

The Northwest Review.

Keating Senate

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

NO 33

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SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drains" (existing the Drains for which tender is made) will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon on Monday August 2nd, 1886 for two drains in eastern part of Franklin Municipality and a drain in Parish of St. Andrews from Long Lake southward toward Parke Creek. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department. An accepted cheque for \$50.00 must accompany each tender, which cheque will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender. Security acceptable to the Government for the completion of the contract will be required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. P. BROWN,
Minister of Public Works,
Winnipeg, July 21st, 1886.

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The Managers of the Hudson Bay Photograph Parlors agree to pay out of their Reserve Fund \$500 to any person who will produce better or more highly finished photographs (taken either in the largest cities of Europe or on the American continent) than those taken at their Parlors, 24 Main street, Winnipeg. This offer to hold good until further notice.

T. R. COLPITS,

ARTIST.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well known illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the new year: The person selling to the lowest rate in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive three more the subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Magazine, a case of 25 articles that the reader will appreciate. Pub. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

A CLEVER RONDEAU

Here! march forth! our wrongs redress,
With peace and hope our country bless;
Avert the clouds that gather, low'ring,
Appease the distant tempest roaring,
That threatens us with dire distress.

Columbia joys in thy success,
That fraud and force could not suppress;
Upward and onward and ever soaring,
Here! march forth!

With thee the nation shall progress,
Renewed to health and happiness;
Blest harmony again restoring
To North and south, the bells once more
ring.

To mark the coming Era—yes!
Hear, O March Fourth!
—Justin Thyme, in Notre Dame Scholastic.

THE NEGLECTED WIFE.

BY M. AGNES WHITE

Written for the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.
III—Continued

O'Donnell was awed, and looked in helplessness upon the scene. He was powerless to help Leonora. God had made it powerless now, but how often and often had it been an easy task to help her when there was in her own pure heart a tempest raging! He went out on the piazza. Great rain drops were dashing down with such impetuous fury that he had to retreat to the passage.

'Tis an awful storm, my son,' said Mrs O'Donnell, coming to where he stood and placing a hand upon his shoulders; and for a moment both started into the fearful darkness without.

'The bay is quite dangerous in a storm like this,' said O'Donnell, partly to himself, while a brilliant flash of lightning followed by a threatening sound of thunder, almost staggered him.

His mother said nothing to his remark but she, too, was thinking of the young wife. Perhaps every moment of Leonora's married life rose like a panorama before her. She too, had helped to make that blighted life still more unhappy. Did she remember for a moment, since she had been beneath her roof, shielding her from the attacks that every one was constantly making on the poor, young, unoffending being? She knew now, as she stood looking at the raging elements, that it should have been her hand that should have shielded her son's wife; but pride, like a hateful monster had mastered the better feelings of the woman's nature, and she had permitted it to prevent her being kind to the poor girl, who had never been anything to her but attentive, gentle, and respectful. The good in her nature now asserted its right to reign, and she would have given anything to know that Leonora was safe at home.

'How dreadful it is, mother!' exclaimed O'Donnell, shuddering. And only think, Leonora is in it. I wish to heavens that she were here.'

'So do I, my son,' putting her arms around his neck; 'but we will trust for the best.'

'I don't think that I can trust to anything; I don't deserve it,' he said, in a dreary tone.

'Never mind, darling,' reassuringly; 'no doubt she is safe.'

'Safe! Would to heaven I could think so. If I could only go to her! I think I must go to the beach to see if the boat has come in.'

'Oh, do not, my son,' cried the mother 'You are unnecessarily annoying yourself. For God's sake do not go in this storm; wait until it abates.'

Seeing that he could accomplish no good by going, the son sat wearily down on the nearest chair in gloomy silence. The servants now began to light the lamps, and shortly after supper was announced. O'Donnell ate nothing, but sat toying with his knife and fork in an abstracted manner.

'Russel what is the matter with you to night?' asked one of his sisters. One would suppose that you were uneasy about Leonora.'

'Have I not every reason to be?' he returned in an altered, changed voice which caused his sister to look in amazement at him.

'But you forget that they did not expect to be back until ten o'clock, and it is not nine yet. For my part, I never meet trouble half way, and then beside laughing—it does look funny to see Russel uneasy about Leonora.'

O'Donnell did not dare to speak; the

storm within him was too terrible. He felt, for the first time in his life, an intense dislike for his sister, and for himself he had the most perfect contempt. He knew that he had no right to expect anything else but remarks of this kind; for what consideration had he ever shown to the one that he had vowed to love and cherish in the Holy Sacrament of Matrimony? It is true that he had always been faithful to her, but that was more respect to his manhood and religion than for any love he possessed for Leonora. He excused himself from remaining at table, and walked out on the balcony. The storm was abating, but it was so black that it was impossible to see an object in front of one. The darkness was impenetrable, though O'Donnell peered into it and listened to catch a sound that would assure him of his wife's approach. But the silence was so painful and the blackness of the night so oppressive that he returned to the lighted parlor.

'We are going to have a game of whist; can't you join us, Russel? We need another to make up the party.'

'I declare, Mabel, I do not feel at all like playing, and, even if I prevent your playing, you must excuse me.'

They sat in silence, each one busy with his or her own thoughts, when the clock struck ten. O'Donnell arose and went to the window. Still there was no sign of the absent party. He returned to his seat, with suspense he was suffering from plainly depicted upon his countenance, in a little while his restlessness was so great that he said:

'I shall go to the bay,' Turning to his sister, he added: 'Did you not say that they expected to be here by ten?'

Before one word could be said he was gone. For the first time they all felt alarmed, and also felt for the first time how little they had ever done for Leonora. Each one could easily remember the kind, loving, thoughtful attention that she had paid them. It was nearing midnight. Weary of solitude, Mabel retired to her apartment, and was soon followed by the younger sister. The elder went uneasily through the hall, and looked out upon the night. The terrible darkness awed her; so she also went to her chamber, but not to sleep. She lowered her lamp and sat by the window. With all her heart she wished that Leonora was safe at home. If she were, she would surely take her to her heart and humbly beg her forgiveness for all the harshness and unkindness she had shown her. After a while the girl rose trembling from her seat, and stole tip-toe across hall to her mother's chamber, which Mrs. O'Donnell was slowly pacing up and down, her face very pale and troubled.

'Why are you not asleep, my daughter?' she inquired.

'I cannot sleep, mother. Don't you think it strange that Leonora has not come?'

Mrs. O'Donnell sighed.

'There is some delay, I suppose, occasioned by the storm.'

'Yes; but, mother, I feel very uneasy. Could it be that anything has happened? And oh! we have all been so, so cruel to poor Leonora.'

Her face was as white as the gown she wore, and her mother stared half wildly into her face.

For God's sake my dearest, go to bed and try to compose yourself. 'Twill do no good for you to be up. Go now dear.'

'But I could not sleep; indeed, I could not. I am so uneasy. Do you think that Russel would be much grieved if anything were to happen to Leonora? Mother, I am so sorry that we have treated her as we have, and if anything should happen—'

'My poor boy!' was all Mrs. O'Donnell said as she walked to the casement to see if there was anything to be heard, or seen of the absent party.

'If Leonora comes home alive, we shall all try to be different, shall we not mother?'

'We shall, indeed, my daughter; and God grant she may be safe. I wish with all my heart the child were here with me. I feel as if we all had sent her from us, perhaps to perish.'

She hid her face in her hands, while her daughter laid hers gently upon her arm.

'We will pray, mother; let us kneel here.'

They both sank upon their knees, and we shall leave them to their devotions to follow O'Donnell.

IV

There was not one single star to be seen as O'Donnell, without lantern or companion, started for the bay. He almost felt the darkness, it seemed so thick and heavy. He had a hope that the boat would be in, and he could see Leonora. He would run to her, and would take her in his arms, and she should never get from him again as long as he lived. His thoughts should always be of her. Yes; in a few moments he could fold her to his heart, and he would tell her, with a thousand kisses, how sorry he was for the past, and how dear she was to him now. Strange! He could see no light at the landing; but the night was so dark that he was not much surprised at that. He could not bring himself to believe but that they had returned, so as he came nearer the bay, his spirits instead of sinking, seemed to rise, in the hope of soon seeing her. But alas! no boat had come in—had not even been heard from. Several men were standing near the end of the platform that extended over the water. They recognized O'Donnell as he approached, and said:

'They have not returned yet, Mr. O'Donnell, and God knows where they are.'

Russel knew from the speaker's voice that it was Col. Sands who addressed him. 'What must we do?' he asked, going to the gentleman's side.

'I cannot decide, my friend, it is all so dreadful!' repeated the young man in a dreary tone.

