The Morthwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

NO 391-1

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For further particulars apply to GEG. M. MCCLURG, LONELY.

A hush on the lofty mountains
A hush in the lowly vales
And night from the lanes of the forest
Her funerial shadow trails.
I wander afar on the headland
To the foot of the tamaractree,
And I muse forsaken and lonely;
Oh lonely as lonely can be.

I bend my ear and listen
If the voices of loved ones at home
Will come through the silence and whis-

per
A solace to me in the gloom
Alas I hear not in the stillness
Save the moan of the desolate sea
And my heart it is aching and lonely
Oh lonely as lonely can be.

I look above in the heavens.
To the star by her set apart,
Which often in hours of sadness
Illumined and gladdened my heart
But to night a cloud has come o'er it,
And hidden its lustre from me.
Ah to night I am mournful and lonely.
Oh lonely as lonely can be.

A sigh o'er the days of my childhood.
A tear for the beautiful past.
No trust in the hopes of the future,
No hopes of a joy that will last
I live encircled by phantoms
And cling to a love that must flee
I ne'er was so sad and so lonely,
Oh lonely as lonely can be,

Poor waif what need of repining Said a voice from the caverns below If the hearts thou lovest are too narrow, To embrace thee now in thy woe, Look up to Him whose affection Is broad and immense as the sea. And thy soul so despondent and lonely Shall be happy as happy can be.

John Lesperance

MERE SUZANNE

By Katharine' S. Macquoid.

CHAPTER I.

Midway between the Norman seaport Havre and the city of Paris, there stands, on the very edge of the river Seine, the quaintest little town in the Pays de Caux. Its gabled half-timbered houses are grouped around a grand old Gothic church just where two green valleys meet, and send a little river trickling through the pebble paved streets, to lose itself in the Seine. This little stream is called St. Gertrude, and before it reaches the street it meanders pleasantly across the marais, as some willow-fringed fields are called. The willow trees plainly love the little river, for the grow on both sides of it, and bend down caressingly till their gray green leaves make reflections therein, along with the yellow sedges, and the purple loosestrife and paler agrimony, which assert themselves in patches of color gainst the bank, All these pictures showed vividly on either side of the little stream half an hour ago, but now the sun has sunk behind the trees on the western side of the marais, and grass and leaves and reflections have put on a sombre robe of olive before they go to sleep.

The marais lies higher than the town _vet it is lower than the road which leads past it to the gabled half-timbered houses beside the Seine.

A young fellow, 17 years old or so. sunburned and blue-eyed, with the Saxon-looking face so often seen in the Norman peasant, turns aside from this road as he reaches a by path, and goes down to a plank bridge across the little stream. The light is now so dim that the cottage near the big yellow tree in the corner of the marais can hardly be made out, but the figure of a woman standing in front of the cottage doorway can be seen a good way off; the lilac cotton jacket above her dark skirt; and her snowy linen cap, are very distinct against the dim blurred background of the cottage and willow trees. The woman's nose and chin; always near toget her—for she has lost her teeth—are now closer than ever, she is smiling such a fond welcome to her boy.

"Come come," she says blithely, "you must want your supper badly, Auguste, She bustles forward and tries to take from him the bundle he carries on his shoulder, while he kisses both her withered cheeks.

But Auguste does not smile . back in the old face so near his own, and he says, "No, no," almost sternly, as he holds the bundle away from her,

His mother—they call her La Mere Suzanne in the little town by the Seine, turns meekly away and goes back into the cottage, but her head is bent, and she has left off smiling. She knows, by help of that sympathy which exists be tween a loving mother and her child, at her. that something ails Auguste, and a dread Principal of the College which she cannot put away seems to cat! Come in and see Auguste."

clasp like an iron band. The sight of her sick husband crouch-

ing over the fire recalls her wits.

"Yes, yes, my man," she says, cheer, fully, "here is our Auguste come back and right hungry, too, you may be sure. It is a long walk from Yvetot you know Jules.'

Auguste has not followed her in; his footsteps sound slow and heavy, he lost. ers outside a minute or two, then goes round to the outhouse.

'What ails the lad?' his father says; he says nothing—and I that have not seen him these two days.

Jules Didier turns round a pale, sallow face, almost covered by a grizzled beard that sorely needs the barber. His eyes are dark and haggard, his face has suffering plainly marked on it, one arm, too is missing; but as he rises and stands erect he is a tall man, a thorough contrast to his little stooping, blue-eyed wife, who looks like a ball as she bends over the fire to fill a brown bowl with soup out of the pot on the hot hearth.

Her son comes in just as she sets the steaming howl on the table. A long roll reaches half across the unbleached homespun tablecloth; a small pitcher of cider, and a gaudy red and blue plate full of huge white radishes are placed on either side.

Auguste goes up to his father: he kisses both cheeks, and then merely saying you have supped,' he seats himself, and eats his soup in silence.

The father groans as he sits down again, for his joints are old and stiff with rheumatism. Auguste's silence does not seem to him out of the usual course of things, and when one is troubled with one's own ailments one is sometimes less sensitive about the joys and sorrows of

La Mere Suzanne has such a busy time of it that she can never find a moment to think about herself in. Her Jules,her Auguste, and those three dear deal sons who fell at Magenta and Solferino occupy all her thoughts—the poor mother often wonders where her dear boys graves are, if there were faint. but a chance of finding them out, she sometime thinks she would like to make a pilgrimage to Italy, although Monsieur le Cure says Italy is a long way off __ farther even than Paris.

Her thoughts just now are full of Augand yet she is watching him, She has been every moment expecting to hear his merry laugh, and to see his bright a mother's heart.

He has finished his soup now, but he his head sinks on his breast.

His mother does not speak, but unconsciously she sighs too, and her lips quiver. Something has happened to Auguste, that is plain enough; but she will not worry her good, loving boy, he shall take his own time. 'When the troubles get too heavy to bear,' she says meekly to herself, 'my Auguste will come and tell it to his mother'. It costs her a struggle to keep down her long. ing to comfort him. She wants to put her arm round his neck and to ask him to tell her his sorrow; but this might vex him--'who can tell? she says, bravely. The struggle has brought tears to her eyes, and she goes quickly away to the outhouse and dries them there on her

While she stands at the door and looks out over the cabbage-plot a smile comes over her face. Something is creep ing about in the gloom, and now a long haired bushy-tailed gray cat emerges from behind a row of globe-shaped cabbages with leaves curling outwards like a rose. 'Mousseline, Mousse, Mousse, what are you doing?' Suzanne laughs merrily as the cat comes close, and lays at her feet a large yellow frog which he has caught among the cabbages, and which by his purring and the arching of his back and tail he intimates is vermin not to be tolerated on the premises.

La Mere Suzanne stoops down and pats Mousseline, and the cat rubs itselfagain-

"Good Mousseline," she says; 'good

and when she opens the door she sees that Auguste's face is hidden by his consider himself helpless, it seemed imhands as he rests his elbows on the table His father roused at last by the unusual silence is looking round at his son.

To him, however, Auguste's attitude speaks only of fatigue and Jules idea is pathetic eyes. She did not mean any that the lad will get a nap if he is left in reproach, she only longed dimly for

But as Suzanne looks at her boy the pain at her heart comes back. She closes the door, and Anguste lifts his head. His dreary craving gaze draws her to him in a moment.

Outside the door she has been saying 'He must be left alone-yes, yes, the poor boy must not be questioned." and now, without her will, she finds her arms around his neck his head is on her should of her gown.

"There, there, my jewel, my well-belov ed;" she rocks his head is her arms, pressing it against her bosom as if he were an infant. She does not question him.

Love, that best of teachers, has given o poor, old, ignorant Suzanne the key which unlocks an overbuidened heart. She is so emptied of self that she is a part of Auguste, and the poor fellow's heart eases itself without effort into this sympathy which does not even offer itself because it is already his.

"Mother," he says saftly, so that his words shall not reach his father, "it has come at last that which we have dreaded He feels a shiver in the arms round his neck, he feels, too, that her breath is drawn more deeply, and he tries to smile bravely, though he does not look at her face. "Yes, mother, I am no longer Au guste Didier, I am No. 317. I am drawn for the Army of the North."

He felt surprised, wounded even, when he saw that her first thought was for his father. She looked around and held her breath a moment, and then she turned to her boy, her poor face so pale and changed, that instinctively he tightened his hold lest she should fall lown in a

She kissed Auguste's forehead, and then drawing herself away she went up to the invalid.

"Jules, my man," she said, cheerfully, "you are very tired; the day has been hot and weary. Shall not Auguste help uste. She stands out of his sight, you to bed? he is tired and wants rest." Jules Didier looked wistfully over his shoulder.

the market to day. Is Rouen as full of travellers as usual, or have the Prussians only crumbles the bit of bread which is frightened them away! Ah! those put beside his plate. Then he sighs, and Prussians, they are rough customerseh, my lad? Why, mother, what ails you! '

She had been taken unawares; as he uttered those careless words about the Prussians, there rose up before her a battle-field; with her boy, her darling Auguste, fighting hand to hand with dark, fierce-looking men, whom she knew must be German soldiers.

She gave a sudden sharp cry, and, flinging her apron over her head, she reeled back against the table.

Auguste's arm was around her in an instant, and he placed her in the chair in which he had been sitting. But he did not stoop to kiss her. The young fellow knew that he must play the man if he would not break the hearts of these two who so fondly loved him. At that moment his mother's tender-

ness was a danger which he must avoid. So he walked up and down the stonefloored room-up and down three times his head bent on his breast, and his hands behind his back.

But his father had no eyes for him. It was new to Jules that his wife should ail anything, and a vague terror came that she was, perhaps, dying. Death and Suzanne? The two ideas had never before come to him hand in hand. He rose up pale and trem bling, and going over where she sat he put his one arm round her and patted her bent shoulder

'What is it,' he said, in a hurried, alarmed way. What have you done to yourself-tell me, Suzanne? What has happened?

The last words sounded fretful, for in Reichstag.

She stops outside. All within is silent, deal Jules, who was so often a suffact when she opens the door she sees erer, and who had grown accustomed to possible that any one so cheerful and active as his uncomplaining wife should be ailing except by her own fault.

She looked up at him with scared, something which she felt he could not give her.

'Kiss me, Jules,' she said, and then. as his rough chin rubbed her forehead, she sank back feebly, as if in those few minutes she had grown older.

Auguste stood still when his father spoke. He was young, but he knew what his mother wanted, and in that moment he realized what the loss of him would be to her. He loved his er, and his tears are falling on the front father dearly, but he did not see why he should be spared the grief that had come upon them all.

'I will tell you, father,' he said, hoarsely, and then you can help mother to bear it. 1 knew it was coming, but I did not know it would come so soon.' Our soldiers have been beaten, they want all the men they can get, and if a fellow is strong there is no escape. I am drawn for the conscription, and I have to march on Monday.

His father stood still, his fingers clutched nervously at the front of his blouse; he looked sicklier than ever.

'It cannot be,' he said. 'Monsieur le Maire said to me, 'Auguste will be exempted; your years of military service -you lost your arm, the poor lads in Italy,' his voice grew husky as be glanced at his wife's bent head. 'Monsieur le Maire has said that all these things must preserve us our last child, andand-I told him what a good child he

His eyes shone with tears as they met

Auguste only shook his head for answer. Jules went on with sudden, unusual

'There is a mistake. Yes, yes. you

will see. I go to-morrow to Monsieur le Maire, and then to Rouen; they will not take you from us when they have heard. Auguste went up to his mother, and hugged her closely to him. Something told him that was the best comfort she could have that he could give. Then he said tenderly; 'It is late; we had better all go to bed, mother.'

CHAPTER II.

A month has gone by, or, as they have 'I have not heard any news yet,' he seemed to Suzanne, thirty long days face turn towards her with that look of said with some discontent. Come, have passed since the morning her boy invitation to share his mirth, so dear to Auguste, let us hear what fun is going in marched away with his fellow-recruits. A few words from Moesieur le Maire had convinced Jules that there was no hope of release, and then he went back to his costomary helplessness, varied, it is true, by unusual distribes against a gevernment which he said, sucked the blood of her children.

Auguste had left the marais overnight: he said it was better in all ways that the old people should not go with him to Rouen. He told his mother that it would be hard for her to say her last good-by among strangers, and it might make nim weak before his comrades; then, too, he had added lovingly. "It will be so hard for you, little mother, to go back to the home alone."

