DEGREE OF FATNESS.

Much fat is not the sign of health but of tissue degeneracy. Big, portly men of two hundred and odd pounds of bone and tissue are not men for endurance or for thorough work. The ancient Spartans understood this thing. They paid as much attention to the rearing of men as our best stock-breeders of to-day pay to rearing fine horses. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was allowed to rise. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military campaigning in the service of Sparta were soundly whipped, and if they would not, of their own accord, reduce their flesh, they were taken in hand by trainers, who, with spur and lash and corresponding diet, soon brought them to the required standard.—Phenological Journal.

THE PRESENTS SHE HAD.

As a matter of good taste the publishing of a long list of wedding presents is questionable, but the list recently published in a country paper is, in one sense interesting, including as it did:—From father and mother of the bride, one Jersey calf; from bride to groom, hair wreath made from hair of her entire family, and also six fine shirts; from brother Elias, one book of poems, one Dream Book, one 'Polite Letter Writer,' and a dog; from Aunt Harriet, six hens and a rooster, also one jar tomato catsup; from cousin Sarah, one poem made up by herself, on bride and groom, fifteen verses in all.—Boston Journal.

CHEAP LIVING IN LONDON.

An American newspaper correspondent who lives very cheaply in a fifth story in an unfashionable quarter in London, says:—I know, intimately, a charming woman, bright, cultivated, intellectual and happy, who assures me that she lives many a day on less than 20 cents. She is obliged to be well dressed, as she has rich and distinguished relatives, and to a certain extent still, the freedom of the fashionable circles to which she belonged. Before her father, an army officer of high grade, died, and her guardian squandered her money. She, too, lives in a garret, but with the privilege of receiving callers one afternoon a week for which her cards are engraved in the landlady's drawing-room. She finds her own food here, there, elsewhere, wherever she can most advantageously, and she is almost free to tell the least I be not believed—on \$10 a month. She is healthy and happy, devoted to books, which are the cheapest of all luxuries in this London of countless free libraries, and earning what she can to buy her handsome clothes by the poorly paid labour of her pen.

HUMOUR IN THE FAMILY.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor or the capacity to have a little amusement along with the humdrum cares and work of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous point of things and who can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. It is well to turn off an impatient question some times, and to regard it from a humorous point of view, instead of becoming irritated about it. 'Wife, what is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?' exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband after rummaging all through the wrong drawer. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment half inclined to be provoked, then with a comical look she said: 'I never could guess conundrums: I give it up.' Then he laughed, and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her and then she felt happy and so what would have been an occasion for unkind feelings and hard words became just the contrary, all through the vein of humor that dropped out to the surface. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home.

THE CHURCH OF THE POOR.

As a matter of fact, the Roman Catholic churches throughout the Union are

crowded every Sunday and at every service with workmen and workingwomen. Their congregations are composed in chief part of such people, and wherever their altars are raised it is the poor and humble who flock to bend the knee before them. But the Protestant churches, in the cities and manufacturing towns especially are getting further and further apart from the poor, and are becoming the churches of the successful. Instead of bringing all men together on an equality before God, they separate the poor from the rich by building mission churches, so called, for the poor alone.—New York Sun.

KID BEDQUILTS.

One of the very latest ideas for ladies whose time hangs heavy on their hands is to make a patchwork bedquilt of the scraps of discarded kid gloves, to match and combine the colors, both the kid and the ornamental stitching, and to fit in the shapes, afford an occupation far more fascinating and prolonged than 'crazy patchwork.' When finished, the quilt must be lined with a delicate soft silk or satin. It will really then look a little nearer to being worth the trouble of making it than might be imagined.—London News.

FACTS TO ARPAL VEGETARIANS.

What carnivora we Britons are, to be sure! At the Colonies on Monday no fewer than 39,594 persons passed the turnstiles—a multitude, exceeding great, which consumed 50,000 yolks, 5,000 loaves of bread and fifty tons (or 112,000 pounds) of meat. That is to say, each man, woman and child at the Colonies that day disposed of nearly 1 1/2 pounds of meat. The fact is enough to make vegetarians give up the ghost.—Pall Mall Gazette.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.