He walked away to the extreme end of the platform and leaned over a railing that ran partly across, and looked down into the black, sobbing waters. If Leonora was beneath them, he wanted to go down, too, horrible as they looked. He wondered what could be done. It was perfect torture to stand there waiting for the vessel to come, and hoping and praying that it would, and bring safely to him his wife, who was now the one object of his heart. Oh, how cruel it was in fate to keep him standing there with his hands tied; for what could be done? Col. Sands had told him that the one boat which could brave the angry billows was undergoing repairs. Many men were at work on it now; for far and near, all had dear ones in the absent vessel. Would the time until it was ready, never expire? The very moments seemed ages. He tried to pray but it seemed impossible. Between him and his Divine Lord arose the face of Leonora in a thousand different appearances. At one time it looked full of life sweet and pure, as he had been accustomed to see it; then again it seemed terrified at the raging tempest, and he was too far off to say one comforting word. Again that face, which had grown so inexpressibly dear, was pale in death, with the stormy waters dashing madly over it. This last thought almost crazed him, and he felt a frantic desire to throw himself into the boiling flood and go to her.

One of the men on the platform whispered to a comrade:

'Don't let Mr. O'Donnell out of your sight; he looks as if he had lost his mind. The night at last went out and a gray streak in the east announced the approaching morn. The boat was now ready, and twenty or thirty gentlemen, besides the crew, started in search of the missing ones. There was a brisk breeze still blowing—the last echoes of the night's furious storm. O'Donnell stood on the deck straining his eyes to catch sight of the vessel that had taken his wife away. At length, after hours of expectancy, hoping and fearing, it was announced that there was some object in the distance. There was a breathless silence. None dared to ask a question. The men looked at each other in a sort of hopelessness. And in a short time the eye could distinguish it, but, gracious heavens! It was a capsized vessel. There was not one word uttered; no sound escaped the pale lips of the gentlemen around. There was such a silence that the seemed spirits from the

other world. They lowered the small boats. Russel O'Donnell felt almost will as he was rowed towards the unfortunate vessel. There, clinging to the spars and beams, were human beings, there, in the arms of death, were men clutching the ribbons or dress of some; creature they were trying to save; there were delicate girls on to some one that was dear, or trying to preserve there own poor lives. Some were forever gone. The rough, merciless waters had swept them away to the bosom of the sea, or buried them in their cruel embrace, but where was Leonora? O'Donnell was distracted. Had she, too, been carried away by the strong arms of the waves! Oh? it must not be. He could not give her up! The men looked at him in silent pity. Those who had none to mourn for helped him in his search, and there at last, almost wrapped in a wet sail, was his wife. Darcy, the brave boy had the ribbon of her sash tightly tied to his own body, and then to the mast, while he himself clung to a beam.

When the men with O'Donnell reached him, he still showed signs of life. 'Save Leonora first,' he feebly muttered.

'We will save you both,' said one of the crew, lifting him up.

There was no sign of life in Leonora as her husband clasped her in his arms and kissed her rigid face. Her long fair hair that had been washed by the waves was falling in a heavy mass over her shoulders.

'My darling? My love! why don't you speak! I am your husband coming to save you, Leonora.'

No sound came from the still, pale lips O'Donnell reeled, and would have fallen with his precious burden had not some of the men caught him.

'You must take her to the boat,' cried one of them; 'the dear lady must have some warmth before life can come back. May I help you?'

As he offered to take the form of the insensible woman from her husband's arms, O'Donnell refused, and only held her closer to his warm but aching heart.

The scene in the boat was heartrending in the extreme. Fathers were moaning over lost children; brothers weeping over dead sisters; husband wringing their cold hands over, lifeless form of wives who, but twenty-four hours since had bade them adieu with the breath of life warm upon their cheek. In Darcy's young limbs a warm current was soon flowing, and it was not long before he was at O'Donnell's side, who was still clasping Leonora to his breast.

'Oh, heavens! Mr. O'Donnell cried the boy 'you are going to do nothing to save her?'

The husband looked up in a stupefied way.

'Come here, doctor, and, for God's sake, cure my sister; she can't be drowned. I spoke to her a little while before you all came, and I know she answered me. Now save her, save her.'

'Lower her head, Mr. O'Donnell. Let me see her face,' said the doctor, with his hand on her pulse.

For a few moments he stood silent and grave, while the boy and husband gazed into his solemn face.

'She lives!' at last cried the brother, unable to stand the suspense any longer.

'Yes,' replied the physician slowly, 'but that is all.'

'Oh, that is everything,' replied O'Donnell. 'If there is life she shall get well.'

The scene changes—the last scene in this little story. Three weeks have slipped away slowly and wearily at the O'Donnells' Leonora has been so ill, her consciousness has not yet returned since that night of the awful storm. She has not been able to recognize a familiar face though every one in the household now tries to supersede the others in attention and kindness. To day her fever has abated, and the doctor for the first time looks hopeful. Mrs. O'Donnell sits near the window, and scarcely takes her eyes from the invalid's face. Darcy just now is standing at the foot of the bed, he is so happy because the physician thinks that Leonora will recover that he has cried with joy. O'Donnell is by the bed

Continued on Fifth Page

DIED OF CHOLERA.

Father De Smet the missionary famous for his work among the Indians of the Far West, used to relate this anecdote: "In the year 1851—in the May or June of that year—I left St. Louis for the Indian mission. I was accompanied by Father Hoecken. When we were far up the Missouri River, the cholera broke out on the boat on which we were traveling I was myself among the first to take the disease. Indeed, I was so bad with it that, thinking my last hour was soon to come, I asked Father Hoecken to administer to me the Last Sacraments. He was just getting ready to do so when a messenger came, in all haste, to our state room to inform us that a man down on the deck was dying of the cholera, and I told Father Hoecken to go and attend the poor man, as I could wait, I had to wait longer than I expected; it was three full hours before Father Hoecken returned; and when he did return, he was sick to death. It seems that, instead of one he had several cases of cholera to attend to. I saw at once that, sick as I was myself, he was worse, and that I had not a moment to spare before administering to him the Last Sacraments. When I had performed this sad duty and prepared my poor dying brother as well as I could for his last end, 'Now, Father,' said I, 'prepare me.' And taking his hand in mine I knelt down by his bedside and made my confession. When I was through, I waited for him to say something; but as he was silent, I looked up into his face and saw that his eyes were becoming fixed in death. And thus he passed away, and without giving me absolution. I tell you I felt bad enough; but what could I do, save, hope in God? With proper treatment however, I was soon well again."

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.

Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird once related some interesting facts: He arrived at Stockholm from Guttenburg, 400 miles distance, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight, when it was as light as it is in England half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the street; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead.

The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before 10 o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only 3 o'clock. The next time he awoke it was 5 o'clock, but there were no persons in the street.

The Swedes in the cities are not very in justrious. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not appear to go down at all. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise at the North Cape, latitude 72 degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks.

In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter time the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks, then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes after which it descends and finally does not set at all but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in these latitudes with regard to hired persons and what they considered a day. He replied they worked by the hour and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual course whether the sun goes down or not.

A NEW FRENCH POSSESSION.

The Comoro Isles, which have just been formally ceded to France, will strengthen her hold in Madagascar waters, as they lie between the great island and Africa, in Mozambique channel. Those of importance are four in number, and contain perhaps 70,000 people, with some manufactures; and a very considerable cultivation of sugar, now an export. French influence has long been dominant in the group the island of Mayotta, having been ceded to France more than forty years ago, under an agreement reaffirmed in 1845. Johanna, on the island of the same name where the new treaty has just been signed, has long been a port of call at which ships obtain provisions; and to some extent the other

two islands—Anguziya of great Comoro and Mohilla—have also furnished supplies. The soil is fertile though the islands are mountainous, and no doubt they will do quite as well under annexation as hitherto.

IS CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS?

After a study of nearly 12,000 cases Dr. Hermann Brehmer, an able German physician, rejects the theory of the contagiousness of pulmonary consumption. He finds the disease to be due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, which may result from various antecedent causes, such as inherent defects of constitution, and vital organs impaired by disease, injury or mode of living. He believes that the operation of all the causes may produce such changes that it may be possible years, great probability which members of a given family will be afflicted with pulmonary consumption and which will remain healthy.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The pastoral letter of the bishops of the Milwaukee province contains the following instruction on the question of the Catholic press: "These (Catholic) societies will supply also another factor in popular education—good reading. Books are teachers that are continually active among all classes of people, in hundreds of places, companions that accompany us wherever we choose. We can hardly overestimate the influence which good books are having in our midst, and no efforts we can make to procure an abundant supply of them can be deemed too great. The same is true in our day of newspapers; their power is all the more felt, because they treat the questions of the day, in which all are actually concerned. They form public opinion, which in a republic assumes the sovereign direction of society and of public affairs. We can hardly bestow a greater benefit on the Church or on the country than one will by giving the so much needed support to those who write and publish good literature. It has been to a great extent our own fault that Catholic books and newspapers have been rare and high priced. As soon as our parochial and society libraries shall be established everywhere, creating a taste for solid information and literary enjoyments; as soon as every Catholic family shall understand the duty and benefit of patronizing the papers of the diocese and province, Catholic writers and publishers will be able to suit our wants and desires, and the time will come nearer when divine truth shall be properly represented in the popular literature and the daily press of the country."