And as she stood and saw him disappear in the darkness, which hid the tears she could not keep back, she said: "His last thought was for me,"

She had tried since then to keep cheerful, and at the end of the first fortnight there had come to her a great reward for her courage—a letter from Auguste. In it he told her he was well, and that so far as he could be happy away from home he liked his new life: he liked some of his comrades, too; the officers were kind to them, one of them even em. ployed him to do little personal services. "Dear mother," the letter went on, "Mon. sieur le Captaine says I am willing and handy, truly, if I am, it is to you I owe these qualities."

TO BE CONTINUED

Prince Bismark who is suffering from an attack of sciatica, is much chagrined because Lunnenburg, hitherto the constituency of his son, Count Herbert Bismark, has returned a liberal to the

IROM AN HISTORICAL SKEICH

General Proscription of the Irish Catholics by the Puritions.

Continued from Last week,

When, in May, 1642, the Earl of Clanrickard induced the cit zens of Galway to submit, and took them under the King's protection, he received a reprimand from the Lords Justices, declaring that he should have persecuted them 'with fire and sword,' Moreover, to prevent fire and sword.' Moreover, to prevent like clemency for the future, 'they iss-ued a general order to the commanders of all garrisons, not to presume to hold Ranelagh, President of Connaught, was any correspondence or treaty with any then in the fort of Galway, he saw the any correspondence or treaty with any of the Irish papists dwelling or residing country on fire, his tenants house's and or any place near or about their garrisons or to give protection, immunity, or dispensation from spoil, burning, or other prosecution of war to any of them, but to persecute all such rebels with fire' and sword, according to the former commands and proclamations in that behalf.

Sir Charles Cocte was one of the leading champions of Pnritanism in Ireland and of him in particuler, and his associate officers McGeoghegan writes:
'There were no exceptions in the barbarous orders which they gave to their soldiery, when letting them loose to make their bloody hunts amongst the Irish Catholics.' 'Yet far was the Parliament from reproving the conduct of this saguinary monster, and when he city of Rome by Nero and Attila, by the was slain at Trim, in April, 1642, we are Greeks on Troy, by the Moors on Spain was slain at Trim, in April, 1642, we are informed by Borlase that floods of English tears accompanied him to the grave (Hist., p. 104)

against the O'Byrnes.

His troops killed all that came in their way, both man, woman and child; nay, they would murder women in their very travail.

One of his troopers carried on the point of his spear the head of a little babe which he cut off. after killing the, poor mother, which Coote observing said that he was mighty pleased with many such frolics.' Aphoris Discov., vol. 1. p. 13,) The younger Sir Charles Coote rivalled his father in those deeds of cruelty. He commanded the army in Ulster, at the time of the death of Owen Roe O'Neil. The author of the Alithinologia attests that as soon at this Irish leader, the only check to his ravages, was removed, he acted like another Attila, devastating the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, and spreading desolation everywhere, 'massacring the inhabitants, destroying the sacred edifices and putting to death the clergy (vastationem agris, hominibus caedem, templis xunam, Ecclesiasticis) p 71.

6. Sir Simon Harcourt, another of the Military leaders, was no less remarkable for barbarity and hatred of the Church. He gave orders for the indiscriminate slaughter of the Irish, not even the infirm and decrepit or the woman and children were to be exempted from this cruelty. His career, however, was soon adoes; some were shot to death, others brought to an untimely close. A few hanged or strangled. From the priests days after setting out on his campaign the summoned a castle near Dublin be things and places consecrated to the longing to Mr. Walsh to surrender, and worship of God, which were first sacrilthis being refused, he declared that the egiously pillaged, then all the painting castle should be raised to ground. When and images were destroyed, the statues a large piece of ordnance was levelled were cloven in pieces with the axe, and against the castle, he wished himself to either thrown into the flames or consignsee that it was properly aimed, and in ed to stables; and brothels. Those temone of the nine men who alone formed doned the siege of the castle and returned to Dublin.

ed Lady, engraven in wood, was also venerated there. Sir Charles ordered it to be brought to Mr. Lawrence Hammond's house, at which he stopped. It, too, was accordingly hewn in pieces and put into the fire, at which he sat. Whilst he was yet scated there, it was announced that a body of Irish troops were at hand, and before he could quit the spot he was

shot dead "Aphorism Discov. 1. 32."

7. When the Government and Chief officers were so bent on cruelty, we can no longer be surprised at individual deeds of tarbarity perpetrated by the soldiery on the defenceless inhabitants; it is thus we find them deliberately knocking out the children's brains against the walls at Clonakilty, County Cork; we find them turning the Irish into their houses, to which they then set fire, as in Bantry, to enjoy the screams and agony of their victims; we find them, at Bandon Bridge and Newry, tying the Catholics back to back, and casting them from the battlements of the bridge to perish in the river beneath. In the 'Commons' Journals of I644 (vol. iii. p. 517) it is recorded that Captain Swanley having captured a vessel at sea, and thrown seventy individuals overboard, because they were Irish, summoned to the bar of the House of Commons, "and had thanks there given him for his good service, and a chain of gold of L200 value." And Lord Clarendon (ii, 478) writes, that this was not an exeptional case; but, on the contrary, with officers of the navy, "it was a rule whenever they made Irish prisoners to bind them back to back and cast them over board."

One of the first acts of the Irish Con federates was to forward an address of loyality to the King, in which they de clared that before appealing to arms "they had, with all submission, addressed themselves, by petition to the Lords Justices and Council, for a timely remedy against the then growing evils, but that therein they had found, instead of a slave for their wounds, oil poured into the fire of their discontents." They add They add that they had with a firm hand repressed the attemps of those who appeared bent on plundering the Puritans, athough the

decrepit people in their beds, woman in the straw, and children of eight days oldburning of houses, and robbing of all kind of persons, without distinction of friend from foe, and digging up of graves and then burning the dead bodies of our ancestors, have not deserved that justice from us." And Carte, in his, 'Life of Ormonde," writes: "That they did not exaggerate in this particular, is plain from a letter of LordClanrickard's who says, that while he was at Tyrelian, in treaty with Lord Forbes, the commander of a Parliament ship-of-war, though Lord goods burnt, and four or five innocent creatures, men, women and children, inhumanly murdered by Forber' soldiers, who, have taken possession of Lady's Church in Galway, the ancient burying-place of the town, did, upon their departure, not only deface it but digged up the graves and burnt the coffins and bones of those that were buried there.' (Cate's "Ormonde," vol. iii. 7. 109.)

8. Dr. John Lynch, Archdeacon of Tuam, and for some time Vicar-Apostolic of Killala, was eye witness of many of these outrages, and in his invaluable work entitled 'Cambrensis Eversus' thus depicts the excess of Cromwellian bar barity: 'Al the cruelty inflicted on the or by Vespasian on Jerusalem- all has been inflicted on Ireland by the Puritans Nothing but that pathetical lamentation One instance of his cruelty will for the present suffice. He received an order from the Council in Dublin, in 1641 to, proceed to the County of Wicklow, our lords, our enemies are enriched; the enemy hath put out his hand to all our desirable things; . . . our persecut-ors are switter than the Eagles of the air they pursue on the mountains, and lie in wait for us in the wilderness, we have found no rest, our cities are caytured, our gates broken down, our priests eigh, our virgins are in affliction.' From Ire-From Ire land all her beauty is departed; they that were fed delicately have died in the streets, they that were brought up in scarlet have embraced the dung; when her people fell there was no helper, All that has ever been devised by the ingen-uity of most cruel tyrants, either in un. paralleled ignominy and degredation, or in the savage and excruciating corporal torture, or in all that could strike terror into the firmest soul-all has been. poured out on Ireland by the Puritans Thev plundered our cities, destroyed our churches laid waste our lands, expelled citizens from their cities, nobles from their palaces, and all the natives from their homes; nay, they forbade countless numbers men enjoy the sight of their even to native country, or to breathe the air which they had inhaled at the moment of their birth. . . . Some of our priests they put in chains and dungeons—that was the most lenient punishment_others they tortured with stakes and strapthey turned their fury against all sacred the act of sighting it, was shot dead by ples where the priest performed his sacred functions, where the sacred canthe garrison- The troops at once aban- ticles of the Church ravished the ears of the faithful, and sacred orators encouraged the people to piety by their cease-The supplement to the Alithmologia less exhortations, where the people states that, at Trim, Sir Charles Coote the often poured forth their prayers to God elder caused the statues of S.S.Peter and and devoutly attended all the functions, Paul, which were held in great veneration and mysteries of religion; these now reto be hewn in pieces, and thrown into the sound with the yells of drunkards, the partment or at the Crown Timber Offices fire. A very ancient image of our Bless neighing of horses, the barking of dogs, Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W., T, and New the clamors of quarrelsome soldiers, and the howling of women. Within them we now see taverns instead of altars, blasphemy for prayers; the cursing of heretics instead of pious and orthodox sermons, obscenity and impurities instead of chaste conferences' (vol. iii. p.

PARENTAL GOVERNMENT,

In all well regulated households: the ather of the family exercises a watchfu, care over his children. He notes their various phases of temperament and dis. position, their hopes and fears, their anxieties and disappointments; their physical developments and moral progress, and he becomes in a measure answerable to society for their good conduct With the help of the mother most yauthful minds may be moulded into gentleness and obedience. Filial duty then becomes a pleasurable habit that is observed during life.

A disobedient son or daughter always creates unhappiness and ultimately brings dishonor to the domestic circle-A father is without power to govern his family if the mother thoughtlessly opposes him. It is utterly impossible to prevent evil results flowing from a conflict of authority on the part of the par ents. The children are insensibly imbued with the spirit of disobedience and are quick to monifest it on the least exercise of parental authority.

A good mother can exercise no holier calling, than to guide the footsteps of her children in the path of duty and

ELOQUENCE IN INDIA

Those carping critics who assert that the West produces no wonderous orators are entreated to note the following eloqmeasures offered to the Catholic natives | uent effort of an Indiana legislator, and

here, in the inhuman murdering of old noting, vail their faces: 'The American people-and we are proud to call ourselves that are rocked in the bosom of two mighty oceans, whose granite-bound shores are whitened by the floating canvas of the commercial world, reaching from the ice fettered lakes of the North to the febrile waves of Australian seas; comprising the vast interim of five bill ions of acres, whose alluvial plains, romantic mountains, and mystic rivers rival the wildest Utopian dreams that ever gathered around the inspired bara as he walked the Amaranthine promen ades of Hesperian gardens, is proud Col. umbia, the land of the free, and the home of the brave!' What could be finer than 'febrile waves,' and 'Amaranthine promenades?' Pity 'tis that this beau teous burst should refer to nothing but gravel roads.

MARTIN LUTHER ON THE INVOCA-

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

Again: "Oh how great and ineffable is th is grace, that the Divine Majesty should deign to intercede for me and become my posession, that all his saints are my intercessors, that they interest themselves for my salvation that they take of me, that they serve and protect me_Luther, vol. I11. pag e 160.

Again: "Can you ask after that, 'How are we to regard the Saints?' Look up on them as your friends, and as if you were to address them thus: 'Pray to God for me; say also to St. Peter, 'Pray for me."-Luther's Kirchenpostill

Of the Blessed Virgin he says: "We should invoke her, in order that God, through her intercession may grant us our requests; and it is thus we must invoke all the other saints." Again: May the LordJesus Christ grant us the grace throuh the ever blessd Virgin Mary: Amen."_Luther, vol.1, page



TENDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRIT. OF BRIT-ISH COLUMBIA

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

Sketches shewing the position, ap proximately, of these births, together with the conditions on which they will licensed, may be obtained at this De West Minister, British Columbia.