In selecting flour first look at its color. If it is white with a yellowish straw color tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast or with black specks in it, refuse it. Next examine its adhesiveness. Wet and knead a little of it between your fingers. If it works soft and sticky it is poor. Then throw a little lump of dried flour into a smooth surface. If it falls in powder it is best. Lastly, squeeze some of the flour tight in your hand. If it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too, is a good sign.

VARIETY OF FACE FIGURE.

Travel in Ireland is full of surprise. The most typical Irish face, for example, known to Punch, Quack, and other comic sheets, is rarely seen that it starts one, and, at the resemblance is distant. 'Smulkins' are only found in the hands of tourists, and that sparkling wit, readiness to dance and sing, that gayety and recklessness which we enjoy in the pages of 'Harry Lorrequer' and 'Charles O'Malley' are as little met with here as in the United States. There is the utmost variety of face and figure, as if every human race known to the globe had left a trace in the people. Beggars are by no means common on the ordinary line of travel, and a brawl's blow, and a curse have not come to my knowledge in town or country so far as I have gone in Munster. Perhaps I shall find all three in Connaught at the fair of Tuam—County, Cork Cor. New York Times.

The last number of the Ruskaya Meditsina contains a communication from Dr. L. Grinevitch, of Rostoff-on-the-Don, writes that for more than twenty years he has treated acute rheumatism with nitrate of potash, two drachms being given in raspberry syrup and a dose administered every two hours. Together with this internal medication he prescribes an ointment for use morning and evening of the following composition: Oleihyos., 1 oz.; ung. Hydrag. ceneri, 2 dr.; ext. acon.; I tried all ordinary remedies and, find that on the whole this plan of treatment is more satisfactory than others, being especially valuable in those cases where salicylates fail to give relief. Generally the disease is brought to an end in from 1 to 2 weeks, according to the severity and the time the treatment was commenced. When commenced at the onset of the attack, and before more than one joint was affected, the others usually spared altogether.—Lancet.

THE EXTREMES OF WET AND DRY.

In the valley of the Rio Pecos, west Texas, there are districts where not a single drop of rain has fallen since April 1885. The smaller tributaries of the river have entirely disappeared and the drought thus far has cost the settlers some 3,000 head of cattle. In the upper part of the Pecos valley a continuous drought of ten months is not considered anything very abnormal, but this year even the usually redeeming month of March passed without a drop of rain

and no relief from the sky, at least is not expected before February, 1887. The other extreme is probably the southeast corner of Alabama; where sixty eight inches a year is nothing unusual. South America, however is a country, of much greater extremes. In the lowlands of Venezuela the yearly supply varies from 150 to 175 inches, while on the coast of Peru there are districts where one light shower in twenty-five years is considered a fair average.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.

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

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Live cows, Working oxen, Live cattle, etc.

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wholesale, per lb., Retail, per lb.

VEGETABLES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Beets, Turnips, etc.

FRUIT.

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

HAY AND STRAW.

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

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Oats, Barley, No. 1 hard wheat, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Poplar wood, Poplar poles.

YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY CONTAIN AMMONIA.

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

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring an image of the product and text describing its benefits and availability.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Combs.

Gold Watch Free. The Publishers of the Capital City Home Guard, the well-known illustrated Liberty and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year.

MOORE'S CHINA HABL! SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil Delivered Free to Any Part of the City

PAROR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons

House and Bar Glassware a Specialty Telephone Communication All Goods at Moderate Prices

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Wholesale & Retail Grocers

Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best Groceries, Wines, and Spirits Canned Goods, and Cured Meats

TRY OUR BUTTER!

Have contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us with only the choicest of the season.

SEE OUR BASS ALE AND GUINNESS STOUT

Cor Princess and Market Streets

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE

Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 1st a NEW THROUGH LINE from CHICAGO and West of Montreal... SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tender for Drain in Township of Argyle,' will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon Monday, July 12th, inst., for a DRAIN IN TOWNSHIP 14, RANGES 1 EAST AND 1 WEST.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO. of the Scientific American... W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg, June 12, 1886.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 17 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

Now that the C. P. R. is operating its through route, mails will be received from the Pacific nearly three days sooner than by the old route.

During the last six months twelve births, three marriages and two deaths have been registered with the secretary treasurer of Minnedosa.

This year's geological survey exploring party for Hudson's Bay left Nepigon on Tuesday in charge of Prof. Bell. They will go overland and down the Albany. This year's explorations will be confined to the Albany.