TO KEEP THE BOY AT HOME.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vain ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their homes are associates with the repression of their love for activity and excitement, you will be sure to throw them in society that in some measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for love of liquor; very few people like the taste of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they find does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, then, that their homes compete with public places in their attractiveness. Open your blinds by day, and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon your walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupation for your sons. Stimulate their ambition in worthy directions. While you make home their delight fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass happy boyhood, and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions depends on you. Do not blame some outsider if your sons miscarry. Believe it possible that with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control of the destiny of her boys than any other influence what ever.

THE VOTIVE LIGHT.

A touching custom prevails in many of the parishes in Normandy where the adult male population are for the most part engaged in the vocation of fishing. When, as at certain seasons of the year, those poor fishermen run far away from their homes, and unable to assist at Mass on Sundays, each one's family has a candle burning in the church before the statue of Our Lady Star of the Sea. These candles represent the husbands, sons, and fathers, who at that moment are braving the terrors of the deep, and the flame at each burning offering is the hymn and prayer to heaven on the part of the absent one.

AMERICA'S GREATEST CATHOLIC ORATOR.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is universally conceded to be the most eloquent speaker in the American Catholic Church, is known as the 'golden tongued orator, and the 'Bossuet of the Missouri.' He is fully six feet six inches in height, stout in proportion, has a large head, covered with very red, coarse hair and a broad rosy face, whose every lineament is that of a son of the Emerald Isle. Any one who has heard Archbishop Ryan speak will understand why he is called 'the golden tongued orator.' As he enters the pulpit his commanding figures centres attention at once. He reads the text in a voice, low sweet and mellow then he folds his arms and looks earnestly at the congregation for fully half a minute. The exordium of his sermon is delivered in a calm conversational tone, and if a listener departed at this juncture he would wonder how the Archbishop got a reputation for eloquence. Just wait however, until the prelate passes into the argument and the appeal to the feelings and the peroration, and you will hear such eloquence as seldom proceeds from the pulpit. The voice is something wonderful. It is perfect in intonation all the way up from the mellow tone of the text to the passionate ring of the peroration. Forgetting all about the substance of his sermons—and that is the point on which hangs his 'Bossuet' reputation—any one who loves sweet sounds would gladly spend an occasional hour merely listening to his voice. This may sound like the language of exaggeration, but all Philadelphians and St. Louisians will testify to its accuracy. The Archbishop gained a great reputation for eloquence, even while he was studying at the seminary. On several occasions Archbishop Kenrick called him to the pulpit in the St. Louis Cathedral while young Ryan was only in deacon's orders—a very unusual honor, indeed. After ordination the reputation of the young priest spread and he was soon made coadjutor. He has been for twenty years the popular orator at all great church events.

LITANY OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS

On June 8th, 1862, the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., through the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, issued an authorized version of the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, and signified his intention of granting to the faithful an indulgence of 300 days, when ever bishops should apply for this favor for their dioceses. Recently this last condition has been removed. Pope Leo XIII. has extended the Indult of the late Pope to the whole world; and a decree of the same Sacred Congregation, dated January 16th, 1886, grants the indulgence to all the faithful of both sexes and makes it applicable to the souls in purgatory; the only conditions being that it should be the authorized version which is used, and that it should be said devoutly and with contrite heart. The indulgence, however, can be gained only once in the day.

THE STEADY-FUSILADE OF INFANTRY

To veteran soldiers the fire of artillery whether exploding sharpnel or rattling canister had no such terrors as the fusilade of a steady line of infantry. There is scarcely an old soldier who saw much of the battle service who has not been hit more or less frequently, without being harmed with canister, sharpnel balls, or splinters of shell. But how few in proportion were struck by muskets balls, and not seriously hurt! Even new troops, though appalled and bending down as they went on as though moving against a driving rain would advance in face of a cannonade, if they were properly commanded, but a severe musketry only the very best of soldiers could endure without some sort of shelter.

TENDERS.

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

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

The lowest any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque of an amount equal to per cent, of the total value of the Oats tendered must for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority.

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

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

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

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

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

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

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

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

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

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

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

HOTEL DU CANADA.

Lombard Street, near Main.

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Private Rooms in connection with the Hotel and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Z. LAPORTE, PROP.

P. O. Box 525. LATE OF OTTAWA.

Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT

PENROSE & ROCAN

—BUTCHERS!—

289 Main Street & City Market

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



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

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

P. QUEALY, BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

34 McDermott St., Winnipeg

USE YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

and advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

Free Light, Healthy Bread, the Best Dry Baking Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

AN ANCIENT BRITISH BOAT

A curious ancient British boat has been exhumed at Brigg in Lincolnshire while some workmen were excavating in a field near the gas works.

A SINGULAR CONVERSION

In a neighboring city—says the Pittsburgh Catholic two ladies of wealth and high position in society, have recently joined the Catholic Church.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Teach self-denial and make it practice; ice pleasurable, and you can create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.—Walter Scott.

THE SANITARY VALUE OF TREES

Dr. Stephen Smith recently read a paper before the New York Academy of Sciences on the sanitary value of trees in the city.

THE GLORY OF THE TIARA

The Orsini and Colonna princes are the first in Roman society, being princes attending on the throne, (Principi Ag, sistenti al Soglio.)

know that the glory of the tiara was never brighter than when worn by Sextus V, who was a swineherd, nor the College Cardinals more learned and illustrious than when artisans were their leading spirit.

AN AMERICAN'S BRAVE ACT

This is a fitting place to tell a suggestive and characteristic anecdote of the late Marquis D. J. Oliver, of San Francisco.

pretty—gives little Kate her cotton coon, and Jack his Sunday coat—because the husband is returning.

Sae sweet his voice; sae smooth his tongue, His breath like callie air; His very foot has music in't

And the love which thus colors with its radiant tints the common things of this life, which makes poverty beautiful, and the cottage richer than the palace.

A CONVINCING RETORT.

Young lawyers as a rule are inclined to be agnostics, and have a tendency that way. As a general rule, too young practitioners have high opinions of their mental powers.

Our Catholic friend then quietly informed them that they had also found his answer to the Bible question. He said, 'When you read the plain letter of the law in the statutes, you did not know what it means until you find the decision of the Supreme Court.'

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS

Table listing retail meat prices for various items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc., with prices per lb or per 100 lb.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET

Table listing wholesale meat and cattle market prices for items like Milch cows, Working oxen, Live cattle, etc.

FISH

Table listing fish prices for Wholesale and Retail.

VEGETABLES

Table listing vegetable prices for items like Potatoes, Beets, Dried onions, etc.

FRUIT

Table listing fruit prices for items like Cranberries, California Peas, Grapes, etc.

HAY AND STRAW

Table listing hay and straw prices for Hay and Timothy.

GRAIN

Table listing grain prices for Oats, Barley, No. 1 hard wheat, etc.

WOOD

Table listing wood prices for Poplar cordwood, Lumber, etc.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m.

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

DANIEL CAREY.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public. Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba. 25 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG.

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. L. G. McPHILLIPS. A. E. WILKES.

BECK & McPHILLIPS

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

McPHILLIPS BROS.

Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers. G. McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and E. C. McPhillips. ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

MUNSON & ALLAN,

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

D. HALEN

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

M. CONWAY

General Auctioneer and Valuator. Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

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.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.

"FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



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

DO YOU WANT

Advertisement for 'A FARM OR SELL' featuring a circular logo and text about farm real estate services.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE. This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface, and 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

TENDERS.

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

The Northwest Review

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 13 Owen Street., Winnipeg

Every Saturday (morning)

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Column, 12 months	..	..	\$200 00
" " " " " "	..	..	120 00
" " " " " "	..	..	75 00
Half Column 12 months	..	..	120 00
" " " " " "	..	..	75 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	..	..	40 00
" " " " " "	..	..	25 00
" " " " " "	..	..	30 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	..	..	45 00
" " " " " "	..	..	25 00
" " " " " "	..	..	15 00

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

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

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

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

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Dedicated to the Glories of Mary.

1. Sunday 7th after Pentecost. St. Peter in chains.
2. Monday St. Alphonsus Liguori Pont. Doct.
3. Tuesday St. Stephen martyr.
4. Wednesday St. Dominick Conf.
5. Thursday Our Lady of the snows.
6. Friday Transfiguration of our Blessed Lord.
7. Saturday St. Cajetan and St. Donatus conf.
8. Sunday 8th after Pentecost. St. Cyriac and Companions.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Lord Lansdowne sails on the 5th of August for England.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, is, was sixty six years old on the 22 inst.

