

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

Reading Room  
General

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

NO 49

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**THE GOLDEN SIDE**

There is many a rest on the road of life  
If we only would stop to take it,  
And many a tone from the better land.  
If the querulous heart would wake it,  
To the sunny soul that is full of hope  
And whose beautiful trust never falters,  
The grass is green and the flowers are  
bright,  
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.  
Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,  
And to keep the eyes still lifted,  
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep  
through  
When the ominous skies are rifted.  
There never was a night without a day,  
Nor an evening without a morning;  
And the darkest hour, the provrb goes,  
Is the hour betwixt the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,  
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,  
Which is richer far than jewelled crown,  
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;  
It may be the love of a little child,  
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,  
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks  
For a cup of water given.  
Better to weave in the web of life  
A bright and golden filling,  
And do God's will with a ready heart,  
And hands that are swift and willing,  
Than to suck the del'cate silver threads  
Of our curious lives a-under,  
And then blame heaven for the tangled  
ends,  
And sit and grieve and wonder.

**A REVELATION**

**BY ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP**

Elmhaven was an energetic little vil-  
lage, where something beyond the imper-  
ative was always being done. Sometimes  
what was done was not very remarkable  
of its kind, except as unintentional bur-  
lesque. For instance, when the young  
people undertook to give an opera in the  
Lyceum course, they did not give a kind  
of opera that was either usual or superior  
but it was worth hearing and seeing for  
characteristics of its own. They were  
rather apt to think, these young men  
and women, that with one or two strong  
points in an enterprise, all would go well.  
They said, in reference to the opera of  
"Martha," about to be given, that with  
May Wingfield as Enrichetta, with her  
beauty and voice, and an exceptionally  
fine orchestra made up chiefly of resid-  
ent professionals, it was not possible  
that a bad tenor and a ridiculous stage  
would so much matter.

May Wingfield was looked upon as the  
village victim, who had been offered up  
as a sacrifice to a once local dragon, a  
gifted young person now absent, who  
had won her affections and then disap-  
peared into the world. She wore a plain-  
tive expression, unless aroused by exer-  
cise or enjoyment; when her face gleam-  
ed again with all its charming youth, and  
her smiles burst forth as naturally as if  
she had never heard of sorrow. But her  
heart was lost; and it consoled her very  
little that the beaux of Elmhaven tried  
to lessen her despair by offering their  
allegiance before finally disposing of it  
elsewhere. She showed herself in every  
way worthy of a fate superior to the or-  
dinary huic lot, and there were very  
few people among her acquaintances who  
did not wish her the happiness she de-  
served, and the larger field of experience  
for which she was fitted.

It was not known what was to become  
of Frederic Fleet, who loved the girl so  
well and who looked so insignificant,  
and was so sublime in point of hopeless  
constancy. If May did not marry him  
he must perish in some way of misery,  
and if she did her own future would  
wear an unsatisfactory promise, even to  
the onlookers. It was a problem which  
the Elmhaven people turned over fre-  
quently, and they had become so accus-  
tomed to its present aspect that solution  
would have greatly started them.

The opera being "Martha," Fred Fleet  
filled the role of Lionello, for which he  
was perhaps less fitted than any subur-  
ban tenor before him. But his love for  
May Wingfield had filled him with an am-  
bition to sing with her, and his friends  
were too much touched by his unavailing  
devotion to deny him the happiness of  
being so constantly in her presence as  
this arrangement would necessitate, al-  
though the consequences of the perform-  
ance would be rather injurious.

May sang like a finch, and acted as  
well as ought to be expected of a girl  
who had been especially endowed by  
nature with beauty and force of charact-  
er. Her Enrichetta was enchanting, and  
all the eyes that gazed upon her at the  
rehearsals shone with approbation.  
Some persons, during the great excite-  
ment of the affairs at the hall, averred  
that they were sure Fred Fleet was going

to win May after all. They had seen  
him kiss her hand after the duet with-  
out any reproach from her, or she had  
given him a refractory bracelet to hold  
while she stood upon the stage to go  
through her "Alone, thou rose so charm-  
ing." Certainly Fred looked happy and  
enthusiastic for him—his appearance usu-  
ally resembling that of a man unjustly  
sentenced for life.

On the evening of the performance not  
a moveable soul in Elmhaven was absent  
from the town hall except such persons  
as those who could not not understand  
the word "opera," even when it was ex-  
plained to them, and there were arrivals  
from adjoining towns. The jam was in  
itself thrilling, and elderly ladies and  
gentlemen wore a color in their cheeks  
which had been absent for many a day.  
The village liked nothing quite so well  
as theatricals given by the talent of the  
place, and in this instance their violin-  
ists, pianist and other instrumental per-  
formers of whom they were with reason  
proud, were to enhance the glamor of  
the evening. There was a troublesome  
element in the shape of a lurking mass  
of boys and youths at the rear of the hall  
ready to fling forth loud but unintelligible  
comments at the smallest delay or mis-  
take, but perhaps nothing else really so  
well cast a similitude to civic perform-  
ances over the scene. At last the over-  
ture began, proceeded with eclat, and  
came to an end in great style, and the  
curtain rose.

It was a wonderful mixture which met  
the eyes of the eager observers who had  
been waiting to stare. The stage was  
small and the few pieces of furniture  
upon it seemed to be impressed with an  
undue sense of their own importance,  
which caused them to shoulder each other  
and ignore the shins of the tenor and  
basso, and preventing that freedom of  
gesture which it is the privilege of opera  
singers to employ. It was impossible for  
Fred Fleet or Jack Plumly (Plunkett),  
to gyrate without cuffing each other un-  
der the ear, or sitting down on the same  
chair. When May Wingfield glided  
about with Nancy after her, Fred and  
Jack attached themselves to the surface  
of the scenery more like men done in  
applique than sentient beings. Fred  
wore a costume which rendered his con-  
trast to May's perfection very pronoun-  
ced, and led the most lenient and least  
informed members of the audience to  
smile broadly. A short velvet jacket  
stockings of crimson and leather con-  
gress boots, which were abnormally tight  
in the ankles and high in the heel, not  
forgetting a broad linen turnover collar  
around his neck; gave Fred an air which  
suggested the ten-year-old boy in a peck  
of trouble. When he wrung his hands  
or ran his hands through his curly hair  
gnashed his teeth and gazed up to heav-  
en, May looked at him, along with every  
body else, as if she expected him to come  
down with measles or scarlet fever, but  
on no account to die of a broken heart.

It was evident that it was difficult for  
him to step on account of his tightly  
laced ankles and high heels; and when  
he went to kneel down at his inamorata's  
feet he swayed like a falling steepie, and  
then landed upon the train of her riding  
habit. Jack Plumly, accustomed in  
daily life to weigh stiffs, and drive the  
grocer's wagon, struggled manfully to  
bring his excellent bass with honor out  
from the entanglement of acting such as  
would have done credit to a fandango.  
In the midst of this confusion of oppress-  
ive littleness May herself stood out  
nobly, and enchanted the front rows  
(made up of gentry out of whose doors  
senators and judges had sallied forth  
every quarter of a century), with her nat-  
ural distinction and sweetly intelligent  
dramatic power. Her voice was exquisite;  
and where pathos was required, arrived  
at a depth of art which only personal  
suffering and native perception could  
have produced. Furo in her favor reach-  
ed a high point, and every one felt that  
the dignity of the evening's performance  
had been established, so that when Fred  
tottered forward to sing the famous "She  
tattered forward to sing the famous "She  
All Love Did Appear," and the scroilge  
itself upon the people of taste present,  
there was a breathless moment which  
was as pronounced as an exclamation,  
during which the better part of the

audience hung upon the skirts of fate,  
hoping that something would happen to  
prevent laughter where tears should have  
been appropriate.

A few bars quavered forth from Fred's  
throat when, up in the front of the stage  
and over the footlights, bounded the elas-  
tic figure of a young man, dressed in  
the height of fashion and of remarkable  
masculine beauty, who turned toward  
the audience with an operatic gesture  
and broke forth into most divine notes  
of a cultivated tenor voice, which took  
up Lionello's song with passionate fer-  
vor.

The momentary astonishment of the  
crowd suggesting fire, and that this act-  
ive person was the one to discover it  
was at once hushed into delightful atten-  
tion, the stranger's voice being so beau-  
tifully modulated, so willingly sweet, so  
young, so earnest. Fred stood rooted  
to the spot for a moment at his first  
glimpse of the superior Lionello, dashing  
toward him over the footlights. His lit-  
tle heels were evilently screwed to the  
floor, and the machinery of his eyes re-  
fused to work. No one, however, re-  
membered him.

The applause which followed the clos-  
ing of the song merged itself into a burst  
of comment, and then some one sprang  
to his feet and cried "Faradisi!"

The stranger's mouth twitched with a  
half suppressed smile as he continued to  
bow on all sides. He stepped still for-  
ward and said (upon which every other  
sound simmered down to a hush):

"This is one of my favourite songs, and  
I am Faradisi; so how could I help singing  
it! You must forgive me if you can."

He made as if to leave the stage, but  
cries of his name recalled him.

It was no slight matter to have the  
great singer, who was making such a  
stir wherever he went, upon the impro-  
vised stage of the Elmhaven town hall.  
The end of it was that Faradisi stood sing-  
ing for an hour, first one enchanting and  
famous song, and then another, and at  
last "Home Sweet Home" rang forth,  
during which he, the singer, as well as  
the audience wept, and May Wingfield,  
who had long before appeared at the  
back of the scene, sat by the shabby  
stage table, with her face hid ten on her  
arm, sobbing.

"How wonderfully like that orphan  
boy, Victor Clapham, he is!" the villag-  
ers were saying, as they rose from their  
seats. Faradisi had a right to resemble  
Victor Clapham, for he was one and the  
same man; and Clapham was the youth  
who had left Elmhaven, with May's love  
about him, seven years before.

He disappeared as the hall gradually  
emptied of the chattering concourse of  
country grandees and rustic folks. It  
was Clapham, who with a friend, had  
taken rooms at the hotel for the night  
and had sat in the dining room, reject-  
ing the unpalatable food set before him  
without being recognized by any one.  
As he passed into the hotel for the sec-  
ond time, going to his room arm in arm  
with his companion and laughing genially  
with him, a little group of the townsmen  
eyed him with deep interest.

"I think she must have known," he  
was saying. "But it was too late to  
speak."

Clapham had come back. And a great  
many people were thinking of May  
Wingfield. Did she know that he would  
be at the hall? Her composure had  
been astonishing, and possibly she had  
been prepared by a letter. Time, that  
one resource for village gossips, would  
reveal the true state of the case. But it  
was hard to give up commenting and  
turn over on one's pillow without accu-  
rate and definite information concerning  
this new subject for speculation.

The first sunlight was blazing out the  
next morning at about eight o'clock,  
when a knock came at the Wingfield's  
door, glistening with its highly polished  
brass ornaments, a mile and a half out-  
side the village. May was sitting at  
breakfast with her mother and father,  
and she felt as if the knock had come  
upon her own heart; but she sat still,  
when the servant came in and said, "A  
gentleman wants to see Miss May, and  
his name is Clapham," they all looked  
up, and there stood Victor on the sill of  
the door, smiling.

hands with each, and Mr. Wingfield ask-  
ed him to sit down, but through every  
show of politeness Victor perceived the  
chill of bitter feeling toward him from  
the parents of the girl, who remained so  
quiet and down-looking; and in her he  
saw the saddest and most far-reaching  
condemnation, for it was all forgiveness.  
Nevertheless, it seemed to be the kind  
of forgiveness which never trusts again.

"It is a freezing morning," he said,  
rubbing his cheeks and his ears, which  
were red with the cold.

"Let me give you a cup of coffee," said  
Mrs. Wingfield, who would have been  
hospitable to a defaulting cashier, if he  
had applied for kindness under her roof.

"Thank you. I should like one very  
much," said Clapham-Faradisi.

"Where have you been travelling  
since we last saw you?" asked Mr. Wing-  
field after a rather long pause, or, at any  
rate, one in which a great deal of think-  
ing had been done.

