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NO 48

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## A DOUBTING HEART.

Where are the swallows fled?  
Frozen and dead,  
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore,  
O doubting heart!  
Far over purple seas  
They wait, in sunny ease,  
The balmy southern breeze,  
To bring them to their Northern homes once  
more.

Why must the flowers die?  
Prisoned they lie  
In the cold dumb, heedless of tears or rain.  
O doubting heart!  
They only sleep below  
The soft white ermine snow,  
While winter winds whail blow.  
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid his rays  
These many days;  
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?  
O doubting heart!  
The stormy clouds on high  
Veil the same sunny sky,  
That soon, for spring is nigh  
Shall wake the summer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light  
Is quenched in night;  
What sound can break the silence of despair?  
O doubting heart!  
The sky is overcast,  
Yet stars shall rise at last,  
Brighter for darkness past.  
And angels silver voices stir the air.  
—Adelaide A. Procter.

## A SEASIDE ROMANCE.

BY KATHARINE TYNAN.

Alice Rossiter had always lived on this wild north coast. The Rossiters of Durane were an old family, though the magnificence of the long line had dwindled now to this girl and her invalid mother; and Durane, the grand old house, unroofed and bare to all the winds of Heaven, had given place to the tiny thatched house, where the widow and her daughter lived peacefully, with no sigh for the vanished glories. It would scarcely have been so if the last Rossiter had been a boy, for the hot spirit of the race was a proverb, and it had given birth to many a dare-devil who took his share in exhausting the revenues and piling up the mortgages on the over-burdened estate. In the gloom of the grey church on the hill, the names of many a long dead Alec and Hugh and Donald of the race glimmered whitely on the walls, and of those the fishermen by their firesides told stirring stories of daring and gallantry, for the race was a brave one.

Alice Rossiter showed no sign of her inheritance in this wild and passionate blood. Look at her now; no beauty in face, I think; it is too colorless, even alow; but the satin smooth head is well shaped and proudly carried; for the pride of her people she inherits; and she has never forgotten that she is, as the country people say, "a blood lady." Her large shining, grey eyes are beautiful, and full lips soft and red, and the tall slender figure carries itself with aswaying grace that tells of long walks over the hills, and solitary rowing on those grey seas; but her twenty eight years show in her quiet face, and so many she would seem even plain looking. She had a staid and sober youth unbroken by any thought of love and lovers—was there not the invalid mother to be attended to, and the slender income to be eked out by busy fingers and brains? literary work was not of a kind to bring fame, or anything but slight remuneration; but such as it was she loved it, and it helped to fill up her life. The mother at this time was failing, fast, Alice looked with a dread she would not acknowledge, even to herself, to a future when that beloved mother whose care had been the principle interest in the girl's life, would go away and leave her desolate.

The small house was beautiful; in front the gray blue sea with tiny green islands shining on its heart; behind waving corn-fields and green pastures, a stretch of dark woods a mile away, and closing in this idyllic world the lovely curves of a misty range of mountains. The house itself, once a small farm house, was tached, the half-dozen rooms, low-ceiled and wainscoted, were quaint and irregular with irregular cupboards and window seats, where one might look through diamond-paned lattices on the stretch of shining sea, or if one were at the south side of the house, to the mimic waves of the long green gold corn-fields. Roses looked in at the windows and climbed even to the eaves where the birds built, all the thatch was tunnelled with the little gray nests. In the gardens, now it was mid-summer, were tall St. Joseph lilies, the very lilies, I think, that Gabriel carried at the Annunciation

and heavy red cabbage roses that made the air faint with perfume; there was sweet pea, purple and pinky white, and nasturtiums creeping up the stems of the great lilies and climbing to the rose bushes, covering the sun dial till the sun at noon vainly tried to cast his shadow there. There was a green summer-house and plots where the strawberries shone like jewels, and cherry-trees were green on the red walls, and in the plots sacred to cabbage and salad, celery and peas ancient apple trees and pear trees stood up all gnarled and awry, gray and rust colored liehens of many a year.

Alice and her mother had two faithful friends. These were Madge, the nurse, who had first received the girl, a wailing babe, into her faithful arms, and Saxon, a St. Bernard dog, the descendant of a line of canine princes. Madge, sturdy, obstinate, faithful, was the providence of the small household, instantly happy in taking care of two ladies she loved, incessantly bewailing the past glories of the great family which had been served by her and hers for generations, incessantly lamenting its downfall, and the lowly lot of those who represented it. Saxon looked on himself no less as credited to look after his mistress for their good, but he thought the present the best of all possible time, and he knew nothing of vanished splendor, or if he did, contented himself with saying nothing about it, as a dog's wise and discreet way.

It was a stormy evening in mid July. A gale had been blowing for three days and there were stories of loss and distress by land and sea. The lilies in the garden were beaten to earth by the stress of the storm, and where roses were not scattered and destroyed, their cups were heavy with rain. The rain had left now and there were signs of clearing; the wild sky was ragged with torn clouds drifting all one way, and there was a tumultuous silvery vapor where the moon tried to look through. The sea was sobbing and crying near and far, and the great waves, gathering themselves for a leap, rushed up, fell forward and broke on the beach in impotent foam and fury.

Alice had been three days shut indoors, an eternity to one who lived her free, out-door life, and now at 9 o'clock on this summer evening, seeing the rain had left off, she left the bedside where her mother was sleeping placidly, for a run on the beach. As she came softly downstairs with her hat on, Saxon rose up from the hall-mat wagging his tail slowly, and joyfully prepared to accompany her.

The salt breath of the sea came sweet on her face as she ran down the little garden path through the brave pink holyhocks. Looking away to the left, she noticed that the fishing-village was not yet a bed, lights glimmering whitely here and there from a cottage window. In the coastguards' house, too, there was an unusual activity, lights passing to and fro, and she could hear hoarse shouting from the beach.

She stood still a few minutes, gazing out on the heaving waters. The evening was dark and there was nothing visible but the grey sea wall of mist and vapor. As she stood a large bird wheeled over her head, with a cry that started her, it was eerie, she felt, alone in this dusk of shadows, by the ghostly sea. The dog was company, however, and she turned to speak to him, where he stood by her.

Suddenly there was the report of a gun, Alice, a sea-bred girl, knew well what it meant—a ship was in distress on the rocks off shore. She turned, and began running swiftly towards the village, where now the commotion and passing of lights seemed to have increased. The coastguards and sailors were getting out the life-boats. She understood, quickly, and gladly, that help was on its road, and her pace began to slacken.

The darkness was grayer and thicker on the sea, but the manes of the breakers were streaming and tossing. The waves broke with a noise like thunder upon the shore. The dog had stopped, and was whinnying sniffling, peering out over the waste of water. As she noticed him he began to run up and down swiftly. Suddenly he pulged into the breakers, fighting his way towards some object

to him. It was a hard fight in the wild waters, and he was flung back and hither and thither, and after a moment Alice could see him no more. Presently he came in sight again, swimming more easily, for the waves were with him, yet embarrassed evidently by some weight he was dragging; and after a few minutes, which were like hours, of gallant effort, a great breaker carried him and his burden on its crest and flung them high on the beach at the girl's very feet. Then she saw what the dog had fought so noble for.

The waif of the sea was a man, and a young one—so much Alice caught in the first startled look—dressed in sailors clothes; more the waning light hid, and see only waited with her strong arms to draw him higher out of the reach of the great rollers, and pillow his unconscious head on her cloak, before going to seek Madge's sturdy help. Then they half carried, half drew him the short distance that lay between the beach and the cottage.

"He must have my room," Alice said, when Madge raised the question, "and I shall nurse him with you, for God sent him to me to save."

Already she was filled with a curious motherly tenderness for a human creature whose life she had rescued. When Madge had put him in the little snowy bed, she assisted to dress the wound the rocks had made on his forehead, and to wash the sea-sand and weed from his curling hair. She saw, then, in the candle light, how young he was, even boyish, and the first look deepened her tenderness. She thought of his mother his sweetheart, perhaps, far away, and she thanked God fervently that night for the trust He had given her of saving a human life.

His wound inflamed and he grew feverish. In the morning he was tossing and moaning, muttering to himself in a sonorous foreign tongue. Alice was frightened and sent for old Dr. O'Connor, but a long time elapsed before he answered the summons. When he did he cleared up the mystery of the patient's identity.

A great Norwegian ship had broken to pieces on the rocks the preceding night. The crew and some of the passengers she carried had taken to the boats, the captain and his mate remaining to the last. Then a great wave had lifted the last boat out of reach, just as the ship had begun to split up, and the last things the boat's load had seen were the two standing on the bridge. They could not possibly have reached shore alive, it was thought; and indeed some days after the captain's lifeless body was brought in by the sea. This must be the young mate, the doctor concluded, adding that the ship-wrecked passengers and crew were enthusiastic in his praise, his steadiness and courage having enabled the boats to be launched and filled, and having indeed nearly saved the ship. The boat had come safely to land with their contents, and the village was half inn, half hospital, every cottage with its guest, and the doctor had been visiting and prescribing for the terrified and half-drowned passengers till well into the night. The young fellow was a Norwegian, the doctor said; his name Eric Biomsen.

Day after day, while the fever continued, Alice sat by him, reading writing, working or praying. The white lilies withered, and the roses fell, the gold green corn had grown blanched and ripe, when one morning the sick man's blue eyes opened with intelligence in them once more, and rested half inquiringly on the slight figure in the gray-blue gown. The sight pleased him perhaps, for he lay restfully gazing at her, she quite unconscious of her patient's newly found mind, reading "maud" and flush, ing a little for sympathy with the passion of the wonderful poem. After a while his eyes went on to the dainty bookshelf—the pretty water-colors on the wall, the muslin draped table with its vase of sweet pea and pansies; then he looked back at her again, and his eyes rested on the lilac-colored corn flowers at her throat, presently his eyes drooped again and he was asleep.

When he awoke he was talking softly to an elderly woman with a rugged, pleas-

ant face which he had certainly seen often during his delirium. He lay a while piecing things together, and guessing vaguely how he had come in this delirious old room, when the last thing he remembered was plunging from the bridge of a ship into the seething cauldron of waters below. Then he moved slightly and then the young lady turned and came towards him.

"You must not speak just yet" she said, in the sweetest voice of the world though 'you are safe and among friends we found you on the beach after the shipwreck, and you have been with us a month; you will soon be able to hear all about it."

Then after a moment's thought she went on: "The doctor has written to your home, and they know that you are safe; we learned your address from one of the shipwrecked passengers."

She smiled as she concluded; and he smiled back at her faintly, and said one or two words of thanks in English, with a foreign accent. Then as she turned away he fell to thinking how lovely and how kind her smile was, and how it was like a woman with her smile to tell him all he needed to know while commanding his silence.

After that he grew strong rapidly, and in a little while was able to come down and have tea with Alice and her mother in the quaint parlor. They grew great friends, all of them—Madge given in ignominiously soon to the charm of the bright face, and the boyish gold-colored head. Saxon, having been the first cause of saving him, took him under his protection; visited him in his sick room, accompanied him up and down when he began to be in transit, and altogether placed him second only to Alice herself.

They all knew about him by this time, as he did about them. He was a poor gentleman, he said, with a loss of his curly hair; his uncle, whose heir he was having married his cook, left all his money to her, except a provision for him of a few hundred a year hardly sufficient in his mind, to keep a home together for his mother and his two sisters, so he had made it over to them and given himself up to the sea as a profession.

He knew the sea well, having served his apprenticeship thereto, his uncle, thinking by a few rough voyages to cure his sea fever, this was long ago, however, and before the era of the cook. His love of the sea was too genuine to be so dispelled and it was no pain to him, he said to turn to it to make his living.

Alice was full of indignation at his wrongs, which was no way lessened because he laughed and made light of it all.

The cook, he said, was a decent old lady, who made his uncle's way pleasant at the last by good cooking and good nursing.

"But for Olga, my eldest sister, a proud little lady, my mother would long since have taken the olive branch held out to her by the widow. She pets me good old soul, and would be for halving her gold with me if I had the humility to consent."

He laughed again brightly as he spoke and the sun caught all the ripples of his hair, and looked into the blue sea depths of his eyes; and laughed too.

It was strange how his merriment, his boyishness of look and feeling attracted the girl four years his senior; he was no novel in her even, level life, so delight ful, like a breeze or a sunbeam or a turn in a leaf-dark wood. He was a great young Titan, largely developed, tall and strong of limb, yet this slight dark girl looked him often, when he was talking his brightest, with a curious yearning tenderness protection such as a mother might have or her frail baby.