Sir Charles Tupper is to sail for Canada on the 16th August on important business.

The noise of the recent volcanic eruption in New Zealand, could be distinctly heard 300 miles away.

Sir John and Lady McDonald will remain in British Columbia for three weeks. The premiers health is improving.

The chorus of the Milwaukee Saeng, erfest numbered 300 hundred voices, the orchestra comprised 100 instruments.

On Tuesday last at Montreal the pallium was conferred upon Archbishop Fabre by Cardinal Taschereau amid great prompt and splendor. There was an attendance of about 17,000

Several of the New Brunswickers who tried Orange growing in Florida have returned home to their native province. They report the climate malarial and the growth of orange trees slow.

The English government has declined Francis' proposal for a joint control of the New Hebrides Islands, thus compelling France to recognize the independence of the New Hebrides. There is great rejoicing in Australia over it.

On Monday night a lady in Chicago while walking with her husband and children on Michigan Avenue in the full glare of the electric light, had a satchel containing money and diamonds valued at \$7,000 forcibly taken from her. She escaped with the booty.

Sir George Stephen Bart with Lady Stephen general manager Van Horne and other magnates of the C. P. R., arrived in the city on Tuesday and after a run down to Bois des Evian, Holland etc, left on Thursday for the Pacific Coast.

Hon. Thomas T. Munison Legislative Councillor and minister of the Nova Scotia government, died on the 22 inst in the seventyninth year of his age. He was first elected to parliament in 1855. In politics he was a Liberal Anti-Confederate and repealer.

The 'Times' has preferred grand charges against the English War Office, some months ago an action at law arose over the estate of the inventor of machine guns. Among his papers were found evidence showing that in order to secure a hearing at the proper department he had been compelled to bribe three officials and then learned from one of the leading dignitaries that it was useless for him to look for the adoption of his invention unless he was prepared to pay in bribes, more than was being paid by some rival inventor 'whose weapon was' under favorable consideration.

On the 21 inst was the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first Canadian railway, the Champlain and St. Lawrence from Laprairie to St. Johns, fifteen miles. The rails were of wood, with flat bars of iron spiked to them. The company to build the road was chartered on 25 Feb 1832, eleven years after the locomotive made its first trip between Stockton and Darlington, and two years after the completion of the first railway in the United States. Five years elapsed between the charter and the rolling stock, and the first train, with the Earl of Gosford and suite on board, made its journey from Laprairie to St. Johns and back, the return trip occupying fifty minutes.

If there is one man more than another in England who assumes an air of wisdom dealing with the Irish question it is that old fossil John Bright. But his logic is very often lame footed. For in stance, in his speech in Birmingham last week, he argued that only three millions of the Irish population demanded Home Rule, and that it would be a dreadful peril to consent to 'what would really be a revolution in Ireland' at the bidding of one-twelfth of the population of the United Kingdom. If we grant the assumption that it would be a revolution to allow the majority of a nation the right to manage their own domestic affairs, is it not absurd to contend that such a concession would involve danger to the interests of the people as a whole? Thirty-three millions, wealthy and well armed, afraid lest three millions, with the most meagre resources, should carry out a scheme of separation? If Mr. Gladstone had employed in favor of his policy an argument so utterly foolish there would be some ground for asserting that he had taken farewell of of common sense.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP GOOLD.

Dr. James Alpius Goold, Archbishop of Melbourne, Australia, died somewhat suddenly on the 12th ult. of suffusion of blood to the heart, at the age of 75. His remains were laid at rest in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the following Tuesday. The deceased prelate was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, and at an early age he devoted himself to the service of God in the priesthood, and entered the order of St. Augustine: to be trained by the discipline of that illustrious body for the work to which he was dedicated. Soon after his ordination he went to New South Wales, where he labored for years under Archbishop Polding. He was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne, at Sydney, August 6th, 1843, by His Grace Archbishop Polding, assisted by the late Bishop Murphy of Adelaide, South Australia. His first visit to his See at Melbourne, a distance of over 500 miles, was made on horseback. He found the new diocese almost destitute of all the outward appliances of the ecclesiastical system. There was a very small band of priests the churches were few in number and of humble character, there was neither convent nor college in the whole diocese. But he met the difficulties of his position with great spirit and perseverance. The erection into an independent colony of the territory included in his diocese, the rapid introduction of a numerous population which followed that event, and the discovery of Gold in Victoria, afforded most unusual scope to the efforts of the zealous bishop. As the result of the labors which he organized and directed magnificent churches, large convents and numerous educational establishments are springing up in all parts of the diocese. He was appointed Archbishop of Melbourne in 1876.

Dr. Goold was for many years before his death an uncompromising advocate of Catholic Schools, for in Australia as in the United States; Catholics have to support their own schools and educate the children of their non-Catholic fellow citizens as well.

THE DILKE CASE.

One of those mephitic cases that so often shock decency and humanity in places where, on account of superabundance of religious influences that prevail, they would not ordinarily be looked for, has just been concluded before the Divorce Court in Christian England and a more loathsome expose of the depths to which immorality has reached among the higher classes in that country, could not well be made. Much stress has been laid upon the laxness that is said to characterize the morals of the Indians of the Northwest, but so far nothing has been said that will approximate in brazen turpitude the baseness of those who figured in the Dilke-Crawford scandal. The guilt of the accused parties was established at the first trial, but owing to some technical informalities the court did not then go through the form of dissolving the marriage tie between Mrs. Crawford and her husband, but it has done so now, and they are at liberty to contract other marriages and live in legalized adultery during the remainder of their lives. We say 'legalized' because marriage being a sacrament, and indissoluble except by the death of one of the parties to it, a decree of divorce giving the parted principals permission to marry again, is nothing more or less than legalizing what cannot be designated properly by any other term than that which we have applied to it. About Seventeen years ago a similar case was before the same Divorce court in which some of the highest notables in the land were implicated and the defendant stated in the witness box that she did not that there was any harm in such conduct as all were guilty of it—showing a most deplorable condition of society among the aristocracy of England. The Divorce court affords a safe avenue for them to break up family ties and gratify their sordid passions and we need not wonder that advantage is so often taken of it by those who are guided only by their own elastic consciences, acting upon the laws made by man and setting the laws of God at defiance. We do not say, or mean to insinuate, that all who go into the divorce courts are of that character, far from it, but we may safely say that are all have recourse to it with a view to forming other matrimonial alliances. And if that prospect were not before them they would not seek refuge under its wing. The Catholic Church allows divorce in some cases; that is a complete separation, but she does not permit either the husband or wife to marry another while one of the parties is living. The history of Christianity prove that. With out the aid of the Divorce court members of a certain class of the human family can put away their wives and marry others. As for example, the husband of one of our Queen's daughters who discarded his morganatic wife with her (and his) six or seven children in order to marry the young princess, who was about half his own age. Although the marriage was a morganatic one she was nevertheless his lawful wife in the sight of God who is no respecter of persons.

It is devoutly to be wished that it will be a long time before this fair land of ours is tarnished with a law that makes lechery lawful, and the habitues of the divorce court respectable.

A NEW SECT—"THE PERFECT ONES"

It might have been supposed that the sect, producing power evolved from the great religious upheaval that took place in the sixteenth century, mis-called the Reformation, had reached its limits before now, and that the ingenuity of man for inventing new forms of religion had been exhausted, but such is not the case. Still another "road to heaven" has been discovered by a Mrs. Hannah Martin of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has gathered a band of followers around her who worship her as the Deity. She tells the 'Perfect ones,' as she calls her disciples that she has passed through all the deaths known to this world, and has taken on the gladness but retains her earthly form; that she is not the Hannah Martin they see, but a being infinitely higher; the temple of God in fact, and that in her they behold his glory. As a proof of her statements she says that eight years ago while a member of the Methodist Church, she received a promise from God, that at the expiration of certain time he would send his spirit into her body; about two months ago the time elapsed, and she felt herself lifted up from the world. She began by taking on this godly spirit at her birth, it came to her gradually, and she has been constantly growing until she has reached perfection. It is said to see so much mental aberration, but not surprising where the infallible guidance of the true Church is not followed.

TIM HEALY ON HIS DEFEAT.

Mr. Healey, speaking of his defeat, said, "The wonder is I am not beaten by more, The Catholics are 900 behind in the register and the majority against me was only 180. It was the 'no Popery' cry that defeated me. The Presbyterian ministers took alarm lest the Belfast Queen's College, which is in the hands of Presbyterians, should be taken from under Home Rule. They also feared for their pockets, as they deprived their sustenance from a fund arising out of investments in land. It was a natural though unfounded alarm. They moved heaven and earth to arouse sectarian apprehensions, and succeeded in exacting more implicit political obedience than I have ever seen yielded to the much abused Catholic priests. It would make your heart bleed to see poor tatterdemalions of tenants who stood as much in need of protection against landlordism as the peasants of Mayo, marking their ballot papers for the landlord candidates because they had a notion that I was the Pope in disguise. Sexton-victory hurt me for the reason that when they saw Belfast fall to us they thought the heather was on fire. Besides, the election was taken on an expiring register and most of the deaths and changes of residences occurred among our friends. On a new register and at another time of the year I will win at a canter."