"I went abroad, you know," answered  
the young singer, "and in Germany I  
found I had a voice, which I was advised  
to cultivate to the utmost. I went to  
Paris for that purpose, took an Italian  
name, and have had splendid success. I  
have sung for five years. Have you ever  
heard of me—Faradisi?"

"Yes," said Mr. Wingfield, stolidly, as  
if Victor's success as an opera singer did  
not impress him as worth a rotten pota-  
toe, or, perhaps, as worth nothing else.

But he was gracious enough about his  
indifference, all the same. "And I heard  
you singing last night, Victor. You could  
not have done it better, sir."

"But do you not think it worth doing,"  
the young star replied, laughing and toss-  
ing off his coffee. Then he turned to  
May. "You should, by all rights, have  
an interest in a good singing voice, for  
your own voice and skill is most rare  
and promising," he said. His tones re-  
verberated with emotion, as if he longed  
to utter different and more passionate  
words. "Do you think it was well for me  
to give these years to study and fame?"

This was a hard question for her to an-  
swer, and her lip quivered. But she re-  
plied, though not looking at him.

"A man of genius is not his own mas-  
ter, I do not see how you could have  
any opinion in choosing, Victor."

Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield had probably  
never been more surprised than by this  
view of May's until the impulsive Victor  
proceeded to treat them to a scene of  
love as fresh from the heart as if no ob-  
servers were present, and that was more  
astonishing still. He threw himself upon  
his knees before May, seizing her hand.

"Oh, my love, you understand!" he  
cried: "It is true. I could not not use  
my will. Art was so imperative for any  
doubt, and I trusted to it as a father.  
I felt I must obey my genius or be less a  
man. I never loved anyone but you,  
May, and now I have come back to tell  
you so. Look at me, love. But be kind,  
be kind. I have often believed that the  
life I follow would be one you could not  
enjoy; that it would be wrong to drag  
you into the noisy world to seek some  
great, unguessed force, which had been  
proved to be Art; and calmed his anx-  
iety and excitement by her friendly de-  
meanor.

May stood at a little distance, loyng  
with the books and knickknacks on the  
centre table, while her mother and lov-  
er sat conversing.

"I was absent from the opera last  
night, on the plea of illness," he said, at  
length, rising. "I am really unable to  
tell the falsehood again, without risking  
horrible censure from the public, for  
upon my word, our second tenor sings  
if he were full of dust. I have come  
home; I have seen May," he turned to  
her. "And I have but another hour in  
which to learn whether she will be my  
wife." He stepped toward her, and his  
arms were about to embrace her.

She shrank back, looking at him, but  
not seeing him, and there is no stare  
more piercing. But she recovered her  
self and said.

"Come then; I will go toward the vil-  
lage with you."

She went into the hall and put on a  
hat and jacket which were hanging there  
Victor said brief adieu to Mr. and  
Mrs. Wingfield and followed the girl, who

Continued on Fifth Page.

**WHAT IS CHARITY?**

How is it exemplified in the Church—Bishop Ireland's Address at the Conference of Charities in St. Paul, Minn.

Continued from Last Week.  
ALWAYS READY FOR WORK.

Through history, in the world to day, whenever a work of charity it to be performed as evil, moral or physical, to be encountered, a battalion of devoted persons, men or women as the case may warrant, springs up: if one already suited to meet the emergency is not in existence, but pledged in the name of charity, strength and life—thoroughly disciplined, inspired by the highest motives with an eye single to the purpose in view. I speak for the religious order in the Church. You have read of them at home in story and legend; you have espied their members moving through the streets of our cities with odd dress and manner demure. I will tell you the secret springs that control and maintain their organization. Their numbers have spoken before the altar three vows, binding for life, of virginity, poverty and obedience. The vows fit them and the confine them to their vocation. They are freed from all family ties and obligations; they are freed from all care of worldly things from all desire of worldly advancement, from all prompting of selfish interest. Their time, their love is undivided—all going into service of God and the neighbor. Poor themselves, by choice they love those who are poor from necessity, and the latter love them, knowing well what sacrifices have been made by them. Belonging by birth and association to all classes in society, often to the highest, they are the intermediaries between rich and poor, drawing from one to relieve the other, and bringing all into mutual contract and love, fusing all hearts by the warmth of their own into one brotherhood. Obedience, which is, however, limited by the terms of the rule of each community, and which never, as the world sometimes supposes, the surrender of conscience—gives unity of direction to the energies of all, putting each one in the right place, obtaining movement at the right time, with the order, precision and certainty of the best drilled armies. Each religious order is an entity of itself, having its own rule and government. All are subjected beyond their own immediate superiors, to the chief governor of the Church; and under him with certain well defined limitations to the heads of the dioceses. The three vows are common to all orders. Special details in the rules, special training of the members secures adaptability for the special work assigned to each one, whereas the holy and daring courage of those soldiers of charity. For courage is needed to leave homes and land, to close the soul to visions of earthly happiness which come unbidden before the fancy of youth, courage is needed to bind ourselves to the perpetual disinterested service of beings whom the world deems repulsive, and rejects from its presence. The courage comes from faith. Gold could not purchase it, glory could not inspire it. I know our religious orders; their cloisters are familiar to me; I see their work daily; I receive often in the name of the Church the vows of strong men, of timid maidens, and you may believe me, but one motive holds them to their work—the love of their Savior. I do not ignore or despise social, economical or humanitarian grounds upon which charity may be made to rest; but when I desire in its name great sacrifices, I place the human heart upon the wings of faith, sending it upward even to the throne of the Immaculate Lamb, and it returns to me burning with His love, strong with His strength, and then all things are possible to it. May we never permit the divorce of charity from Christian faith. Man is by himself a sorry object, and if we behold in the poor and the rich and the prisoner but man alone, we will not love him. We will not serve him. Charity is to day widespread because Christian faith permeates our civilization, forms our thoughts and directs our feelings. There are those who profess to set aside religion. They cannot divest themselves of its power, and they breathe, despite themselves, its invigorating atmosphere. There was a time when there was no charity. There was a time when whatever Roman soldiers might do toward subjugating nations whatever the power of Caesars to build palaces the surprise in their magnificence of succeeding generations, however eloquently Roman orators and philosophers spoke, a conference of charities would have been an impossibility. It was a time when fashionable philosophy de-lared pity for the unfortunate a weakness, a vice, and too maimed and the aged were by imperial edict consigned alive to the watery graves. It was the time of paganism, before the love of Christ and come to save the children of men. The religious sentiment, intensified by the breathings of the Church, produces our Catholic religious orders. I do not know the names of all. It would require a long time to repeat them if I did know them. Suffice it to say, there does not exist an ill for the relief of which an order has not been created. Some time ago, when African corsairs led many Christians into slavery, the Order of Trinitarians arose, whose work was the redemption of captives, the monk being obliged by his vow, if no other means of liberation were at hand, to take upon himself the chains of the captive and emancipate his fellow man through his own slavery.

On the summit of the Alps, where the air is so rarified that a few years exhaust a life, the monk of St Bernard has pitched his tent to save the unfortunate way-farer from the death dealing avalanches. The Brother of St. John of God, the Brother of St. Alexius tend in the hospital the sick of their own sex. The Sister of Charity, the Sister of St. Joseph take under their charge hospitals and

orphanges, The Sister of the Good Shepherd consecrates her own pure heart in love for the unfortunate outcast of society. The little Sister of the Poor gathers around her the aged and poor and feeds them tenderly with the fruits of her begging, her rule not permitting her to eat until the children, as the old people are lovingly called, have had their fill, and then if nothing remains she fasts until Providence comes to the rescue. The Sister of Bonsecours nurse the sick poor in their own cottages; the little Sister of the working people looks after children and women employed in factories and encourages them to habits of piety and thrift. But enough for mere names. We claim peculiar advantages for the system of Catholic charities. It secures in the service of charity what is most valuable and most difficult to be obtained—the sweetness and tenderness of love. It is not bread and medicine that is most prized by the indigent and the sick. It is the smile, the soft caress, the kind hopeful word. The heart rather than the mouth must be warmed. All this is done without effort, and done with exquisite delicacy when the heart of the laborer is in the work. The Catholic Brother and Sister are inspired by love; they could not endure the religious life unless the heart were all on fire with love; love steams from the heart all ignites all hearts coming with, in the circle of its influence. We have read in military annals how the dying soldier fancied a mother or a sister to be standing over him as the daughter of St. Vincent bade him to confide in the Saviour of Calvary, and poured refreshing drops upon his parched lips. The little Sister of the Poor lifts her finger, and a hundred querulous and quarrelsome old men a hundred old women will be silent and respectful, while they would be untamed before a regiment of policemen. The mere rustling of the gown of a Good Shepherd nun distills fragrance of heavenly purity amid a crowd of poor creatures from whose souls the chilling blasts of horrid sin had seemed to drive all vestige of the divine image. And why should not these things be so? Love is ever the conqueror. I read a few days ago that at the late annual exhibition of pictures in the Palais de l'Industrie at Paris, one picture by M. Cabanel attracted universal attention, and crowds of spectators remained still as fixed to the ground before it. It was the portrait of the foundress of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The costume was austere, unbecoming, but the face—it was, said the critic, "an inspired work of art, one might say of faith, for seldom has the beauty of divine love and humility and self-sacrifice been more vividly and delicately expressed than in this portrait of the humble woman who from heroic charity conceived the idea of helping the poorest of the poor by begging for them day by day the crumbs from the rich man's table." The picture but faintly represents the living beauty of love and faith which daily walks and works amidst our hospitals, asylums and refuges. There is economy, too, in our system. The Sister receives for herself food and clothing; her vow refuses her all other temporal advantage. She feels for the poor, and for their sake she has learned to misuse nothing, to waste nothing. The rich give to her willingly; they recognize that she has no profit of her own in the gifts, and that the needy will be the sole beneficiaries. Special training and long experience brings skill. Nor is the lesson of experience confined to the lifetime of the individual; the whole order is as one being receiving knowledge from many countries, and storing up for the benefit of each member the treasures of experience accumulated through generations. And finally permanency is given to works. However active and intelligent the zeal of an individual drops out of the ranks, his place is quickly filled, there is no interruption in the task of mercy. I should add that beside the vow-bound orders of charity in the Catholic Church—these are her regular army—there are her volunteer associations of charity, composed of men or women, the married or the unmarried, who, without leaving the ordinary walks of life, band themselves into associations of various natures and give to them what time their occupations may allow. Chief among these is the admirable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, branches of which exist wherever the Church herself is found, and whose mission it is to visit and relieve the poor in their homes. The Society of St. Vincent has received high ecclesiastical approval. I make mention of it in order to call attention to two very prominent features in its rules, which are main characteristics of all Catholic charities, although, perhaps not so explicitly expressed in some. The one is that the end of all charities is to elevate the recipient and ultimately if at all possible, to save him from his helplessness. The accusation has been made that Catholic charity is reckless in its ardor and perpetuates poverty, by encouraging idleness and improvidence. No accusation could be more false, more groundless. The other feature is that charity demands from us personal service. We do not do our duty by paying a tax to the State or sending to a committee an annual subscription, leaving to the State or the committee to stand proxy for us and omitting to come ourselves in contact with the poor. Charity is a love for the victim of sorrow, and love demands personal attention. It is the mission of Christian charity to benefit both the giver and the receiver, and indeed the one that is the more benefited is the giver, whose nature is softened, refined by the exercise of the virtue in whose heart pride and egotism are cut short by the sight of suffering and misery among his fellowmen. It is the personal charity, let it be said, that will prevent the estrangement of classes in society, and will save us from the total social disruption with which we are threatened in

these times. The Catholic Church has not yet had the time nor the opportunity to build up as fully as she would have desired her charities in America. Still she has not been idle. There is no city without her institutions, no village without an efficient representative of her charity. She will do more in the future. For freedom of expansion is allowed her by our generous laws and the noble spirit of our people. She will watch carefully over her own works; at the same time she will bless all other agencies of true charity. The field is broad. There is room for many workers. The consideration of the labors of others will fire our emulators as well as they, and the spirit of love for a neighbor which inspires us all will lead us to one another most sincerely and to rejoice in all the good that is done, as our Heavenly Father above rejoices in it.