The new Baldwin engine for the Mountains, No 314, brought into the city Friday eighty cars loaded with gravel from Bird's Hill. The big engine started the enormous train without any difficulty and is said to be one of the most powerful machines in use.

The Government have bored an artesian well in the municipality of Montcalm, and secured water at a distance of 250 feet. This is extraordinary, as it was supposed no water could be found in that portion of the country.

At a recent meeting of the head millers association of Minneapolis invitation was received from the Manitoba road for an excursion to Winnipeg next month. This was accepted and a committee struck to make the necessary arrangements. A Pullman car will be placed at the disposal of the millers.

Mr. Rufus Stephenson, inspector of colonization companies, will shortly leave Ottawa for Winnipeg. Among other things he will enumerate the settlers and allot lands in the various districts operated by colonization companies, according to the agreement arrived at between the Department and these organizations.

On the 7th Mr. John Moir, Reeve of South Norfolk, telegraphed the Provincial Department of Agriculture that a case of smallpox had occurred on section seventeen, township eight, range ten west. Telegraphic instructions were at once sent from the Department to Dr. Gilbert, of Carberry, health officer for the county of Norfolk to proceed to the place and adopt the necessary precautions, and a supply of vaccine was sent out by the M. S. W. Railway to meet him at Holland.

A lady living a short distance from Minnedosa was walking over the prairie one day this week and on turning a small bluff was suddenly confronted by a pack of wolves not more than a dozen yards off. She did not scream but coolly began counting them (there were 11 in the pack) and then picking up a club advanced towards them. This somewhat astonished the wolves who set up blood curdling howls and turning tail dashed through the timber, leaving the courageous lady mistress of the situation.—Tribune.

The secretary-treasurer of the Board of Agriculture and Messrs. J. C. Miller, W. J. O'Conner and C. A. Boxer, of the Pet Stock Club, had a conference at the Northwest Farmer office Friday evening to finally arrange the rules and prize list of the dog and poultry departments at the Provincial Exhibition. Large prizes are offered in both departments, which probably cover variety in the Northwest. The judging will be by the American standard. Mr. C. J. Ward, of Chicago, will judge the poultry and Mr. J. F. Kirth, of Toronto, will probably be selected for dogs.

It has been suggested to have a military parade to the Provincial Exhibition at St. Boniface on September 28 and 29. The secretary-treasurer of the Board of Agriculture is in communication on the subject with Lt. Col. Houghton, D. A. G.; Capt. Knight, of the Cavalry; Capt. Coulees, of the Battery; Lt. Col. Taylor, of the Mounted Infantry School, and Lt. Col. McKeand, of the 90th. Such a parade would prove a very attractive feature of the exhibition, as many of the visitors, especially those from the country districts, have not had an opportunity

of seeing the men who made such a splendid record at the front last year.

Two hundred British Emigrants arrived at Montreal on Wednesday last, 100 of whom left for the Northwest.

Mr Alfred J. Parsons has been appointed Postmaster at Rat Portage in place of Mr T. A. Gadbois who has resigned.

A Letter from Dr. Strother, formerly of Winnipeg, contains glowing accounts of the mining prospects around Carne's Creek. A large number of prospectors are busy among the mines. It is stated that the mines in this location rival Big Bend.

Mr. George Barker, of Minnedosa, is in the city with specimens of shale and clay showing strong indications of petroleum. Mr. Barker has spent some time in exploratory researches in the Riding Mountains and thinks he has struck it rich at last and is looking for an analyst. The specimens were taken from a depth 50 feet below the surface. Mr. Barker is as the Roblin House.

Mr. H. Muma, rebellion claims commissioner, writes as follows to the Brantford Courier: 'The crops in most parts of the Northwest territory are looking well, but the weather very dry in many parts. The country on the whole is beautiful. The province abounds with beautiful rivers and the Northwest Territories may well be called nature's fertile flower garden. Large numbers of emigrants arriving by every train, many going into the Calgary district. Most of the villages on the line of the C. P. R. are growing rapidly. A large amount of money is coming into the territories daily from new settlers, some of them bringing \$5,000, besides carloads of stock and goods. The Indians are quietly and friendly disposed.' The Courier adds: 'This satisfactory report from one in so good a position to know whereof he speaks, cannot fail to prove eminently gratifying. It is evident that the country is now about entering upon the solid advancement which in the end will doubtless make it the crowning province of the Dominion.'