GOOD NEWS

By this time Sir John McDonald is at Port Moody, the jumping-off place for the present of the Pacific railway, where a warm welcome awaits him. The cable this morning brings news which, if known to the British Columbians, will doubtless tend to augment the enthusiasm. Lord Salisbury having announced his intention of giving his favorable consideration to the scheme for establishing a steamship line between the Gulf of Georgia, China, Japan and Australia, it will be remembered that just before Lord Salisbury went out of office, he had all but decided to grant a postal subsidy to such a line. The matter was discussed in the House of Lords shortly after the change of government and Lord Granville promised to obtain the views of the permanent officials of the Postoffice and War Departments, but weightier subjects probably prevented him from doing so. Lord Salisbury is now apparently determined to take the question up in earnest. He is said to take a lively interest in the railway, regarding it as a work of Imperial Character, and he certainly could not show his appreciation of our enterprise in a more striking or satisfactory manner than by asking Parliament to assist the company in an indirect way in establishing a steamship line on the Pacific ocean.

LITANY OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS

On June 8th, 1816, the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX, through the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, issued an authorized version of the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, and signified his intention of granting to the faithful an indulgence of 300 days when ever bishops should apply for this favor for their dioceses. Recently this last condition has been removed. Pope Leo XIII, has extended the indulgence of the late Pope to the whole world; and a decree of the same Sacred Congregation dated January 19th, 1886, grants the indulgence to all the faithful of both sexes and makes it applicable to the souls in purgatory, the conditions being that it should be the authorized version which is used, and that it should be said devoutly and with contrite heart. The indulgence, however, can be gained but once in the day.

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF CHRIST

I know men said Napoleon, and I tell you that Jesus was not a man! Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and myself founded empires; but upon what did we rest the creation of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded His empire upon love; and at this hour millions of men would die for Him. It was not a day or a battle which has achieved the triumph of the Christian religion in the world; No; it was a long war, a contest for three centuries, begun by the apostles then continued by the flood of Christian generations. In this war all the Kings and potentates of earth were on one side; on the other I see no army, but a mysterious force—some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross. I die before my time, and my body will be given back to the earth to become food for worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the great Napoleon! What an

abyss between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved and adored, and which is extending over the whole earth. Call you this dying? Is it not living, rather? The death of Christ is the death of God.

The building prospect of the Manitoba Central railway this year is not very good. There is a hitch about the settlement of the claims of the old contract, Messrs McDonald and Preston who claim \$127,000 and will not make any reduction while the Clemow company to whom the contract has been awarded will not agree to pay so large a sum!

ST. BASIL'S

The Basilian Fathers have labored zealously and unremittently in Toronto for thirty-four years. The value of the services rendered during all these years to the Catholic body and to society is incalculable. Year after year they have sent out bright, well-educated youths, to take their part in the world's work and maintain before all men the honor and credit of the Catholic Church and of old Ireland. During all those years they made no appeal to the public for aid in any shape. But now they find it necessary to enlarge their church and make other improvements; and as these far exceed their means they intend to hold a bazaar in October, at which five hundred valuable prizes will be distributed. They say in a circular which they have issued:

For thirty four years the Community of St. Basil at Toronto, has devoted his life and energies to the cause of intermediate and Higher Catholic education. Thus far we have asked help from no one. Now, however, new demands have been made upon us—and we feel ourselves unable to meet them. For the first time, therefore, we appeal to the public for assistance. Some year ago when the State withdrew its subsidy from colleges the other denominations at once took action to measure to repair the loss, and today all their colleges draw supplies from a generous endowment fund, Catholics alone did nothing for their colleges. His Lordship Bishop Carbery of Hamilton, said to our boys some time since in our study hall: 'In Ireland we have plenty of preparatory schools and colleges, but we have no institution where young men who; having finished their college course and taken up law, medicine or arts at a University, enjoy the protection extended to you in St. Michael's College by the Basilian Fathers.' To enable us to continue and perfect the system of protection and to finish St. Basil's Church, we now invite the co-operation of our people who have at heart the cause of Catholic Education. Our appeal is made by way of a Bazaar and no project has come before the public with stronger claims and more distinguished patronage. The whole hierarchy of Ontario have given us prizes and kind words of encouragement. His Eminence Cardinal Newman, Archbishop Walsh; of Dublin, and Croke, of Cashel, the Very Rev. and Rev. Clergy of Canada and the United States: Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P. of wide world fame; and a host of long tried friends, have heard of our efforts and come to our aid. His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., in proclaiming the Jubilee, recommends the faithful when giving alms to remember educational institutions. 'Seminaries for the Clergy.'

DON'T UNDERVALUE THE BOY

The following sound reasoning we find in the American Agriculturist. It would be a benefit to both fathers and their sons if its precepts were often regarded.

Too many men make boys feel that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy, and he will meet it in a manly spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. 'Don't ask questions' is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them you oblige them to make many experiments before the find out; and though experimental knowledge is best in one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is understood, is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, helps to make a man of him long before he is a man in either stature or years.

The Boston Journal of Commerce also makes a good suggestion to parents and reports to the above. Give him tools says the writer, and let him find out for himself whether he has got any mechanical taste or not. Do not discourage him, as parents are apt to do by saying; 'Oh, it is no use for you to try to do anything with tools. I never had any taste that way, and of course you have not.' If a boy find he can make a few articles with his hand, it tends to make him rely on himself. And the planning that is necessary for the execution of the work is a discipline and an education of great value to him. The future welfare and happiness of the boy depends on the surroundings of his youth. When he arrives at that period in his life when he is obliged to choose what profession or what line of business to follow, it is highly important that he should take no false step. And if in his youth he has cultivated a taste for any particular branch—the choice of a profession or business will be made more easy.

THE NEGLECTED WIFE

Continued from First Page. side with his wife's small hand held fondly in his. He looks pale and careworn from long watching and anxiety, though hope now fills his breast. No one has spoken for at least a half-hour, but in the time the sufferer's consciousness has returned. She has viewed for several moments: and then says, very slowly; 'Darcy.'

THE END

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

The corporation of Cork has presented the freedom of the city to Mr. Gladstone. Maximilian Wolfgang Duncker, the German historian, is dead in his seventy-fifth year. The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in London from France yesterday, and a great crowd welcomed him with hearty cheers.

In Trieste during the past twenty-four hours six new cases of cholera and four deaths were reported, and in Flume three new cases and one death. The Manchester Canal loan has been withdrawn. Only 2,500,000 pounds of the 7,000,000 pounds of stock issued was subscribed. This is the first loan the Rothschild have failed to float.

The Fenian Hickie died in Dublin yesterday. He was identified with the Fenian movements of 1848 and 1895, and served a long term of imprisonment for his connection with the later affair. His remains will be interred at Glasnevin on Sunday.

The Earl of Aberdeen; Viceroy of Ireland and his wife have arranged to leave Dublin Castle on the 3rd of August. The municipal council of Dublin are preparing a farewell address to Lord Aberdeen, and are arranging to hold a great national demonstration in his honor, or on the occasion of his departure.

The police of Birmingham, Eng., have arrested on a charge of theft a soi-disant doctor, calling himself Vivian, who claims to have come from New-York. Vivian arrived in Birmingham in an apparently needy condition, but suddenly appeared to have become possessed of great wealth. He lived luxuriously at the Queen's Hotel, and was married in a fashionable church to a Miss Wilkes to whom he presented valuable jewels. The newly married couple proceeded to London where the engaged apartments at the Langham hotel, the groom spending largely and paying promptly. The Scotland yard authorities allege that Vivian is a notorious crook who has just returned from a term of ten years servitude, Vivian protests that he is innocent.

seriously ill. He tells a thrilling story of his experience and narrow escapes as the train rushed along at the rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour. He suffered much from cold, his hands at times becoming so numb that he could scarcely hold on to the truck. A subscription was started by the passengers which netted the young man quite a handsome sum, and after a hearty breakfast, he was started on his way to Washington in a Pullman car.

CANADIAN The Ontario bishops and clergy who assisted at the celebration on Wednesday, at Quebec, have left on a tour through the Saguenay.

Madame Wurtele, wife of Hon. Mr. Wurtele, held a most brilliant reception at Quebec yesterday evening in honor of the Papal Ablegate. A number of clergy and prominent citizens.

Hon Mayor Laugelier entertained the Papal Ablegate and other visiting clergy men at a banquet at Quebec the other day. Count Gazzoli, the Garde Noble, left Quebec for New York yesterday afternoon en route for Rome.