**AN ASTONISHED IRISHMAN.**

Hon. Bernard C. Molloy, from Kink's county, an Irish member of the House of Commons, was introduced to President Cleveland at the White House in Washington one day last week. He approached the mansion very timidly, seeming to think there was something wanting at the outer gate, hesitated before passing the front door of the mansion, and finally urged before passing any further, and finally when his escort, who is more familiar with American manners, led him up the carpeted stairway to [the President's own apartments on the second floor, without asking questions or being asked any. Mr. Molloy started in astonishment and asked in an undertone. "Are there no guards on duty."

That the President's residence should be open to all comers without hindrance was something of which he had never dreamed. He was more astonished still when the President stood up against the desk and talked without any ceremony whatever. He watched the afternoon reception in the east room, when the President, at 1.30, met all who desired to meet him, and shook hands with the white and colored without distinction, and came away from the White House, as he himself declared, "with an entirely new sense of the reality of American freedom."

**IT DOES MATTER.**

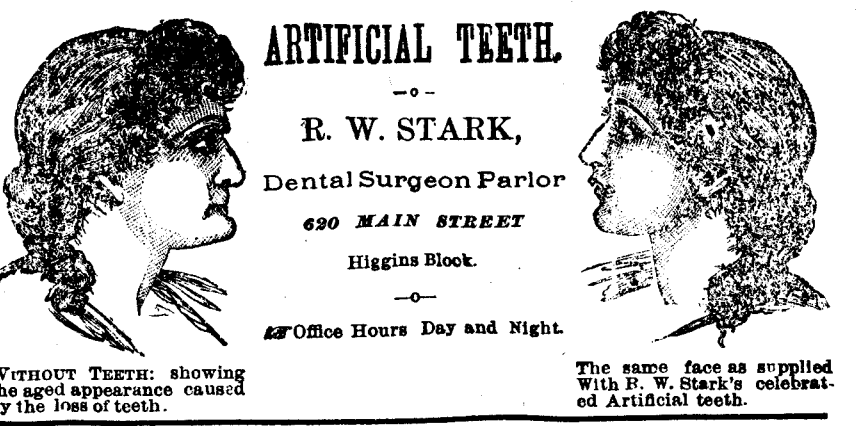
We overheard a conversation the other day in which the old delusion came out as fresh as ever: "After all, it does not matter what a man believes if he only does right." We passed on our way wondering if the speaker would be willing to apply his principles to anything except religion. Does it make no difference in a man's business operations whether he believes in honesty or dishonesty? Does a man worthy of suffrage believe one way and vote another? And shall it be said that it makes no difference in a man's character and destiny whether he believes in virtue, goodness and righteousness? Does it have no bearing on a man's daily life to believe he shall reap what he sows? Is there no inspiration to do right in a firm belief in a holy, just and merciful God? It is time that the old fallacy which denies this should be spotted out. Thinking, feeling and acting are connected in our being. "As a man thinks in his heart; so is he."



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**MERCHANT - TAILOR**  
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**IRISH, CANADIAN**  
**TWEEDS!**  
Call and See Them Great Bargain  
539 Main Street, South of James Street

SEND US

**ONE DOLLAR**  
And we will send you 5 lbs Choice Natural Leaf Japan Tea or 4 lbs very choice Black Tea, warranted.

**TWO DOLLARS.**  
And we will send you 6 lbs Extra Choice Japan, or Black Tea, season 1886-7.

**THREE DOLLARS**  
And we will send you 10 lbs of extra choice English Breakfast Black Tea, or 10 lbs Natural Leaf Japan.

**FOUR DOLLARS**  
And we will send you a 10 lb caddy of Superbly Choice Black Tea or a 10 lb caddy of Delicious Uncolored Japan Tea, very choice.

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And we will send you a 10 lb. caddy of our very finest Extra Choice Assam or Himayan, Black, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Japan Teas. Send all monies by P. O. Order or Register Letter, at our risk.

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WE MEAN BUSINESS  
and never do anything in the half-way style, and will, until further notice, make Photographs of the following REDUCED PRICES, viz.,  
Cabinet Size, per dozen ..... \$1 50  
Card Size, from 50 cents to ..... 1 00  
8x10 size, single one ..... 2 00  
Larger Sizes at corresponding rates.

The managers of the Hudson's Bay Photograph Parlors exhibited no Photographs at this fall's St. Boniface Show. Consequently got no prizes, but they are receiving **GOLD MEDALS** every day at their Parlors for the excellency of their work, and the general verdict of the best judges and critics is: "Those wanting a real Artistic Photograph should trot up to the HUDSON'S BAY PARLORS FIRST," where we make crooked eyes look straight, old and wrinkled faces to look young and smooth, care worn and cloudy expressions exchanged for sunshine and happy faces and the likeness retained in perfection. Now is the time while the boom lasts. Do not overdo, but put something on that will take well, and when appointments are made please be punctual to the minute.

**T. R. COLPITS, ARTIST,**  
244 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

**SEEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 15th of November next, for a permit to cut timber from that date to the 1st of October, 1887, on Section 11, Township 15, Range 6, East of the 1st Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

The conditions on which a permit will be issued, may be obtained at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.

**A. M. BURGESS,**  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
Ottawa, Oct. 27th, 1886.

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

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

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

**L. BLINKINTINE,**  
Dying and Scouring Works,  
MAIN'S WEST SIDE.  
en James and Rupert

Clothing Cleaned and Dyed  
Equal to New.  
Repairing and Altering a Specialty. Furs Altered and Repaired.  
Gentlemen's (stiff and soft) Hats Cleaned and Reshaped.  
Custom Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.



One Column, 12 months	\$200
Half Column, 12 months	120
Quarter Column, 12 months	75
One Column, 6 months	120
Half Column, 6 months	75
Quarter Column, 6 months	40
One Column, 3 months	40
Half Column, 3 months	25
Quarter Column, 3 months	15
One Column, 1 month	5
Half Column, 1 month	3
Quarter Column, 1 month	2

Transient advertising 2 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,  
Editor and Proprietor

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Those of our subscribers who responded to our last call we thank. Those who remitted were indeed very few and we would therefore urge those indebted to us to forward the amount and prove their good will towards the Review. The amounts are small individually but collectively they mean thousands of dollars. Our obligations are necessarily very heavy and we can only meet them by appealing to those indebted to us.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Mgr. Hovley, D. D., Vicar-Apostolic of West Newfoundland, is writing 'The History of the Catholic Church in Newfoundland.'

The Oblate Fathers of the Archdiocese of St Boniface will hold their annual retreat at St. Mary's Presbytery next week.

Rev. C. F. Marsan, O.M.I., M. A., professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the college of Ottawa, has been appointed secretary to the board of examiners for public analysts.

The chapter of the Oblate Order will be held in Rome some time during the latter part of next April. Archbishop Tache will represent the Order in Manitoba, Bishop Grandin will represent that of Prince Albert, Rev. Father Antoine that of Quebec, and Rev. Father Balland of the Ottawa College, it is understood, that of Ontario.

Miss Ada Dowling who recently left this city for Calgary will prove an acquisition to that place. She is a musician of rare ability, playing the organ and piano with consummate skill. The lady is best known in Fredericton, where she held the position of organist in the first church of the place and won golden opinions from both the press and the public for her high musical talent.

On Thursday Evening the Rev. Lewis Drummond, read a paper before the Historical Society entitled the "French Element in the Northwest." The scholarly reputation of the rev. gentleman attracted a large audience, who were well repaid for their presence there. The subject was treated with rare intelligence and exhaustive data and drew from the president words of the highest praise for the thorough and able manner in which the subject had been given.

It is, perhaps probable, speaking humanly, that but for the fact that Garibaldi's ambition received a check at the outset of his career, when his application to be received into the Papal Guards was refused, the whole history of the Italian revolution might have been changed. What is done in one generation, is however, sometimes undone in the next. When Garibaldi, during his visit to England, was 'feted' at all the great houses in London, and almost idolized as an Apostle of revolt against 'Papal Tyranny,' it was little thought that he would leave behind him a son who would be a faithful believer in the doctrines and principles of that Church whose temporal power his father so effectually helped to overthrow. Yet so it has come to pass.

In the British Commons last week a very interesting and somewhat important statement was made by Lord Denbigh respecting the sentiments of the Holy Father towards England. In an interview which the Lord had with the Supreme Pontiff, the Pope is reported to have said: "I have the greatest opinion of England. I feel grateful to her, and have the greatest respect for her laws and Constitution, for I see she is just

and therefore liberal: she is strong, and all the Catholics under her rule have greater liberty and freedom than they have in any other part of the world. For that I thank and respect her, and I wish to help her to the utmost of my power wherever my influence can extend throughout the whole world." His Holiness then, according to Lord Denbigh, became more specific. "Not only," said he, "can I help her in Ireland, but in the colonies and India, and I wish to do it to the utmost of my power. But I must know what I am doing. I have no accurate means of knowing what is doing in England, nor what the English Government wishes. I have no representative. If I had a representative of England at my Court, I should know what was going on and what to do, but until I have that it is impossible for me to act." His Lordship went on to say he found His Holiness really knew very little of what was passing in Ireland, and that he had no means of knowing except through the Irish themselves. He himself had mentioned this matter to a number of prominent statesmen, and he hoped and trusted some good would come of it.

OUR DEAD.

Mr. John Lesperance, so well known in Montreal literary circles as "Laclede" contributes the following prose poem to a recent number of the Montreal Gazette which we republish for its singular force and beauty. The reproduction of the poem by the author was requested by the Rev. Fr. Cronin, of Buffalo, a college chum of Mr. Lesperance, who is a brilliant writer and a poet of the highest order and we do not wonder at his sympathetic soul thirsting for these sweet and sad words which it is hard to read with undimmed eyes:—

This is the month of falling leaves and gradual decay, and from the oldest times the month of November has been consecrated as the memory of our dead. By a strange coincidence a college chum, met after many years, asked me the other day for a copy of a juvenile poem on this subject. I append it with this reflection that no one who is not, like the writer, without father, mother, brother or sister, can understand what it is to be utterly alone in the world.

The cares of day are o'er, and all alone I wander pensive in the dreamy gloaming, and as the silent stars rise one by one off to the spiritland my thoughts are roaming; this consecrated churchyard echoing my tread, and all my memories center on my dead. My dead! Ah! yonder on the green hill side, where violet blossoms on the mounds are peeping, and purple lilacs in rich clusters hide the scented woodbine round their stemlets creeping, 'tis tis there this lonely eve my spirit hies, where all I loved on earth unconscious lies.

Long hast thou slept there 'neath the sheltering sprays, torn from thy orphan baby, O, my mother. Tears, sighs and sobs through the melancholy days have nursed the sorrow which the world would smother; and now I kneel beside thy lowly bed to feel thy holiest blessing on my head. Thine eyes ne'er smiled upon thy infant boy; his tender limbs ne'er felt thy soft caressing; thine ears ne'er heard the carols of his joy; his lips ne'er felt thy warm lips' gentle pressing; childless and cold thou sleepest 'neath the stone; an orphan he is in the wide world—alone.

Alone! without a brother's face to cheer, no sister lights for him the darksome ingle, no friend breathes words of love into his ear that, like sweet music, makes his senses tingle; his father slumbers 'neath the chill, damp loam; the hearth-fire smoulders in his childhood's home. The night is dismal, mother, when I seek thy grave to ease the burden of my sorrow, I see dark shades before me and the shrieks of spirits I hear that bode a fearful morrow; with sense of awe and dread my pulses thrill, expectant of as morn dead and ill. O, Rita, O my mother? from afar thou seest all the perils that surround me; beneath the morning ray or evening star, thou viewest evils gathering all around me when death does come, oh! take me to thy breast, from grief and suffering evermore to rest.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS IN TROUBLE.

In our issue of the 30th ult, we reproduced from the columns of the Cornwall 'Freeholder' a refutation of a diabolical slander that was published by the Montreal 'Witness' about Rev. Father Lynch, of Cornwall, which clearly showed that it was one of those malicious libels which that malevolent organ keeps on tap for constant use against everything Catholic. The Witness never retracts no mat-

ter how convincing the evidence in favor of its victim may be, and it is evident by the following extract from the 'Freeholder' of the 10th instant that it made no exception to the rule in Father Lynch's case.