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

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The regular old established
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CLARKE, at the old number
continues to treat with his usual
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Nervous diseases (with or without dreams,) or deblity and loss of nerve power treated scientifically, by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

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

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Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bower
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B. Balances commonly known as specifyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.
C. Weigh Bridges.
D. Balance with equal arms and on which he load is placed aboved the fulcritims.
DD Hydrossatic balancee for weighing By order,

W. Himsworth.

Inland Bevonue Department, Ottawa. Feb 24th. 1884

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IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases,



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THE RORSE IN HISTORY Mr. Gilbert Murray, in his latest contribution to the literature of the horse says; ... It has been generally supposed that the horse was first employed in assishing man to make war against his enemies, or ministering to the guileless pleasures and occupations of the chase Herodotus, in his third book, speaks of hunting on horse back as an exercise practised in the days of Darius, and it is probably of much earlier date, and in his fourth book, he says the Amazons hunted on horseback along with their husbands, the Sarmatians, and yet the horse is not numbered among articles of property used and valued during the primitive ages of the world. We find the horse only once mentioned in the history of those early times, and in the book of Genesis, where Joseph is said to have given the Egyptians bread in exchange for their horses, in the book of Exodus he is mentioned as drawing the war chariots of Pharoah when he pursued the people of Isreal, Egypt early became celebrated for the discoveries and cultivation of arts and science; and was no less famous for the breed and value of her horses, The patriarch Job, from certain remarks, was well acquainted with the horse in his day. The inhabitants were accustom ed to the use of the horse from the earliest times. The Grecians were probably expert horsemen long before the siege of Troy. Homer, the ancient poet and historian, from several passages in his writings, was perfectly familiar with the horse and his use, Julius Caesar is reported to have first introduced bull fights in Rome in order to entertain the populace tne centaur is the symbol of horsemanship, and in the expressive words of Shakespeare, to be incorpsed and dumnatured with the brave beast, It is well known the Greeks were ignorant of the use of saddles or stirrups; They mounted by vaulting or the assistance of Horse block. The Grecians early adopted the system of giving particular names to their horses in order to distinguish their special characteristics. Auro was the name of the famous mare who won the prize without her rider in the Olympic games, her owner being Philodas a Corinthian. In consequence of the veneration in which the white horses were held, the Gascon or German princes adopted the white horse and bore it on their standards. It became the ensign of Hengist and and Horsa. The emblem is handed down to us in the White Horse of Berks, in Great Britain.

THE FOLLY OF FEAR.

A good deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage, Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men. who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in ada." Taken man for man, they are the career of fame. The fact is, that to the Equals, in instruction, zeal and sactification. do anything in this world worth doing erdotal dignity, of any Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist; Baptist we must not stand back shivering and or Congregational clergyman in the Dothinking of the cold and danger, but minion, and I beg pardon of the latter jump in and scramble through as well for making the comparison, knowing as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the Flood, when a man could consult his friends on an intended publication for 150 years, then live to see its success afterwards. But at present a man waits, and doubts, and consults his brother and his most particular friends, till one fine day he finds he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice,

ADVICE TO THE MOTHER AND WIFE

When the children have come and be gun to grow up, let the mother avoid the two extremes-of having them always packed off to bed before father returns from work, so that he only sees them once in a week; or on the other hand, have them scampering about the should desire, but that may be said of all whole evening, so that he cannot enjoy a quiet smoke, chat, or read a his 'ain' fireside." Bear patiently with his little Peccadiloes of pipe and newspapers; do not overawe him with too painful house cleanliness, or nag him with too frequent ly reiterated reminders of his foibles. When the little quarrel does come—as, with angels wedded to human beings, it is sure to do-do not be too unforgiving to the brute who may thwart the sweet will. Be not over obdurate, but welcome his first reluctant repentance with smile: you will soon be able to guide him to thine own way of thinking. A. bove all, do not turn on the fountain of thy tears too readily; they are very effective once or twice, but nothing will sooner drive a man to the taproom than their continual drizzle.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN,

A Letter in Answer to the Vicious Slanders of the Toronto Mail.

To the Editor of the Toronto Mail:

Within the psst fortnight there have appeared in the "Mail" a series of papers on the internal economy of the Province on the internal economy of the Frovince of Quebec, dated from the English Town-ships, and written by "An English-speak-ing Liberal." In reply to your correspondent, I set

out by at once denying that the French people of Canada are in anywise interior to the inhabitants of the other provinces. They are different in origin, different in creed; different in speech; different in manner's and customs, but that difference does not imply a lesser grade of intelligence; of ethics, of political principle or even of material development. It is an historical fact, which should never be overlooked in gauging their character, that they are the original peasantry of the soil and that the evolution of the peasant is necessarily other than that of the landed proprietor, the skilled workman or mechanic. and the tradesman of even slender capital. The French, from the beginning, have had to struggle with a poor soil, restricted means, large families and a strange tongue. They have had to bear the burden of conquest-a political drawback which has always a depressing effect on a people-and the influx of money from abroad, whereby all the channels of com merce were diverted from their hands, placed them for generations in a position of constant aduerse endeavor. In view of these circumstances the real wonder is that the French have been able to hold their own, instead of going under completely. They have done more. They have expanded quietly, unostentatiously, by the irresistible force of natural qualities, until their influence is now felt in every department of social political and economic life. They have overflowed from the old parishes of the south St. Lawrence into the eastern townships so that they have a majority in every one of those English strongholds to-day, their numbers give them the balance of power in many portions of Eastern Ontario, and they have become masters of the whole Ottawa Valley. It is useless for their enemies to blind themselves to these facts, and it is idle to deny that the result is a strong healthy and progressive race. The French-Canadian farmer or habitant is old fashioned in some respects, if judged by the highest American standard, but he is not so backward as to be sneered at or denounced when compared with the peasants of England and continental countries, Nay if he went noosing around the back counties of Ontario, as Enghish speaking Liberal" is doing through the townships, he would find many oddities and ecentric mode of speech and deed upon which he could expend his stock of sharp morality. The French habitant is moving on slowly in his own quiet way with that wonderful "vis inertiae" which is just as sure of ultimate attainment as

showy people.
Your critic is offensively severe on the clergy of French Canada and the education of its common people. The former require no defence from me or anybody else. Whoever has watched them as I have for the past fifteen years, in town and country, in school and college, in spiritual ministration and in various civic duties will understand that they are, as Sir John Macdonald happily described them at a public dinner in London, the "greatest moral police in Canfor making the comparison, knowing them as inviting no other competition than that of Christian charity, which is the essence of the religion that we all in common profess. But the Quebec priest is distinctively and irrevocably Roman, and there is the rub. He is strictly attached to the Papal See. There is no Liberal Catholicism about him. He forms part and parcel of that might system which permeates all degrees of modern society, and is one of the integral features of modern civilization. You may not like it, but you cannot help it. In French-Canadian race, priest and people, you must remember that they are Roman Catholics pure and simple, be-Roman Catholics pure and simple, before all and in everything. This will account for many differences, but I again deny that it constitutes them an inferior

the forward rush of more noisy and

With regard to common school educa tion, the officil records of the province are there to prove that it was made remarkable strides in the last score of years, and every year is adding to the improvements. I quite agree that the result is not as yet as satisfactory as we other countries, and the disproportion in Quebec is not so great as to call for invidious animadversion. Every municipality is regular machinery of commis-sioners and inspectors. In the way of academies and minor colleges, every locality is well supplied, while superior education is in the hand of the higher clergy, and such religious orders as the Oblates, Sulpicians and Jesuits who have nothing to learn from nobody in Canada in the matter of ripe scholarship and experience in teaching. Taking an American test, there is a French news-paper in every little town of Lower Canada, while Montreal has five French dailies and Quebec six, which in literary man agements are not one wit behind our own English journals. Take another crit erion. Any one that has attended the ses sions at Ottawa will admit that in mental accomplishments, ready use of the two languages, fluency in debate gen tleman ly deportment, and all tokens of Parlia mentary culture, the Quebec delegaton

is second to none in the Dominion. The Quebec Legislatures will compare favorable with any similar body in the seven provinces. When the Montreal Diocesan Theological College bill was before the Legislature last session, I heard one gentleman express his agreeable surprise that instead of a lot of ignorant o'd fogies whom he expected to meet, the measure was discussed in the Legislative Council before a body of middle-aged gentlemen who heard debate with intelligence and pronounced upon it in a fair and impartial manner.

It is very questionable policy-to say the least this periodical nagging at the Province of Quebec, this quiet assumption of superiority, and lecturing a people who are just as good as the people who criticise them. Let the French-Canadians alone, They do not trouble you nor go about meddling in your affairs. They are doing very well, or certainly doing their best, and no more can in in reason be demanded of them. They are as loyal as you are, as devoted to our common county, as deeply interested in its material welfare; as proud of its national destiny. They have proved, on three historic occasions within one century, that they were ready to spring to arms in its defence against a foreign foe. If you allude to the agitation that is at present disturbing the perfect unity of its inhabitants, it is the hope of every patriot that the storm will blow away without working constitutional harm, and English speaking Liberal" at least, will take comfort from the circumstance that many leaders of his party in Ontario have publicly expressed their sym-pathy with the movement. By its geo-graphical position, Quebec is the keystone of the Confederation arch. You cannot touch it without shaking the whole structure. These people are one million five hundred thousand strong. They are yearly increasing in intelligence wealth and political homogeneity. We cannot do without them and they cannot do without us. We are necessary to each other. Our physici union is a political matrimony which let no man 'put asunder. Let us wish old Qubec luck and God speed! Yours, etc., J. L. Montreal, August. 5.

ST. BONIFACE AGADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

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

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

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erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

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Pupils of every denomination areadmitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the astitution.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

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

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Comprising the Province of Manitoba a portion of the N. W. Territories, an and the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop.-Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, 5spt. 22, 1871.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cuthedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P.P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I, agent for Rt.Revs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugast chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M., secretary, St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnineg; Revs. M. Ouillette, O. M., I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnineg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary. Rev. C. Cloutier Rat Portage, Kev. T. L. Baud'n, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis—Rev. J. Allard O. M. I. St. Norbert – Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Rev. C. Samoisette and P. elletier.

t. Fr. an cois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Baie St. Paul, Rev. Fortier.
St. Charles, Rev Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev Girard.
Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne

St. Anne des Unenes and Girard.
Girard.
Lorette, Re . J. Dufresne
St. Laurent and other missions of Lake
Manitoaba, Rev's. F. Camper. O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A Dupont O. M. I.
and Bre. Mulvehill, estechist.
Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions
West, Revs. L. Lebret, O. M. I. J. Decorby,
O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M.I. Magnan and Lepage.

O. M.I. J. Hugonard, O. M.I. Magnan and Lepage.
St. Jean Baptiste de la Ri viere aux Prunes
Rev D Fillion.
St. Joseph, Rev M Pelletier.
St. Pleerre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev J Joly,
St. Ple and Emerson J N Jutra B
FortAlexander, Rev A. Madore, O M I an
Bro J B Doyle,
Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake
Wilnipeg Rev J Marcoux,
St. Leon, Rev C Bitsche.
St. Alphon se and, M D de Lourdes Rev
L Campeau
St. Cuthbert Portage la airle, Rev J McCarthy O M I.
Brandon, Rev J Robillard
Regina, Rev. D. Gratof.
Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine
Hat Rev P St. Germain O M I
EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Hat Rev P St Germain Q M I

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
The olegical Seminary and College of St
Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory
S J. (director), Drummond, S J; French S J
Lussier, S J; Blain, S J; O'Brien, S J; Bell
iveau S J; Paquin S J; Rev J Choutier and
J L, Renc. Ecclesiastical Students—Messra.
Cameron, Gllis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte;
Lanigne, Brothers Gaudet S J; Fortier S J,
Blouin, S J; Lefebyre S J
Oourse of Studies—Theology, Classics, and
commercial course in English and French
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St Boniface Academy for Young Ladies
disters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60
pay scholars 120

disters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60pay scholars 120
St Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters
of Charity, Pupils 60.
St Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boar
ders 20, day scholars 60.
St. Francis Kavier's; school day scholars —
Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.
St May'y A6 ademy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—sisters of the Holy Names of
Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John
of God. Boarders 60. day scholars 120.
School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and
Mary, Pupils 70.
St Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—sisters
Faithful Companions of Jesus, S'ster M A
Reer sup. Pupils 70.
Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy
supp.

supr. St Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy.

Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 88

Notice to Coutractors

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

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Regina, N.W.T.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Dominion Clerk of Works office, Regina, on and after Friday, 20th instant. Persons tendering are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

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

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

any tender.

By order, D. EWART, Architect.

Clerk of Works Office, Regina, N.W.T., August 16th, 1886.

MUNSON & ALLAN, Barristers, Attorneys, Selicitors, &c.

Offices McIntyre Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. H. D. MUNBON

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One Column, 12 months		,	B 20 0 00
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rst insertion; 10 cents each subsequent in ertion.