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Brandon, July 9, Mayor Smart received the nomination for East Brandon at the Liberal convention held here today.

Meadow Lea, July 8.—At the Conservative Convention at Lake Francis yesterday. Mr. John Porteous was nominated to contest the riding at the coming local elections.

Portage la Prairie, July 9.—Mr. Hall, for the Great Northwestern Telephone Company, has brought down five carloads of telegraph poles or the Manitoba Northwestern Railway from Minnedosa for the purpose of constructing a new line for his company, running down Saskatchewan avenue and the Winnipeg road, past Poplar Point to the point opposite Mr. Wagner's place in Woodlands where connections will be made on the old line via Stonewall.

At the meeting of the newly organized Board of Trade last night, Mr. W. A. Preat was elected secretary and authorized to take the necessary proceedings to have the board registered at Ottawa, and obtain a charter for the same.

Carberry.—The great majority of the trees planted out here this spring are doing well, both in town and country.

Since the rains last week the crops everywhere are looking splendid. Another good shower now and Manitoba, at least that portion of it about here, will be blessed with such a crop as will make all feel glad.

To the surprise of not a few who see the country for the first time this year, we are having warm weather, the thermometer ranging from 75° to 90° for the last three weeks.

A few evenings since a gentleman here while standing in the western doorway of his house, had his attention attracted by a falling meteor, descending apparently to the ground. At first the meteor was a beautiful silvery white, but at the first rebound it changed to a brilliant carmine, which color it retained to the last.

Prince Albert, June 30.—Weather continues very dry and crops are suffering. We had a smart shower of rain yesterday but too little to do any good.

There are large numbers of Sioux camped around town at present. Part of White Caps band honored us with a visit this week. The feeling is strong here that the Government should compel these Indians to go upon a reserve and remain there.

The rifle association received a number of Martini Henri rifles from Ottawa, Regina, July 9.—We are glad to see that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has recovered from his recent indisposition with which he had been confined to the house for the past few days.

A meeting of the delegates of the municipal Conservative Association in convention was held at Beulah on July 2nd. For the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the county of Shoal Lake in the coming provincial elections Capt. Chambers was elected president of the convention, W. M. Ingersoll, secretary.

Calgary, July 8.—Mr. Peel's experiment of starting a brick yard here has turned out a great success so far as quality is concerned. Messrs. McCross, Krie and Co., architects, have submitted

them to numerous tests. Calgary will not now need to import her brick from Regina and Winnipeg.

Judge Rouleau returned from Battleford on Tuesday night and will hold court here on the 26 inst. The cases of Davis v. Travis and Cayley v. Travis on the court list. These are two cases of action for damages against Mr. Travis for disbaring Mr. Davis and imprisoning Mr. Cayley last winter during the trouble here.

On Tuesday night four more men deserted from the police, one from the Calgary troop and three from the Edmonton troop.

The commission to settle the claims of the original discoverers of the Banff Springs commences sitting at Banff today. There are a number of claimants among whom are D. B. Woodworth, M. P., who passed through Calgary on his way to the Springs on Tuesday. The general opinion is that the Government will give the Springs to any one, but keep them as public property, and compensate the original discoverers in some way.

Virden, July 9.—The annual picnic of the municipality of Woodworth, was held at Salt Lake in the vicinity of Breadalbane, on Tuesday the 6th inst. about three hundred persons were present, many from all parts of the county and all seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly well. The ladies are deservedly worthy of praise for the services they rendered in making the entertainment a success. Dinner was served at 13 o'clock; the table was elaborately decorated with the beautiful supply of good things provided by the ladies for the occasion. Towards evening Mr. Laak was unanimously chosen chairman and an excellent program was disposed of consisting of speeches and recitations.

Selkirk.—The steamer Victoria left Wednesday with a cargo of Government supplies for the Indians on the different reserves on Lake Winnipeg, and also a quantity of freight for the Hudson Bay Company.

Messrs. Howell and Scarry shipped four carloads of piles for the Manitoba and North western railway on Wednesday morning last. They expect to have about forty more carloads to ship for the same company.