Andrew Clanchan's planing factory and house, and the Presbyterian church Glencoe, Ont., were totally destroyed, and Dr. Walker's and A. E. Surby's dwellings and contents damaged by fire yesterday, loss, \$15,000; insurance, 7,000.

A fire occurred yesterday in the retail dry goods store of Mr. A. Drolet, on St. Joseph street, St. Roch. The fire originated by gas igniting some drapery in the window. Loss about \$5,000. There was insurance of \$11,000 on the stock in different companies.

The municipality of St. Saverus, not to be outdone, gave a grand pyrotechnic display last evening, and was most beautifully illuminated in honor of his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. The people of St. Romuald also joined in a grand demonstration. The ringing of bells, firing of cannon and numerous explosions of rockets, etc., formed part of the programme.

Cardinal Taschereau, accompanied by some of the bishops now in Quebec, paid a visit to the Ursuline Convent, Thursday. A circumstance worth nothing in connection with the Cardinal's festival is that while the procession passed by the Ursuline Convent, the sisters of that institution sat by the open windows and sang in honor of His Eminence. This proceeding on their part is without precedent, as the sisters of that order never show themselves to the public gaze: in fact some of them have been fifty years within the portals of that institution without going once upon the public streets.

CANADA'S GREAT ROAD.

The opening of the Canadian Pacific railway is an event of great moment to the Dominion and of no little interest to the United States. We no longer have a monopoly of interoceanic lines, or do we now command the shortest routes. The following table is prepared in order to give the distances affecting commerce between England and the East:

Table with columns: Routes, Geograph. Miles, Montreal to Vancouver, New York to San Francisco, Liverpool to Vancouver, Liverpool to San Francisco (via Union Pacific), Liverpool to Yokohama (via Canada Pacific), Liverpool to Yokohama (via Union Pacific).

This Canada gets to the Pacific coast by traveling 376 miles less than we do. Liverpool freight going via the United States to the Pacific coast goes 720 miles more than it would be compelled to go on Canadian route, and the advantage of the latter route over ours in the transhipment of goods from Liverpool to Yokohama is 880 miles. It is therefore pardonable in the Dominion papers at this time to celebrate the opening of their great road by visions of great commercial prosperity. While much has been said about government jobs and political fraud attending the completion of this road, it still remains an example of notable engineering skill and business energy. To join Montreal to Vancouver by rail it was necessary to cut through more than 300 miles of solid rock, to turn 14 streams from their natural beds, to build hundred dreds of iron bridges, one being over 1,000 feet long and another some 236 feet high, and to keep an army of men, sometimes as high as 15,000 continually employed. The cost of the road, plant, and branches secured has been \$72,500,000, which is somewhat cheaper than our transcontinental lines. The present debt of the Canadian Pacific is \$35,000,000, which looks small beside the \$200,000,000 and more of Union Pacific liabilities. But the burden of a debt depends upon the money-earning capacity of the property, and for this the friends of the Canadian Pacific must watch and wait.—Springfield Republican.

POPE LEO XIII AND THE JESUITS

The Pope has most effectually refuted the charge often made in the secular and anti-Catholic press, that he is unfriendly to the Society of Jesus, by decorating one of the Order with the Roman purple. And the New Cardinal Mazella bore himself like a true Jesuit and an equally true son of the Church when he received notice that he was to be honored with a place in the Sacred College. He earnestly besought the Holy Father not to confer upon him so unmerited an honor, but receiving the following answer to his petition, he could no longer resist, as he was merely made the instrument of the Pope's approval of his order singled out from among the many living illustrious sons of St. Ignatius Loyola as the member who was deemed most worthy to represent the whole body. 'From my earliest years,

says His Holiness, 'I owe my literary, civil, and religious instruction to the Society of Jesus, which from that time I learned to know and love. That love has never failed nor diminished, because it is based on the esteem I have always felt for that religious institute, and the experience of many years and the numerous vicissitudes of life have but strengthened me in that affection and I have determined to give solemn proof thereof in this public testimonial of the same, which I now render to you. Father Mazzella.—Catholic Standard,

A STRANGE PRAYER.

At Atchison, Kansas, the crusaders (temperance) invaded a saloon during crusade time, and tried by praying, to induce the proprietor of the saloon to close his place. The proprietor invited the ladies to seats, and himself offered the following prayer: 'Almighty Creator in Heaven! Thou who has made the heavens and earth, and created man in Thine own image as of the earth! Whilst animals are living on grass and water, Thou didst teach Thy servant Noah to make wine and Thou didst not punish him for making temperate use of it. At the wedding of Cana, Thine only Son transformed water into wine, when the juice of the grape was exhausted, that the enjoyment of the guests might not be disturbed. The great Reformer, Martin Luther, said: 'He who doth not love wine, woman and song, Remains a fool all his life long.'

Oh, Lord! we pray Thee, have pity upon these women here who are not grateful for Thy gifts, who want to make Thy children like beasts of the field and compel them to drink water like an ox, while they dress extravagantly, and lead their husbands by other extravagance not tending to our well-being, to bankruptcy; depriving them of all pleasure of this world, yet, even driving them to suicide. Oh Lord! have mercy upon these ladies and look upon them. They wear not even the color of the face which Thou has given them, but are sinning against Thee, and are not content with nature, but paint their faces. Oh, Lord! Thou canst also perceive that figures are not as Thou has made them, but they wear humps upon their backs, like camels. Thou seest, Lord, that their head-dress consists of false hair. Oh Lord! have mercy upon them and take them back into Thy bosom; take folly out of their hearts; give them common sense, that they may become good and worthy citizens of our beloved town. Lord! we thank Thee for all the blessings bestowed upon us, and ask Thee to deliver us from all evil, especially hypocritical women, and Thine shall be the praise for ever and ever. Amen.'

WHO WON

Our readers may find amusement in solving the following puzzle. A crocodile stole a baby. In the days when animals could talk, and was about to make a dinner of it. The poor mother begged piteously for her child. 'Tell me one truth,' said the crocodile 'and you shall have your baby again.' The mother thought it over, and at last said, 'You will not give him back, 'tis that the truth you mean to tell,' asked the crocodile. 'Yes,' replied the mother. 'Then by your agreement I keep him, added the crocodile; 'for if you told me the truth, I am not going to give him back, and if it is a falsehood, then I have also won.'

THE LOCOMOTIVE IN WINTER

A locomotive cab in winter is a dreary place. It is bad in daytime, but on a winter's night, when the snow flies fast, the locomotive cab is a good place to keep out of. Even in the day it is impossible to see anything if a snowstorm prevails. The rails run right up into the air. Nothing can be seen ahead but a jumping off place. The windows are frozen up; or covered with snow, and from innumerable cracks and crevices around the floor where it joins the boiler, come draughts that bite and sting. The engine caws like a crow—haugh, haugh, now fast, now slow, according as the drifts cover the track or uncover it for a brief space, and when it strikes a drift it throws the snow in blinding clouds all over itself; just as the vessels shipping a sea. The track is rough for the frost has destroyed it, and the engine lurches ahead, staggering to and fro like a drunken man.

There are few more impressive spectacles in this world than a powerful locomotive laboring through a heavy snow, storm. To the observer beside the track it looms up through the gloom, tremendous and awful. The locomotive seems the embodiment of the Death Angel, moving swiftly and noiselessly. The snow has muffled the whir of the rolling friction of the wheels on the rails, and the train glides by like the unsubstantial page out of a dream. With its black breath, its snorts of fire, its hoarse voice, it is truly Apollon, the destroying angel, and the man must be unimpeachable indeed who does not feel a thrill at its advent.

NOTICE

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

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

I do hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs be sooner paid I shall on Monday the twenty-third day of August next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day at noon at Co's Auction Rooms, corner of Water & Main streets, in the city of Winnipeg, in the County of Selkirk, sell by public auction so much of the said lands as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all charges incurred, in an amount, about the sale and collections of the same as authorized by the Manitoba Municipal Acts 1884 and amendments thereto.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, SECTION, TOWNSHIPS, RANGE West, ARREARS OF TAXES, COST OF ADVERTISING, TOTAL, PAID/RENTED. Lists various land parcels with their respective details.

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

FOR THE FINEST QUALITY IN PHOTOS GO TO PARKIN THE PHOTOGRAPHER 434 Main Street Up Stairs

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 11, a NEW THROUGH LINE from CHICAGO and West of Montreal. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. IT is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway at St. Thomas, to Smith's Falls, Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal via Ottawa forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the west to the Canadian seaboard. It is laid with steel rails, and was ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unequalled in this country. Fast Express Trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day cars and luxurious sleeping cars on the continent run through without change making as quick time as the fastest train of any other route.