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

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

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

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

THE PRESS-THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.-II you wish to have an honest press you must hon estly support it .-- Archbishop MacHale.

CALENDER FOR SEPTEMBER. Consecrated to meditation upon the Sor rows of the Blessed Virgin.

12 Sunday Thirteenth after Pentecost. 12 Sunday Thirteenth after Pentecost.
13 Monday of the Octave
14 Tuesday Exaltation of the Holy Cross
15. Wednesday Ember day, fast, Octave of the Nativity of the B.V.M.
16. Thursday, Sts Cornelius and Cuprian
17 Friday, Ember day, Stigmata of St Francis
18 Saturday, Ember day Fast St Joseph of Cupretino.

Mart
21 Tu-Sday St Mathew, Ap and Evan
22 Wednesday St Thomas of Villeirs, Conf
23 Thursday St Lunius Pope and Mart
24 Friday, Blessed Virgin Mother of Mercy
25 Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate

26 Sunday 15th after Pentecost.

27 Monday Sts Cosmas and Damian Marts.

28 Tucsday st Wenceslaus Mart.

29 Wednesday Dedication of st Michael Arch. Angel 30 Thursday St Jerome Conf and Doct.

NOZES AND COMMENTS

According to a cablegram from Vienna his Eminence Cardinal Jacobini is lying dangerously ill. The report has not been confirmed.

Mr. James Slavin, of Rat Portage, pass ed a short time in the city Wednesday last on his way home from Brandon and brightened our sanctum by a visit.

Sunday the 12th, being the patronal feast of this Parish, the Rev. Father Drummond will preach the sermon at High Mass at St, Mary's Church.

The Loyalist delegates have arrived at Quebec and will shortly join the brethren in Toronto when bigotry and passion will once more "loose the dogs of war.

The bazar in aid of the building fund of St. Mary's Church will take place early in October, and it is earnestly request ed that those who have promised aid in one way or another will govern them selves accordingly.

According to a statement published in the 'Annals of La Bonne Ste Anne,' 22. 175 pilgrims visited the shrine of St Anne, at Beaupre, Janada, between the to understand his generosity, and thus ist of January and the 11th of July the current year.

The Orange Sentinel, becoming ashamed of the disgraceful scenes enacted in Belfast, denies that Orangemen had anything to do with them. The Sentinel must know that the six thousand Island men who attacked a few hundred Catholic laborers and drove them into the water, and who for weeks afterwards marched in a body through the Catholic district shouting "to hell with the Pope' are Orangemen, and pure yellow boys.

The only objection the Industrial News has to the candidature of Mr. Drewry is that he is a manufacturer of beer. Why this should disqualify that estimable gen tleman is not quite clear. In the eves of the law Mr. Drewry's business is a degitimate trade, just as much indeed as running a newspaper. In opposing Mr. Drewry we are afraid the 'News' is running counter to its professed principles. If Mr. Drewry's goes a large number of workmen will have to go also without taking into account the many hundreds of dollars that would find their way out of the country. We are sure the readers of the News will require other and more damaging evidence before they will discountenance Mr. Drewry. We are sorry to see the labor organ put itself in such a false light.

The Industrial News takes exception to some remarks made by this journal concerning the proposition to honor in some way those who took part in the Boniface College, especially amidst the miscalled "Fenian invasion," and accuses us of not being ready to do justice to "those who fought and bled for their full of reverent love for the members of country." The News is entirely at fault. that great teaching Order that were now

and if it had been proposed to memorialise the chivalrous followers of deSalaberry who saved this country to the British crown, no adverse word would have been heard from us. But ever we will protest against the public domain being donated to a pack of cowards. To our bounty. "Yesterday," His Grace said, way of thinking, it is, to say the very least, asking too much. Our contemporary has certainly a very low estimation of the intelligence of its readers when il tells them that Colonel Boker and his followers, who were after wards, and are to this day, styled "the quick on the run brigade," "fought and bled for their country,'

The St. James' Gazette thinks that the opinions of Mr-Davitt, or the exconvict, as it calls him, differ from those of American Fenians only in so far as he thinks they will meet with more success, and that, therefore, they are not to be reckoned as worth much on this side of the Atlantic. Yet if Mr. Michael Davitt had not raised his voice against the notions of men like Finnerty what a howl of execration against him would be sent up by the St. James' Gazette. Michael Davitt, it is true, is an ex-convict but the crime for which he spent so many years in prison was only an attempt to rid his country of what he considered a system that was crushing the life of the people. He now sees the folly of his attempt, and he repents it. His opinions we are sure will have more influence with a large number of English men than those of any anonymous writer pertino.

19 Sunday 14th after Pentecost, Seven Dolors of Our Blessed Lady
20 Monday St Eustachius and his Companions
Mart
21 The sday St Methow, An and France.

21 The sday St Methow, An and France.

22 And anti-Catholic spirit and anti-Catholic spirit.

A GREAT EDUCATOR. Last Tuesday, the 7th. inst., at 8 o'clock

in the morning, His Grace the Archbishop said the Mass of the Holy Ghost, and afrerwards preached to the assembled masters and mistresses and boys and girls of the different educational institutions of St. Boniface. This he does every year. The ceremony is a very simple one; a few hymns sung with great zest by half a thousand young people, during low mass, and then the sermon. So much and no more is what a careless observer might have to say of this yearly blessing at the opening of schools. But to any one that knows our Manitoba past and can reflect upon the present, every additional year invests the beautiful simplicity of this archiepiscopal act with fresh and fresh charms. Here is a man of marvellously varied gifts and still more varied experience, one in whom the heart is as tender as the head is strong, with thirty-five years of episcopate behind him, with the record of an apostle among the Indians, of a peacemaker among conflicting civilized races, of a high-bred nobly born gentleman in society, of a fascinating writer and an eloquent speaker, and last and crowning merit—of a whole-souled man of God. Each year, as it elicits from him some expression of opinion on some burning question, shows his ever increasing patience with the men that are too sordid each year brings out into clearer view the mellowness of his character. It is this strong, yet tender," personality of of Monseigneur Tache's that wings his every spoken word with light and warmth We listen with undivided attention, because we feel that we have before us a Prelate who would have shed lustre on the noblest sees in Christendom, and whose bright mind gilds whatever it touches. We are warmed by the heat of his language, because we know that what he exhorts us to with such deep conviction he has practised for half a century with a fervor that has often been heroic.

On this last occasion His Grace was particularly persuasive. With a view to filling the young minds of his hearers with a great esteem for the Catholic education they receive, he told them what the prize had cost him. For ten years he struggled against prejudice and bigotry in order to win and keep for the children whom he so dearly loved the priceless privilege of being educated in thoroughly Catholic schools. Their teachers might remember what the pupils were too young to have witnessed, the harrowing anxieties of that fight for the faith of future generations. The rising generation are now enjoying the peace that has followed upon the triumph of so righteous a cause. Let them pray earnestly for its continuance. Let them recall with gratitude the noble work done by the singularly able and devoted priests who directed the students of St. vicissitudes of the last twenty-five years, and, while proud of the past, let all be

hold honor from those to whom it is due them also think with filial fondness of The Warwicks of Warwick Castle have NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED those wise and gentle Sisters of Charity none of the blood of the king maker. who, during nearly forty-two years of brave and earnest labor here, had identified themselves with our beloved Northwestern country. Heaven had blessed the children of St. Boniface with unusual "Bishop McIntyre told me, with tears now bears his title and name. Some in his eyes, that he had not a single Cath- modern politican or courier is to be proolic school in his diocese, not one school in which the children could publicly make the sign of the cross or be taught the necessary truths of our holy relgion." Here, on the contrary, we have five hundred youths of both sexes brought up in the life-giving shadow of the cross. Religion was the golden thread woven through and through their young lives. How grateful they should be for so in estimable a boon!

No wonder our great Archbishop's voice taltered with emotion. No wonder the Mass he had just finished was said, as he himself assured his audience, under the masterful sway of deep feeling. There must have risen before his fatherly soul the grim ghosts of false reasonings laid the dust of insult, by him in his ever memorable pamphlet of 1877 on "Denominational or Free Christian Schools in Manitoba;" and, while he shuddered at the spiritual ruin that might have visited the young, had those spectres not been laid, his heart must have been filled with thankfulness for the security of the present. Will the average boy and girl understand all that their Father in God spoke to them from the fulness of his soul on that bright September morning? Perhaps in after years they may grow to realize it all. But the grateful scul is the kingly soul, and kingly souls are rare.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS In elevating to the Purple the Rev. Fath er Mazella, S. J. the Holy Father has giv. en to the world a proof of his love and es teem for the society of Jesus and a rebuke to the assertion that this learned body did not obtain favor with the present occupant of the Papal Chair. And in order to further show the high regard in which the Society is held by him, he has issued a document speaking of the Companions of Jesus in terms of high affection, Insomuch as the bull of Pius VII, which reestablished the Society in 1814, was not quite clear or explicit as to the concessions conferred by early Pontiffs on the order, Pope Leo approves unequivocally all the privileges enjoyed by the Jesuits in the time of Clement XIV, without prejudice to the favors bestowed by Pius VII and his suc-

After ackowledging in warm words the worth of Religious Orders in general to Catholicity the Holy Father says that this present letter is a testimony of the love we bear and have ever borne for the illustrious Society of Jesus. It has been devoted to our predecessors and to ourselves; it has been a fruitful source of men eminent for lustre of sanc tity and depth of learning, It has ever and notwithstanding fierce persecutions suffered for justice sake, it has not ceas- tracted a cold from which she never recourage in the vineyard of the Lord. Let adviser she came to St Perre, Southern it continue its work of conducting ex- Manitoba in April last, and only arrived peditiously the infidel and the heretic to in this city in July, and has since had the light of truth, of training youth to the faithful care of the Sisters of the learning and the Christian virtues, of teaching philosophy and theology in the spirit of the Angelic Doctor." The Soci her 33rd year and had been in the comety is to be congratulated on this expres munity for the past ten years. She re sion of esteem and affection from the Vicar of Christ.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY

Perhaps the "unkindest cut of all" delivered at the bloated aristocracy of England is the following from Gen. Adam Badeau, The British Democracy is steadily going and it now looks as if a speedy end will be put to aristocratic rule in England:__

"From the Queen down, it is pretenders who wear the honors. The royal family is of the younger line, and the rightful heirs by blood are scattered over Europe in exile, while heavy German princelings are wearing the crown of the Tudors and Plantagenets. If it comes to divine right, or the loyalty due tc-sovereigns on account of birth, the pre-

sent family has only a spurious royalty. "The dukes and the earls and those of lesser degree follow the exalted example of the throne. There is no prouder title in England than Northumberland, and no greater name than Percy; but Percy was extinct hundred of years ago and the present Duke is a Smithson. In the last century one of that name was enobled and took not only the lofty title but the high-sounded family name, You might do it just as reasonably, my democrat reader, whoever you are. How hotspur would scorn the connection and punish the impertinence of the Smithson if he could return to Alnwick for a single hour.

The first Dudes of Bedford were Dudors and Plantagenets, with whom the pre-sent Duke can claim no kin. The Earl of Essex of today is of an entirely different stock to the great peer of Eliza-beth's reign, and the Leicester who married Amy Robsart looked down in his time on the ancester of the man who moted on his vote for the Irish Union or the support of a disgraceful measure or still more disgraceful Minister—he turns over the list of extinct peerages: selects an historical apellation, and comes into the ancient renown. The ignorant think of him as decended from Essex or North thumberland. Or a bastard son, sprung it is true, from an ancient line, but con, ceived in shamd and born in iniquityrises into prominence, and persuades the sovereign or the Premier to bestow on him the name or title to which, according to all the laws of nobility, he has least right of all; but he wears the coronet and sports the arms.

The nation that would bend the knee and doff the hat to such a dispicable class devoid of all ancestral virtue and heraldrick honor would deserve to bite

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Right Rev. Bishop McIntyre of Charlottetown P. E. 1. accompanied by two of his priests, the Rev Father J. E. McDonald, of Charlottetown, and Rev, Father Gillis of East Point arrived in the city on Monday morning and put up at the Leland House. They visited His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface in the course of the day, and afterwards called upon some old friends from their native Island who have cast their lot in Winnipeg.