A new dredging machine is going to be put in operation immediately on the narrows in Lake Manitoba, and we are glad to learn that our worthy townsman, R. Dickson, Esq., has been appointed superintendent of the work. Every person who is at all acquainted with Mr. Dickson, will concede that a better appointment could not be made. This much needed work is brought about by the untiring energy of Mr. Norquay, who has never failed in a devoting his time and talents to the welfare of his native province.

Brandon, July 12.—Ex-Alderman Geo Winters is spoken off as the Conservative candidate for east Brandon. He will poll a strong county vote if he receives the nomination.

Oak Lake, July 11.—Crops in this vicinity are looking first class, notwithstanding the continued warm weather. Our district was blessed with a goodly supply of rain every few days. Barley is already being harvested and is said to be of number one quality. Wheat is looking well and will be harvested by the middle of August if the present weather continues. All other coarse grains promise to be a good crop. Roots and all kinds of vegetables never looked better. Farmers are now busy haying.

Gleichen, July 4.—Atlantic express arrived here in due time and was greeted with enthusiasm by young and old. Our town was decorated, flags flying from every house, and the depot was decorated with evergreens, etc.

Crops in this neighborhood are looking well, a little rain would be gratefully accepted, however. Gardens are a little backward but are coming on nicely. Peas onions and beets are plentiful. Mrs Finnigan has charge of the restaurant at the depot.

Mr. J. M. Egan has kindly furnished the C. P. R. employes with a reading room, and it is fitted up in an excellent style. Gleichen can now boast of a library and reading room second to none in the Northwest.

Wheat, oats and barley are heading out and have nice large heads. Field peas flax and potatoes are in full bloom, and promise a bountiful crop.

Mr Shields, Asst. Supt, went west on Friday with Atlantic express. Conductor McGinty had the honor of bringing in the first of both Pacific and Atlantic express.

Times, June 25: Work on the foundation of the court-house will be finished this week.

Thos. Swanston, Esq., and family left this week on a pleasure trip to British Columbia. We wish them bon voyage.

On Tuesday last a telephone was connected to the wire in the telegraph office here, and another at Clark's Crossing, and the first conversation by telephone held between the two places. Distance 85 miles.

Alick Stewart, who recently lost his arm, was this week represented with \$100 by Hon. Lawrence Clark, \$100 by Mr. Swanston, and \$50 by Mr. Young. Such generosity so worthily bestowed, is truly commendable.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known illustrated literary and family magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person who sends the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Handing Case, Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a elegant Home-winding Gentleman's Watch, the third, a new-binding English Watch. Each person must send \$1.00 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 names of winners. Address: PUBLISHERS, CAPITAL CITY HOME GUEST, BARTFORD, CONN.

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.

ITS SUN NEVER SETS W. W. COLE'S HUGE, TWO MILLION DOLLAR New Colossal Shows Two Magnificent Complete Exhibitions at Winnipeg Saturday, July the 31st Enormously Enlarged for this Tour \$225,000 Expended for Unique Novelties



Stupendously Reinforced with DR. W. F. CARVER'S 'EVIL SPIRIT OF THE PLAINS' FAMOUS—ORIGINAL 'WILD WEST' COMBINATION Including the Noted Young Sioux Chief 'WHITE CLOUD' The Foremost Warrior and Rider of his Race, and 100 Celebrated scouts, Cowboys, Indians and Mexican Vanqueros BORDER LIFE BROUGHT HOME

Unparalleled Reproduction of the Hippodrome sports of Ancient Rome FORTY English & Kentucky Thoroughbreds In Blood Curdling Contests 1-3 of A MILE HIPPODROME TRACK Cash in Prizes to the Winners

200 Renowned Mid Air and Aerial Stars 50 Cages of Earth's Rarest Zoology. The Only Lavine Two Headed Cow.—2 Heads, 4 Eyes, 4 Horns, 2 Mouths. Samson, God's Most Wondrous Creation.

The \$10,000 Challenge Gymnasts THE GREAT SILBONS Peerless, Poetic, Oriental Street Parade passing through the principal streets of each town visited, at 10 a m Admission, \$1.00 Children, under 9 Years, Half Price. Reserved Cushioned Opera Chairs at the usual Slight Advance. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 5 P. M. Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M. for Inspection of Museum and Menagerie.

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

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

Blue Store, 496 MAIN STREET. Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50; Suits Worth \$18 at \$10 Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12 Overcoats a Specialty.

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DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION OF MANITOBA CATHOLIC SECTION

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

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