The other love lying there unknown to her, leaped into life at something on his face that last evening when he asked her to come with him to the beach where she had found him. She went quietly, though her heart was beating as loud as she thought he must hear it, and as they walked he took her hand in his and held it where it fluttered like a frightened bird.

To Be Continued.

LIBERTY

Cardinal Manning on the True Freedom of the Gospel.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached at the High Mass recently at St James, Spanish place, London, on the subject of Liberty. Selecting his text from the 17th verse of the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty," the Cardinal went on to say: St. Paul is here making a contrast between Old Law and the New. The Old Law was given from Sinai, written on two tables of stone; but it was a law of condemnation, and for this reason. It was not a new law, it was as old as the world itself—for it was not lawful in the beginning to have more Gods than one, it was not lawful to slay or to steal, and the seventh day in the beginning was the day ordered to be kept holy in remembrance of the first creation, the day on which God rested. Nevertheless the world was so sunk in wickedness, idolatry, in slaughter, in stealing and in sins of every kind that when this law—the Old Law—was republished, it was as a sentence of death against the world.

St. Paul says that where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. God made man free in the beginning, but he became the slave of sin and lost the spirit of the Lord. But where that spirit is there is liberty—liberty from the condemnation, the guilt, the death power—and sweetness and fascination of sin. Once more, in the Old World there were human teachers who taught all manner of falsehoods, false philosophy, and idolatry of all kinds, both gross and refined; but, when the Holy Ghost came, there was but one teacher and that our Divine. At His appearance all human teachers became dumb and were silenced, and we were redeemed from the bondage of falsehood into the liberty of faith. By the weakness of our nature we are all made slow and sluggish to do good.

It is the last of these thoughts only that time will permit me to bring before you now. What does St. Paul mean by the words of my text? He means, first, the liberty of the will that is regenerated by water and the Holy Ghost in Holy Baptism. The liberty God gave man in the beginning was a liberty so perfect that he might do whatever was just and right by his own will and by the power he had to put that will into effect. When God made man He made him perfect in three perfections. He gave him a perfect human nature, a soul and body—the body with all its powers and limbs full of health and life; He gave him a soul with all its faculties and intelligence the affections of the heart and the power of his will. The Holy Ghost dwelt in him, and he was in the state of original justice as we call it. But when Adam abused that liberty and broke the law of God, then he lost, not the liberty, but the power of acting upon that liberty in the fullness and perfection of his former state, because he lost the supernatural perfection—that is, the Holy Ghost departed from him. He had, it is true, freedom of will; nevertheless his passions overweighed him and inclined him to that was evil—that is original sin. Therefore he has freedom and liberty still; but, by his own sin, he has so overbalanced his soul that it inclines rather from good towards evil.

When we are born again in Baptism the Holy Ghost restores us not original justice, because the three wounds still remain. There is darkness in the understanding, for we have to learn before we know, there is passion in the heart and all manner of evil tempers, temptations, and impulses, and the will is weak and infirm. That is the condition in which we are. Nevertheless the Holy Ghost infuses into us faith, hope and charity, giving us the sanctifying grace of His presence, of His seven gifts, and a free and perfect will and intellect by which we are able to bring forth the twelve fruits of the Holy Ghost, and the eight beatitudes, which constitute the perfection of man. This is the liberty of the will born again.

Everyone of you has a regenerate will, and you can make no excuse for sin, because you have the power and the liberty to please God—and you will be responsible if you do not do so. Secondly you have the liberty of a will united with the will of God. The charity of God infused into our hearts in baptism is the link between the soul and God; for God is charity, and he that abideth in charity abideth in God and God in him. As plane unites to plane and becomes one so our will, if charity dwells in us, unites with the will of God, and the two wills become one. What is the meaning of this? Firstly, that our will so united with His that His will becomes ours—and when we do His will we do it willingly and thereby fulfill our own will. We

hate what He hates and love what He loves—and what are they? What God hates is every kind of evil, everything contrary to His own holiness and truth: a d justice; and when we are united with Him, we hate the same things. What does God love? Purity, justice, truth, mercy. If we are united to Him, we delight in the same things; they are our joy, because we are confronted to our Divine Master.

Once more our will conformed to His implants in us entirely new desires.

The desires of our natural will would be to grow rich and great in the world—to live at ease and have our own way—to be prosperous and be thought much of and honored. These are the desires of the natural will in man, but what are those of the will born again and conformed to God. It will desire, that God may be glorified on earth as in heaven, that His name may be hallowed among men, that His kingdom may come and reign in our hearts, that sinners may be converted and souls be saved and hearts may learn to love him. A will conformed to His aspires, as the flame towards heaven; it will always be gazing upwards, aspiring to more and more union with God.

Once more, there is a liberty of doing good and the liberty even of abstaining from doing good when it is not a duty. There is also the liberty to do good in this way or that way, and the choice of the way in which we shall do it is left to ourselves. This is the liberty of man but we have no liberty to do evil. To do evil is not a part of the liberty of man or of God. The liberty of God is circumscribed by His own perfections, which exclude all evil. When men plead the liberty to do as they like, to do things contrary to the truth of God, or to do this or that without regard to the liberty of God, it is not liberty, and they may be lawfully restrained, and even punished for abusing that liberty.

You who have learned music and singing, do you ever think of the gamut!—do you ever practice yourselves in the octaves! No; because they become instinct. Your ear and voice need no such ruling. So the heart that loves God, and is united with Him instinctively, does the will of God. St. Augustine who is pictured with a flaming heart on his breast—for he was a great preacher of the love of God—has said; "Love God and do what you like." That meant that the man who loved God would instinctively do the will of God, and therefore at was morally impossible for him to do anything that would offend him without a violation of their new nature. This is the lesson we all ought to learn, and I am afraid none of us have yet learned it as we ought. Two simple truths I will add to what I have said, and no more. St. James has said: "so speak ye and so do as those that shall be judged, and by that, therefore, we all ought to live."

How, then, shall we use this liberty God has given us? Take as an example the way in which our Divine Lord used His liberty for us. There could be no more perfect or self-evident rule, How did He use His divine liberty? He said, "Behold I am come to Thy will, O God." The Incarnation was an act of the most perfect freedom of liberty on the part of the Eternal Son. Every action of His life was an act of His most perfect free will. Let us then consider this, There are three things He freely did for us. Out of a multitude I can only name three, for time forbids. He loved us with the perfect love of His Sacred Heart, and do we not therefore owe Him love for love by the free liberty of our own hearts? He freely wore out His whole life of three and thirty years in toil, labor and sorrow—and sometimes, as we read in the Gospel, He had not even time to eat bread, and that all for us. Therefore we owe Him zeal for zeal. Lastly, His love and zeal for us prompted Him to offer Himself on the cross to die for us and give His Most Precious Blood to the last drop. If, then, He was freely generous to us in that perfect measure, ought we not to be generous to Him? This is the example of how He used His liberty for us; let us then gauge by that how we use our liberty for Him.

HOME LY PRINCIPLES.

Foolish tongues talk by the dozen. He who will stop every man's mouth must have a deal of meal. He who throws away his estate with his hands, goes afterwards to pick it up again on his feet. Suppers kill more than the greatest doctors ever cured. A little kitchen makes a large house. If you could make a pudding by thinking of the batter it would be easy getting the dinner. There are folks who would hold a sieve under a pump and expect to carry away the water. Scarceness of victual will keep. There's no need to be hasty with the cooking. A cheerful wife is the best

sauce for chops, and the very potatoes take a pleasure in sending up their grateful steam before her. Vinegar is a good thing in its way, but a man does not care about it with every meal. Fine feathers make fine birds, but often hungry ones. It is a very good thing for a woman to love reading, but a husband likes more than a three-volume novel for his dinner. A woman's best fortes are those that make home tidy and happy, all this is often done without pianofortes at all. A satirical man is like a file, he rubs the roughness off other people, but gets no smoother himself.

AN INTERESTING RECOLLECTION

Major-General Yakovitch, of the Russian army, is one of the few men now living who saw the great Napoleon on a battle-field. The old general saw the French emperor at Borodino. At that battle, Yakovitch, then a mere boy, served with a battery in the grand redoubt which was the centre of the Russian line. He gives a vivid description of the battle. When morning broke, a sea of gray mist shut out the field from view. The voices of the enemy were heard, the neighing of their horses, and the rumbling of artillery wheels. Then came the thunder of cannon, making the very earth tremble. Three times all the Russian gunners were killed, and three times new men took their places. Bullets flew thick as hail, and men dropped dead or mangled every moment.

At last a strange sound was heard in the distance, like rain battering on withered leaves. It grew louder and louder, until it filled the air like the roar of a stormy sea. All at once a great wave of bright swords and helmets and horses' heads came surging up over the breast-work. It was the Imperial Guard. Before the shock of that mighty wave the Russian centre crumbled away a shattered wreck. When Yakovitch came to his senses and opened his eyes, he saw around him the corpses of his father and comrades. Suddenly the trampling of hoofs called his attention to a group of gallily-dressed officers, and Napoleon's staff came riding over the field. The young Russian peered anxiously into their faces. In his graphic language he thus describes them.—

"There were the hard faces of Rapp and Darn and broad-chested Sebastian, and Mansouty, with the sable scar across his cheek, and the low, broad forehead and bull-dog jaw of grim old Ney, the bravest of the all. There, too, was Murat, with his white plumes and braided jacket, his long dark curls hanging down his neck, and his riding-whip in his hand, just like a circus-rider. And then the group parted suddenly, and there was the man himself in the midst of them, with his face hard and immovable as marble amid all the blood and agony, and a far away look in those cold grey eyes of his, as if he saw Moscow somewhere up in the sky, but saw nothing between.

"A glorious victory!" cried Murat, waving his hand. "What a stir there'll be among the good folks in Paris when the bulletin arrives!"

We've lost half our army in doing it, though, growled Ney. "Hadn't we better fall back and wait for the reinforcements?"

Then Napoleon turned his head slowly just as a statue might do, and looking him fully in the face, said:—

"Thou advising a retreat, Mitchell? That is something new, indeed. No!—no falling back now! I must date my Bulletin in Moscow. As for the army, you can't make an omelette without breaking a few eggs."

"Yakovitch says that when he heard this he knew that Napoleon's day was passed, for no man save one doomed to destruction would have spoken so lightly of the slaughter of thousands of brave men. In three months from that day the French emperor was flying for his life across the border, with the Cossacks at his heels like hungry wolves."

J. THOMSON & CO. Advertisement for a watch featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the watch's quality and price.

UNDERTAKERS, & CO. Advertisement for funeral services, located at 599 Main Street, open all hours.

Gold Watch Free. Advertisement for a watch promotion, mentioning a contest and the location of the store in Hartford, Conn.

HARDWARE. Mulholland Bros. 468 Main St., Winnipeg. Advertisement listing various hardware items like knives, scissors, and lamps.

WM. HINE, TAXIDERMIST. 211 MAIN STREET. Advertisement for taxidermy services, listing various animal skins and mounts.

House Furnishing HARDWARE. J. H. Ashdown, Hardware Importer. Advertisement for household goods and hardware.

NATIONAL Assurance Company of Ireland. Advertisement for life insurance services, capital £100,000,000.

HOWARD & WRIGHT AGENTS. Advertisement for real estate and investment services.

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY. Advertisement for train services, including routes and rates.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE. Advertisement for a school, listing terms, fees, and subjects offered.

L. BLANKINTINE, Dying and Scouring Works. Advertisement for laundry and garment services.

FISH. FISH. AT J. H. DAVIS. 303 Main St., Winnipeg. Advertisement for fresh fish and seafood.

FRESH-MINED COAL! The Dominion Coal Company. Advertisement for coal, highlighting quality and availability.

The Dominion Coal Company. Advertisement for coal services, including contact information and agent details.

TOPICS BY TELEGRAM

The News of the Week Clearly and Correctly Reported.

Kaveloff, the Regent of Bulgaria has resigned.

Denis Kearney is a candidate for Sheriff in San Francisco.

Louis Napoleon, an Italian Prince, has arrived at San Francisco by steamer, and will make a tour of this country.

Congressman Albert S. Willis, of Louisville, was defeated for renomination by the Asher Carath, Commonwealth Attorney of that city.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided the King-Remington suit for \$400,000 worth of land in Minneapolis in favor of King.

M. de Lesseps will attend the dedication of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the world, which will take place at New York on October 28.

The seven months' strike of the miners of Coshocton, Ohio, was virtually broken on October 8. One by one the miners are deserting the union and resuming work at the operators' price.