We were much pleased to see the ven erable prelate in such excellent health and spirits, and although he has passed the alloted term, three score years and ten, he appears to be good for a score more of useful and active years of life. He is descended from an ancestry remarkable for longevity; his parents came to P. E. I. from Inverness, Scotland, about one hundred years ago, and he is a native of that province. He was consecrated bishop twenty years ago and was for five years a school mate of our own revered Archbishop. Gillis devotes his energies to the pro motion of temperance amongst his people, and his efforts are meeting with gratifying success.

On Tuesday morning they resumed their journey westward, to Wapella, where they were to visit the Scotch Crofters, thence to the Pacific coast visiting the principal points of interest in British Columbia, California, Oregon, Colorado, etc.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is with grief we announce to our readers the death at St. Mary's Academy, of Sister Mary Missel, whose soul passed peacefully away last week. Deceased was a native of Montreal where she labored zealously. But labor of love as it was to her it proved the means taught wholesome and solid doctrine, whereby her death was hastened. For while discharging her duties she coned to labour with ardour and invincible covered. On the advice of her medical Holy Name of Jesus, in whose arms she breathed her last. The deceased was in ceived all the rights of the Church and died an edifying death.—R. I. P.

MARRIAGE

The marriage of Mr. John Loughman with Miss McCarthy was solemniaed at St. Mary's Church on Monday last. The Rev. Father Ouellette was the officiating priest. Mr. Laughman is well-known in this city, as a veterinary surgeon of conspicuous ability, standing first in the front rank of his profession, and is esteemed by a large circle of friends for his warm and genial nature. Miss Mc-Carthy comes from Toronto, of an excellent Irish Catholic family. We wish the happy couple a hearty godspeed.

WINNIPEG DRUG HALL

As per advertisement on our front page, the above well known dispensary has changed hands, the business coming into the hands of Messrs. Howard & Co. from Mr. Caldwell. Those of the public requiring medicine, and few there are who do not at some time throughout the year, will be consulting their best interests by placing their presctiptions in the hands of these gentlemen who are fully accredited chemists and stand high in the estimation of the medical fraternity for the accuracy of their preparaations. A question of great importance to the sufferer is a reliable dispensary, 'Half the great names in the peerage and no where in the city is there more have been thus revived. The Richmonds scrupulous care given to concoctions country," The News is entirely at fault. that great teaching Order that were now are not Richmonds, nor the Oxfords Ox. We should be the last who would with its management. Let fords, nor even the Hollands Hollands. Main and McDermott s. CABLE

The Italian cholera returns for Saturday totalled 77 new cases and 42 deaths. Sir John Stewart has offered to sell to his tenants his Tyrone estate on the twenty years purchase plan, provided they buy it all.

The son of Crown Prince Frederick William will start on a mission to St-Petersturg on the 9th inst. He has had a lengthy conference with Prince Bismark on the eastern question.

An anonymous proclamation, written in the vernacular of the country, has been thoroughly circulated in the Punsub, calling upon the nation to combine and throw off the hated yoke of the Feringhee. The circular declares that Dhuleep Singh has joined the Russians, who are advancing upon India-

At Balymaccarett, a surburb of Belfast Sunday, a mob attacked and severely handled four policemen and wrecked a house in which the men had taken refuge. Military aid had to be summoned to effect the rescue of the police. Two off the rioters were arrested. An Crange funeral prefession Sunday was attacted Catholics and there was much throwing of stones.

A conference will be held at Bonar Bridge, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on Sept. 22, for the purpose of forming a Celtic league. There will be present Dr. Parr Jones and Principal Jones, of Bala College, who will represent Wales; Commoners Sexton and Chance, who will represent Ireland, and Commoners McDon ald, Conybeare, Sutherland and Cameron representing the Highlands.

The "Republique Francaise" insists that the French troops must remain in the New Hebrides Islands to prevent a recurence of the massacres of Europeans by the natives "England," it says, "which annexed the Ellice islands without any pretext whatever has the least to complain of France's action in the New Heb. The paper also asks M. De Frerides." ycinet to make public the nature of the satisfaction he has promised England that France would render for that action.

The Peruvian Government has decreed that the Chinese residents of Peru may enjoy the same rights and privileges as other colonists.

The eastern end of the northern Pacirailway tunnel under construction through the Cascade Mountains caved in Saturday and nine white men were buried under the stones and the earth. There is little chance of any of them being reached alive.

A Helena, Mont., special says: Thsoffi. cials of the War department are exercised over a recent raid of Indians upon the stock of the Crows at Custer station. It is said the commanding officer at Fort Maginnis has received orders to hunt up the depredators,, and the scout from Fort Assimboine are already out. A special from Assinboine says: Some Gros Ventres Indians arrived here Saturday night with six scalps of Blood Indians who had been ambushed and killed, The Bloods had stolen horses. Upon arrival bere the victorious band engaged in a scalp dance.

The steamer "Marca" which arrived at San Fransisco from Sydney, Australia Saturday, brought news of the arrival at Sydney of the German warship "Albaross" from among the Hebrides islands where she had been for the purpose of punishing the natives for the murder of German subjects. At the island of Leneur. a crowd of armed natives who had gathered on beach were fired upon, and one hundred or more were killed. The village of Pentacost was then bombarded and many more natives were killed. When a landing was effected at the latter place portions of human bodies were but most of the bodies had ap parently been carried away. On both islands all the native villages that were found were burned. On Leneur a man named Klein; and on Pentacost men of the German schooner "Upholn," had been murdered by the natives. Before the "Albatross" returned to Sydney she is reported to have proceeded to the alorinst and Sandhead and pulled down the German flag flying there. GASADIAN.

At a mass of the Liberal-Conservatives of the north riding of Lanark, held Saturday, to chose a candidate to contest the next election for the Dominion Parliament, Joseph Jamieson, M. P., was the unanimous choice of the party

Saturday afternoon at Quebec the Hon. Mr. Chapleau gave an "at home" to the Admiral and of the French frigate "La Minerve," at the St. Louis Hotel. A number of prominent citizens and members of the Local Cabinet were amongst the guests.

Dr. McLaglan has resigned his position as organist of St Mary's Church and Mr Evans has been engaged to take his place. We understand that it is the in tention to secure the best vocal talent in the Congregation of St Mary's for the Choir which is now being reorganized. We believe that one of the best if not the best Choirs in the city could be main tained at St Marys if it were properly conducted, and we hope that those who have the matter in hand will succeed in bringing it up to the highest standard of excelence possible in this community.

RADIGER & Co.

importers of

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

477 MAIN STREET.

ROMAN EVENTS.

On Sunday His Holiness received in special audience Baron de Pitteurs Hiegarts, Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium to the Holy See, who leaves Rome for a short time. The fact is alone sufficient to give a practical denial to the telegram said to come from Rome and published in the Journal des Debats and copied into many English journals. announcing that His Holiness Leo XIII, was dangerously ill. The Moniteur de Rome says: 'This news is absolutely false; the Holy Father is enjoying ex- leadership adds another element of excellent health.' The value of the infor- asperation. Altogether the prospect is mation in the Journal des Debats may be better appreciated when it is known that the so-called Roman correspondent | Home Rule creates much interest. Mr of that paper lives ont of Italy.

Mgr, Giovanni Battesta Savarese, whose retraction from the sect of the 'Italian Catholic Church' and his return to the true fold was announced a few weeks ago, has published his retraction be secured for historical lectures on the to incite other apostates to repent. It is as follows:—'In humilitation of heart and profoundly repenting for the grave orrors and heresies held and propagated, as well as for the enormous scandals given for over thirty months in Rome itself, I, moved by divine grace, of my own will, propose to make amends. I retract and detest all the errors and heresies, all the maxims and practices professed and taught by me in the heretical congregation of the Italian Catholic Church: I reprove and condemn the pseudo worship and the abuse of sacred things and of the very Sacraments, prac ticed by me and by other apostates in the said congregation. I reprove likewise and condemn every writing of mine which contains errors and scandalous propositions; 1 chiefly reject the work published by me, 'The Excom. munication of an Idea.' La Scomunica d'una idea, and I submit heartily to the condemnation of it made by the Holy See. Illuminated by Divine grace, I humbly ask pardon of God, of the Sovereign Pontiff and of Holy Church, for the evil committed and the scandals given.'

FRANCE AND THE VATIC AN

The relations of France with the Vatican on the Chinese question, are not satisfactory. The menaces of the anti Catholic organs of France are again repeated. The protectorate of France over the religious interests of the Chinese Christians is regarded as not having been always to the advantage of these Christians, but occasionally an obstacle to the diffusion of the Gospel in that country. The missionary was often looked upon as a political agent of France rather than the minister of peaceful and universal religion. The noble position occupied by France heretofore, will be occupied by the Pope, and French Freemasonry, which aimed at suppressing everywhere the influence of the Papacy, sees that this power has supplanted it in the extreme East, The act of the Sovereign Pontiff should serve as a lesson, uot only to the French Government, but to all the, powers who deem themselves humiliated by the Papacy. They will see that the Pope force which wins respect in all parts of the world, Whilst Christian Governments desire to isolate the Pope, idolatrous countries approach him and reverence him.

The Unita Catholica relates that the late Victor Emmanuel had, as his father Carlo Alberto also had, a deep affection for the Jesuits; and that there exists a letter written by Victor Emmanuel, a few days before his death, to one of his most trusted friends, in which that king records how the Jesuits always deserved well, not only of the Church and civil society, but in a special manner of his own family. 'And there will come a day, concinues the Unita, when this autograph and unconstitutional letterbecause it was written without the knowledge and consent of his ministers -will be published, and if it does not absolve Victor Emmanuel; at least it will constitute an 'attenuating circumstance, in the very severe judgemen that inexorable history is preparing for

BRITISH AFF 4IRS

A Crisis Threatened,-Home Rule Education Unless great care is taken a serious Parliamentary crisis is imminent. The speaker is a very autocratic gentleman, distinct anti-Irish prejudices. He takes a much higher view of his authority in several Irish members for irrevelancy, Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The gener- ueither ex cathedra nor addressed to the al opinion is that Sir William Harcourt whole Church; in not one single point

against the Speaker, though suppressed Papal Infallibility as defined by the Vatiis great. As exminister last night said can Council which pronounced that 'The "The man is losing his head." Mr. L. L. Roman Pontiff when he speaks ex cathe-Selwy an aid and much respected dra i. e., when in discharge of his office Liber member, practically rebuked as pastor and teacher of all Christians he him. The Irishmen are determined to in virtue of his supreme apostolic authorinsist one full discussion of the estimates ity, defines a doctrine of faith or morals Therefore, if the Speaker persists in the rigorous assertions of his views, a number of sharp Parlismentary encounters are inevitable. Lord Randolph Churchill's somewhat indiscreet and ill tempered not reassuring.

The educational movement in favor of Small, an old Cambridge prefessor, and leader of the university extension move. ment, has put himself at the head of the new propaganda. Young men of taleut with advanced political views, will soon whole Irish question, leading up to Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

THE POPE A Protestant Scientist Makes a Candid Acknowledgment.

Mr Richard A. Proctor, the eminent English scientist, comes forward in his magazine, Knowledge, with an argument to prove that from the Ca holic stand point there is nothing illogical or absurd in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. As a rule Protestants are apparently incapable of grasping the very idea of Papal infallibility: It is at first sight so impossible to their method of thinking that they cannot even be persuaded to consider the evidences. For this reason the candid acknowledgment of a sensible Protestant author, who has a world-wide reputation as an exact and well-informed writer on matters connected with astronomical science, is well worth notice.