"Action for Damages,  
The Rev. Michael Lynch, parish priest of Cornwall, on Wednesday entered an action in the Superior Court Montreal, to recover from Messrs John Dougall & Co. proprietors of the Witness, the sum of \$15,000 for an alleged libel in that paper on the 20th October 1886, headed 'An Audacious Crime.' The article referred to caused quite a sensation here where Father Lynch is well known and highly respected. Messrs Laflamme and Co are his attorneys."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

The reception tendered Justin H. McCarthy, who came amongst us to lecture on the 'Cause of Ireland' presents a striking contrast to that given by the people of this country to the delegates Kane and Smith. In the case of the latter they found it very difficult to secure a chairman of any note, while in Mr. McCarthy's case his platform was graced by Catholics and Protestants, Englishmen and Scotchmen, as well as Irishmen, Senators members of Parliament, members of the Provincial Governments and of the Provincial Legislatures, Mayors of cities and members of City Councils, eager to do him honor and in honoring him to express their sympathy with the struggle now going on in Ireland for the legislative freedom of the people. In every city he has visited he has been banquetted, and receptions, attended by many leading citizens, have been given in his honor. Whatever may be said of the Home Rule resolution Mr. McCarthy has been given ample assurances that the people of this country are almost unanimous in favor of the concession of Home Rule to the Irish people. We were pleased to see the conspicuous part Mr. Costigan took in the magnificent reception given to Mr. McCarthy, and we think that it will be very hard for his enemies to convince Irish Catholics that he is not to day in hearty sympathy with his people at home and at all times ready and willing to do his utmost in their behalf.

THE MAYORALTY.

The municipal contest is fought with much vigor by the respective candidates but the public will have very little difficulty in making a choice of the gentlemen for the mayoralty—Messrs Pearson and Jones. The former has given undivided attention to civic affairs for two years past, and it was in some way to reward him for his faithful services to the city that he was brought out for the position. It will be remembered that Mr. Pearson was the unanimous choice of the people last year but in deference to Mr. Carruthers and the wishes of the Council he retired, much, nevertheless against the wishes of his friends, so that by every consideration Mr. Pearson is entitled to the honor, and will undoubtedly be returned by a large majority. We have no fault to find with Mr. Jones, except the bad grace on his part of opposing Ald. Pearson whom he was fully aware was the choice of the majority of the electorate and for the best of reasons: Had Mr. Jones wished to stand well with the people he would have allowed Mr. Pearson to go in by acclamation which was intended all along, when he himself could have come out again. Over and above all this is the fact that Mr. Pearson is well qualified for the office his past record testifying fully to that effect. He is a business man of pronounced shrewdness and integrity—two very important essentials in the composition of a good mayor—and a highly respected and respectable member of the community. When these facts are considered by the electorate it is not difficult to see who will be the next mayor of Winnipeg. Though his election is morally certain the endeavor should be to make Mr. Pearson's majority a sweeping one.

WOODLANDS.

The Manitoban Wednesday evening tells the electors of Woodland that it endorses the candidature of Mr. J. M. Robinson and that it would be pleased to see him elected. We feel certain for our part that a very large portion of the electors of Woodlands will have nothing to do with Mr. Robinson. This gentleman, as proprietor of the Portage Tribune, has shown himself unfit to represent any constituency, much less Woodland, which is largely composed of people to whom he has shown the deepest hatred. His paper has time and again vilified and slandered Catholics, and has since its inception, shown a spirit of hatred and hostility to the Irish question and its noble champions that has not been equalled by any paper in this sec-

tion of the country. We refuse to believe that the independent electors of Woodlands will encourage the canvas of this man who is not willing that Catholics should have equal rights with other people in this Dominion. He has shown himself to be a fair specimen of the old time rakehells who delighted to revel in Papist blood and the plunder of Catholics homes and churches. Indeed his impudent audacity in presenting himself in Woodlands surpasses comprehension, and we cannot believe that the electors—for mere party sake—will vote for a man of such narrow bigoted and anti-Catholic predilections. Indeed a man more devoid of a sense of justice and of equal rights among all men it would be impossible to find in this province, and it therefore behooves the electors to send this man back to his dingy sanctum where the light of charity never enters and where his familiar paste pot and scissors are his boon companions.

MORE RAILWAYS.

Application will be made at the next of the Dominion Parliament, for a charter to build a railway from Lethbridge to Port Conrad and Fort Benton, Montana a distance of about of about 250 miles, which will be an extension of North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's line at present in operation between Dunrover station on the C. P. Ry. and Lethbridge, Alberta, 109 miles. Another charter will be asked for to build a line of railway from Lethbridge, via Fort Kipp, Fort McLeod and Pincher Creek, crossing the Rocky Mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass, then along the Elk and Maple Rivers to Flathead lake, across the Northern Pacific Railway in the vicinity of Missoula, thence south-east to Butte city, Montana. Butte city is 103 miles south west from Helena, and is the chief mining centre of Montana, where there are immense smelting works that require a large quantity of coal which can be shipped from our mines in the North west. Another railway has been projected from either Regina or Moosejaw to Wood Maunrsin, at the International Boundary line, 100 miles south of the C. P. R. This road also will strike Montana, and will probably be extended to Miles city. The Southwestern branch of the C. P. R. has been extended to Deloraine, in township 3 range 23 West, 202 miles from Winnipeg, over which trains run daily to Manitow, and thence weekly to Deloraine. The mails will be carried over this road to the terminus after the 1st July, next; and a mail route will in all likelihood be shortly established between that point and the flourishing town of Botineau, about 30 miles south, on the west side of Turtle Mountain in Dakota. From Pilot Mound to the terminus the railway is within about 12 miles of the counties of Tower, Rolette, Bottineau and Wynn, in Dakota. The Southwestern Colonization Branch is now in operation from Winnipeg to Glanboro, in township 7 range 14, a distance of 105 miles. On the 1st Jan, next a postal car service will be inaugurated over this branch, and the mails carried semi-weekly, superseding the present stage system. The Hudson Bay Ry. will be in running order in a few weeks from Winnipeg to Oak Point, on Lake Manitoba, 41 miles, but as everybody is supposed to know all about that great enterprise, we will not refer to it at greater length just now.

NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

London, November 18.—A committee of the Cabinet is preparing a land bill for Ireland based upon expansion of the Ashbourne Act. It limits tenants' purchase of lands to holdings under sixty acres. If the commission sanctions the transfer, the Imperial Treasury will advance the amount, the commission pays fourth fifths to the landlords and retaining the other fifth until the tenants' annual instalments amount to the already paid sum. Tenants' repayments shall extend over thirty nine years, with interest at 4 per cent. The total sum necessary to be guaranteed by the Treasury is estimated at \$125,000,000. Sales under the Ashbourne Act having already exhausted the Parliamentary grant of \$25,000,000, it is reported that the Government, trusting to Parliament's retrospective sanction, has ordered the Treasury to continue to make advances.

CHURCHILL TAKEN TO TASK.

London November 20.—On the text of his speech to the London corporation, showing Radical tendencies on the question of the local coal and wine duties, the standard bitterly attacks Lord Randolph Churchill for doing what he can to discredit the Conservatives, especially in casting an imputation on the property owning classes distinct from the working classes. It says: "If the unfortunate owners of property are to be bullied by Conservative finance ministers as well as by Radical ministers the prospect before them is gloomy indeed." The Standard fears that Lord Churchill has hitherto been judged with an excess of charity the impression created by his latest ef-

fusion, it says, must be undone speedily and the Conservatives will expect the leader to take the most full step to disown, in the name of the Cabinet, the mischievous ideas promulgated by Lord Randolph Churchill.

GARIBALDI'S SON.

The reception into the Catholic Church of Manlio Garibaldi, the son of the notorious freebooter whose work did so much harm to the Church in Italy, is related by the 'Osservatore Romano.' Manlio is the last son of Garibaldi and is a handsome youth, lively and intelligent. His father did not wish to have him brought up in any religion, and so the lad grew up in ignorance of God and of every Christian duty. Four years after his father's death, Signora Francesca his mother, and her children, Celia and Manlio, came to fix their residence at Turin. Manlio was placed in the International College, where the example of his companions, devoted to works of religion, induced him to study the maxims of the Gospel. His mother, being questioned on the subject, found that the desire of her son was most natural, and gave her full consent to have him instructed in religion. He was then entrusted to the care of a learned priest and a few months ago received the Sacrament of Baptism. Shortly after he received Holy Communion and Confirmation from the hands of Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin. He is described as of excellent character. Humanly speaking, his conversion is due to Prof. Grossi, the director of the International College.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL SEQUESTERED.

The 'Unita Cattolica' was sequestered on Wednesday for the publication of an article entitled, 'The Stables of Victor Emmanuel II., and the Cradle of New Italy.' The crime committed by the writer of this article is described in the decree of sequestration as consisting in offensive terms against the person of his Majesty the defunct King Victor Emmanuel II.' It is a serious matter to speak against a 'defunct king,' especially for a Catholic journalist. The lesson of speaking good of the dead is insisted upon when the person is a king, but it is totally different when the person is a Pope. The funeral of Pius IX., on the 13th July, 1886, is a remarkable case in which the Italian liberty of speaking ill of a dead Pontiff was fully acknowledged.

THE AUXERRE SCANDAL.

The authors of the Auxerre Scandal—the brutal attack on the Convent of the Augustinian Sisters—have been convicted. The evidence was clear and the accused admitted their unlawful acts. The father, the uncle and the brother of Mlle. Gallet, who wished to follow her vocation to the religious life had nothing to urge in their defence. The young lady's brother seemed proud of his achievement, boasting that, having hurt his hand in breaking open the convent doors, he wiped off the blood with the veil of one of the Sisters present. At several points the president of the tribunal gave expressions of his indignation at the conduct of the accused, characterizing the acts of the uncle as 'odious.' Nevertheless, ridiculously small fines were inflicted, instead of sentences of imprisonment, as the law prescribes in such cases. Ah, if the parties were reversed, if the victims were Republicans, and the aggressors Catholics how different the result would have been!

Visit of Throat & Lung Specialists

TO WINNIPEG.

DR. SOUVIELLE & CO.

The Surgeons from the International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto, Ontario are again here. On account of the large number who are constantly writing from Manitoba for their treatment, we have been induced to come to this province professionally, in order the more successfully to examine and treat those who cannot afford to make the trip to Toronto. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Consumption and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs. The surgeons are strictly specialists and they are restoring to health and vigor scores of poor sufferers who have been pronounced incurable. They use the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. Souvielle, of Paris, late surgeon to the French Army. You should not fail to consult these eminent specialists they will be at the Brunswick Hotel Winnipeg, on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of November and can be consulted at all hours in their rooms. Call early so that the surgeons can give you a thorough examination. Consultation free. Read the following remarkable testimonials: Miss Dillon, Toronto: Four months' spirometer treatment cured me of Bronchitis and consumption, after having been given up to die by four of our city physicians. C. A. Kennedy, Esq., Smithville, Ont. says: Your treatment has soundly cured me of Catarrh and Deafness. S. D. Watt, Meaford, says: Dr. Souvielle's spirometer cured me of Asthma and Weak Lungs when all other remedies failed. For the benefit of the country patients we shall be at the Lorne Hotel, Portage la Prairie Oct. 18th 19th, 20th, At Brandon: Grand View Hotel; Oct. 22nd, to Oc. 27th. At Siskirk: the Merchants Hotel. Nov. 3rd and 4th.

Continued from First Page.

looked like a picture for beauty in her gaineborough hat brim, and the extraordinary stillness about her did not seem natural; it was like a picture, too.

"May," he said, as they left the gate, "I would give the world if you would look me in the eyes and put your hand in mine and tell me that you welcome me?"

She did not bring him to an account for his expression that he "would give the world." People wonder at the unnecessary precision of those who fasten a vital inference upon a phrase, although the phrase may have been used for its force. But she turned to him and looked into his eyes and stopped as he took her hand and said:

"Dear Fardisi, I do welcome you back; you are a great singer, and I am proud to lay my hand in yours."

He appeared ready to object to her words, and as if he resented her tone, but there was a meaning in the very air which filled him with concern and respect.