Tammany Hall was nominated Congressman Abram Hewitt for Mayor of New York. The County Democrats have endorsed Mr. Hewitt's nomination. Mayor Grace has pledged his support. Mr. Simmons of the stock exchanges, has withdrawn in his favor.

Robert L. Reynolds, forty-three years of age, who was a Corporal in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and one of the special detail under Lieutenant Colonel Prichard which captured Jeff Davis on May 10 1865, died at his residence in Detroit, Mich., on Monday night. Deceased was a member of Farquhar Post, G. A. R.

Hon. S. S. Cox, Minister to Turkey, arrived at New York on Sunday. He says his visit here is in consequence of important business connected with his mission and about which he must consult President Cleveland. He frankly says he will be candidate for re-election to Congress if his old constituents will nominate him.

A LOVING DAUGHTER.

"The Irish servant girls are full of hidden qualities," said a lady to a reporter the other day. "It will never be known until the last great day of reckoning the sacrifices and self-denials she has made for loved ones. She is clannish to the highest degree, and her reverence for father or mother are things almost sacred. I have a girl who seldom rides upon the street cars, indulges in no finery, and whom I have always thought to be down-right miserly, while wondering what in the world she could be hoarding her money for. The other day, upon my return from down town I found her wringing her hands as if her heart would break and crying 'wurra, wurra,' without intermission. I wanted to know what was the matter. She said he had lost 10, all the money she had in the world. And the grief was not for herself, as then, for the first time I found that she sent nearly every cent of her wages across the sea to her old mother in Ireland, and she feared her mother would suffer through the loss of it. The money was afterwards found, and a day or two later the girl, into whose confidence I had come at last through my sympathy in her supposed loss—a touch of nature makes the whole kin, you know—showed me a letter written as it was, it was full of a mother's love, and begged the daughter not to send her money until Christmas, as she could get along very well without it. I believe this country is full of such Irish girls and Ireland o' such mothers."

THE ORIGIN OF A CREST.

The family of Dudley, of Northamptonshire, bear a crest a woman's head crowned with a helmet, the throat latch loose, the vizor thrown up, and her hair flowing and dishevelled. Its origin was as follows:— In the latter part of the fourteenth century a brave knight named Hotot had had a serious dispute with Sir Jasper Ringsdale concerning the title to a valuable piece of land; and as a last resort the rival claimants agreed to meet upon the disputed territory and settle the matter by a combat at arms. Hotot was well advanced in age, and upon the appointed day he found himself laid up with gout, and in such pain that he could not even rise from his chair. In this emergency his daughter Agnes, who held her father's honor dear, and who desired to retain the land, armed herself in full knightly panoply, and upon her father's well-known charger, and bearing a lance which she had often used in tilting sport, went forth at the appointed time and met Ringsdale. The fight was tubborn, but the maidenly suppleness

greater physical strength, and in the end she dismounted him. Quickly leaping from her saddle she drew her dagger, but Ringsdale had no desire to renew the combat; and when he had acknowledged himself vanquished his opponent loosened her throat-latch, and lifted up the helmet, thus letting down her flowing tresses upon her shoulders and discovering her sex. The Lady Agnes afterwards married into the Dudley family, and in honor of this chivalrous and heroic act her descendants have used the above crest with the motto, 'Gauda spes solutis,' which is freely rendered—'In this (helmet) we trust our honor.'

PICTURES.

What a divine gift the art of painting is! What sermons there are in those mute portraits of men and things—sermons that go deep to the heart, that are not forgotten; but by the sweet attribute of memory are called into life and become as vivid to the mental eye as the sky is to the material. I often think how the followers of our Saviour, and consequently of His beloved Mother, must have loved to look upon the face of Our Lady as the likeness grew on the canvas and how they must have treasured the picture after their charge was fulfilled and they could no longer gaze with rapture on the face of the real Mary. Need I say that the same treasure is preserved and Leo XIII. can look with loving eyes on the work of St. Luke? Pictures forms as we all know, an important part of the Liturgy. Who does not feel the truths of the 'Via Crucis' as, walking slowly and solemnly round the church, the history of that awful Passion and Death is brought by external aid into the innermost part of man's heart; or, if the mind during service becomes distracted, how soon is it recalled to its duty by the sight of some holy picture? And to descend to more mundane affairs, what home does not look cheerful as the fire-light flickers on the homely pictures of the poorest of us? I think all people love the beautiful in a greater or less degree, and though our pictures may be such as the 'connoisseur might turn his back upon yet if in their poor way they represent the beautiful and good, they are always sermons, as I have said that solemnly preach to us the duties and blessings of life.

WHAT IS A BISHOP?

(From the Brooklyn Citizen.)

Father Carroll, S. J., minister at St. Francis Xavier in West Fifteenth street New York city, was once stationed at the mission among the colored Catholics attended by the Jesuits on the Maryland peninsula, and tells some amusing stories of these interesting people. One concerning Cardinal Gibbons, then Archbishop of Baltimore, will bear repetition.

"I was once," said Father Carroll, "preparing a class of these colored children for a visit from the then Archbishop Gibbons, who was to administer the Sacraments of Confirmation, to them, and I was specially anxious to have them well-prepared. We were out in the field adjoining the church, and I was explaining to them that it was a bishop alone who would administer the Sacrament. I was at a loss, for a moment, to show them by a familiar figure the relative difference between a priest and a Bishop when I heard the 'honk, honk,' of a flock of wild geese flying over our heads, and called the children's attention to the leader who headed the flight. 'This,' I said, 'my dear children, will give you an idea of what a Bishop is—the leader of this flock.' We got along after this first-rate and in a day or two, when the Archbishop arrived, I related with pride how much progress my little charges had made, and begged his grace to question them himself in the Catechism. He promised to do so and soon the hour of the ceremony was at hand. The children were all assembled, looking their best, and the Archbishop after giving them some kindly words of encouragement and advice, before going into the church, began to put a few questions to them, receiving satisfactory answers as to their understanding of the nature of the Sacrament they were about to receive. At last he said, 'What is a Bishop?' and there was a pause for an instant, and then an ebony nidget shot up and said:

"I know, I know.

"That's well, my child," said Archbishop Gibbons. "Now tell us what is a Bishop."

"He's answered the ardent youth with a zeal that betokened the confidence of superior wisdom, 'the old gan der what shows the rest of the geese how to fly!'

"The face of the Archbishop in his effort to retain his episcopal dignity, was a sight; and I was so overcome by the

mortification of this unexpected denouncement that I had to abandon my charges for a while to regain my composure. You may be sure it was a long time before I heard the end of my bragged-of Confirmation class."

FOUR TIMES TO LIBERAL.

The latest intelligence as to the policy of the Tory Government in Irish affairs is to the effect that the ministry has prepared a bill providing for four national councils, one in each province of Ireland. The people of Ireland only want one, but of course it is considered the highest privileges of Tory Wisdom to give them what they do not ask for. The design of such a measure is to create and foster sectional dissensions in Ireland, and if it had been adopted a generation ago it might have served some purpose, but now it can do little harm and may do much good. Such provincial councils if thoroughly popular bodies, and nothing else should be accepted, might become great agencies in good local government and in carrying on the movement for national Home Rule. It is said that Hartington and Chamberlain are supporters of the scheme: but the credit for compelling them and their allies to make even such a concession is due to Gladstone. It is not probable that any such settlement can be final or that the Irish will accept anything less than was proposed in Gladstone's bill. In acquiescing in that measure their leaders ventured as far as it was possible to go in the way of compromise.—Rochester Post Express.

MAKE ALLOWANCE.

Do not fail to make allowance for the effects of their ill health upon those of your friends who are invalids. No matter how much self control and sweetness of temper they may have, or may have had when they were well, it is almost inevitable for them to seem, and probably to become; a little irritable now and then, and at any rate to show less interest than you expect them to feel in what interests others. The uncomfortable consciousness shut out from many of their wonted activities, he knowledge that they are causing others extra thought and labour, the strain of long endurance of discomfort; the shocks that things, which ordinarily would seem to be mere trifles, now inflict upon their sensitive nerves, and their frequent and natural forgetfulness, to some degree, of matters external and concentration of attention upon their inner selves and the future—all these combine to render them quite unlike their former selves. Bear with them patiently and lovingly; and help them to cultivate that sweet and blessed state of mind which, without undue neglect of this world, while they are 'yet in it,' is centered chiefly upon the world to come, and is the peace of Christ which this world can neither give nor take away.

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M. C. CLARKE, D. S. DENTIST—OFFICE, 523 1/2 Main Street up-stairs. Teeth extracted without pain.

J. A. MCCAUSLAND, DENTIST—ARTIFICIAL Teeth from a single tooth to a full set. Best set, upper or lower, \$15. Vitalized Air for painless extraction of teeth, safe and harmless. Office, 572 Main street, Winnipeg

GOOD BOARD AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS at 815 Main street, near C. P. R. Depot, meals at all hours. Good stabling & storage Room for farmers & others coming to the town.

DR. DALGLEISH, SURGEON DENTIST, New York Graduate. Nitrous Oxide Gas given for painless extraction. Office over Whitehead's Drug Store, 474 Main Street, Hours—Day and Night.

FOR SALE CHEAP Amateur's Portable Photographic 1 1/4 Plate Camera (Lancaster's best) quite new, Tripod stand, lamp, Leather satchel & all appliances of book of instructions &c. or What offers of furniture in exchange. A. E. P., Northwest Review Office.

DR. DUFRESNE, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician COR. MAIN AND MARKET STS. Opposite City Hall, Winnipeg, Man.

McPHILLIPS & WILKES, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c Hargrave Block, 326 Main St. G. McPHILLIPS. A. E. WILKES

BECK & McPHILLIPS (Successors to Royal & Frud'homme) Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Solicitors for Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL N.D. Beck LL.B. A. E. McPhillips

D. HALLEN'S FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 43 McDermott St., Winnipeg

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DRESS & MANTLE MAKING

MRS. ETHIER Will resume her Dress and Mantle Making Business at No. 110 Princess Street for the Fall and Winter.

M. CONWAY General Auctioneer and Valuator

Rooms Cor Main & Porage A. Sales of Furniture, Horses' Implements &c., every Friday at 2 p.m. Country Sales of Farm Stock, &c., promptly attended to. Cash advanced on consignments of goods. Terms liberal and all business strictly confidential.

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Also a large assortment of Hardware & Lamp Goods

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Ecclesiastical Directory PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

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

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

Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher 1st Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1883.

Arch. Const. Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., conul. Bishop of Arath, and conul. of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1881, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1883; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

CHURCHES AND CEMETERY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P. J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for R. Révis. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I., secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.

St. Mary's, Winnipeg; Revs. M. Ouellette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.

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

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

Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I., H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I., and Bro. Mulvehill, O. M. I., and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebrét, O. M. I., J. Decourby, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Magnan and LePage.

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

Bainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev. J. Marcoux. St. Leon, Rev. C. Bitsche. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau.

St. Outhert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I. Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina, Rev. D. Graton. Wood Mountain—Jesse Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff, Revs. Fabrice Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Pagnin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rone. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gilles, Monteau, Dubois, Turcotte, Laligne, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J.

Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—80.

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Brownham (directors), Pupils 180. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

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

St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 180. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.

St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) Sister Lamy sup.

St. Boniface Hospital Sister Ghanessey, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Sisters are happy to inform their friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

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

The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January.

Terms—Board and Tuition per Session \$20.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$5.00. Entrance Fee (payable once \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert. Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn at all sessions on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, materials will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, six Table Napkins, six Towels and a Black and White Bogonet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

MISSES SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

NOTICE. Weights and Measures. The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. Hydrometric balance for weighing By order,

W. HIMS WORTH, Secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1888.

One Column, 12 months	\$200
Half " 6 "	120
Quarter " 3 "	75
One Column, 6 months	120 0
Half " 3 "	75 0
Quarter " 1 1/2 "	40 0
One Column, 12 months	750 0
Half " 6 "	400 0
Quarter " 3 "	250 0
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	30 00
Half " 6 "	15 00
Quarter " 3 "	7 50

Transient advertising 2 cents per line for the 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 unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

J. J. CHADOCK,  
Editor and Proprietor

LIKE PRESS—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.—If you 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.

Garibaldi's youngest son has been baptized a Catholic.

Rev. John B. Serra, S. J., died on the night of October 22, at Spring Hill, Ala., and was buried the next day.

Mr. J. K. Barret, well known in Manitoba and the Northwest, as a genial and efficient officer of the Inland Revenue service here has been gazetted a commissioner.

On Sunday, Oct. 10th, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, consecrated the Father Burke Memorial Church at Tallaght. There was a large and distinguished assemblage of clergy and laity.