Mr. Proctor writes: "The doctrine of Papal infallibility, as commonly understood, is, of course, preposterous on the face of it. But the common mistakes about the doctrine are themselves preposterous. One hears an ignorant, most zealous Protestant talk such nonsense as this. 'How can the Pope be infallible when such and such a Pope was notoriously unwise, and such another a man of evil life?' It would be just as unreasonable to say how can we believe David to have been inspired when we find that he behaved not only villianously but most foolishly in regard to Uriah the Hittite and his wife? Not quite so absurd, though quite as incorrect, in the idea that Papal infallibility is disprovby the decision (supposing for the moment it received the Papal sanction against Galileo; it is fairly matched by the mistake of supposing that a reason able doctrine as to Bible inspiration would be shaken by the mistake of Matthew in asserting that all kingdoms of the earth could be seen from some exceeding high mountain,

'The fact really is that the doctrine of Papal infalibility, as it is really taught by the Catholic Church. is almost a coroll-According to the latter doctrine, in its this impure and apperfect blood, are THE PORTRAIT OF THE MISSIONary on the doctrine of Bible inspiration. only reasonable form, men like Moses David, Solomon. Ezra, Isaiah, and the sequence, become deceased. They 'comlike, in no sense to be regarded as per plain, they are hungry—and, like a hun fect either in wisdom or in conduct, were inspired as respects certain mat. in the only form ever adopted by the agreeable, fitful, and uncertain. Catholic Church, asserts that the Popes though in no sense to be regarded as perfect either in wisdom or in conduct have always been and always will be so guided or restrained as the case may be, that if, or when, they address the whole Church ex cathedra, on matters relating to morals or doctrine their

teaching will be true, In conduct a Pope may be imperfect or even wicked; in regard to science, art of literature, he may be ignorant or unwise, in the theological matters, even dealt with by a priest or a doctor of the Church, a Pope may make serious mistakes; but no Pope, let his personal qualifications be what they may (let him even be as overbearing as Moses, as unscrupulous as David, as selfish as Solomon, as ignorant as Matthew, as contentious as Paul) will ever address to the whole Church, ex cathedra. false teaching as to morals or as to doctrine.

"The Catholic doctrine on the subject is perfectly definite; and it is absolutely certain that the decision in regard to with high notions as to his functions and Galileo's teaching, shown now to have not unsound, does slightest degree the than his predecessor, having stopped affect the dectrine of the infallibility either of the Pope or of the Church and sharply and peremptorily silenced The subject matter belonged neither to the temporary leader of the Opposition, morals nor to faith: the decision was

to be held by the Universi Church, is by the divine assistance promised to him in the Blessed Peter, endowed with that nfallibility wherewith our divine Redeemer willed that His church should be endowed in defining doctrines of faith and morals,"

This is of course the teaching of his tory and the judgment of common sense But how many Protestant writers can pass by the case of Galileo without a sneer, and how many have troubled them selves to ascertain the facts connected with it before pronouncing judgment on the Church? Mr. Proctor does not accept the doct rine of the Infallibility of the Pope, but he deals with the facts relating to it as he would deal with other facts, and the result, of course, is that the ever lasting Galileo difficulty is disposed of at once. It seems odd that such a treatment of such a subject should be rare, but it is unfortunately the fact that in hardly any case will a Protestant condescend to inform himself as to what Catholics really do beli eve, or to weigh the facts or test the statements on which he does not hesitate to convict the Catholic Church not merely of falsehood, but of inconceiv able tolly.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH

Regular eating. Half of all ordinary diseases would be banished from civilized life, and dyspepsia become almost unknown, if everybody would est but thrice a day at regular times; and not an atom between meals, the intervals being not less than five hours, that being the time required to digest a full meal and pass it out of the stomach. If a person eats between meals, the process of diges, tion of the food already in the stomach is arrested, until the last which has been eaten is brought into the condition of the former meal, just as if water is boiling, and ice is put in, n whole ceases to boil until the ice has been melted and brought to the boiling point, and then the whole boils together-

But it is a law nature that all food begins to decay, to rot, after exposure to heat and moisture for a certain time. If a meal is eaten, and in two hours another, the whole remains undigested for seven hours, before which time the rottening process commences, and the man has his stomach full of carrionthe very idea of which is horribly disgusting; but that such is the case the unendurable odor of the belchings demonstrates.

As, then, all the food in the stomach is in a rotting condition, in a state of fermentive decay, it becomes unfit for the purposes of nutrition and for making good, pure blood. Small wonder is it that dyspeptics have such a variety of symptoms and aches and complaints in every part of the system, for there is not one drop of pure blood in the whole body; hence the nerves, which feed on not properly nourished, and, as a con. ARY FATHER BAUDIN, in Sepia, gry man, are peevish, fretful, restless. We call it nervousness, and no one ever ters which they addressed to men in knew a dyspeptic who was was not rest. regard to religion. The former doctrine less, fretful, fidgety, and essentially dis-

The stomach is made up of a number of muscles, all of which are brought into requisition in the process of digestion. But no muscle can work always. The busy heart is in a state of perfect repose for one-third of its time. The eye can work twice in a second, but this could not be continued five minutes. The hands and feet must have rest; and so with the muscles of the stomach, they only can rest when there is no work for them to do_no food in the stomach to digest. Even at five hours, interval, and eating thrice a day, they are kept constantly at work from breakfast until the last meal is disposed of, usually ten o'clock at night. But multitudes eat heartily within an hour of bedtime; thus while the other portions of the body are at rest, the stomach is kept laboring until almost daylight, and made to begin again at breakfast time. No wonder is it that the stomach is worn out-has lost its power of action. Many girls become dyspeptic before they are out of their teens, in consequence of being about the house and nibbling at everything they lay their eyes on that is good to eat.

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was within the right. The indignation does the case illustrate this doctrine of HEINTZMAN PIANOS

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



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

Butterfield and Workman, once per week computed distance 22 miles. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Canadian Pacific Railway Station 12 times per week, Compute distance I mile. Portage la Prarie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railwag station 12 times per week; Computed distance

gof a mile. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at this office or in the first case at the Post-Offices at the termini of the said route, and in the other instances of the Post-

master at Portage la Prairie. W ce W. McLEOD Postoffi Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office Winnipeg 27th Aug. 1886.

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his devotions. As seven he savs Mass in his private chapel, nobody being allow paring a programme which will meet ed to be present except intimate friends every requirement. or occasionally a few specially honored guests. At eight he break-fasts, usually off a plate of cold meat with a cup of coffee. During breakfast he reads a considerable portion of his correspondence. This correspondence comes from all parts of the world, is of a very heterogeneous character, is filled with inquiries of all kinds of imaginable subjects, and is addressed with all forms of superscription. from Mr. "Newman" to "His Highness the Cardinal." The cardinal complains very naturally that he has to waste nearly four hours ever day in answering letters the huge majority of them from persons he does not know, and on subjects about which he does not care. After breakfast he returns to his room, and there, in accordance with the rule of the order of Oratorians, he makes his own bed and tage of being easily removed when arranges his room. At one o'clock he takes a light lunch, usually a bowl of soup, with a little bread, and a single glas of some light wine. At half past two or three he goes out for exercise, sometimes taking the way to the school ground where he watches with interest a game of cricket or football. At other times he goes into Birmingham, and there may be seen poring over an old bookstall and

THE OLD BRIDGE OF AYR.

securing perhaps some valuable ed-

ition. He usually walks, but occasionally

drives in the neat little brougham that

was presented to him by friends when he

was raised to the dignity of cardinal. At

half-past five o'clock there are prayers

and meditations, then dinner. After this

short recreation, the rest of the evening

is spent in study or work until about

nine o'clock, when he retires. It is a life

led with mathematical regularity every

day for years, That accounts for has ro-bust health at 86. The cardinal retains

many of the tastes as well as the exquis-

ite simplicity of youth. He is very fond

of sweets.

An act of unpardonable vandalism is going to be committed, if, as report says, the old bridge of Ayr, is to be demolished. If when Burns wrote on the bridge of Avr. he could talk of the 'poor narrow footpath of a street, where two wheelbar rows tremble when they meet," it is not surprising that stones are now dropping from their places and that the auld brig, is considered unsafe for traffic. But for close on 650 years it has done its work and that surely is long enough to have earned the repose not of annihilation but of an honored national monument "That "conceited gowk," the new bridge is still capable of carrying all who wish to cross the Ayr, and it is difficult to understand what imperative reason there can be for destroying the "brig of ancient Pictish race, the vera wrinkles Gothic in his face." And besides its commemoration by the Ayrshire poet the bridge has a romantic interest of his own been built at the sole expense of a single lady though tradition variously describes her motives.

A POSTAL OURIOSITY.

The postal museum in Berlin was recently enriched by a letter cover, sent as a curiosity by Herr von Dargum, who had found it among the papers left by his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Colonel von Pressentien, deceased in 1789 at Sapsternberg, Mecklenburg. The letter it had contained was dated from Philadel phia, and bore the postmark of that city, together with those of London, Calais. Brussels, the Hague, Amsterdam and Hamburg, the respective postdues being marked in each instance, thereby fur nishing a chance of comparing the then rates of postage with those of the pre sent day.

Its weight, judging from the size of the cover, cannot have exceeded that of a modern, "single" letter, for which the recipient paid the modest sum of five thalers 12 schillinge, equal to 18 marks 60 pfennige German money present value, or \$4,65 United States currency.—Ameri can Register.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

The authorities of Lival University at Montreal, are about asking for plans for their new building which they are to erect on the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis streets. The building when finished is expected to cost \$500,000, and consequently application will be made to in books, and even in our daily papers, and second prizes will be given. Six know no more than the babe that puts months' time are to be given to prepare these plans, which will be submitted to

Cardinal Newman rises at half-past four prepared for circulation among the arevery morning. He spends till seven in chitects, the authorities of Laval have been busy during the last two months pre

> HOW TO HERMETICALLY SEAL BOTTLES.

A German writer recommends the use of paraffine in place of corks or other stoppages for hermetically sealing bot tendency to ferment or otherwise deteriorate by coming in contact with the air This, he says is particularly applicable to saccharine juices of all kinds. These are poured while hot into perfectly dry bottles, which are filled nearly to the lip and then allowed to stand until cold during which time all air bubbles will rise to the surface, finally a small quantity of paraffine is poured over the top which forms a firm solid coat about the tenth of an inch thick. Such a paraffine stopper has the advan. the contents of the bottle are required for use; and the paraffine can be

HIS DADDY BUILT TOO WISELY,

It seems strange, but it is true, that a Peer is a bankrupt to-day because there is no possible way of making it absolutely certain that he will not some day become a Catholic. Lord Headley explained to the official receiver that the chief cause of his insolvency was the existence of a provision in his father's will that if he became a Roman Catholic his interest in the properties should detertermine. But for this clause he would have been able to raise sufficient money to pay every creditor, and place aim. self in a comfortable position. He has not the slightest intention of becoming a Roman Catholic. He first became aware of the existence of the clause in 1882 or 1883. But for that careful provision of the Protestant parent, Lord Headley would have been able to have tided over his difficulties. But with it the Jews were a vain resource, What security could they have that the borrower would not some day fall a victim to the Jesuits, and so forfeit his estates? It seems that there is n o sort of Protest ant vaccination warranted to guard against the infection of Catholicity-and so Lord Headley is a bankrupt.

HOMELY PRINCIPLES.

Foolish tongues talk by the dozen. He who will stop every man's mouth must have a deal of meal,

He who throws away his estate with his hands, goes afterwards to pick it up again on his feet,

Suppers kill more than the greatest doctors ever cured.

A little kitchen makes a large house, If you could make a pudding by think ing of the batter, it would be easy getting

There are folks who would hold a sieve under a pump and expect to carry away the water.

Scarceness of victual will keep. having, like the pyramid of Rhodopis | There's no need to be hasty with the

> A cheerful wife is the best sauce for God, chops, and the very potatoes take a pleasure in sending up their grateful steam before her.

a man does not care about it with every meal.

Fine feathers make fine birds, but often very hungry ones.

It is a very good thing for a woman to love reading, but a husband likes more than a three volume novel for his din-

A woman's best fortes are those that make home tidy and happy, all this is often done without pianofortes at all:

A satirical man is like afile; he rubs the roughness off other people, but gets no smoother himself.