THE ANGLICAN VERSION OF THE SACRED TEXT

(From a Discourse by Archbishop Moran of Sydney, in the Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

I do not know that the mind of man has ever devised a more ludicrous scene than that presented by the title pages of Cranmer's English Bible, printed in the year 1530, King Henry VIII. is represented seated on his throne in royal state, The Protestant bishops and doctors kneel before him; and receive at the hands of the bloated monarch the Verbum Dei, which in turn they distribute to the people, while all alike join in the cry of 'Vivat Rex!' This the first authorized English Protestant version was officially declared to be truly translated after the verity of the Hebrew and Greek text, and the preface contains the singular statement that some of the sacred books 'were called hagiographa, because they were read secret and apart.' Notwithstanding, however King Henry's and Edward VI's royal sanction this version in Elizabeth's reign has set aside on the special ground that, 'It swerved too much' from the original Sacred text. The authorized Anglican version in present use dates from James I's reign. It has often been eulogized for the purity of its diction and the elegance of its style; it may be praised for everything in fact except for its one fault, that it does not faithfully convey the meaning of the original text. During the past forty years the ablest men in English Church have set forth the many errors of the authorized version and have clamored for a change. Dr. Elliott Protestant bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in his Preface of the Pastoral Epistles, writes 'It is in vain to cheat our own souls with the thought that these errors (in the authorized version) are either insignificant or imaginary, there are inaccuracies, there are misconceptions, there are obscurities and that man, who, after being in any degree satisfied of this, permits himself to lean to the counsels of a timid or popular obstructiveness, will have to sustain the tremendous charge of having dealt deceptively with the inviolate Word of God.'

Smith's dictionary of the Bible states that the authorized translation of the New Testament was made from a text confessedly imperfect, and adds that 'to shrink from noticing any variation, to go on printing as the Inspired Word that which there is a preponderant reason for believing to be an interpolation or a mistake, is neither honest nor reverent.' The new Testament has been indeed revised during the past few years, and the result of the ablest Protestant divines in England has been to make their version in a great part more conformable to that vulgar text which the Anglicans have so often abused, but which the Catholic Church has not failed for fifteen hundred years to commend to her children. This revised version however, has not been accepted by the Anglican Church, which continues to cling to the old inaccurate text. But there is another aspect of this subject which merits our attention. The Biblical narrative is the inspired record of God's dealings with man. At every period of the world's history we are brought in to contact with peoples and nations whose widespread sway overawed the world, and with the minutest details of their social usages and peculiar tenets, as well as with the ever varying phases of their political and official life. Now it so happens that at no other time in the annals of the Church has such light been thrown upon the history, and manners, and customs, and daily life of the great nation of antiquity as during the past half century. Egypt has brought to light her long forgotten historic treasures. The mounds that have been explored which for more than 2,000 years have entombed all the glory of Nineveh and Babylon, and the other cities of the East. A key was found for the papyrus and the countless hieroglyphic and cuneiform inscriptions which adorn the museums of Europe, and thus, as on a contemporary historic page, we are enabled to trace the hitherto unexplored history of the world almost from the Deluge to the coming of our Lord.

A flood of light has been thrown upon passages of the Sacred Scripture hitherto obscure, and now fountains of knowledge have been placed within the reach of students of the Sacred Writ. Now, what has been the result of the scientific and historical enquiries which have been so diligently pursued during the past fifty years? The first result has been that the nowadays—not even of the rationalistic school—can regard otherwise with that derision and contempt the infidel school Voltaire and the encyclopedist of the last century. From science as yet imperfectly developed these men

had endeavored to borrow arguments to deceive the unwary to assail religion. But no sooner are the sciences developed and matured than they lead us back to the fountains of Revelation, and the facts which they unfold are found to be in perfect harmony with the teaching of Divine truth. A hundred years ago men spoke and wrote of the zodiac of Tentyra, as dating from some 20,000 years before Christ. A little research sufficed to show that it could not be older than the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. There were others who argued from the formation of the Delta and the mud strata of the Nile that the river must have pursued its course for some hundreds of thousands of years; a date supposed to be inconsistent with the Mosiac narrative. Not many years ago a Frenchman, who still clung to the traditions of the old infidel school, devoted his time and means to explore those mud deposits, the better to establish their venerable antiquity; but after considerable expense, in one of the lowest strata he found, to his shame and confusion, a well preserved coin of the First Napoleon. The arguments on which those false scientists so recklessly relied was pretty much the same as if it were to say that because a certain given man took ten years to grow half an inch, therefore a youthful stripling who is six feet high must have attained at least the age of 1,400 years.

Few examples will suffice to illustrate the advantages that have accrued from the researches of the learned in some of the fields of scientific inquiry in our own days. We will begin with the Assyrian monuments. In the Book of Daniel (vi 27) are introduced the words of the monarch Nebuchadnezzar. 'Is not this he great Babylon which I have built. But even from scripture it is manifest that Babylon was founded many centuries before Nebuchadnezzar. It is replied that the words are to be interpreted the same as when Solomon is said to have built Palmyra, or the Emperor Augustus to have built Rome, finding a city of brick and leaving it a city of marble and the ruins of Babylon give testimony and bear unmistakable evidence of the justice of the monarch's claim to rebuild that city, nine-tenths at least have impressed upon them the name and the titles of Nebuchadnezzar. The inscription found by the British Consul, Mr. Taylor, in Lower Babylonia, in the year 1881 explains what hitherto appeared to be a discrepancy between Sacred Scripture and profane history. According to the prophet Daniel (5th chapter), the name of the King who was present and was slain in Babylon at the time of its capture and on his subsequent surrender was treated with kind consideration by the conqueror. The inscription of Nabonnedus, now brought to light, sets at rest this difficulty. It tells us that that monarch raised to royal rank Baltassar, 'his eldest son, the joy of his heart,' and associated him with himself in the government of the kingdom. Thus this prince, slain at the capture of the city, might justly be styled King of Babylon.

THE MIKADO
So much is being said about the Mikado of the stage that these points that follow concerning the real Mikado may be of interest. A revolution brought the present Mikado into power in Japan, some seventeen years ago, at which time he was a boy of sixteen years. He found a feudal system, wherein 600,000 men were maintained for war. The empire was a military encampment. The young Mikado changed all. He made the dependent the freeman and the feudal rulers the subordinates. He made men freeholders in perpetual tenure of their lands. He insured a great protection to life and property as may be enjoyed. His code of laws he modeled after those of England and the United States, establishing a sufficient Judiciary. He gathered around him broad sound and progressive counselors. He rules an empire already having 500 miles of railroad, 5,000 miles telegraph wire, unsurpassed postal facilities with a postal savings bank system worthy of imitation in this country. He has built a navy, and can repair ships with the best. As great, if not greater, than what he accomplished, is what he has proclaimed he proposes to do, and that is, in 1890, to convert his empire into a constitutional empire, with a parliament exercising the delegated authority of the people.—(Philadelphia Press.)

NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AN OMEN
A superstitious subscriber, who found a spider in his paper, wants to know if it is considered a bad omen. Nothing of the kind. The spider was merely looting over the columns of the paper to see what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his store door and be free from disturbance.—(Plattsburgh Journal.)

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CATHOLIC SECTION

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

The application must be accompanied by certificates.
The School Commissioners are reminded that they are to engage but those teachers who hold diplomas for this province. All persons, therefore, who, not having diplomas, wish to teach or continue teaching require to present themselves for Examination. No fee chargeable for the same.
T. A. BERNIER,
Superintendent,
St. Boniface June 15, 1886.

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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 as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters and subject to the inspection of the Directress. No education for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service at Vespers, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 10.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.



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. Balances with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.
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W. HIMS WORTH,
secretary.
Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886

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The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to practice with his usual skill all private chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician in the world. His files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.
Nervous diseases (with or without dreams), or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.
Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. Diseases of the skin are cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.
Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure. Hours, 10 to 5; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address: 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

KERRY
On June 2 a man named Maurice Keane, of Dromurin, the father of seven children, made an attempt upon his life by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The only reason assigned for the horrible occurrence is that Keane was more or less mentally impaired since the death of his wife, which happened a short time since. Dr. Cussen visited him and states he entertains very little hope of his recovery.

A large number of extra police have been drafted into Kerry from the counties of Galway, Mayo and Waterford.

LIMERICK
The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, has appointed the Rev. William Mahony, P. P., at Munchin's Vicar-General.

TIPPERARY
The Tipperary Lawn Tennis Club have decided to cease their games on the grounds at Rosauna, near the town of Tipperary, in consequence of the annoyance complained of by the nuns of the adjoining convent.

Mr. Joseph Burke, proprietor of the Abbey View Hotel, Tipperary, was drowned on the evening of July 2. Deceased who was a most respectable young man went to Bansa he went to a bathing pond called Scot's Lake, almost midway between Bansa and Tipperary. He was alone, about 5 o'clock. A farmer named Ryan happened to pass by the pond, when he perceived the deceased in the water, caught in the weeds. Ryan communicated the matter at once to the police at Bansa. The body was removed to the bank, life being quite extinct.