"Be gentle, May. Do not let the blame you have for me all these years count against loving me one iota. I love you; I have loved no other; I have been faithful. My darling, I have never seen your equal as you stand before me now? Come I will tell you what your future shall be like, if you will be my wife; together as long as we two live?—with all the world at your feet, for your beauty and your voice, if you choose, or adored in peace by me, away from the gay turmoil, if you choose."

He put his hand on his heart, and held it there.

"Victor, dear: it is impossible," said she. "I am fond of you; I wish you had a career after your own heart; but I can not marry the man who has been able to abandon me for seven years. I shall never love again. No: not even you!"

### CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Among the brightest glories of the Church are her missions and her missionaries; a star of beauty with which her brow has been decorated by the hand of her Heavenly Spouse, and which, even in the darkest hours of her conflict with the world, she has never permitted to grow dim.

The Catholic Church, however, has not been the only missionary, nor the only successful one. Many another body has laboured to propagate its doctrines, sometimes with the tongue, sometimes with the sword, sometimes with the pen. Sometimes with the purse; and often with prodigious results. It is not, therefore, by mere numerical success, that the Church furnish so undeniable a testimony to her Divine origin; but only when we have come to examine the agents she has employed, the resources that have upheld them, and the disciples they have formed. Honest minds are then compelled to confess to her, as Nicodemus confessed to the Lord: No man can do these signs, which Thou dost, unless God be with him.

So true is this, so often has witness been borne to it, even by her enemies' lips, that the world has taken refuge in silence as its only shield. To attack Catholic missions was to bring the light of day upon them; to decry them was only to invite reply. So the wise world holds its tongue. When, twenty-five years ago, Marshall published, both in French and English, his great work on Christian Missions, that superb narrative of the Apostleship of the Church and of the sects was as carefully dropped overboard in silence by a Protestant Press, as a light bomb on a crowded deck.

But it is a much more serious matter of reflection, that we English Catholics conspire, by our indifference, to keep this unworthy silence unbroken. If we hear and know little or nothing of the Church's lot in other lands, we see a quite content with our ignorance. So long as our own altar is served, and our own schools supported, we imagine that all justice has been fulfilled. Missions are founded and flourish, but we have no part in them, and we do not rejoice; the labours and sacrifices of generations of heroic men are swept away in a deluge of blood, but we do not grieve; the regeneration of peoples hang, perhaps, upon a few prayers and a few pence, and we neither pray nor give alms for foreign missions.

We must confess that this is true, though no lover of Jesus Christ can confess it without shame, and we learn from it how ignorance and indifference act and react upon one another until they become inveterate. The Bishop of Salford, at immense risk and labour, is providing a remedy for so visible an evil.

He believes that "the apathy and coldness of so many Catholics for the foreign missionary work of the Church, is not from want of faith nor of heart, but from want of interest, induced by lack of knowledge." He has published the first number of a handsome illustrated paper, Catholic Missions, the object of which is "to bring home to the souls of the people a greater love for the Kingdom of Christ, an ardent desire to have some part and fellowship with His holy Apostles and Martyrs in spreading the Catholic Church over the earth."

Have we said enough? Is there a reader of Messenger of the Sacred Heart, or a member of the Apostleship of prayer, who does not feel that here is an occasion for testing his own sincerity and his own zeal? How often do we hear it said? "In my position I can do nothing for the Sacred Heart, except by my prayers; and my prayers are so cold."

Catholic Missions is a periodical which in a little while will interest everybody, young or old, who is accustomed to see it; and will plant in many souls the seed of nobler and more generous sympathy with the labours and sufferings of the Church. The Heart of Jesus, which longs to draw us to take interest in what concerns Him, will not forget those, by whose industry such interest has been

first aroused. The price of Catholic Missions—a large publication, with beautiful engravings, is but three shillings per annum, post free. The subscriptions and the address must be sent to the publisher, Mr. James Donovan, 27, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W. C. and our Promoters will, we hope, do all they can to assist in obtaining and forwarding subscriptions.—The Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

### CANADA'S GREAT SERVICE.

To the British Empire Pointed out by Lord Brassey.

Toronto, November 20.—A special to the mail from London says: Lord Brassey's book on the English navy has been issued. He refers to the elasticity or the resources which make Canada of great service to the Empire. Newfoundland is also a nursery of seamen, and an admirable ground for recruiting the sea militia. Lord Brassey points out the necessity for a reform in the Navy Department, and advocates a greater stringency in insisting upon water tight compartment in all ships of war, and an improvement for the defence of the machinery in naval vessels.

### RUMORED ULTIMATUM.

Sent by Germany to the French Government—Sensation in Paris.

London, November 22.—The Badische unders Zeitung states that the German ambassador of Paris has been instructed to inform the French Government that their applications to the chambers for a credit of \$140,000,000 for military and naval supplies would be regarded by Germany as a declaration of war. The statement has caused a sensation in Paris, although the truth is doubted, the belief being that the German ambassador was only told to enquire into France's relations with Russia, and to ascertain whether the proposed credits have anything to do with these relations.

### LATEST CABLE NEWS.

A man named Conolly, who was wounded in the recent riots in Belfast, has died in the hospital.

Queen Victoria has—mirabile dictu?—donated 50 pound to the fund for the benefit of the fishermen of Arklow, Ire. land.

Ten workmen were killed and six others injured by the collapse of a building in process of erection at Greenoble, Department of Isere.

The overtures made by the tenants on Lord Clanricarde's estates with a view of affecting a settlement of the question have been rejected.

All the tenants on the extensive estate of Mr. Wilson, in Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, have had their rents voluntarily reduced by him forty per cent. below the judicial rates.

General Boulanger, French Minister of War, in an address to a gymnastic society, said that the Government was continually preparing for war, that being the only guarantee of lasting peace.

The Ghilzal rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan General sent to subdue them and badly defeated. The General sent to Cabul ten cart loads of heads of rebels killed in the battle as a token of the victory his forces had won.

Advices have been received at Plymouth that the Chinese steamship Takatan burst her boilers while running under high pressure in a gale off Nagata, and that ninety-six persons who were on board perished, including the officers, who were Englishmen.

M. Pasteur finds the 2,000 square metres of ground, granted him by the City of Paris for free use for ninety-nine years insufficiently large for his hospital. He has asked the municipal authorities to lease him the adjoining lot, offering to pay the rent out of his pocket.

A number of bailiffs, protected by a strong police force attempted to carry out an eviction process on Thursday at Ballybunion, County Kerry. They were attacked by a mob numbering 500 persons, and after a severe battle the mob rescued the cattle which had been seized by the officers. In the encounter a number of men were severely wounded.

### READING FOR CATHOLICS.

The basis of controversy is fast changing, and it becomes essential that our young men should obtain a clear view of the reasonableness and beauty of our holy religion from the standpoint of philosophy and literature. I know of no books better calculated to give this knowledge in popular form than Father Hecker's 'Aspirations of Nature and Questions of the Soul' and Chateaubriand's 'Genius of Christianity'—works which any young person with any intellectual ambition ought to read. For a sufficient understanding of the political religious issues of the day, our young men should read Manning's and Newman's 'Letters to Gladstone on Vaticanism' and by all means follow that up by reading Balme's great work, 'Protestantism and Catholicity compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe.' Count Murphy's 'Chair of Peter' would give the best practical acquaintance with the history and controversy concerning the Papacy. And if some young man has sufficient love for the teachings of history to wish a better understanding of his lessons, let him read Schlegel's 'Philosophy of History,' and he will be sure to be both charmed and benefited. Catholic scientific works are not as

numerous as they ought to be. But our young men will find most interesting and useful reading in Mo. Joe's 'Geology and Revelation,' and in the works of Professor Mivart, especially his 'Lesson from Nature.' Our young men will find peculiar profit in reading the biographies of distinguished Catholics especially of great Catholic laymen. They should by all means read the charming 'Life and Works of Ozanam,' also of Daniel O'Connell, Dr. Boyle, and Father Mathew. Our young readers can hardly be expected to do altogether without fiction. They ought by all means to have 'Fabiola,' 'Calista,' and 'Dion,' and the 'Sybils.' The taste acquired by reading these will be a pretty safe guide in any further selections thought desirable. No day ought to be without its spiritual books. The Holy Bible first, and the 'Following of Christ,' are the evident foundations. Then let your young readers buy, one after another, all the works of dear Father Faber, and he will have nearly all that he need for years, both for head and heart.—Bishop Keane.

### RUPTURE OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

The news that Germany practically refused to undertake the formal protection of Russian subjects in Bulgaria, and that the latter have therefore been placed under the charge of France, is regarded as of the greatest importance, and fully corroborates the suspicion of the rapprochement of France and Russia and goes to show that the triple alliance exists in fact no longer. At last Germany seems inclined to depart from her old motto with regard to Russia, viz., that the nearest neighbors are the latest friends.

### UNEXPECTED AID

Given by the Radical Unionists to Gladstone's Proposal to Force the Government to Declare its Irish Policy.

London, November 22.—Mr. Gladstone's proposal to apply pressure immediately after Parliament meets to force the Government to declare its Irish policy has received unexpected aid from the Radical Unionists. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain; Mr. Cairne and other Radicals will be absent from the coming Unionist conference is already recognized as a symptom of an imperfect agreement with the Harrington section, but the serious nature of the difference has transpired only through a private communication received from Birmingham circles that Mr. Chamberlain disapproves merely of the negative position which Lord Harrington maintains on the question of Home Rule. Mr. Chamberlain desires no delay in the statement of the Government's views, and he will if a perfected bill is not ready, support the demand for an outline of the conservative plan. Such a move by Mr. Chamberlain will be hailed eagerly by the Radical Unionists as leading towards the reunion of the party, and will increase his influence, multiply his followers and lead up to the Tory acceptance of his scheme for Irish local government. Lord Randolph Churchill is suspected probably with good reason of being willing to con- nive at Mr. Chamberlain's strategy, and he will influence the Cabinet to yield to the demand in face of the certainty that if they refuse it the reunited Liberals will expel the Government and carry through an amended Home Rule scheme. The split of the Radicals from the Harrington wing adds to the complexity of the considerations on which must be based any forecast of the positions of parties in the ensuing session.

## CARTIER.

To The Electors.

GENTLEMEN.—Your vote and influence is respectfully solicited for the Liberal Conservative Candidate.

THOS GELLY.

## THE MAYORALTY.

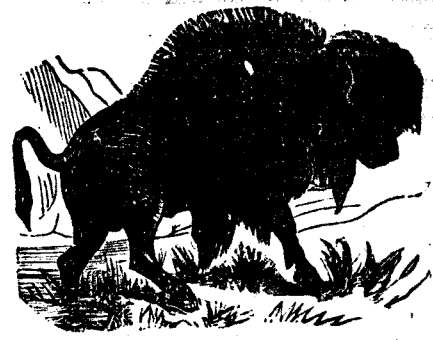
TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—

City of Winnipeg

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Mayoralty for 1887. In soliciting your votes and influence, I do so, pledge myself, if elected, to do all in my power for the material advancement and progress of our city.

ALFRED PEARSON



## BUFFALO STORE

WE HAVE A FINE LINE OF.

Boys' and Youths'

## OVERCOATS

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT

LESS THAN COST

They were left over from last year, and we do not want to carry them over this season.

## ALFRED PEARSON,

BUFFALO STORE, MAIN STREET OR PORTAGE AV

## CANADA NORTHWEST LAND COMPANY LIMITED

## LANDS FOR SALE

The lands reserved for selection by this Company have all been carefully inspected and are good Agricultural Lands. For sale, without cultivation or settlement restrictions. Price lists can be seen at the offices of various agents. The Company's shares, which are now at a considerable discount, are accepted AT PAR in payment of lands.

## TOWN SITES

The Company offer Lots for sale at all Stations along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Brandon west to British Columbia.