THE PARENT'S EXAMPLE

No matter what parents may say to their children it does not effect them like example. The home of a family is without a head, if the father does not like the walls of his house. There should be more to entertain a father at home than abroad, among associates who only darken the doorway of their houses at meal and bed time. Such homes only require a bundle of toothpicks to change them into boarding. houses. Parents must lead in the way, then their children will follow them young people learn practicaly or not atall There is scarcely one pursuit in life, but what is explained over and over again, foreign as well as Canadian architects who will be invited to enter into the competition, for which handsome first do children know of the world? They the gilded toy in its mouth, and then cries because it does not taste like it looks. Parents need recreation. Indeed a jury of ecclesiastics and laymen. Plans they do, we say, and ought to have it. and descriptions of the ground on which | Is it necessary to take this relaxation

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S DAILY LIFE the building is to be erected are being outside of the family! We say no. There may, indeed, be times when the father is forced by business to absent himself for days at a stretch, from home, but this does not continue always. There is one evil which is, at times a necessity, gives birth to, namely, the habit of going and remaining from home when possible. This evil on the part of father or mother can never be estimated. Such parents are strangers in their own homes. Their children are worse off than orphans. Orphans have the sympathy of the world stoppages for hermetically sealing bot but the children of gad about parents tles containing liquids which have a are always under the ban of aspersion, Nobody likes them, and it is not the fault of the children, but that of the parents. They will be like to their par. ents, when they arrive at an age to take part in the world about themwill be the training of the grand-child-ren of such parents? They will follow in the same rut, and those after them, and those after them___?!

We are sare of one thing, and it is this; No Catholic parents want such a progeny to represent them, There is just one way to prevent this calamity, Children must be taught practically the value of home and its influence. This can be only done by parents nourishing with themselves a love for home and the com pany of their children. Parents need recreation, recreation more pleasant tnan that which is spent If the parents family? the desire a walk, what will not their children give in love and affection for permission to accompany them! At least parents take them out with you some times. A recreation with your children will richly repay both parents and child

Parents consider the subject of conversation before children, It is never noticed, no matter what is said.' This is what parents say. They know better, Children con over every Backbiting, tale bearing, calumny, sland er and all sins of the tongue are learned at home, and parents are the inssructors. Do parents prevent children from telling at home what they hear on the street or at school! The dinner and supper are generally made entertainments for comments on the real or supposed scandals of the neighborhood, The father and mother kindly seek the very latest from their own children; and, then, why of course follows an infallible judgement. The children have pleased their parents, and they will do it again As such a family handles the fault of others, so it in turn is handled unmercifully by others. The world says families of this kind reap the tares sown by

How is it to be avoided! Parents do not talk about your neighbors then, you can prevent your children. This is the only way to crush this vice. Now about church going. Parents may talk themselves hoarse, but it will avail nothing unless the example be set. The parents who are in their places, in the Church. during Holy Mass on Sundays and holy day of obligation do not have much trouble in bringing their children with them. There are other devotions which are not of obligation, and these too, parents should attend when possible. Such are the devotions during Lent, month of May Octave of Corpus Christi and others. It is not a sin to remain away from them and this satisfies some parents. These treat God like they would a task master, hence do not want to give Him to much They are always bordering on sin and death of their souls. They think even a low Mass too long, for their own benefit; as well as that of the congregation. These are the people also, who find fault with the people also, who find fault with every act of their priest. Nothing can satisfy them and the cause of dissatisfaction is within themselves They make their children liberal Cathol-We knew a father who thought a living and serve He died as he lived. This is the end of such parents, and the children of them follow in their tracks.

Parents who do not attend the services of the Church, may force the at-Vinegar is a good thing in its way, but tendance of their children while they are young, but it will end with authority their which does. not last not last long, unless child ren are taught obedience with the fear and love of God. Example, dear parents of the little ones whom God has givento you, alone tells and exerts an in It may be trite yet it is true fluence. Example thunders, while words only whisper, When parents have time and Holy Mass is offered during week days where they live, they should make it a point to assist at it. Parents, always be present with your families at Holy Mass and at other public exercises of the Church when possible. Seek first the Kingdom of God and all things else shall be added thereunto.' S. S. M.

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IRISH NEWS.

FERMANAGH.

On the 10th of August, at Enniskillen as a young man, employed as booking clerk at the railway station, was crossing the line to the up platform, the Dublin train dashed in, and the engine and several carriages went clean over him. He had the presence of mind to throw himself on the ground, and thus managed to escape unhurt.

GALWAY.

On the 6th of August, the Most Rev. John McEvily, D. E., Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean McLoughlin, arrived in Clifden, from Letterfrack, where he had been administering confirmation on the previous Wednesday, The Archbishop officiated at the profession of a Sister of Mercy at the Convent Chapel, Clifden, at 9 o'clock a. m,. There was a large attendence at the ceremony. The young lady who was received into the sisterhood was Miss. Murphy(in religion Sister Paul). All the clergy of the deanery and surrounding districts were in attendance.

QUEEN'S COUNTY

At a meeting of the governors of the Maryborough Lunatic Asylum on the 11th instant, the Earl of Rosse presiding, the appointment of a visiting physician in the room of Dr. David Jacob, J.P., resigned, took place. There were two candidates, Dr. W. G. Jacob, son of the retir. ing physician, and Dr. Thos. Higgans, county coroner. Theformer was declared elected

SLIGO.

The artisans and laborers of Sligo are a patient and long suffering class. Were they of a different temperament they would long ago have gone in a body to the Council Chamber and pulled the beards or otherwise ill-treated the bodies of the 'City Fathers' for their intolerable and scandalous negligence in regard to Artisans' Dwellings. It is now begining to be a matter of history that the Cadjer's Field was bought, and that £8,500 were borrowed from the Local Government keep the peace, themselves in L5 each Board for the purpose of erecting Artizan's Dwellings in Sligo; yet no practical step has yet been taken to secure the immediate commencement of the work,

On Saturday, August 7th, a body of Mrs. Bateman's Purt tenantry, headed by their popular priest, the Rev. Wm. Casey, of Abbeyfeale, met the agent, Mr Robt. Fitzgerald, at the Courthouse, Listowel, with a view of availing themselves of the purchase clauses of the Land Act. They did not come to terms. The tenants offered sixteen year's purchase, at the valuation, but Mr. Fitzgerald would the usual "gratuity" of three pounds, accept nothing less than eighteen year's It used to be five pour is, in such casea, purchase, at the present rents, which average two valuations.

KILKENNY

Some of the 'Caravat' and 'Shanavest adherents were brought before the magistrates at the last Ballynonty Petty Sessions, and charged with having as saulted one another, and uttered party cries at the last Balligarry fair, Fines of one pound or fourteen days imprisonment and downwards were imposed.

LIMERICK.

Some time since the Rev. Mr. Drew

son in-law of Mr. Gladstone, while stay ng at Cruise's Hotel received from Mr James Flyn a valuable specimen of Limerick lace enclosed in a handsome casket for presentation to Mrs. Gladstone Mr. Flynn has received a most grateful ackowledgement from Mrs. Gladstone for his gift, which, she writes, she greatly appreciates as coming from Ireland. LOUTH,

A meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians was held on August 12, Alderman Mangan presiding. There was a numerous attendance of Guardians, both ex-officio and elected, the reason being that an election was to be held for the office of matron of the work house, consequent on the resignation, through ill health, of the late matron, Mrs Farrelly. Miss Dullaghan was elected

M 4YO

Among the gentleman who passed their first professional examination for the Letters Testimonial of the Royal Col their midst, the Fermoy brass band tnrnlege of Surgeons in Ireland, under the new scheme, at the meeting of the Court in his honor. Subsequently the band' of examiners, held on July 27th was accompanied by a vast multitude eager Mr George M. Laing brother of Mr. Laing to get a glimpse of the venerated Pre-

DUBLIN

The owners of the Great Eastern steamship have offered that if the Port authorities of Dublin will grant favorable conditions, the huge steamship will pay them a visit She would be able to arrive in October, and the owners would permit her to remain, if business justi. fied it, of for several months. The 'business" of course, means simply show" business. The manamoth English steam-er would be simply on exhibition, hav-

ing failed in every other role.

WATERFORD Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P., has been inclines Cappoquin, who was killed during the Relfast riots, to commence proceedings and impartiality in the power which govfor the recovery of 3,000 pounds for the loss of her husband. The claim will be made against the Belfast Town Council, under the Grand Jury Act.

WEXFORD

The following tenants on the agricultural holdings of John Percy Waddy, Esq', and Mrs Waddy, acknowledge with gratitude the granting of a second unsolicited abatement of 20 per cent on their rents: Stephen Prendergast, Taghmen; Wm. Parle. Jno. Roche, J. Keating, Michael Martin, John Dunne, Patrick Dunne, Thos. Roche, Widow Magee, Matthew Kelly, Marke Browne, Thos Murphy, Rev. Wm. Murphy, Thos. Fortune and Walter Furlong.

MONAGHAN,

Mr. Luke Lambe die 1 on the 27th of July, at his residence, Annalitten, Castle Blayney, in the 71st year of his age. Throughout his life he was deservedly respected by the people amongst whom he lived, for his honesty and straightforwardness. He had been ailing for about a month.

TIPPERARY.

Tipperary has taken the initiative in promoting the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of Charles J. Kickham.

TYRONE.

At the Dungannon petty sessions on the 9th of August, before several of the local magistrates, seventeen Nationalists and ten Protestants were charged by District Inspector M'Govern with causing a riot in the town of Donaghmore on the 19th of July. Mr. Patton represented the Tories; and Mr. Quinn appeared for the Nationalists. The magistrates discharged all the Protestants, and bound three of the Nationalists, Joseph Ogle, Thomas M'Causland, and James Curran, over to and two securities of L2 10s.

ANTRIM,

Dr, T. H, Purdon died on August 6' at his residence, Wellington place, Belfast, in his 81st year. The deceased was the eldest son of Dr. Henry Purdon, staff surgeon, who was well known to the older inhabitants of Belfast, and was highly respected.

ARMAGH. The wife of a small farmer named James White, residing in the townland of Meigh, recently gave birth to three children, and Queen Victoria sent her

were placed in the parish church, Killinkere, in their last resting place, Fath. er Smith was in tailing health for many years, and was transferred to the parish of Killinkere by the Most Rev. Dr. might improve his already broken constitution; but the relief was unavailing, for after a long illness, borne with Christian resignation, he breathed his last on Saturday, August 7. A large congrega tion of his beloved parishioners thronged the church to offer a fervent prayer for him they truly loved. A large number of the clergy of the diocese also at. tended the obsequies.

CLARE.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 10th instant, near Liscannor. An old man named Timothy O'Leary, while returning from Miltown, fell off the car and received a fracture of the scull. A medical doctor was immediately in attendance, butall his efforts were fruitless, as the unfortunate man expired in a few

CORK.

On the 10th of August, the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, Most Rev, Dr. Croke, visited Fermoy. When the people were apprised of his presence in ed out and paraded the principal street of Belmullet, who obtained a good place. late, visited the Presbytery and played some choice selections of national music. Afterwards the Archbishop addressed the people, thanking them fer their manifestation of welcome

> CATHOLICITINN AMERICA Americals the most democratic comtry in the world, and it is at the same time according to reports worthy of be lief, the country in which the Roman. Cathoric religion makes most progress.

accurately things must be here equally distinguished: which wish to men instructed by Mrs. Gardiner, widow of form their own opinions; but on the the late Head Constable Gardiner, of other hand, it imbues them with the taste and the idea of unity, simplicity, erns society, Men living in democratic ages are therefore very prone to shake off all religious authority; but if they consent to subject themselves to any authority of this kind, they choose at least that it should be single and uniform. Religious powers not radiating from common centre, are naturally repugnant to their minds; and they almost as readily conceive that there should be no religion as that the re should be several At the present time more than any preceeding one, Roman Catholics are seen to rise from infidelity, and Protestants to be converted to Roman Catholicism, If the Roman Catholic faith be considered within the pale of the Church it would seem to be loosing ground; without that pale to be gaining it. Nor is this circumstance difficult of explanation. The men of our days are naturally little disposed to believe; but as soon as they have any religion, they

immediately find in themselves a lateut propensity which urges them unconsciously towards Catholism. Many of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church astonish them, but they feel a secret admiration for its discipline, and its great unity attracts them. If Catholicism could at length withdraw itself from the political animosities to which it has given rise, I have hardly any doubt but that the same spirit of the age, which appears to be so oppos. ed to it, would become so favorable as to admit of its great and sudden advancement. One of the most ordinary weaknesses of the human intellect is to seek to reconcile contrary principles, and to purchase peace at the expense of logic. Thus there have ever been, and will ever be, men who, after having submitted some portion of their religious belief to the principle of authority, will seek to exempt several other parts of their faith from its influence, and to keep their minds floating at random between liberty and obedience. But I am inclined to believe that the number of these thinkers will be less in democratic than in other ages; and that our poster ity will tend more and more into two parts_some relinquishing Christianity entirely, others returning to the bosom

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.-Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying It used to be five pounds, in such casea, formerly; but "mer Majesty," in view of her own large family, has grown economical.