Mr. J. E. Cyr, has just returned from a visit to his constituents by whom he was warmly received. He deserves the unalloyed support of his friends for his efforts in behalf of this country when proprietor of the Chicago L'Avenir National.

Rev. Father Lonergan, of St. Mary's Church, Chicago paid a visit to our city last week, and was the guest of the Fathers at St. Mary's Church. On Sunday at High Mass he preached an eloquent sermon on the Sacrament of Baptism. He left for his home by the unsalted sea on Monday morning.

Those intending to become members of the Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association about to be opened in this city should call on Dr. O'Donnell immediately and have medical papers filled out as the arrangements are about completed for the organization of the branch.

Judge Ryan is announced to lecture at Portage la Prairie next week. His subject is 'Country Life', which has gained for him a wide reputation. The press has spoken in the highest terms of the lecture and the lecturer and we are sure that he will be greeted by a large audience at the Portage.

It is stated on what purports to be good authority that the Pope intends to establish a press Bureau within the Vatican. Monsignor Agliardi, it is said, who, it will be remembered, was nominated Papal Envoy to Pekin before the last accommodation of affairs between France and the Vatican, will be the Director of this new department.

We were pleased to hear that our respected friend Mr. J. F. Tenant passed successfully at the recent civil service examinations held in this city. Since his connection with the Emerson Customs department he has proved himself a very efficient officer and we hope that promotion in office will shortly follow his recent and creditable success.

The Home Rule movement is spreading in Scotland. The Convention of representatives of Scotch burghs has declared in favor of an extension of representative local Government in Scotland including power to deal with all local measures. The Radical papers of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen are

pronounced in their advocacy of local government. The Radical members are preparing a resolution on the subject for presentation at the next session of Parliament.

John Dillon has an article on the Irish question in the November number of the Nineteenth Century. It says: "There are the strongest reasons to expect that a large section of the landlords in Ireland intend to evict tenants during the coming winter. If there is to be another land war the new faith of the liberal party may be put to a severe strain. Many bitter things will be said, and in spite of all we can do, deeds may be done in Ireland which will shock them deeply. A very great responsibility will rest upon the Liberals."

Instances of that myth, Protestant unity, daily come to light. Not even will a "Change of Pulpits" bring it about among the sects. Nor is it possible to have an unanimity of opinion among the members of any one Church in matters religious. The minds of some earnest Anglicans received a severe shock the other day at the innovations in their Church, and these too by their spiritual guide. In St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, is being erected a new reared on which a crucifix is to be placed. A Mr. William Taylor has written to the Bishop of London expressing a belief that his Lordship would not allow such an "idolatrous innovation" in St. Paul's. The Bishop, however, does not take Mr. Taylor's view of the matter. He sees nothing, he says, in such a reared inconsistent with true Protestantism, and "the courts of law" have so decided. No wonder that men should be dissatisfied with a Church wherein there is disagreement on almost every point and of which the rule of faith is decided by a layman presiding in a civil court.

REMEMBER THE DEAD.

During the whole of this month our Holy Mother the Church calls upon her children in an especial manner to renew their faith in the most wholesome and rational doctrine of purgatory. We all have departed friends who may at this very moment be suffering the pains of purgatory, which St. Thomas describes as equalling those of hell. Let us not therefore forget those poor souls who in their agony cry out, "Have pity on me at least you my friends." The church teaches us that we can help the souls in purgatory, and that we can lessen their sufferings, and when we know this why should we delay or defer succouring the afflicted souls, who are condemned to punishment until they repay the last farthing.

The means by which we can relieve our dead are familiar to us all. There is none of course more efficacious than the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass which is of infinite value, by alms deeds, by prayers and other works of piety. These we are told by the Fathers of the Church must be living works, that is they must be performed in the state of grace to be of profit to the dead. No one can say how long souls are detained in Purgatory. Alexander VII, condemned a proposition which seemed to limit the time to ten years. St. Augustine offered prayers and suffrages of others, thirty years after her death, and the Church still prays for her children who died hundreds of years ago. Neither can we say how much good is accomplished for the dead by our good works; even when performed with the best dispositions, because their value depends upon many circumstances for instance a deal depends upon their solicitude when in the flesh for the souls in Purgatory. Hence we should strive to do all the good we can now, and by frequent offerings in their behalf thus shorten our stay in Purgatory for "with the measure you now measure unto others it shall be measured unto you in return."

PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR JOURNALISTIC UTTERANCES.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when political discussions were confined to public questions, and to the public character of the men who figured in the arena of politics, and any unfavorable reference to the private life of such a person would be considered contemptible and treacherous. His home, family and religious convictions were held sacred, and he felt tolerably sure that those would be spared by the censor of his public acts. But that chivalrous spirit has now wholly disappeared. The man who aspires to parliamentary or municipal positions to day must run the gauntlet, not of public opinion, but of the ruthless journals whose sole aim seems to be to blacken his character and thus ruin his prospects in life. He is made the victim of their most venomous and villainous shafts; the sacred precincts of

his home is invaded and all that he holds dear is dragged in the mire of politics, while he is represented as the arch enemy of mankind. Slander, detraction and calumny constitute the principle part of the reading matter in the editorial columns of the leading political newspapers so that from a moral point of view they are scarcely fit to be read in the home circle. The smaller journals take their cue from their leaders, and with an energy worthy of a better cause, do their best to spread the defamation of the accused. The dormant prejudices of a lifetime—of centuries—are brought forth from hidden recesses to do duty as arguments in support of untenable postulates without the faintest regard to honesty or truth, or to the feelings of anybody who may be thin-skinned enough to notice them.

When slander and calumny are promulgated, when insult and injury are offered, to promote the interests of an individual or party, that individual or party becomes directly responsible, unless he, or it, repudiates the offence given by the paper on his or its behalf. Our own fair province is now furnishing a pretty fair sample of the undue length to which party journalism can be carried in the unhallowed zeal to win the field for those who pull the political wires. As an instance we may refer to the Birtle Observer of the 22nd ult. which, in a column of vituperative abuse, deliberately insults a very large portion of the people of this country by calling them "impulsive, superstitious, dancing, fiddling, simple and priest ridden Catholics," and further that the misguided man who a year ago expiated his crime at the hands of the public executioner, is their 'patron saint in this country.' We have not yet heard that any member of the party to which the paper in question belongs, has uttered one word in repudiation of the obloquy thus sought to be cast upon the Catholic Church, and it is somewhat remarkable that those of the government who are of the "impulsive, superstitious dancing, fiddling, simple and priest ridden" omnium gatherum referred to, do not raise their voices to hurl back the foul effusions of the Observer, and kindred papers, and until they do so: they must be held equally responsible with their colleagues for the aspersions cast upon the church by papers which are believed to echo the views of their party.

MORRIS CONSTITUENCY.

As we travelled through the county of Provencher last week it was pleasing to us to notice throughout that part of it composing the constituency of Morris the unanimity of feeling in favor of Mr. H. Tennant, M. P. P. who is now seeking re-election in his old borough. It is true that a Mr. Smith of Winnipeg has threatened all along to contest the riding on a somewhat similar ticket as that of Mr. Tennant, thereby menacing the latter gentleman's success, though not seriously. But we would kindly suggest to Mr. Smith that if he were wise in his generation he would remain at home. We travelled the whole length and breadth of the electoral division and we confess, that with the exception of Morris, his name is scarcely known, and those who do know of him are not by any means favorable to his candidature, and for the very best of reasons. It appears that this Mr. Smith has attempted to foist himself upon the constituency without the slightest concern for the majority of the electors, which they quite naturally and indignantly resent. He first of all secured the nomination by the aid of half a dozen friends at Morris, whom he marshalled to a meeting attended by less than a dozen voters, and then his supporters announced him as the "English candidate" and sought to divide the electorate by appeals to the worst passions and prejudices of the English and Protestant element in the constituency. Such conduct as this is reprehensible in the extreme and it is not to be wondered at that it has had the effect of estranging the few friends Mr. Smith had there.

There is also another candidate opposing Mr. Tennant, but on the reform ticket. We do not care to say much about this individual in these columns. The wonder is to ourselves that the Liberal association so far forgot themselves as to nominate him. The brutal treatment of Father Charbonneau at Morris, when the poor priest, was driven on a bitter winter's night, bound with ropes and hurled into the midst of a gang of infuriated Orangemen, who were ready to slake their thirst with his blood, is sufficient to condemn Mr. Martin's candidature. That murderous affair is particularly well known to the people of the constituency and we will therefore say no more about it. It is therefore plain that of the three candidates in the field, Mr. Tennant is by long

odds the only one worthy and deserving (as far as his conduct in the past is concerned) of the support of the electors and we hope to see him elected by an overwhelming majority.

HOME RULE.

The Home Rule movement is gaining strength and vigor every day. Its friends are by no means disheartened but cherish fond hopes for the ultimate success of the cause and present circumstances fully warrant the anticipation of an early settlement of the question. "Norman" the fairest and perhaps most experienced of London Correspondents, telegraphs the Montreal Star:—

I learn that the movement for educating the public in the principles of Home Rule has taken very large dimensions and is being pushed with the greatest vigor. Four English barristers, first rate experienced speakers are preparing with great care a series of lectures on the Home Rule question, which they will deliver all over England, in the sixty four divisions of London. Immediately after the lectures the neighborhood will be flooded with political literature inculcating the same principles. A great meeting in London will be held at Hackney. I can state that Gladstone has privately promised to speak there if he possibly can do so. The future of Irish legislation is the dispensing power which is being freely exercised by both Buller and Captain Plunkett, who have repeatedly informed the landlords that no government aid or protection in evictions will be afforded without ten days' notice and careful inquiry into the question of the landlord's claim. For venturing to hit at this Morley, it will be remembered, suffered the severest attacks of any during his secretaryship. The spectacle of the Times gnashing over this trouble, and the terrible fall of the Unionists from virtue, is the daily delight of the home rulers."

ST. PIERRE MISSION.

The Rev. Fr. Juras, who ministers to the wants of this small parish, has accomplished much since he was given charge of the place. He has made many improvements on the church and converted an almost a roofless shanty into a comparatively comfortable abode out of very slender resources. Fr. Juras is a true missionary priest. Though his labors be those of love to him, they are nevertheless hard and trying, and the cheerfulness with which he reconciles himself to the many privations he has to suffer is grand to behold. After a large journey through the country we passed a night at Fr. Juras' that was one of the pleasantest in our recollection. This missionary also visits Emerson where he has a comparatively large congregation composed principally of English speaking Catholics who we were glad to find hold him in the highest esteem for his devotedness to their interests.

ST. JEAN BAPTIST.

The harvest for this year, on the whole was not a favorable one, but the inhabitants of this peaceful village are happy and contented. They have taken what precautions lay in their power to provide against danger next year and with any thing like a fair season next year their labors are sure to be rewarded with a bountiful harvest.

The Parish Church, of St. Jean Baptist, of which Fr. Filion is the rector has been decidedly improved since our last visit. There has been a gallery added and the general adornment of the Church vastly improved and it is quite apparent that there is a good understanding between the people and their devoted and generous pastor. Indeed the wonder is that Fr. Filion accomplishes so much with his slender means. Mr. P. Parenteau storekeeper, continues to supply the place with every commodity and has succeeded in establishing a first class business house capable of supplying much of the surrounding country with all necessaries as well as in amassing considerable wealth. His fair dealing has won for him a wide popularity.

St. Jean Baptist has reason to feel proud of Dr. J. O. Genereux. He possesses attainments rarely met with in village physicians and we were not surprised to find that his reputation was wide spread as we journeyed through the country. He is an acquisition to the place. We are pleased to learn that his practice was rapidly becoming a lucrative one. L. Arcand, "the village blacksmith" is another addition to the town, and his business prospects are very encouraging. He is thoroughly experienced in his business having acquired much knowledge in large cities of the States. There is certain to be great demand for his service from all parts of the country.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH BAZAAR.

The gross proceeds of the recent bazaar were as follows: St. Joseph's table \$780; St. Mary's \$1038; refreshment table \$253; total \$2071. Net proceeds \$1,910.

ST. BONIFACE DRAMATIC CLUB.

On the 22nd instant the above society, which is a very popular one with the people of the town, propose to give a dramatic and musical entertainment in the Academic Hall of St. Boniface College, which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the club. There will be addresses, followed by recitations, songs instrumental music, etc. by leading amateurs, and an interesting evening may be expected. The object of the concert is to raise funds for the local St. Vincent de Paul Society, in order that they may be prepared for the approaching winter. Work has not been very brisk during the past summer and there is therefore, likely to be many calls upon the society for relief, and we hope that the event will not be lost sight of and that special efforts will be made to be present and give substantial aid to the Society. Let us recollect that the Spirit of the Holy Ghost is Charity and that we but lend to Christ who gives to the poor.