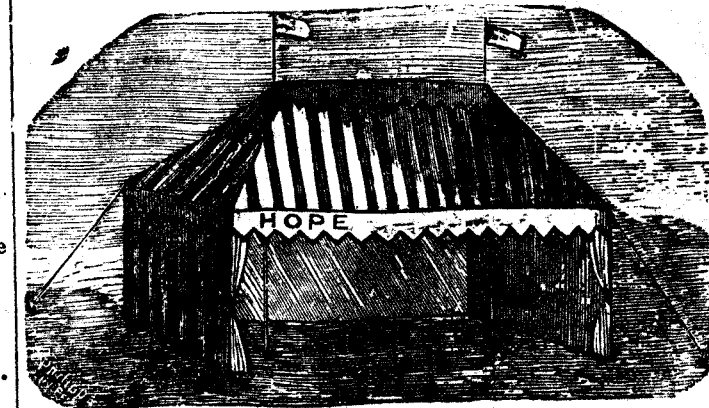
## Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen

And all who intend making their homes in the progressive Trade Centres of the Northwest should consider the advantages of the railway towns and cities, with their convenient communication and prospects of rapid growth and development.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

WPEACOCK EDWARDS, 14 Catsie Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

W. B. SCARTH, 924 Main Street, Winnipeg



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Text  
Awning  
AND  
Mattress  
Factory  
9 McWilliam St  
W. AST

## THE MAYORALTY House Furnishing

## HARDWARE

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a large number of Electors I have consented to become a Candidate for the Mayoralty for 1887, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

If elected I shall use my best endeavors to carry out the most economical policy consistent with the progress of the city

LYMAN M. JONES.

J. H. Ashdown, Hardware Importer

Invites Inspection of the Large Assortment of

Heating and Cooking Stoves and Ranges

PARLOR HEATING STOVES

o burn Coal or Wood. Kitchen Utensils in great variety. Some Novelties this season. New Egg Beater, New Gravy Strainer, Lady Finger Pan, Quite new, send them

J. H. Ashdown, 476, 478 Main

WINNIPEG

## Irish News.

### DUBLIN

On Oct. 24 the new chapel of Master Misericordie Hospital, Dublin, was dedicated by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Energetic measures are being taken to insure the efficient representation of two important branches of Irish industry silk and lace; at their forthcoming Manchester exhibition.

We doubt whether it is as widely known as it should be that within half an hour's walk of the city of Dublin such a rare specimen of ascendancy as the Pembroke Board was to be found in full bloom. In the township the vast majority of the inhabitants are Catholics; but under a special Act; easily pushed through Parliament in the good old times, the burgess qualification is 10 pound; and not a single commissioner out of the fifteen who constitute the board, is a Roman Catholic. Fifteen Protestants, with Lord Pembroke's agent as perpetual chairman, make up the entire number.—Nation.

The death is announced of the Rev. M. Mullally, P. P. St. Nicholas' Church, Francis street, Dublin.

Michael Bryan, of No. 20 Lower Dorset street, Dublin, grocer and provision dealer, and Eliza Smythe, of No 10 Philipburg avenue, widow, have been adjudged a bankrupt.

On the 19th of September the interesting ceremony of a reception took place in the handsome chapel attached to the Convent of the Visitation, Roselands, Walmer, Kent. The young lady who dedicated her life to the service of God was Annel in Religion Sister Mary Patricia eldest daughter of the late Patrick Scallan, Esq., Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

### KILDARE

The Rev. M. J. Murphy, Vice-President of Carlow College, has been appointed parish priest in succession to the late lamented Very Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh. The new pastor of this important and populous parish is a distinguished scholar and theologian, and is held in the highest esteem by the priests and people of Carlow, with whom he has been connected for many years.

### KILKENNY

At the meeting of the Johnstown, I. N. L. held on Oct. 24, Rev. W. Brennan, C. C., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we feel bound, in the interests of the laborers in the parish, to protest against the action of the Board of Guardians of the Urlingford Union in having the application of the laborers for cottages thrown out, and we pledge ourselves that we will not cease our endeavors until their just claims are complied with; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the chairman of the Board."

### KING'S

On the 15th of October they died at Fortal, Michael O'Donnell at the advanced age of 102 years. The deceased enjoyed remarkably good health up to a fortnight before his death, and was able to walk over adjoining fields and roads for hours every day. He had a vivid recollection of many of the stirring events enacted in Ninety-Eight, and when seated in the long winter evenings he would recount incidents and events of a most interesting character. He was personally acquainted with many of the victims of Bernard's cat of nine tails, and from his home at Fortal he witnessed the corpse of many a sterling patriot dangling from the gibbet erected on the side of an adjacent hill by the blood thirsty ancestors of the present "loyal minority." Midland Tribune.

On the arrival of the 9 a m express train from Dublin at Maryborough on Oct. 27, a lady was found dead in a second class carriage. She proved to be Mrs. Murphy mother-in-law of David Sherlock, and was travelling from Tullamore to Middleton. Heart disease was the cause of her death.

On Sunday, October 24, a High Mass celebrated at Philipstown and a farewell sermon was preached by the Rev. M. J. O'Reilly, O. M. I. superior of St. Conletha. Father O'Reilly is to proceed at once en route for South Africa, there to engage in missionary work.

Captain French has declined to make any concession to his tenants.

### LOST

On Oct 26a poor man named Thomas Mulholland was cruelly evicted from his little home at Hardman's Garden, Drogheda. The circumstances of the case are particularly painful. Mulholland lived in his late home for over 20 years, and though he has only one arm and is partially paralyzed, he always paid his rent. Three bailiffs and thirty police, under command of Inspector McDermott and Capt. Keogh R. M. carried out the sentence. Elaborate preparations were made by the authorities in case of popular resistance. Mulholland and his little effects were thrown out on the roadside, where the poor man spent that bitterly cold night. The following day the work was completed by levelling the house before the eyes of the evicted. Great sympathy is expressed with poor Mulholland and a Committee of Nationalists is preparing a hut for his reception.

### DEATH.

Thomas Francis Fay, of Fostertown Trim, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

### WESTMEATH.

On Oct. 21 a fatal railway accident occurred near Neill's bridge, about five miles from Mullingar. Christopher Dixon, a blacksmith, about 35 years of age, from the Hill of Down, was about visiting his brother in law, who resides at the Downes, near where the accident occurred. Nothing was heard of the unfortunate deceased until his mangled body

was found by the side of the railway track. No account could be given as to how the accident occurred, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Dr. L. Kerrigan has been elected chairman of the Mullingar Town Commission ers.

### WEXFORD

At a meeting of the Wexford Union on Oct. 30 the following eviction notices were read: Bolton and Scott to evict Harry Murphy, Grange, same Anna Walsh and Richard Walsh, Knockto wn

### WICKLOW.

The Arklow Fishermen's Relief Fund now amounts to nearly £600.

### ANTRIM.

William Hammond, trading as William Hammond and Company, of 125 North street, Belfast, baker, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

The tenants on the Hertford estate have been officially notified that no concessions will be granted them.

### CAVAN

The County Cavan tenants on the extensive property of Col. Sanderson have received a general abatement of four shillings in the pound. The tenants on the Storey property, near Virginia, have received an abatement of three shillings in the pound,

### DERRY

On Oct. 25 while three boys were out in a boat on the River Bann one of them named John Boyd, fell overboard and was drowned. Deceased lived in Ann street Derry, and was the only support of a widowed mother. The police and others are engaged searching for the body.

### DONEGAL

On Oct. 27, sub Sheriff Mc Kay and fifty police under County Inspector Alcock and Mr. Mercier, R. M., proceeded to evict five families on the estate of Alexander J. R. Stewart, Ards. Observing the evicting party approaching, Anthony Craig Grucklish, stood in his dwelling house door armed with two Scotch reaping hooks, threatening anyone who dared to enter. Craig held the bailiffs at bay until Constable McWalters interfering. Craig cut him severely on the back of the hand with the hook. Craig was arrested, and the eviction affected. The other evictions were not carried out.

### DOWN

At Downpatrick Robert John Martin was committed for trial for the murder of David Hall, near Ballynahinch. Mr. D'Arcy Hoey, J. P. Newry, is dangerously ill.

### MONAGHAN

William Auckettill, of Auckettill's Grove Emyvale, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

### TYRONE

Three men named James Cora, William Cullen and Patrick Harron were arrested at Donaghmore, on the night of Oct. 25 by District Inspector McGovern. of Dnngannon, on a charge of having attacked a house on the previous Saturday night, and after threatening to shoot the occupier, throwing a large stone through the window. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates, when Corr was fined 1s and 2s compensation and Cullen 2s 6d.

### CLARE

General Thomas Staples, of the Indian Army Service, died recently at the residence of his father-in-law, the Ven. Arch. deacon Wolsley, the Rectory Kilmursh.

On Oct. 24 a little girl named Bridget Cooney was killed at her residence, High Street, Kilmursh, by the falling of the side wall of the house.

The Most Rev. Dr. Delany has made the following change in the diocese: The Rev. W. McColough, C. C. Bandon, to Blackrock; the Rev. Father O'Neil Blackrock to Dunmanway; the Rev. Thos. Magnea, Kinsale; the Rev. Arthur O'Keefe, Blackrock Convent, to Passage the Rev. Father Desmond, Crosshaven; The Rev. C. O'Leary Goleen to Kilmursh; The Rev. T. O'Leary Muintersvara.

At the meeting of the Fermoy Board of Guardians on Oct. 24, it was unanimously agreed to set apart a ward in the workhouse for evicted tenants, to be called the "Evicting landlords' Ward." A committee was appointed to look into the details of the matter.

An outbreak of measles of a foreign type has taken place in the neighborhood of Charleville.

The death of Mr. J. N. Beamish, J. P. a well known resident of Queenstown, is announced.

Captain Caulfield Beamish has notified his tenants in the district of Whitechurch that he will allow 25 per cent to those who will pay the rent due upto 25th March. All the tenants hold under judicial rents.

### LIMERICK

The Month's Mind for the Very Rev. Thomas Canon Slattery, D. F. Hospital was held in the parish church of Hospital in the presence of a large and pious congregation. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, presided.

### TIPPERARY

An anniversary Office and High Mass was celebrated on Tuesday, October 20, in the church of Mullinahone for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. John Ryan, D. D., P. P. V. G. Ballingerry

### MAYO

James Fitzgerald and Edward Fitzgerald, farmers of Mayo, have been adjudged bankrupts.

Lady O'Donnell, daughter of the late Euseby Stratford Kirwan, died recently at the seat of her husband, Sir George O'Donnell, Newport, Co. Mayo.

### ROSCOMMON

The death is announced at Hythe, on

Oct. 23, of Lieut. Lawrence William King. Harman, aged 22 years, only son of Col. Harman, M. P. of typhoid fever.

### SLIGO

A very sad accident occurred in Sligo on Oct. 23rd which a man named Kivlahan met his death under most painful circumstances. It appears that the deceased, who was an engine driver on the 'Tynemonth' left Sligo about 5 p. m. on the above date on board the late steamer, which is owned by Mr. W. C. Middleton, for the purpose of going to Rosses Point. The poor fellow was under the influence of drink at the time, and while working at the engine probably overbalanced himself and fell into the machinery, where his body was mangled in a frightful state.

### THE "NOBLE FOREHEAD" FALLACY

It is popularly supposed that the high forehead is essential to a good brain and intellectual superiority is usually associated with the conception of a "two-storied brow." Dr. Wm. H. Mays ably combats this idea in the 'Western Lancet.' He says: "The size of the forehead depends much on the line of growth of hair that limits it. A man may have what is called a low forehead; but if the hair could be removed to the height of or 45 inches, the same individual would present a fine specimen of the traditional 'noble forehead' as could be wished, a perfect 'dome of thought,' particularly if the frontal sinuses happened to be large or protuberant. Again, a low forehead has ever been held as a sign of beauty in a woman, and certainly has never been regarded as an impeachment of her mental capacity. The truth is, the frontal part of the brain has very little to do with the intellectual process. It is the posterior lobes of the brain which the higher faculties of the mind are associated. Gower assigns to the frontal lobes, excepting their lower and hinder portions, a negative position as regards physical importance. Only man possesses posterior or occipital lobes; they are the latest achievements in the long line of cerebral development. In the higher apes they may be found in a very rudimentary condition; the lower mammals possess frontal or anterior lobes only. In the lower savages, and in congenial idiots, the occipital lobes are often ill developed, approaching the brute type, giving a flattened appearance to the back of the head. In the Stockton Asylum are several interesting idiots, some of whom while possessing quite respectable, foreheads show a striking deficiency of bckhead: The neck and back of the head are in one line, and is worth remarking what a foolish appearance such a contour gives an individual. When you see a sack of rounded sweep or projection of the back of the head above the neck, you will find with it a low order of intellect. The idea that a high forehead is, taken alone, the index of mental superiority is as baseless as any of the exploded propositions of phrenology, with which pseudo-science it deserves to be classed

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

THE WINNIPEG  
**DRUG HALL**  
Directly Opposite New Postoffice.  
**J. F. Howard & Co**  
Successors to J. F. Caldwell & Co  
**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS**

THE  
**Winnipeg Business COLLEGE**  
Now Open Now Open  
121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR  
Call at the College.  
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Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

# WANZER SEWING MACHINE!

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

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

443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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574½ MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Special - Attention Given - to - Children's - Photos.