CAVAN.

On Monday, August9, the remains of the Par Potes Smith D. D. Willinkers.

On Monday and crying with bain of Cutting Teeth? If so send with bain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Wingleton and the poor little sufferer immediately. Dethe poor little sufferer immediately. Dethe poor little sufferer immediately. Dethe poor little sufferer immediately. The pend upon it, mother; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and the Rev. Peter Smith, P.P., Killinkere, Diarrhoea, and regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the presciption of one the oldest and best presciption of one the oldest and best Conaty, with the hope that the change female physicians and nurses in the Unand is for sale by all dauggists a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WIN. SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

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Fine Kid, Goat and Calf Golls BOOTS AND SHOES for Men. Women and Children, all sizes.

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MINNEAPOLIS AND T. LOUIS. setting in Union Depot to all Toints South and west. Close connections are viti St. P., M. & M., and St. P. & Duluth R. 17,843, from and to all a North and North-West. noints North and North-wess.

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The manager, Mr. John Haverty, is one of the bestk 10 wn noted men in the Northwest

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CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE Sundays Masses at 7.30 and 10 m Vespers at 8 p. m. or Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 of

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

Sundays—Masses at 17.00 8.30, and 10.30, a.m.: Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Cate-chism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m. Week Days Masses at 6.15 and

7.30 a. m. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

Sundays Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m. Week Days—Mass at 7:30 a.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

The Stonewall News reports that the fires around Shoal Lake district have been even worse than at first anticipated Several buildings have been totally destroyed, two of them being the dwelling houses of the Messrs LeCroix both of whom had a narrow escape of saving their lives. The whole of their effects were burned.

Mr. John Ogilvie has returned from a trip over the southwestern branch of the C. P. R. He says that all the farmers who have threshed have been pleasantly surprised by the yield being from five to seven bushels to the acre greater than they had expected from its appear ance when on the stack. Wheat is beginning to come in freely at the elevators, and all offered is of excellent quolity.

The Toronto World says: "The Northwest Mounted Police has seized the baggage of the Lord Kingston and Mr. Pat. low because it contained liquor. As the blooming Britishers slake their thirst at the alkali coulees they will ask for anothher. "What sort of blarsted country is this, anyhow?" The police have a phenomenal scent for liquor concealed in baggage. It is a wonder they cannot trace those stage robbers by the trail of their breaths."

The Montreal Star says: "Brother Ed. Cunningham was received into the Oblat Order at Lachine, last Sunday morning Rev. Father Lacombe, O. M. I., the well known Northwest missionary officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Borrommee, superior. Father Cunningham is the brother of Capt Cunningham who commanded the Metis volunteers in Alberta during the campaign of 1885. He is the first Metis who has pronounced his vows in a religious order of the Prov-

The first general meeting or convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association will be held at 10 a. m., Thursday September 30 in the rooms of the St Andrew's Society, Clements block, Main st. Winnipeg Owing to the busy season and the necessarily incomplete organiza tion it is impossible to give a detailed other interesting events will be the delivery of the president's address by Wm. Wagner, M.P.P.,, and a paper entitled "A Commercial View of the Manitoba Dairy Products," by James E. Steen, bers of the police now stationed at Bat-editor of the Commercial. Prof. Barre tleford are ill with fever. About thirty has been asked and will probably consent, to address the meeting and the officers would be obliged to persons willing to give papers on matters connected with dairying, if they will notify the rived here to enter upon his duties. They president or secretary-treasurer a few days prior to the meeting.

WINNIPEG BUILDING SOCIETY.

This excellent institution is now well under way. The conditions of the Society are based upon the best principles and offer great advantages to the small capitalist and to all who wish to become their own landlords. The Men. C. E. Hamilton, who has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the Society de serves well of the public. On Monday evening last a public meeting was held to consider and lay before the people the principles and working of the Winnipeg Benefit Society. Hon. C. E. Hamilton, president of the society, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of citizens. The chairman in opening the meeting, referred to the advantage of such a movement not only to the individual concerned but also the locality, and thought, therefore, that those having at heart the interest of the city should encourage the scheme. To capi talists who at present had great difficulty in investing their money it would offer a profitable investment. There were speculative societies, in which some one had to pay the piper, but this society was as beneficial to one as to all.

The secretary, Henry Ferguson, gave sketch of the inception of the society ing the electors.

The principle is that any one holding shares, of the society can borrow \$400 without interest; for building purposes for sthe purchase land within the province, repaying the principal by monthly payments extending over eight years. A new by law has been introduced to enable members to join at any time without paying any back dues, the only stipulation being that the arrears shall be deducted when the member draws or pur chases an a ppropriation. Another feature is the fact that the directors have made provision for members withdrawing permanently from the city, or sickness intervening Ample security is re. quired of the secretary treasurer for all monies entrusted to him.

A resolution affirming the beneficial results which should follow this co-operative system was moved by Mr Timewell; seconded by Mr. G. Patterson, and carried unanimusly.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Regina, Sept. 2-Hon. Mr. Bowell and Hon. Mr. Foster arrived here in their private car last evening. They were met at the station by Mr. G. R. Pugsley (president of the Long Lake Railway) Mr. Scott, Q. C.; and Mr. Marsh who escorted them to the rooms of the Assiniboine club where an enjoyable hour was

spent. The visitors afterwards returned to the car to sleep.

This morning shortly before eight o'clock several of our prominent citizens at the invitation of the president of the Regina and Long Lake railway met at the depot and boarded the train for Long Lake to which place Messrs Bowell and Foster proposed making a trip. We are informed that the visitors were highly pleased both with the excellent country and the splendid road upon which they travelled. The party arrived hack, after a smart run, shortly before three o'clock. The road received anoth

er new parlor car on Sunday last.

Mr. Royal; M. P., is in town on a visit to his son. Mr, Royal, of the land office.

Shoal Lake, Sept. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Brydges arrived here to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Scarth. Mr. Brydges afterwards left for the end of the track by special traia, with General Superintendent Baker, the Messra. Allan, and some gentlemen from London, England . The ladies are stopping at the Temper ance House, where each of their families have been for the past five weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles and family left for the Portage on Tuesday.

Minnedosa, Sept. 6. Mr. G. Baker and several others of our town have been on an exploring expedition to Lake Dauphin, where they report hav-ing found excellent indications of coal oil, also coal and a vegetable shale resembling alum.

Mr. J. Souster has got his "Agitator" thresher again in motion, and is busy doing the threshing for our farming fraternity. Mr. John Forsyth, J. P., is also getting a machine, which will soon be humming in this community.

The event of the last week has been the marriage of Mr. Frank Boyd, of the firm of Humber & Boyd, hardware mer-chants, to Miss Hilliard, daughter of Mr. W. Hilliard, Dominion lands agent.

Regina, Sept. 4.- P. I. Williams, build er, of Regina, has been awarded the contracts for building the new police bar-racks and commissioner's house,

Mr. W. McGirr, of the Indian depart programme of the meeting but amongst ment, has returned from his trip to Cal-

Commissioner Herchmer intends startng for Battleford on Tuesday evening to inspect the post in that district.

We are sorry to hear that many mem of them are on the sick list. It is thought that bad water is the cause.

Regina, Sept. 4.—The newly appointed collector of customs at this port Mr. Jones, accompanied by his wife, has arare staying at the Palmer.

M. Anderson, the accountant of the R. R. department of the Hudson Bay Company to Winnipeg, is here on business connected with their contract with the Indian Department.

Your correspondent was invited to in. spect a lot of wheat, barley, onions, beets turnips, carrots, and potatoes, sent to the Indian Department, by the Indians of the Assiniboine Reserve near Indian Head, as a sample of their crop this year They were really a fine lot of vegetables, the onions, carrots and potatoes being remarkably good. The turnips were also above the average, and, considering the somewhat dry season. the wheat and barley were excellent. together the samples would reflect credit upon any farmer, white or red, seeing that all the crops this year have had rather a hard time of it. We are informd, that these Indians have paid special attention to their crops in weeding, etc. and from that we have seen they will be fully repaid by the excellent produce; which is the result of their labors, This only tends to show that even in an adverse season, the crops, by being carefully attended to, will repay the labor thus bestowed upon them:

Beulah; Sept. 2.—Threshing is actively progressing The wheat is the best sam ple of No. 1 hard which has eyer been grown in this country, but the yield is very light. It is averaging, so far, about might bushels per acre.

Mr. Robert Nelson, the Reform candidate for Shoel Lake county, is now holding rectings and actively canvassReduced Terms to two or more entering

Mrs. Langley and the wonderful babe who chose such a unique mode of enter ing this world of trouble, are sojourning in this vicinity with Mr. William Hill, the ladies brother. The baby is in capital health and at present shows no sign of injury from its fall from the train; other than inability to open the left eye. She fell upon the left side of her head and injury to the optic nerve resulted. Mrs. Langley desires to publicly express her gratitude to Mr. Baker and the officials of the railway, and to the many sympathising ladies who have shown her kindness in her trouble. Mrs. Baker has requested that the youthful acrobat may bear her name and she will accordingly be known as Winnifred Clara Lang ley, la-fille; du M. and N. W. Ry.

St. Andrew's, Sept. 3.—I'ne steamer, Alice Sprague, which has undergone extensive alterations was launched yesterday. She looks very handsome and when completed will form quite an addition to our river crafts. It is the indition to our river crafts. It is the intention of her owner, Mr. Kilpatrick, to take her to Winnipeg in a few days, when she can be used for short excursions.

Mr. S. E. Smalley, who has been absent for a few weeks on Lake Winnipeg, has returned and resumed the duties of his

Rapid City, Aug, 31. — The grading on Saskatchewan and Western, from The grading Minnedosa to this place, is being prosecuted vigorously, G. H. Strevel's outfit, consisting of about 50 mule and 10 horse teams, are at work along the val-ley towards Rapid City. Mr, Strevel has the largest and most complete railroad ing outfit in the province. The systematic manner in which everything is conducted on the work and in the campreflects much credit on his energetic general superintendent Mr, Charles Stuart, a young man who has been in Mr. Strevel's employ for nine years.

Mr- Strevel last winter took out 150, 000 ties on speculation; this spring the ties made up the Little Saskatchewan and Birdtail creek by the M. and N. W. R. Co, were left on account of the low water, and Mr Strevel's little venture turned out profitable to himself and a godsend to the company.

COAL,OIL.

Hugh McKay of Shoal Lake, has just returned from Lake Dauphin. The Echo says he speaks of the indications of coaloil as being good and thinks there will be some valuable discoveries made when more prospectors go into the district. He found one place on the banks of Vermillion river where the oil was slowly running out of the shale which forms a very high bank of the river. He got some and set fire to it, and it burned freely. Mr. McKay intends to make another trip soon and will make provisions for a months prospecting.

Mr. T, Kelly, the contractor, has commer ced work on three handsome houses to be erected on the vacant lots adjoining his own pallatial residence.

The crowded houses on Monday and Tuesday last at our Princess Opera House well proved the musical taste of Winnipeg, nor was there cause for disappointment; the selections on both evenings were remarkably good, far exceeding our expectations; Minnie Hauk was in splendidvoice and the grace with which she answered to repeated encores charmed all present. Not the deast important feature of the evening week the brilliant performances de Kontski, whose musical talent was decidedly marvellous. The company supporting Minnie Hauk was well chosen, and the general management very satisfactory,



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

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

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

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

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 enly in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PJL RALW:1

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 inamagement between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxuriant Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. K. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; Geo. H. Heafford Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Chas. N. BELL, Commercial, Agent Winnipeg.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

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Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology, There is also a prepatory Course, and a commercial department, in which Book Keeping is taught

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Board and tuition	\$180 09
Tuition	20.00
Bedding	10 00
Washing	15 00
Music Levsons	80 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Payments should be made half	Crearly in

advance; no reduction in the above terms is granted for absence of less than one month; Stationery articles form extra charges. The students must be suitably supplied with linen, clothes, shoes, napkins, towels, etc.

etc.
A uniform is obligatory; directions as to
the form may be had at the College.
A ugust 7th 1886.

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See Tickets on them at the Door No trouble to show Goods. The finest

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121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR

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All who are not Satisfied with their Education,

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Can take up as many or as few subjects as

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