FATHER ANDRE ON THE NORTH WEST CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

I have great pleasure to report that all the schools which I visited, I found in an efficient state, and are doing as well as the many difficulties with which they have to meet, allow them to do. The liberal policy of the government in helping schools is duly appreciated everywhere, among Catholics as well as Protestants, and great credit is due to your Honor for the noble way you have worked so hard to establish so fine a system for education in the vast territory, which enjoys privileges that many countries may envy us. Here Catholics and Protestants are on the same footing, and the State grants the same liberty to all denominations without interfering with religion or doctrines. It is a boon for which we Catholics are thankful. That feeling I am happy to say, I have seen every where in visiting the several schools of the district. I thought it advisable to preface my report by these preliminary words before giving the result of my inspection in every particular school of the district.

Rev. Father Andre,  
Inspector.

MEN OF LIBERAL CULTURE.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland  
Men who wish to wield influence in this country must be well educated. It is the cultured mind that commands respect and directs events. Every Catholic child must have the advantage of a good practical school education, but the children of our more wealthy people, after having gone through the course of the parish school should be sent to some higher school or college to complete their education. It is a common error to suppose that because some men of very little school training have by native shrewdness amassed great wealth, therefore a college education is worthless. If men devoid of education have done so well what might not the same men have accomplished if possessed of superior knowledge? And, after all, money making is not the great object of life. There are nobler purposes than money making for the Catholics to live for—purposes to the attainment of which superior education is absolutely necessary. Catholic truth is to be explained and defended, not alone by the clergy, but by the laity as well. Honor is to be brought to the Holy Church as well by the piety of her children; for she is the mother of scholars as well as of saints. There should be Catholic laymen always ready and able to use their pen in defense of truth, and this can be secured only by giving to our Catholic youth the advantages of a first class collegiate education.

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, pledging myself, if elected, to do all in my power for the material advancement and progress of our city.

ALFRED PEARSON.

**MASSES FOR THE DEAD.**

Catholic Columbian.

At a meeting of the congregation of a Congregational church, this city, the other day, a gentleman stated that a resident of Columbus, lately deceased, had left a thousand dollars to the priests of his parish to induce them to undertake to pray the souls of himself and his wife out of Purgatory," and he added that "a Church which deceives its members in this way ought to be trampled under foot."

Well, well, well! Our Protestant friend does not understand the Catholic doctrine concerning prayers for the dead, and ought not to jump on us until he is sure we are worthy of death.

The Catholic Church teaches that if a man dies in grievous sin for which he is not sorry, he goes to hell forever and, no amount of intercession for him, if made from now until dooms day, could raise him one inch out of the pit of perdition.

The Church teaches that if a person dies free from all taint of sin, that is in perfect charity with God, he goes straight to Heaven, forever, and no prayers are needed for his bliss in the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision.

The Church teaches that if a man dies in venial sin, or has not satisfied the justice of God by expiating the temporal punishment due to mortal sin, repented of and forgiven, he goes to a place which we call Purgatory, and there he atones for his offences, until he is fit to be received into Heaven. The Church teaches, too, that the souls in Purgatory can be helped by us,—by prayers, alms fasting, and other good works, most of all by the great act of all by the great act of worship which we call the Mass, and which is truly the Sacrifice of Mt. Calvary renewed, the offering up again and again to the Almighty God of the most sacred body and blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ, once lifted up on the cross, for the sins of the world and the salvation of mankind.

Now, no priest may certify that any particular soul is in Purgatory. Why? Because God is the judge of the hearts of men, and if St. Paul dare not decide in his own case whether he was deserving of hatred or love, he could not tell the destiny of others whose interior was not so open to him; therefore, our priests do not at all claim to know precisely where this or that soul goes. All we can do is to surmise. If a person has lived an openly immoral life and died an apparently bad death, the presumption is that he is lost, though even in that case we are forbidden to judge, because that is Christ's prerogative; whereas, if a body has lived a Christian life and died in the best of dispositions, the inference is justifiable that he is in Heaven or not far from it. Yet, as only those without blemish can enter the abode of the blessed and as even the best of us have our little shortcomings, it is most probable that the vast majority of the good are saved 'yet so as by fire.'

But, even if it could be known that certain souls were in Purgatory, neither laymen nor priests would enter into a formal contract "to pray them out." Why? Because although we know for sure that our intercession avails the souls in Purgatory, yet we dare not set limits to God's judgments nor appoint a time when His justice will be appeased. But we pray for the dead and our priests offer the Mass for the repose of their souls, persuaded that if they need our prayers, they will be helped by them and be finally purged, in God's own time of the defilements that temporarily bar against them the Jasper gates; and that if they are beyond our reach, either above or below, our good works will not be wasted. They will rise like incense before the Throne and will not only be pleasing to our Creator and Judge, but also be useful to ourselves and to poor souls who have no one else to pray for them.

But what about the money bequeathed to the priests? It is not the 'price' of the Masses. They are above price and to sell them would be simony. Were a priest to sell one Mass he would be driven off the altar. But our clergymen must live and live by the altar. They are forbidden to engage in secular business. The people are bound to support them, and when any one desires any special ministrations, as a baptism, marriage, funeral, or a Mass for his dead, he is expected to make some gift, some contribution to the maintenance of the clergy. In the case of a Requiem Mass, the usual donation is a dollar, which is expected to pay for the candles, the bread and the wine used in the sacrifice, and to support the priest for that day. Not a magnificent support, surely—one dollar a day.

Many a Mass, however is said for the poor, without any honorarium being received by the priest. But, of course, as our clergymen give up their whole time to us, and are at our service day and night, it is only just and right that we should take care of them, and that those who have means should make some extra contribution when they ask some extra service.

If now, our Protestant friend still decides that we ought to be trampled under foot, we'll have to get down in the dust and let him jump on us.

**ST. PATRICKS CHURCH IN ROME.**

Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has received this letter from Mr. John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League of America:

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 13. 1886.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Rutland Square, Dublin.

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—**

Learning that a project has been set on foot to erect in Rome a church dedicated to St. Patrick, and that the Very Rev. Prior of Santa Maria in Posterula is now

in Ireland with a commission from the Holy Father to enlist the aid of the Irish people in this patriotic undertaking, I beg your Grace to hand the inclosed draft for 500 pounds to Dr. Glynn as my subscription towards the carrying out of the great work which has been taken in hand. The deep interest which the Sovereign Pontiff has manifested in this projected memorial to Ireland's patron saint is a most gratifying evidence of his love of the Irish race, and cannot fail in deepening the affection with which he is regarded by his faithful Irish Catholic Children both in Ireland and in this our great American Republic.

The project is certain to commend itself to every lover of St. Patrick. Ireland has done more to spread the Catholic faith in all parts of the earth than any other nation, yet her patron saints have never received that recognition among the churches of the Eternal City which has been given to the saints of other Catholic lands.

This may have been through our own neglect, but, be that as it may, it is now the duty of the Irish Catholic people both at home and abroad to enable Dr. Glynn to erect such a temple to St. Patrick in Rome as will be a monument worthy of our love for his memory as well as a credit to the Irish nation.

Assuring your Grace of my warmest esteem, I remain your obedient servant.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

**FATHER DAMIEN.**

Self-sacrifice in a noble cause awakens the sympathy of men of all creeds. The devoted heroism of Father Damien, the friend, consolator, and spiritual guide of the lepers of Molokai, has elicited a generous tribute of praise from the Anglican Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, the Rev. H. B. Chapman. In a letter to the Times the rev. gentleman tells, in simple but touching language, how this manly priest, himself under a vow of poverty lives in the island of Molokai, which is confined to lepers, among whom he has irretrievably cast his lot, and how the good Samaritan has fallen a prey to the disease. Mr. Chapman has not stopped short at a mere expression of admiration. He has been in communication with Father Damien and has received from him a cheerful letter, in which he says that he would most gladly receive contributions for his poor people Accordingly, with the willing sympathy of his Eminence Cardinal Manning, Mr. Chapman makes an appeal on behalf of Father Damien's work of mercy, and undertakes to acknowledge and transmit to the good priest the donations of the charitable. This, we may add, is not the first occasion on which Protestants have manifested a kindly interest in Father Damien's labours. Soon after he settled down in the latter colony he received a letter of congratulation from all the white residents of Honolulu—chiefly Protestants—together with a purse of 120 dollars.

Molokai, the scene of Father Damien's ministrations, is one of the Sandwich Islands a kingdom which has been described as "the sweetest and the saddest in the world." Its physical features and the appearance presented by its afflicted inhabitants are graphically described by Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard in a little work entitled "The Lepers of Molokai," published by the Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Indiana. From him we learn how painful is the martyrdom which Father Damien endures for the love of his stricken flock. Around him he sees the lepers dying by inches; they sit about most of the time with an air of hopeless resignation—sit there waiting for the grave to open and receive them. He acts as physician of the soul and body, magistrate, school-teacher, carpenter, joiner, painter, gardener, housekeeper, cook, and even in some cases undertaker and gravedigger. Shut in between vast stretches of sea and sky—a solitude that has driven men mad before now—he has no guests, for no one cares to visit him, and few of his friends write to him, for some are even afraid to receive reply. His meagre rations are sometimes unavoidably cut short. Yet there escapes him no complaint on his own behalf; it is always an expression of compassion for his suffering charges. Surely this is a life which is pleasing in the eyes of the Lord.—Catholic Times.

Notice is given that a lighthouse, erected by the Dominion Government on the east side of the mouth of Rainy river, Algoma, was put in operation on the opening of navigation this year. Lat., N., 48° long., W., 94°. The light is fixed red, elevated 35 feet above the level of the water, and should be visible eight miles all points of approach. It is intended to guide vessels navigating the Lake of the woods to the mouth of the river. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric of a small size. The tower is a square wooden building, painted white, surmounted by a metal lantern, and is 33 feet high from the ground to the vane on the lantern.

Notice is given that since August 17th a light has been maintained upon the westernmost end of the breakwater protecting the harbor of Port Arthur. It is a fixed light shown from a lantern poised upon a pole; it is elevated 25 feet above the lake, and should be visible seven miles from all points seaward. Vessels running for the shelter of the breakwater will leave it on starboard hand in passing.

**NOTHING TO DO.**

Men and women with nothing to do are absolute pests to society. They are thieves stealing that which is not theirs; beggars, eating that which they have not earned; drones, wasting the fruits of others; evil-doers, setting an example of idleness and dishonest living; vampires, eating out the life of the community.

Many of our most interesting youths waste a great portion of their life in fruitless endeavors at nothing. They have no trade, no profession, no object before them, nothing to do; and yet have a great desire to do something; and something worthy of themselves. They try this and that add the other; offer themselves to do anything and everything, and yet know how to do nothing. Educate themselves they cannot. For they know not what they should do for. They waste their time, energies, and little earnings in endless change and wandering. They have not the stimulus of a fixed object to fasten their attention and awaken their energies; not a known prize to win. They wish for good things, but have no way to attain them, desire to be useful, but have little means for being so. They lay plans, invent schemes, from beside, build castles, but never stop to execute and realize them. Poor creatures! All that ails them is the want of an object—a single object! They look at a hundred, and see nothing. If they should look steadily at one, they would see it distinctly. They grasp at random a hundred things, and catch nothing. It is like shooting among a scattered flock of pigeons—the chances are doubtful. This will never do—no, never. Success, respectability and happiness are found in a permanent basis, an early choice of some business, devotion to it, and preparation for it, should be made by every youth.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Those of our subscribers in the country who have remitted money to this office by letter or otherwise and do not see their name in this column with the amount credited should notify the office at once:—

St. Jean Baptiste—Pere Filion, \$10  
Dr. J. O. General, \$1; L. Arcand, \$1; P. Parenteau \$2.50; City—F. Dorsey, \$2,  
W. McKinnon, \$2.

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DYEING & CLEANING WORKS**

547 MAIN STREET

Furs Altered and Repaired. Clothing Cleaned and Dried equal to new. A Country orders promptly attended to

**THE MAYORALTY**

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.

**GREAT SALE.**

MRS. NAGLE.

having decided to leave Winnipeg after the New Year wishes to dispose of her whole stock and will sell at cost, and LESS THAN COST. Thanking the ladies of Winnipeg for past patronage and hoping they will assist her by buying largely while they have the chance of getting goods cheaper than ever. Remember the place.