## SAWS FILED AND SET

Skates, Cutlery Ground & Repaired

All Kinds of Job Work Neatly Done.

J. W. CURRELL, 18 McDERMOTT ST.

## ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left.

Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat rimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment; also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directors. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service, and after Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday, from 3.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

## PHELAN BROS.,

## FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICAL.

STATIONERY, TOYS

MAIN STREET

## FURNITURE

## Wholesale and Retail

## M. HUGHES & CO

275 to 285 [Main] Street

Large Stock of

## School Desks

—AND—

## OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C

Constantly on Hand

## UNDERTAKING

In all its branches given our prompt attention

## M. Hughes & Co.

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



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

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

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the

Minister of the Interior,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, 9th September, 1886.

All who are not Satisfied with their Education,

ERRAND BOYS

MECHANICS

BUSINESS MEN

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

Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself

NOT IN A CLASS!

Night - School

English Protestant Prejudice.

The Dean of Westminster Abbey has been placed in an awkward position by the meddling Protestant Alliance. If he permits people to show reverence to the tombs of the literary celebrities in Westminster Abbey, he cannot consistently interfere with the liberal of English Catholics to pray at the tomb of St. Edward. The London Standard, which contains the following alarming rumor of "Papal aggression," is evidently in sympathy with the meddling "Alliance":

A letter signed by the Secretaries of the Protestant Alliance, the Church Association, and the Protestant Educational Institution was, on the 11th ult., to the Dean of Westminster, protesting against "the recurrence of the exceptional privilege being granted yearly to Roman Catholic Bishops, priests, monks, Sisters of Mercy, and other devotees, permitting the recital, on October the 13th, of the Romish devotional service of the Rosary of the Virgin and the Invocation of Saints to be made at the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey—a service specially directed by Leo XIII. to be used in all churches during the month of October, for the conversion of heretics." The memorialists submitted that the introduction of a Popish ceremonial and devotional service into a Protestant place of worship is a sore grievance to the consciences of loyal members of the Church of England and Protestants generally, and they directed the Dean's attention to the action taken by the late Dean of Westminster and his predecessor, who were careful to close this portion of the Abbey each year on October 13th, to guard against any such display of devotion. To this letter the following reply has been received:

"Southlands, Warninglid Cuckfield  
October 14, 1886.

Gentlemen:—In my absence from London I have received a paper bearing your signatures. It is dated October 11, but was not left at the Deanery till after I had left town on the afternoon of the 12th, and has been forwarded to me here. In this document it is stated that, in spite of appeals made to the guardians, from some quarter which is specified, 'an exceptional privilege' has been granted yearly to Roman Catholic Bishops, priests, monks, etc., to hold a service on October 13 at the shrine of Edward the Confessor; in Westminster Abbey. The service is described as one specially ordered by Pope Leo XIII., with a view to promote the conversion of heretics. A list of reasons—nine I think, in all, some of them of weight—is added in order to prove that the granting of such special permission for the holding of such a service in the Abbey is much to be deprecated. The paper concludes with a statement that opening of this portion of the Abbey on October 13 is an innovation introduced by the present Dean. You will allow me to assure you that on all these points you have been misinformed. No permission has been given, either this year or previously, to hold an exceptional service. Roman Catholic or other, on the day you mention. No Bishop, priest, monk, or layman of the Roman Church has asked me for any such permission. No such 'function' as you describe has been performed, or any service held. No change whatever as regard the opening or closing of the Abbey on that day has been introduced by me. I am quite aware that among the numerous pilgrims to the tombs of the Kings some of our Roman Catholic countrymen have knelt for devotional purposes before the shrine of the confessor. But they have done this as individuals, without any approach to a public service of any kind, and without unduly interfering with the throng of ordinary visitors. It is not our practice to discourage any visitor to the Abbey from offering private prayer within its walls, or to question those who assume the attitude of devotion as to the nature and object of their personal petitions. Should any attempt be made to use any portion of the Abbey for religious service other than those for which it is entrusted to my care, I and those who act with me would have difficulty in dealing with the matter. In this case where some amount of careful judgment and of due consideration for the feelings, both of worshippers and of others, were required, I should hardly be assisted by such statements as those which you have taken the trouble to bring before me. If the paper which I received was drawn up with the approval and under the authority of the societies which you name, you will be so good as to communicate to them the answer which it has received. I must entirely decline further correspondence on the subject. Believe me to be your obedient servant,

"G. G. Bradley."

The Secretary of the Protestant Alliance writes that the Dean's letter is satisfactory, so far as it is a pledge on the part of the Dean of Westminster that "no religious service shall be permitted within any portion of the Abbey other than those for which it is entrusted to his care," but the Dean, he adds, "is evidently not aware of the fact that special services and procession in honor of 'Our Lady of the Rosary' have been commanded by Leo XIII. to be served during the month of October in all Churches and it may be possible that Westminster Abbey is regarded by Romanists as one of the churches still belonging of right to the Church of Rome. Last year, and the year before, the festival of Edward the Confessor fell upon a day when all parts of the Abbey are free to visitors and this affords an explanation of the fact stated by the Dean, that 'no change had been made by him as regards the closing or opening of the Abbey on that day.' We learn from the published reports that 'on Wednesday last the pilgrims were kneeling three and four deep around the shrine,' and it can, therefore, hardly be conceded to Dean Bradley that there was no 'undue interference with the throng of ordinary visitors.' It would be desirable to know whether the Dean of Westminster considers that prayers avowedly addressed to the Virgin Mary are a fitting form of devotion for a Protestant place of worship, or whether he believes that the Virgin Mary is a proper object of veneration.

EFFECTS OF TEA DRINKING.

From Science:

The consumption of tea has become so enormous as to have suggested a study of its effects upon the health of the people. There are those who look upon it as an evil only second to that connected with excessive use of alcohol. Tea is spoken of as an agreeable cerebral stimulant, quickening intellectual operation removing headache and fatigue and promoting cheerfulness and a sense of well being. When it is used to excess the digestive and nervous systems are especially affected. There is no doubt that there are cases of dyspepsia caused by the inordinate use of strong tea, and it is also a matter of common observation that sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart and nervous irritability often follow the prolonged use of this beverage. Tea drinkers, by which we mean those who use tea to an excess, are to be found in all classes of society. The fact should be impressed upon such persons that tea is not a food and cannot therefore, without risk to health, be substituted for articles of diet which form both flesh and bone.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

The soundness of timber may be ascertained by placing the ear close to one end while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when a continuance of the vibration will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that unsoundness exists.

Measurements have shown the thickness of the human hair to vary from the two hundred and fiftieth to the six hundredth part of an inch. The silk worm's thread is one five thousandth of an inch thick, and the spider's web only one thirty-thousandth. Blonde hair is the finest and red the coarsest. Taking four heads of hair of equal weight, a patient German physiologist found the red one to contain about 90,000 hair, the black, 103,000; the brown, 106,000, and the blonde, 140,000.

The moon from its nearness has always been a favorite object of telescopic study. Its mountains are readily visible with the lowest power and the configurations of its surface. Its plains and mountains (not land and water, for water does not exist) have been repeatedly mapped. The largest of these, 72 inches in diameter and drawn to scale, was Dr. Schmidt, of Athens and recently published at the expense of the Prussian Government. The mountains are often craters, consisting of a ring, with small peaks in the centre. There are also streaks over its surface about two miles wide and sometimes 150 long, which are probably cracks caused by the moon's cooling filled up with some lighter colored substance, or they may be old water-courses. There have been many announced changes on the moon's surface but it is not certain that they are anything else than changes of shadows caused by the relative positions of sun and the moon is anything but a cold and dead mass of rocks.

RELIABLE RECIPES

Port Wine Jelly.—Melt in a little warm water an ounce of isinglass. Stir into a pint of port wine, adding two ounces of sugar candy, an ounce of gum arabic and a half nutmeg, grated. Mix all well and boil it ten minutes or till everything is thoroughly dissolved. Then strain it through muslin and set it away to get cold.

Quick Waffles.—Two pints sweet milk one cup butter (melted) sifted flour to make a soft batter, and the well beaten yolks of six eggs, then the beaten whites and lastly just before baking, four tea spoons paking powder, beating very hard and fast for a few minutes. These are very good with four or five eggs; but much better with more.

Ox-Tail Soup.—Take two ox tails and two whole onions, two carrots; a small turnip, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and a little white pepper, add a gallon of water, let all boil for two hours, then take out the tails and cut the meat into small pieces, return the bones to the pot for a short time, boil for another hour then strain the soup, and rinse two spoonfuls of arrowroot to add to it with the meat cut from the bones, and let all boil for a quarter of an hour.

ON THE RIO DISOMNO, BRAZIL

The soft tones of the dawn of a fine morning fell alike upon the field and flood and tinged all creation with its rosy hues. The rich-colored banks glow, and with the warm light that made the dripping leaves of forest, the ferns and flowers of the shore all flash and sparkle like jewels. On the river here and there patches arising vapor partly obscured its sheets of gleaming gold, until a gentle breeze carried away the mist in the faintest of clouds. The fish splashed in the smoking waters; gay blue, bronze kingfishers darted from their perches on the bleached skeleton trunks of stranded snags; white herons skimmed the waters with wide outstretched wing clouds of noisy, chattering parrots flew by, numerous small birds twittered and chirruped, and in the woods the roars of 'quaribas' or howling monkeys echoed and re-echoed from cliff to cliff of the banks. It was a picture that even in the absence of personal comfort one would gaze upon with delight, and all nature seemed to welcome the rosy dawn and pure fresh air after the boisterous, darksome night.—Three Thousand Miles through Brazil—James W. Wells,



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

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

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

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

FISH. FISH.

AT J. H. DAVIS

03 Main St., Winnipeg

You will always find all kinds of Fresh Water Fish of best quality at lowest prices. GAME, POULTRY, EGGS, &c. We are the oldest established and most reliable firm in the city.

Fresh Fish

FR BARGAINS

—CALL ON—

F. A. GRIEVE,

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE

Roofing, Eave-troughing, Bell Hanging  
253 Main Street

REDWOOD BREWERY

FINE STOCK SALES. EXTRA PORTER

—AND—  
PREMIUM LAGER BEER

IN WOOD OR BOTTLED

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

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

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY;

NORTH MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Street cars pass the Brewery every few minutes.

FRESH-MINED

COAL!



The Dominion Coal Company desire to inform the public that they are the only firm offering for sale in Winnipeg this season absolutely fresh-mined Anthracite Coal. Having last year completely exhausted their stock, purchases are thus assured that all Coal offered for sale by the Dominion Coal Company this year is fresh from the mines. They would also call the attention of the public to the fact that the coal imported by them this year is from the Celebrated Lehigh Mines, which ranks higher in quality, is slower burning and gives more heat to the pound weight than any other coal produced in America.

Parties Purchasing from them are assured that they will receive Screened Coal, and 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

The Dominion Coal Company

400 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

STOVES,

PARLOR, HALL AND COOK STOVES

Just received and will be sold before the advance in freightage.

VERY CLOSE PRICES

Also a large assortment of Hardware & Lamp Goods

J. L. WELLS

556 Main St., Cr. McWilliam

PROF. MUMMERY

—COMPANY—

ANATOMISTS, NATURALISTS

AND TAXIDERMISTS

Beasts, Birds, Fish and Reptiles Mounted and Preserved in the Most Artistic Style.