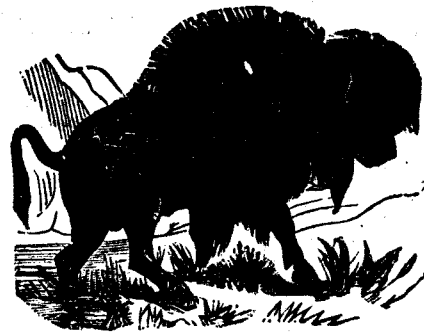
**Bassinette Bazar**

264 MAIN STREET

Reductions Made on Cash Sales

**NOTICE.**

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



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**Overcoats & Heavy Suits**

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**FINE WORSTED OVERCOATS**

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**Canada Northwest Land Comp'y.**

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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 conveniences of communication and prospects of rapid growth and development.

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W. B. SCARTH,  
924 Main Street, Winnipeg

**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 visit the 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 Oct. 27th. At Silkkirk: the Merchants Hotel, Nov. 3rd and 4th.

**NEW GOODS!**

BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN EVER

Dress Goods, Veiveteens, Winceys, WOOL AND WOOL GOODS, Blankets, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c

**GENTS' GOODS**

Large Variety

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**WM BELL,**

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IMPORTERS OF

**WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS**

477 MAIN STREET

## Irish News.

### CARLOW.

At the last meeting of the Carlow Board of Guardians, J. F. Leckey, J. P., in the chair, a resolution was adopted expressive of regret at the late Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh's untimely end.

The Holy Father, at the prayer of his Grace, Archbishop Walsh, has been pleased to promote to the dignity of the Roman Prelacy of the First Order two venerable ecclesiastics of the Archdiocese of Dublin—the Right Rev. Monsignor Lee, D. D., V. G., P. P., Dean, and the Right Rev. Monsignor Kennedy, V. G., P. P., Chancellor of the Diocesan Chapter. The dignity thus conferred, in addition to entitling the recipients to be addressed as Right Reverend, brings with it the privilege of wearing the 'mantelletta' or episcopal choral dress.

Mary Cooper, of twelve Ashbrook terrace, South Circular road, Dublin, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

### KILDARE.

A grand bazaar is to be held in the Rotunda, Dublin, early in November, in aid of the new convent and school of St. Sebastian, the martyr, at Killcullen. The occasion is a somewhat remarkable one, because this convent and school will be the first of the Order established in Ireland. The building which was commenced toward the close of last year, is now far advanced, and when completed and in full working order will be one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. From the outset the community wisely determined that the useful should in no way be sacrificed to the ornamental, and to this plan the architect has rigidly adhered. Hence instead of an elaborate architectural effort, we have externally a simple, but imposing and well proportioned structure three stories in height, while internally the size and arrangement of the various apartments, the lofty and well painted corridors, the ample staircases, and the general air of comfort and convenience are evidence that not a little care has been bestowed on the plans of the building. Throughout the building Irish materials have been used as far as was possible, the bricks, stones, and lime and sand having been procured in the immediate neighborhood, where considerable employment was given at a time when it was much needed. The well known firm of Messrs Meade & Son, Dublin, are the contractors for the entire works, which are being carried out by them in a highly creditable manner from the plans, and under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Charles J. McCarthy, M. R. I. A.

### KILKENNY.

At a meeting of the Tullaroan I. N. L. held on Oct. 10, Rev. Father Ryan in the chair, resolutions were adopted protesting against the continued incarceration of Father Fahy, and expressive of regret at Dr. Kavanaugh's sad end.

### KING'S.

A man named Martin Shiels, of Rathcabbin, was choked to death at Banagher by a piece of meat sticking in his throat.

As a little boy named Lamb was proceeding on Oct. 8, from his father's place at Roscore, to Tullamore market seated on a load of hay the horse he was driving took fright and the boy was thrown to the road, and it is feared fatally injured.

### LONGFORD.

On Oct. 15 the annual elections of Town Commissioners for Longford came off. In Longford Ward, Messrs Peter Flood, C. T. C., Joseph Wilson chairman of the Board of Guardians, John Mathews and Patrick McGarry were re-elected without opposition. In the Abbey Ward which has been exclusively Conservative since time immemorial, Mr. J. P. Farrell (N) opposed Mr. George Armstrong (C) after a very close election, in which several objections were sustained on both sides, Mr. Armstrong was re-elected by 26 votes, against 22 recorded for J. P. Farrell.

### LOUTH.

Steps have been taken to erect a new courthouse in Drogheda.

On Oct. 14, the ceremony for laying the foundation stone of the new buildings in connection with St. Joseph's Industrial School, Dundalk, was performed by Rev. P. Clarke, Adm.

### WESTMEATH.

A Midnight raid for arms was recently made on the residences of Thomas and James Flynn at Lawtown. The result given up.

### WEXFORD.

Lord Templemore has granted his tenancy a reduction of 25 per cent. in their rents. Lord Carnwath has offered his tenants a reduction of 15 per cent which has been refused, the tenants holding out for 25 per cent.

Mr. Flood is anxious to have his Slaney Lodge tenants buy out their farms under the Land Purchase Act, but as he wants twenty years purchase of the tenement valuation it is not likely that the tenants will avail of the offer.

### WICKLOW.

Branches of the I. N. L. League, boards of guardians, and other popular bodies in this county have passed resolutions expressive of regret at Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh's tragic death.

### ANTRIM.

On Oct. 12, Dr. Hill and a jury held an inquest in the Morgue, Belfast on the bodies of John Andrews and Sarah Andrews, whose bodies were found in an advanced state of decomposition in the house 28 Christopher street. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence disclosed no material circumstance in relation to the deaths. Dr. McKee, after having made a post-mortem examination on both bodies, gave it as his opinion that death in the man's case resulted from alcoholic poisoning, and in the woman's case from exposure to cold.

While shooting on the North of Ireland coast, near Bushmills, a gentleman named Dick, stated to belong to Kent, fell over the rocks into the sea. The body has not yet been recovered.

### ARMAGH.

Father McConville, who is collecting funds to build an Industrial school and orphanage in Lurgan, Ireland, in a sermon recently delivered in Scotland appealed particularly on behalf of girls reduced to dire want by the ruthless hand of misfortune. "There was the workhouse," some might say, "but the influence of the workhouses in Ireland was known not to be good. What was wanted for these poor people was an industrial school and orphanage, where in they would be trained to be good Christians and useful citizens."

There is an out break of canine rabies in Lurgan. Three persons have been bitten, including William Mathews, a local merchant. The injured patient has gone to Paris for treatment by M. Pasteur.

### CAVAN.

The death is announced of Rev. Father Lynch, late P. P. Dunlap Iowa.

Two evictions recently took place on the estate of C. B. Marlay, at Lavey.

### DERRY.

The result of the recent registration in Derry places that borough securely in the hands of the Nationalists, whose strength has been increased considerably.

### DONEGAL.

At the Donegal Quarter Sessions on Oct. 11 over one hundred ejectments were entered for hearing. Decrees were entered for hearing. Decrees were granted in the cases of over forty tenants on the Island of Arranmore, though in consequence of the defendants being in England at the harvest, an application was made to stay proceedings.

### FERMANAGH.

A man named Denis Maguire was drowned recently at the Lough Erne Drainage Works Enniskillen.

### TYRONE.

On Oct. 12, the dead body of a man was found at a place called Boland, about two miles from Dungannon. There were no marks of violence of any sort, and a pint bottle of whisky was found in his pocket unopened. His name is Hamilton Cadoc, living at a place called Greystone. He was about sixty-eight years old and was a very respectable farmer.

The proceeds of the annual sermon at Omagh in aid of the Christian Brothers amounted to £120.

### CORK.

A man named Denis Hanlon was evicted from his holding near Donoughmore. A large Constabulary force was in attendance, and it was found on approaching the house that the roads was obstructed by huge boulders. Barricades have been erected across the thoroughfare. They did not prevent the approach in the Constabulary, who, while surround of the house, were stoned by the crowd who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. No casualties.

The Right Hon. Judge Flanagan, late of the Landed Estates Court is giving 20 per cent on the judicial rents, as well as allowing substantial abatements on house property in the village of Kilmihill. His son Mr. J. W. Flanagan, Boyle, is now agent on the Kilmihill estate.

At Lismore an fair on Oct. 13, Mr. Lane an extensive cattle dealer, of Cork, died suddenly dead.

A Constable named O'Gorman, of Coanford, had a narrow escape from being shot on the night of Oct. 11. A magistrate fired on him taking him for a moonlighter.

An inquest was held at Little Island touching the death of Thomas Curtin, who was struck by the Dublin express train and killed.

### GALWAY.

Rev. Father McCarthy, Prior of the Dominion Convent, Portumna, has been appointed Prior of the same order in Galway.

On Oct. 14 the dead body of a man named Kelly was found floating in the river Suck, at Ballinasloe, partly decomposed. It is thought that the man must have walked into the river while intoxicated.

The Galway Commissioners, by 12 votes to 7, rejected a motion introduced by Nationalist members to remove the statue of Lord Dunkellin from the site it occupies in the square in consequence of the action of his brother, the Marquis of Clanricade, in evicting tenants on his Woodford estate.

### LEITRIM.

An attempt on the part of Dr. Rutherford to proselytise a woman has been exposed in Manorhamilton Workhouse.

### MAYO.

Lord Dillon has made large reductions in the rents of his Mayo tenants.

In the Westport workhouse hospital on October 13 two ward women came into conflict, and so serious were the injuries inflicted on one of them by the other that her life is almost despaired of.

### THE SENSE OF HONOR IN BOYS.

There is a great confusion in boys' notions of honor. You should not go to the teacher with tales of your schoolmate, but when questioned by those in authority over you, parents guardians, or teachers, it is your duty to tell who did a mischief or broke a rule, no matter what result to yourself, or how unpopular you become. Boys have a false honor which hides mean and skulking actions in each other, which ought to be ridiculed out of them. The most cowardly injuries and injustice among the boys go unchecked, and in the weaker

are abused and bullied in a way every decent boy should resent, because this false notion of comradeship leads them to lie, prevaricate, or keep silence to screen the guilty. Teachers and friends ought to put down this ignorant, petty 'sense of honor' for something more intelligent and upright. When you know of a wrong, and keep silence about it when rightly asked, you become a partner in the wrong. It is a pity that boys and grown people do not carry the same strictness of principle they show in screening bullies and frauds into points of genuine honor and courage.

### THE SKATING RINK.

Many a man and woman deplora the day that roller-skates lured them from the quiet path of domesticity. That wicked little roller appears in social history as a sort of Juggernaut, destroying homes, breaking hearts and bringing despair and ruin to weak and erring mortals. This is no exaggeration. When the skating rink 'craze' was at its height the papers were full of sensational stories; telling how tragedy had been the outcome of what seemed, on the surface, harmless sport. The jaunty rink professor became more famous for his amours than the festive coachman. And now one more elopement has resulted from too much roller-skating. The domestic tragedy at Red Bank, N. J., which has destroyed two homes, is the latest unhappy outcome of a sport which is gradually losing its popularity. The occurrence gives a late and unnecessary emphasis to the fact that the decline of skating rinks is a gain for morality.

### THE MAN WITH THE GLASS EYE.

'Speaking of glass eyes,' said an old lawyer, 'brings to mind a little incident that occurred in Chicago. Among our young professional men is one whose brilliant black eyes would attract attention anywhere. He goes much into society and is quite a favourite among the ladies because of his eyes. One of these beautiful black eyes is glass but it seems so much the counterpart of the other that not one person in a hundred would detect its artificiality. Among the members of his profession not one knows that the young man has only one good eye.'

On one occasion he escorted a young lady to the refreshment tables and entertained her with pleasant chat in a way that he thought was making a favorable impression. As they were taking ice-cream he looked up as she gave utterance to some startling exclamation, and was surprised to find her eyes fixed on him with look of mystified intentness and she was a wellbred girl, but something had so astounded her that she continued to look at him in a way that raised the question of his sanity. A fly had lit square in the centre of his brilliant black glass eye and remained there, he of course, unconscious of its presence. The spectacle of that eye looking at her with a fly on it and the owner making no attempt to brush it off was too much for her companion. His explanations, even, was not quite satisfactory. She believed so implicitly in those magnificent dark eyes that she has since that time regarded him as something of a fraud."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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 uncalculable. 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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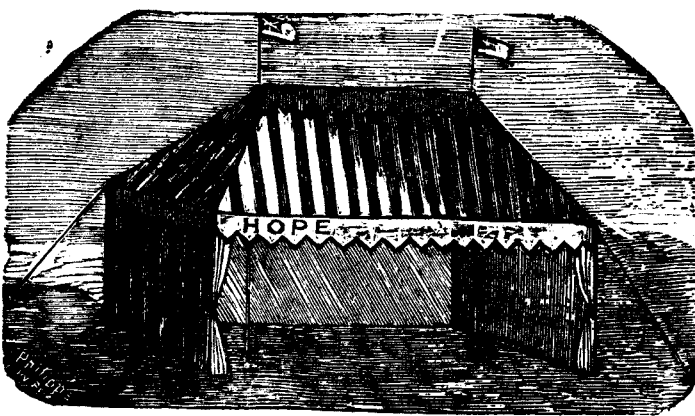
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CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

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 mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the institution for 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 and subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vesper, until 5:30 and on Thursday from 10 to 12 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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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.

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ERRAND BOYS

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BUSINESS MEN

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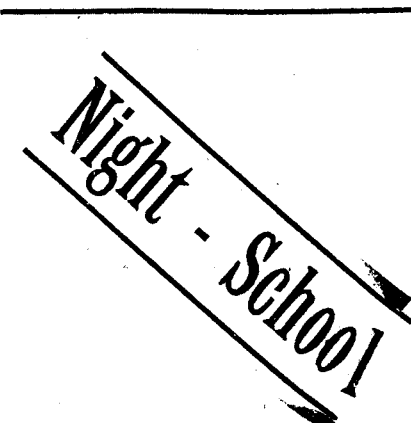
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**A CARDINAL'S ADVICE**

Be not Ashamed for the Catholic Church or of Ireland  
From the Sidney Freeman's Journal.

The land of the West is fair indeed among the nations. Nature, spreading out her richest gifts with no stinted hand has given to her noble harbors, majestic rivers, a genial soil. Erin's hills are green, her fields luxuriant, her climate mild. Her people are wise, her daughters are her pride, her sons are brave. Her music, so sad and yet so sweet, breathes a melody peculiarly its own. Love of country is the birthright of her children. A patriotism which time cannot chill and which seems only to gain strength by distance from the land which they love. Be not ashamed of Ireland. In the history of the Church there is perhaps no picture more beautiful than that which Ireland's early ages present. Her schools her sanctuaries, her monasteries were the pride of Europe, the joy of Christendom. Pure as the refreshing water of her holy wells was the faith and the Christian life of her children. The prophetic words of Isaiah were fulfilled to her—"The land that was desolate and impassable was glad and the wilderness rejoiced and flourished like the lily: then did it bud forth and blossom and rejoice with joy and praise." Her sons went forth with a heroism which has never been surpassed to renew in the fairest countries of Europe that Christian civilization which had been swept away by the barbarian invasions: as by the tempest of raging sea. If the ruthless barbarian has changed into a Christian man, if the foundations were laid of that grand civilization which for centuries diffused over the fairest regions of Europe the blessings of peace, and piety, of true charity and religion, it was mainly the work of Irishmen. Their names are to this day cherished in Germany and France, throughout Belgium and Switzerland. Churches enshined their relics on the bank of the Danube and the Rhine. Pilgrims flocked to their sanctuaries in the depths of the Black Forest and in the silent recesses of the Alps. Even the slopes of the Apennines and olive groves of Toronto, and the vine-hills of Florence resound to the praises of the sainted missionaries from Erin. Nor was the sister island less indebted to her heroic sons. When the natives of Calceonia were as yet unenlightened by the rays of divine faith, it was St. Columba and his brother missionaries that gave them the rudiments of Christian civilization and religion. When the Saxons fell away from the teaching of St. Augustine of Canterbury, it was Aiden and his associates from the island of Saints that renewed amongst them the light and life of the Divine truth and grace. Centuries rolled on. Lawless bands of sea-faring mail-clad marauders overran England and a great part of the Northern Europe. They failed to conquer Ireland for her sons have ever proved themselves as brave in the battle field as they were heroic in their piety. Again, for three centuries they left nothing undone to crush out the religious belief of her people. This was indeed a season of dreary winter, a blighting winter, a winter of ruins, a winter of temper, a winter of tears. And yet the Faith did not die out. Other nations more favored with the wealth and power of this world bent before the storm. But in Ireland it was not so. The same heroism that guarded her shores against the Danes guarded the hearts of her children against the assaults of heresy. The more violently the tempest raged, the deeper did the tree of divine faith strike its roots in the affectionate of her sons, and Erin won from Christendom a peerless aureole as the martyr nation of holy Church. Be not ashamed of Ireland. The winter is already passed, the springtime has come—the sunshine and the smile of summer is already upon the green fields of Erin. Addressing you on this great Easter festival, may I recall to mind that our Divine Lord lay three days entombed in the sepulchre and arose again glorious and immortal! So does the church of Christ, after being hidden in the recesses of the bogs and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in our days renewed in life and vigor and arrayed in the comeliness of her early years to partake of the glory and triumph of the resurrection. This glorious victory is given to Ireland to reward the fidelity of her people. Look through the annals of her Church. You will find no other people more truly Christians, more truly Catholic. Amid the trials her fidelity to religion has been inviolate and unstained. Her inheritance of sorrow only serves to enhance the merit of her spiritual triumphs. But if bright and peerless is this aureole of Ireland's faith to day, we must never forget that we are indebted or it to the heroism with which our

fathers sustained the unparalleled sorrow and sufferings of a prolonged martyrdom. But it is not the Church alone in Ireland that has arisen from the tomb. Her national spirit, too, has been revived, and Ireland stands before the nations of Christendom to day arrayed in a moral force against which the enemies of justice struggle in vain, and asserting her national rights in the calm dispassionate accents of freedom, and demanding constitutional independence as her inalienable birthright. At no distant day the great statesman who now holds the helm of Empire will, by granting this legislative independence, add another to the unfading laurels which he has already won in dealing justice to the Irish people, and this legislative freedom will be the crowning triumph of the peaceful struggle for justice which Ireland's sons through good report and evil report, have carried on for centuries. We hail with joy the rising sun of this new era of prosperity and peace; its rays shall soon bathe with glory the emerald gem of the Western World and, reflected upon many distant lands shall bring consolation and gladness to the sea-divided sons of Ireland. And here I may be permitted to adopt the words with which the immortal leader of the Irish people, O'Connell, congratulated his countrymen on their first great victory of emancipation. "The men of Erin know that the only basis of liberty is religion. They have triumphed because the voice they raised on behalf of their country had raised itself in prayer to God. songs of liberty may now make themselves heard throughout our country, whose sounds will travel through hill and valley with voice of thunder, and be wafted along the courses of the rivers and streams proclaiming far and wide that Ireland is free." Go on, then, gentlemen; pursue with courage and perseverance and earnestness the course of beneficence on which you have entered. Let religion and virtue guide your steps. Fear not those enemies who, here as in the home countries, persistently heap obloquy on everything that is honorable and good. Combat them only by the weapons of forbearance and charity, for the golden words of St. John Chrysostom should never be forgotten, "Christians are not to overthrow error by the use of violence or constraint but by persuasion, instruction, love and charity."

**THE OLD CHURCHYARD TREE.**

A Prose Poem.

BY CHARLES D. CKENS.

There is an old yew tree which stands by the wall in a dark quiet corner of the churchyard. And a child was at play beneath the wide spreading branches, one fine day in the early spring. He had his lap full of flowers, which the fields and lanes had supplied him with, and he was humming a tune to himself as he wove them into garlands. A little girl at play among the tombstones crept near to listen; but the boy was so intent upon his garlands, that he did not hear the gentle footsteps, as they trod softly over the fresh, green grass. When his work was finished, and all the flowers that were in his lap were woven together in one long wreath, he started up to measure its length upon the ground, and then he saw the little girl, as she stood with her eyes fixed up on him. He did not move or speak, but thought to himself that she looked very beautiful as she stood there with her flaxen ringlets hanging down upon her neck. The girl was so startled by his sudden movement, that she let fall all the flowers she had collected in her apron, and ran away as fast as she could. But the boy was older and taller than she, and soon caught her, and coaxed her to come back and play with him, and help him to make some garlands; and from that time they saw each other nearly every day, and became great friends. Twenty years passed away. Again he was seated beneath the old yew tree in the churchyard. It is summer now; bright, beautiful summer with the birds singing, and the flowers covering the ground, and scenting the air with their perfume. But he was not alone now, nor did the little girl steal near on tip-toe, fearful of being heard. She was seated by his side and his arm was around her, and she looked up into his face, and smiled as she whispered: "The first evening of our lives we were ever together was passed here; and we will spend the first evening of our wedded life in the same quiet, happy place." And he drew her closer to him as she spoke. The summer is gone; and the autumn; and twenty more summers and autumns have passed away since that evening, in the old churchyard. A young man, on a bright moonlight night, comes reeling through the little white gate, and stumbling over the graves. He shouts and he sings, and is presently followed by others like unto himself or worse. So, they all laugh at the dark solemn head of the yew tree and throw stones up at the place where the moon has silvered the boughs. Those same boughs are again silvered by the moon, and they droop over his

mother's grave. There is a little stone which bears this inscription: "HER HEART BREAK IN SILENCE." But the silence of the churchyard is now broken by a voice—not of the youth nor a voice of laughter and merriment, but of a man—doest thou see this grave! and does thou read the record in anguish whereof may come repentance? "Of what should I repent?" answers the son; and why should my young ambition for fame relax in its strength because my mother was old and weak? "Is it indeed our son," says the father, bending in agony over the grave of his beloved. "I can well believe I am not," exclaimed the youth, "it is well you have brought me here to say so. Our natures are unlike; our courses must be opposite. Your way lieth here—mine yonder. So the son left the father kneeling by the grave. Again a few years are past. It is winter, with a roaring wind, and a thick gray fog. The graves in the churchyard are covered with snow, and there are great icicles in the church porch. The wind now carries a swathe of snow along the tops of the graves, as though the "sheeted dead" were at some melancholy play; and hark! the icicles fall with a crash and jingle, like a solemn mockery of the echo of the unseemly mirth of one who is now coming to his final rest. There are two graves near the old yew tree; and the grass has overgrown them. A third is close by, and the dark earth at each side has been thrown up. Then the bearers come, with a heavy pace they move along, the coffin heave up and down, as they step over the intervening graves. Grief and old age had seized upon the father, and worn his life; and premature decay soon seized upon the son, and gnawed away his vain ambition, and his useless strength, till he prayed to be borne, not the way yonder that was most opposite to his father and his mother, but even the same way they had gone—the way which leads to the Old Churchyard Tree.

**ST. PAUL'S IMITATION OF CHRIST.**  
St. Paul labored more than the other Apostles in propagating the Faith of Christ. He endured hunger and thirst, cold and nakedness, in the discharge of his sacred ministry. From his countrymen, the Jews, he received five times thirty-nine stripes. He was thrice beaten with reeds by the Romans, once he was stoned almost to death, he suffered shipwreck thrice, he spent a whole night and day in the depth of the sea—clinging, probably, to the plank of the wrecked ship. Not satisfied with the ignominious punishment inflicted on him by Jews and Gentiles the Apostle undertook 'voluntary fasts,' as we learn from II. Cor. xi. 27; he chastized his innocent body and brought it under subjection, fast, after having preached to others, he might become a reprobate (Coloss. xi. 27). Like his Divine Master and Model, St. Paul practiced the virtue which he preached. It was not in atonement for sins committed after his baptism she holy Apostle led so austere a life, for he was not conscious of any willful transgressions (I. Cor. iv. 4) but in order to become more conformable to the image of his Divine Savior, and to fill up the deficiency of the sufferings of Christ in his flesh (I. Cor. i. 24), that is to apply to his soul the fullness of Christ's Atonement. It is not meet and just that sinners who are guilty of innumerable offences should imitate to some extent, the Apostle St. Paul.



**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 required; to deliver 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's Office, Winnipeg, Oct. 15, 1886.

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Office Hours Day and Night.

WITHOUT TEETH: showing the aged appearance caused by the loss of teeth.  
The same face as supplied with R. W. Stark's celebrated Artificial teeth.