Globes & Glass Cases Containing Native and Foreign Birds.

HANGING BASKETS AND BOQUET Also a Large Collection of Flowers and Grasses from Germany For Sale.

Terms Moderate. Show Rooms at J. M. Perkins,

41 Main St. Winnipeg

Telephone address, New Douglas House Come and see the

CHILD CALF

only Ten Cents

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd December, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, seventy-four times per week, or more or less frequently, as may be required, between Winnipeg post office and the C. P. Railway Station from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in covered vehicles securely locked; and each vehicle drawn by at least two horses, the vehicles to be appropriated expressly for the mails.

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

Each tender to state the price asked per single trip—a single trip to consist of the conveyance of the mail from the post office to the station, or from the station to the post office.

Two securities must be bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the service.

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

W. W. McLeod,

Post office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office.

Winnipeg, Oct. 15, 1886

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY.

—

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

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Car Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 8.45 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. McMicken



WM. HINE, TAXIDERMIST

211 MAIN STREET

Has almost every native bird of the Canadian Northwest either mounted or the skin. Also Elk, moose, Buffalo, Mountain Sheep and Goat, Antelope, and Deer Heads nicely mounted. Highest cash price paid for white Owls, and other rare specimens, Artificial Human Eyes, and Eyes for birds and beasts kept in stock.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

Among the patents issued at Ottawa during last week was one to R. T. Sylvester, of Rosenfield, Man., for an improvement in nut locks.

The C. P. R. has made arrangements with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company whereby its passengers will be carried to Port Moody without paying extra charge.—Victoria Times.

L. C. McTavish and T. W. Stephens, of the C. P. R. land department, left Mooseomin, says the Courier, on Friday Night's train for the purpose of selecting blocks of land for a British ranching company west of Medicine Hat.

The establishment of a new post office has been authorized at Ash Creek, sect. 19, tp. 5, range 14 west, Manitoba. Half way between Moropano and Otenaw, Mr. Kenneth McAulay to be postmaster. The Fort William Echo says: Stock shipments westward are again in order and a big business is being done by the C. P. R. Seven trains filled with west bound freight was one of the sights in the railroad yard Wednesday.

Messrs. G. J. Moulson & Co. propose to import several thousand bushels of flax seed from the United States to supply farmers in the Emerson, Gretna and Morden district with a change of seed, provided it is admitted free of duty, for which application has been made to the Minister of Customs.

Mr. Hugo Henrieth, a member of the German colonization society, will shortly deliver a lecture on "Cape Colony." The proceeds are to be devoted to the Winnipeg and St. Boniface hospital and the German society of Winnipeg. Mr. Henrieth is intending to return to Germany next fall to deliver lectures there on the advantages of the Northwest immigrants.

A Virden correspondent asks: "What is the reason, or is there any reason why we should have no mail here from the east on Wednesday, and the west on Tuesday each week? I can assure you it causes great inconvenience to business men, and causes no end of grumbling up on these days. It seems absurd that a mail should arrive here both ways upon Sunday and none as above."

Mr. J. H. Samo has returned from a trip over the C. P. R. to Winnipeg. Mr. Samo speaks in the highest terms of the Canadian Pacific railway. Mr. Samo intends to open a branch house in Winnipeg, as well as one at some point in British Columbia at no distant day. He has come back to Toronto brim full of push and enterprise, and says he is bound to do a big furniture trade both in Winnipeg and British Columbia before many moons come and go.—Toronto World.

Victoria Colonist: Mr. J. K. Barrett district inspector of inland revenue for Manitoba, accompanied Mr. Harry Costigan deputy collector of inland revenue at Winnipeg to Victoria, and is charmed with the city and its surroundings. Both gentlemen are understood to be here on business connected with the department and will remain some weeks.

The Gladstone Age speaks thus of an esteemed friend of ours. "We are pleased to hear that the M. & N. W. Railway Company have been successful in securing Mr. M. F. Hayden, as station agent for this town. He is a gentleman of experience, which, along with his kind and obliging manner, will prove him an efficient officer and make him hosts of friends." We are pleased to see the ability of our friend recognized in such a conspicuous manner and there is no doubt but that he will prove incalculable service to the company.

Passengers from here to Toronto will now have considerable less distance to travel than formerly. Hitherto passengers by the Canadian Pacific have been obliged to go to Carleton, within 40 miles of Ottawa, and then take the Ontario & Quebec to Toronto, thus going some hundred miles out of their way. The C. P. R. have now made arrangements for securing running power over the Northern railway, which connects the C. P. R. with

the railway system of Western Ontario through Muskoka. Beginning this last night's train, a connection will wait the arrival of the Atlantic express at North Bay, and Toronto passengers will be transferred to it, thereby shortening the railway distance from two to three hundred miles.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Conroy, Cammore, died on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at the private residence of Mr. J. Donahue. The deceased was well known along the line of railway and was universally liked as an open-hearted free handed man. He settled in Cammore in 1883, and has kept a hotel there ever since. His funeral took place at the Roman Catholic cemetery on Sunday afternoon.—Calgary Herald

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Regina, Nov. 20.—Two gun carriages with caissons arrived last week for the Mounted Police Barracks. The guns are already there, having been shipped to Regina during the rebellion. They are seven pounders, and beside being used for drill purposes will be kept in readiness for any emergency that might arise, requiring their use.

H. Levy was fined \$250 and costs for selling whiskey.

All the policemen sent off in pursuit of the six men who deserted last week have returned to head quarters, none being successful in catching up to or getting on the track of runaway.

Calgary, Nov. 20.—About 18.30 last evening a lamp exploded in Boyrton Hall. The oil was dished against the wall and immediately took fire, the flames almost reached from floor to ceiling. A couple of gentlemen present extinguished the flames before they had taken hold on the woodwork.

The town council has fixed the following salaries: Solicitor's retaining fee, \$100; town clerk, \$56 per month; chief constable, \$65 per month; assistant constable, \$55 per month.

The council telegraphed Mr. Ronald on Wednesday night asking if he would take \$2,500 for a fire engine, and \$200 each for hose reels. His reply was that \$3,000 was the price of the engine, and the hose reels \$200 each. If the purchase was made from him, however, he would donate \$200 to aid the losers in the late fire.

Lake Raiser, the Indian charged with killing some of General Strange's cattle had a hearing before Captain Antrobus yesterday morning. The testimony of some Indian witnesses was to the effect that they had seen Lake Raiser bringing meat into camp between midnight and morning, but did not see him kill any cattle. The case was adjourned for further evidence. Chief Crowfoot was present and watched the proceedings very closely.

Prince Albert.—The city tax collector has succeeded in collecting \$1,400 of the 4,000 taxes due, and expects to have it all collected shortly.

R. Shore and S. Clarke were last Saturday committed to stand their trial at the next sitting of the high court of this district, for having cattle in their possession illegally.

There is a good deal of sickness among children here just now, and the disease seems of a nature unfamiliar to the doctors. It is not dangerous, however.

Messrs Wadsworth and Rae, of the Indian department, returned from the reserves to the north of this place on Wednesday last. They report that the Indians will have about 1,500 of good wheat and abundance of vegetables to last them through the winter. Some of the wheat will be purchased from them for seed by the department, for which they will be paid in cash, in order to enable them to purchase clothing. Nor much danger of a famine on those reserves.

Lethbridge, N. W. T., Nov. 15.—The Galt mines are working to their utmost capacity with all the men available. The new machinery, lately introduced to mine the coal, is a great success. The output for November will run from 300 to 400 tons daily. There is not an idle man in the town.

The new barracks for the Northwest Mounted Police are being rapidly constructed by Scott & Merrill, the contractors. When completed, Lethbridge fort will be second to none in the country.

The Episcopalians are erecting a very handsome brick church with stone facings. The bricks used are manufactured here, and the stone is quarried about a mile up the Belly River, and is pronounced to be of excellent quality for building purposes.

Mr. Mingay, collector of customs, Winnipeg, has been here the past week making arrangements to open an outpost at Lethbridge, with F. Champness as sub collector.

The Galt company's employes are erecting a hospital, to cost about \$2,000 when completed. It will be under the supervision of Dr. F. H. Mewburn, the company's physician, formerly of the Winnipeg general hospital.

The total value of new buildings erected this season and now in course of erection in Lethbridge is estimated at from \$50,000 to 60,000.

Weather delightful, the thermometer registering from 60° to 70° at midday.

Fort Saskatchewan, Nov. 9.—The weather lately has been beautiful, with warm sunny days and severe frost at night. The ice is running in the Saskatchewan, and the probabilities are the

river will close soon. No snow as yet. On the 2nd we had a terrible gale of wind the most severe known for years. Some damage was done to stacks of hay and grain, out houses were blown over, and in a few cases houses were unroofed, but no one was injured.

There have been some extraordinary yields of grain this season. Mr. Inlett of Cover bar, had a field of oats which threshed out at the rate of 125 bushels to the acre. Vegetables of all kinds have yielded well. A small collection sent to Calgary were exhibited there, at their Autumn fair, it attracted great attention being so much better than anything they had to show themselves.

The great necessity of this district at present is a wagon road to the north to the Peace River country. We have here large quantities of grain and provisions which would find ready sale to the natives of the Peace, Slave and Mackenzie rivers if a road was once opened to the first named river. The Indian population on those rivers and tributaries number 22,000 souls, for whom bread is a luxury, and who pay for it at prices which are also a luxury (to the company), viz, from \$16 at Lesser Slave Lake to \$40, \$50 and \$1,000 a bag in furs as you go north and reach the Mackenzie river.

Brandon Nov. 22.—J. D. McBurnie's beautiful residence was badly damaged by fire this morning. Capt. Wastie, the occupant, had his furniture badly damaged by removal. The prompt arrival of the firemen saved the building from total destruction. Hot ashes was the cause of the blaze. Loss \$2,000.

Birtle, Nov. 20.—E Dalton has sold out his lively stable to J. C. Jackson.

The grist mill is running full time. The fine crop of wheat which has been raised in the county of Russell will most likely, be marketed at Birtle station, as no proper arrangements for handling grain can be made this season on the recently constructed portion of the line.

Boissevain, Nov. 23.—Our station agent, T. H. Keilott, has been removed to Deloraine.

William Lambert is putting up a large furniture store, and Mr. George Morton is adding 2 large and commodious stores. The new town of Deloraine is going ahead very fast.

Large quantities of wheat are being shipped from here.

Minnedosa Nov. 20.—The municipal elections are the next thing on the programme. It is not known whether Mr. John Forsyth, J. P. reeve of the municipality of Odanah, is to be opposed in a contest for the reeveship but the probabilities are that he will be elected by acclamation.

Wapella, Nov. 20.—Two settlers here have quarrelled, and Alex. McDonald was fined one dollar with \$13.40 of expenses for trying to boss over Ronald McDonald. This is the first case of the kind in this district.

A meeting of the settlers in this district was held last Monday night. The object of the meeting was to form the settlers into a union against the monopoly which now exists, grain buyers and merchants being almost the rulers of this section of the country and they partake of a good deal of the horse leech nature. They try and bleed the settlers to the filling of their own pockets, but if the Dominion Grange can be induced to open branches along the line, the merchants (if they deserve the name) will find their profits, well; not quite so large. We are going to write to the Dominion Grange and ask their advice and assistance.

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

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

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient articles for toilet, drawing and needle work, such as a plain toilet case, a sable knife and fork, spoon and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the preparation for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and needle work, payment in advance is required, school books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, be tween the hours of divine service and after Vespers, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 10.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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The managers of the Hudson's Bay Photographers exhibited no Photographs at this fall's St. Boniface show. Consequently got no prizes, but they are receiving GOLD MEDALS every day at their Parlors for the excellency of their work, and the general verdict of the best judges and critics is: "Those wanting a real Artistic Photograph should trot up to the HUDSON'S BAY PARLORS FIRST," where we make crooked eyes look straight, old and wrinkled faces to look young and smooth, care worn and cloudy expressions exchanged for sunshine and happy faces and the likeness retained in perfection. Now is the time while the boom lasts. Do not overdress, but put something on that will take well, and when appointments are made please be punctual to the minute.

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