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**MERCHANT - TAILOR**  
has Just Received a Full Line of  
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And we will send you 5 lbs Choice Natural Leaf Japan Tea or 4 lbs very choice Black Tea, warranted.  
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And we will send you 6 lbs Extra Choice Japan, or Black Tea, season 1886-7.  
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And we will send you 10 lbs of extra choice English Breakfast Black Tea, or 10 lbs Natural Leaf Japan.  
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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 Himalayan, Black, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Japan Teas. Send all monies by P. O. Order or Register Letter, at our risk.  
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Come & examine our black Worsted Suits at \$7.75.  
See our all-wool Suits at 8.50.  
See our very fine Canadian Suits at 12.00.  
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The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35, for 20.00.  
Deception! Call and Judge For Yourself  
**ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES**  
See Tickets on them at the Door  
No trouble to show Goods. The finest and cheapest assortment of Pants ever shown in Winnipeg Remember the Place,  
**BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST**

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

**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 Office, 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.

**PHOTOGRAPHERS BOOM**  
**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  
6x10 size, single one ..... 2 00  
Lar or 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 excellence of their work, and the general verdict of the best judges and critics is: "These are the real Artists." Photograph should be taken 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

**PRINCESS OPERA HOUSE**  
Limited Engagement of the  
**Mc Dowell Comedy Company**  
In a Choice Repertoire.  
Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 8 and 9, Anselma, Wednesday, Nov. 10th, Engaged; Thursday, 11th, The Shaugraun.  
**McPHILLIPS BROS.,**  
Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.  
McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and R. C. McPhillips.  
ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

**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.**  
Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30, and 10.30, a. m.; Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.  
Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**  
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.  
Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

SATURDAY, NOV 13. 1886

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL.**

The C. P. R. have agreed to hold their train from the west at Portage la Prairie 20 minutes for the M. & N. W. express in case it should be detained. This will be a great convenience to the travelling public.

Cheap shoes. Ladies Kid Button Boots \$1.50, Ladies Laced Boots 90cts., Men's Fine Calf Leather Lined sewed Boots \$4.50; a large variety of Children's school Boots at LOW Prices. A. G. MORGAN

About 40 miners are now at work in the anthracite coal mine at the Cascade. All preparations are being made to ensure a constant supply after the article is once on the market. Crushing apparatus has been put in capable of breaking up 200 tons a day. Major Stewart expects the coal to be put on the market here by the 1st of December.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction of a railway from some point on the railway of the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company (limited), between Dunmore and Lethbridge, southerly to the boundary to connect with a railway to Fort Benton, Montana.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament next session, for an Act authorizing the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company (limited) to extend their present railway from the most suitable point at or near Lethbridge, or on the authorized line between Lethbridge and Fort Macleod to the United States boundary line in British Columbia, passing through the most convenient pass of the Rocky Mountains.

The extension of the Manitoba South western to Deloraine, has necessitated an increased rate of speed on that branch so that the train leaving here at 9.30 a.m. will reach Morris at 11. 17, Rosenfeldt, 11. 50; Greta, 12. 50, Morden, 12. 55; Manitow, arrive 14. 25, depart 14. 30; Pilot Mound, 15. 39; Crystal City, 15. 54, Cartwright, 16. 38; Kilarney, 17. 20, Bois savain, 18. 40; Whitewarner, 16.25, Deloraine, 19. 55.

The Chicago News says:—Some years ago Mr. S. L. Bedson, warden of the Manitoba penitentiary at Stony Mountain made an attempt to counteract the extinction of the Buffalo. He became to that effect, possessed of a young buffalo bull and four heifer calves, which have now so increased until he has a herd of 18 bulls 25 cows and 18 calves; all thoroughbred. Experimenting by crossing with ordinary native cattle, he has found the half-breed possesses largely the characteristics of the thoroughbred, differing only in color, which will make the robe more valuable on account of its novelty. Again by judiciously crossing the thoroughbred bull with the half-breed cows, he has grown three-quarter breeds, which closely resemble the buffalo, the head and robe being quite equal, if not superior. He now proposes to carry on this experiment on a large scale, and it will certainly be watched with interest by our ranch owners in the Northwest.

**IMMIGRATION**

An Estimate that Ten Thousand People Have Entered the Province This Season.

The immigration returns for September as compiled by the Dominion Intelligence office show that during that month 883 immigrants arrived in the city. The official figures for the last six months are:—May 926, June 1,179, July 1,156, August, 1,065, September 921, October 883—a total of 6,130. This does not by any means include the entire season's immigration; large numbers of the better class never reported to the immigration officers, and the office not having been started until May let there are no figures for March and April—two of the heaviest months in the year. Altogether it is estimated that one way and another 10,000 people entered the Northwest. A large portion—probably 2—were of the desirable class of immigrants, consisting of English, Irish Scotch, Germans, and Scandinavian of the agricultural classes, with a little money and with what is better, a willingness and determination to take hold and work.

**NORTHWEST COUNCIL.**

Regina, Nov. 1.—His Honor the Lieut. Governor took the chair at 14.30. There were also present Judges Richardson, Rouleau and McLeod, Lord Boyle, Messrs Havter Reed, Brelard, Ross, Perley, Marshalsay, Hughes, Crawford, Lauder, Cayley Secord, Jelly, Cunningham, Wilson, Turriff, and Col. Irvine.

Minutes of Friday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Marshall moved, and Mr Turriff seconded that Messrs. Bedford and Perley with the mover and seconder be a committee to obtain information and report on the losses sustained through the ravages of prairie fires. In making the motion he remarked that it was very desirable before any action was taken by the House that the best information possible should be obtained. He was aware of facts that would astonish the Council if brought up. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Secord asked leave to introduce an ordinance amending the game ordinance. The amended ordinance merely changes the date for close season for snipe and plover from 1st to 15th August each year.

Mr. Hughes moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Dominion government asking that a bridge be built over the South Saskatchewan the motion was carried.

It was missed by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Turriff, that the council go into committee of the whole to consider the reports of the finance committee re the grants to agricultural societies. The motion was carried and Mr. Ross took the chair. After explanations by the chairman, and some remarks by Mr. Secord, the report was concurred in. The report states the sum given shall be made a charge on any future appropriations made to the several districts receiving these grants.

After the committee had sat a considerable time discussing the bill, clause by clause, and after some amendment had been made the committee rose. The remaining half of bill will be discussed tomorrow.

The following is Mr. Hughes' motion as it appears in the notice paper for tomorrow.

Mr. Hughes gives notice that he will tomorrow move for a committee to prepare a memorial to the Dominion Government, asking it to grant pensions to the widows and children of the Prince Albert volunteers killed in the late rebellion and also to those who were wounded at the same time.

Regina, Nov. 2.—In the Northwest council to-day, Mr. Hughes' motion granting pensions to widows and orphans of volunteers killed at Duck lake, was referred to a select committee. Mr. Turriff's bill incorporating agricultural societies was laid on the table; it can hardly be dealt with by the council.

**MAN. AND N. W. T.**

Wapella, The weather in this district all that we could desire and the settlers are getting their ploughing well through this fall.

The price of wheat at Wapella is about 50 cents per bushel, and the price offered for potatoes is about 30 cents. Eggs are up to 20 cents and butter to 17 1/2

Minnesota, Nov. 6.—A large quantity of machinery went west last week destined for the Lake Dauphin district. It was consigned to Mr. Arch McDonald, of the Hudson's Bay post, near Strathclair. The machinery will be used in testing the value of the coal oil deposit at Lake Dauphin.

The wind yesterday afternoon stripped the tin off the roof of H. H. Sanderson's livery stable. While three or four men were endeavoring to get it back to its place, two of them were lifted off their feet, and one of them, Mr. Chipman, of the Brunswick, was severely hurt by falling with his hand upon some nails which ran into it.

Birtle, Nov. 6.—On Monday Mr. S. W. Chambers shipped a carload of wheat, part of the product of his own farm.

Mr. J. Stewart is now at work on the grist mill at Fort Ellice. The municipality gives a bonus of \$2,500

The railway company has completed the wooden bridge over the Assiniboine, and trains now cross the river. Business on the N. W. railway is exceedingly brisk. Besides the ordinary traffic the work of the extension has been progressing with vigor. Both on the main line and on the Russell branch construction and their trains have been passing to and fro at all hours of the day and night.

Regina, Nov. 6.—At the Liberal Conservative meeting yesterday thirty-two members were present. Mr. Davin was nominated for Dominion parliamentary honors by acclamation. Major Mowat and W. C. Callum were his moved and seconder.

At the Northwest Council yesterday a resolution was passed for transmission to Ottawa recommending that the Northwest Mounted Police engaged in the suppression of the rebellion be granted the same rewards and honors as militia in active service.

There is a gay old time at the barracks. Batches of discontented peelers, like northern geese, are daily flying southwards to Dakota. Two worthies fled on Sunday night after robbing the orderly room safe of, it is stated, \$2,000.

Viriden, Nov. 2.—About 16,000 bushels of wheat was marketed this week, bringing from 50 to 52 cents per bushel; also quantities of oats, barley and potatoes which brought fair prices.

Real estate has begun to move here, the farm, 28, 10 26, having been purchased by Mr. J. E. Robins at a fair figure.

The municipalities are bringing on a test case to compel, if possible, the Northwest Land Co., to pay their taxes.

The hog business has been booming here lately, a car-load of splendid hogs having been shipped this week by Mr Sargent.

Reseille, Oct. 30.—We are having most remarkable fine warm weather here now and the farmers have nearly completed their fall plowing. The prairie and timber fires have mostly gone out, and the settlers are again enjoying peace and quietness.

Pilot Mound, Nov. 1.—We have had another week of delightful weather, enabling farmers to complete their fall plowing.

A considerable quantity of wheat and oats is being marketed here. There are six grain-buyers on this market now, and more to come. Whenever a load of team is seen in the distance, we have a repetition of the old Grecian games, and in the course of a few months we shall have a number of trained runners.

The railway company is now grading up the siding here, it is said preparatory to the erection of a decent station house.

Portage la Prairie, Nov. 6.—The M. & N. W. are having steam pipes put in all their offices here for heating purposes.

The highest price paid for wheat this week has been 50 cents. Very little is coming in. Produce brings a fair price, butter ranging from 17 to 20 cents. Eggs bring 20 cents. Potatoes are selling readily for 35 cents. Chickens are plentiful at 10 cents per pound.

Minnedosa, Nov. 5.—Threshing is about all through with the farming fraternity, the yield of grain being fully as large as was expected. The qualities of the Minnedosa district as an agricultural field are now fully known and appreciated.

Our station grounds present a lively appearance at present. With the steam shovel at work on the banks of the little Saskatchewan, and the activity upon the branch line to Rapid City, our town is not badly off at all for noise and bustle.

Clark's Crossing, Nov. 6.—The south branch is full of running ice, caused by the recent cold snap. It is warmer today, and hopes are entertained that the river will be again navigable for a couple of weeks.

The half-breeds are luxuriating on the proceeds of scrip sales.

Rapid City, Nov. 8.—The first consignment of wheat, consisting of eight car loads of Manitoba No. 1, hard, left here today over the Saskatchewan & Western Railway. It was bought by Mr Thompson for N. Bawlf, of Winnipeg.

Wheat is coming in lively, and there is every prospect that Rapid City will be one of the best markets in the province this winter.

The Saskatchewan & Western are building a water tank and station house.



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

**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" or Children's 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. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

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**121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR**

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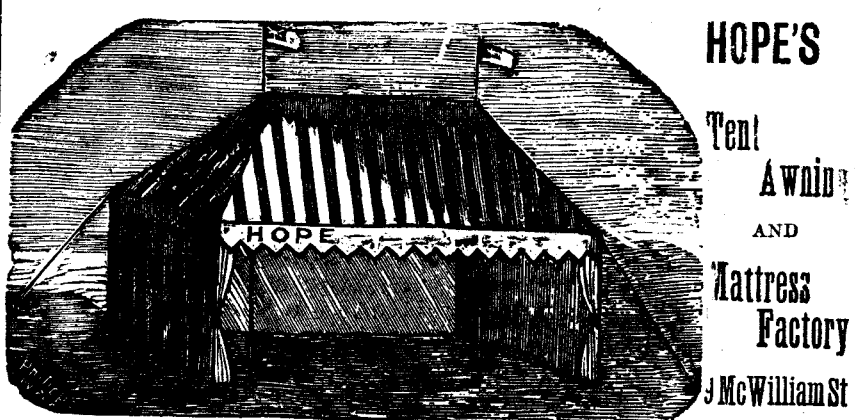
Not only the best of its kind, but it is the Best Family Sewing Machine in the Market.

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

**443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.**

Opposite J. H. Ashdown's Hardware Store

**JAMES D. CONKLIN, General Agent**



**SAWS FILED AND SET**

Skates, Cutlery Ground & Repaired

All Kinds of Job Work Neatly Done.

**J. W. CURRELL 18 McDERMOT ST.**

**ST. BNIFACE ACADEMY**

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable classrooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating; and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most 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, \$2.00. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

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

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

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and 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, between the hours of divine service and after Vesper, 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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**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' MECHANIC & BUSINESS MEN'S**

Can take up as many courses as they choose.

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**NOT IN A CLASS!**