WATERFORD
The beautiful Catholic church of Tramore—One of the handsomest Catholic edifices in the south—has recently undergone a complete renovation. Erected some years ago at the cost of 1-600 pounds, a heavy additional expenditure has now been incurred, and to help in the payment of the debts the ladies of the parish have organized a bazaar and prize drawing. The undertaking is under the patronage of Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and is fixed for the 10th and 11th August.

A largely attended meeting of laborers belonging to Ballyduff and Tallow, was recently, at which resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the conduct of the guardians of the Lismore Union in neglecting to erect cottages under the Laborer's Act.

MEATH
On the evening of June 26, a young man named Patrick Brien met his death on the road near Mullagh, a small village on the borders of the County Cavan. It would appear that acting as a peace maker in a drunken quarrel he was set upon by one of the disputants named Finnegan, with the terrible result above stated. Eleven men were arrested in connection with the crime, but all except two—Finnegan and another man of the same name—were subsequently discharged.

WESTMEATH
A popular convention composed of delegates from the surrounding branches of the Irish National League; was held at Athlone on June 26 to arbitrate in a case of alleged grass-grabbing perpetrated by Michael Colon; Tubberclare, against Matthew Costello, Golden Island. The case has been several times before the Tubberclare and Athlone branches of the League and it was referred to the meeting of the 29th ult for decision. Costello's action was condemned by the Convent and he was called on to give up the farm in question.

WEXFORD
The following deaths are announced April 27 at Sydney, Australia, Mary wife of Richard Bradshaw, and daughter of the late Nicholas Grace, of New Ross; June 28, at 1 Lower Main Street, Gorey John Cavanagh; ages 29 years.

ANTRIM
James McGee of 151, 153 and 155 Grosvenor street, Belfast, publican and fisher, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

DOWN
Mr J. H. McCarty a opponent for Newry, Major Downer, of Monkstown, Co. Dublin, received a sound thrashing at the hands of the sturdy young nationalist.

On Sunday, June 17, Rev. P. McCarty, P. P.: Lower Drumgoonland, who for a number of years past, discharged the duties of the administrator in Newry, was presented with a beautiful illuminated address, and a purse of sovereigns, on behalf of the Nationalists and Catholics of Newry. The presentation took place in Cargary chapel in presence of the congregation.

DUBLIN
T. D. Sullivan, present Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been nominated for that office for 1887.

James Gaule of Sorrento road, Dalkey spirit dealer and grocer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

The ingratitude of Sir Edward Sullivan in opposing Mr. Gladstone who gave his father the place which enabled him to accumulate an enormous fortune in Crown prosecutions, who gave him the Mastership of the Rolls, the Lord Chancellorship, and the Baronetcy, and who enabled him to give to his son, the present Sir Edward, the cozy little Crown Prosecutorship which yields him an income more secure than that which he at present derives from the ordinary practice of his profession, is contemptible in the extreme. Sullivan was the Unionist candidate in the St. Stephen's Green Division of the city of Dublin, and was beaten by Mr. E. D. Gray, by the crushing vote of 5,008 to 2,568.

LONGFOOD
Michael Donegan, of Ballymahon, postmaster and draper, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

LOUTH
A pleasure yacht with five young men was lost at sea on the evening of June 24 close to Dunany Point. All the men belonged to the fishing village of Clogher Head except Patrick Moore who lived at Termonfeckin, close at hand. She was lying in the harbor of Port Oriel, at Clogher Head, and her builder, Patrick Moore, who was anxious to test her sailing qualities, determined to give her a trial trip. Accordingly he proceeded on board, accompanied by the following five men, Laurence Neacy, a pilot, who was in full charge; Thomas and James Phillips (brother) Michael Doyle and Denis Phillips. The two brothers Phillips, were laborers, and Denis Phillips and Michael Doyle carpenters. The only one on board having any knowledge of managing the vessel was Laurence Neacy, who was a Drogheda pilot. As the vessel was leaving Clogher Head under a full pressure of canvass, it was remarked by many who then saw her and her ill-fated crew for the last time that she lay very low in the water. She proceeded as far as a place known as Gills' quay four miles north east of Dundalk. The weather was rough, with sudden fierce squalls from the west north-west. They got ashore at Gills' quay and visited some places, and on their return to the vessel the weather had become more severe, so much so, in fact, that two of the Dundalk pilots who were standing on the beach endeavoured to dissuade the young men from their rash purpose of returning by sea in the then threatening state of the weather one of the pilots Thomas Gallagher, told them at once to give up their purpose. His words had so much effect that Denis Phillips determined to leave the vessel, and seizing a rope which hung loosely from a mooring post, he jumped ashore—an example which another of the men named Thomas Phillips endeavored to imitate, but was too late as the rest shoved the vessel off into to deep water. In the meantime the little, with all her canvass spread before the wind, proceeded over the waves towards Clogher Head, and the two pilots who were standing on the beach at Gills' quay kept her in sight until within two and a half miles of Dunany Point, where she was suddenly lost to view. All that night and the entire of the next day an anxious lookout was kept at Clogher Head, but no tidings of the little vessel reached, except the scanty news told by the fortunate survivor of the crew, Denis Phillips.

The death is announced at Drogheda of Rev. Father Momanus, O.S.F., Father Momanus was the son of John and Mary Momanus, and was born in Galway, on the 4th September, 1846. He joined the Franciscans and took the habit of the Order in the Franciscan Church, Drogheda, on the 23 October, 1864.

KILKENNY
In the Land Court at Thomas town recently, Edward A. Walsh, tenant on the estate of A. J. Cliffe, had his rent reduced from £78 17s to £47; Richard Walsh tenant on the estate of Ponsombly, W. Moore had his rent reduced from £46 to £33 James Murphy, tenant on the estate of Col. Tigne, from £80 to £17 James Aplward, on the estate of J. H. Jones, from £97 4s 4d to 59L, John Butler, Andrew Walsh, on the estate of Lord Mountgarrett, also got large reductions. We quote those figures to show how crushing are the rents imposed by unrestricted felonious landlordism.

Mr Thomas Quinn, who has been returned unopposed for the borough of Kilkenny, is a prominent and patriotic Irish man resident in London.

On June 28, at Clontarid, parish of Lirdowney, the Rev. John Shortall, C. C. departed this life, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

TYRONE
Mr. O'Brien certainly made a vigorous canvass in South Tyrone, addressing meeting after meeting in rapid succession. At a largely attended meeting held in Ouncannon on July 1, a Protestant gentleman, Mr. Moffat, occupied a chair.

On June 28 Mr. Reynolds the Nationalist candidate for the East Division of Tyrone, which he represented in the late Parliament, held a magnificent meeting at the village of Rock, about seven miles from Dungannon. Mr. Reynolds accompanied by Mr. Tanner and a number of local gentlemen, drove in the forenoon from Dungannon to the place of meeting and all along the route they were enthusiastically greeted. At Donaghmore the party were joined by the Rev. Father McCartan who drove with them to Rock where they were met by a great concourse of people, who cheered vociferously for Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Tanner. The meeting was held in the centre of the village. Mr. John Mogat (Methodist) occupied the chair. Mr. Reynolds addressed the meeting at considerable length. Dr. Tanner also addressed the meeting, and appealed to his fellow-Protestants to work hand in hand with their Catholic fellow-countrymen. Dr. Tanner afterwards went among the Protestant electors and conversed with them.

WICKLOW
A majority of 2,385 at the last election did not make Colonel Tottenham ashamed to show his face in East Wicklow at the present election. He came up smiling for his punishment at the hands of Mr. Corbett. The same settlement applies to Sir William Dick, who came up for another thrashing by Mr. Bryne at West Wicklow.

AN ARMY DOG
I met down at Indianapolis a man who kept for years a dog that trained for a time with our regiment. He was a great favourite with the boys and had a great many adventures, and at the close of the service the boys drew cuts

to decide which man should take him. For years and years the dog would not allow a stylishly dressed man to come into the yard, but have discovered the first month of his home experience an old soldier friend in the person of a tramp, he ever after that welcomed any tramp to the premises with barks of delight and enthusiastic tail-wagging. He was on this account the very opposite of a watch dog. Let a tramp come toward the house day or night the dog welcomed him with a manner of a full brass band and marshaled him up to the barn or house with a flourish that seemed to say, 'Take anything you want, and if you don't see what you want ask for it.'—Chicago Inter Ocean.

DIET FOR HEART TROUBLE
Perhaps it is the patient's fault; it may be the doctor's but some day the diet for convalescents, after a serious attack of heart trouble, will receive the first care, which is far from being the case now. Persons with weak action of heart should by all means avoid the flatulent foods, as well as any bulk of food that will press upon the already hard labouring organ. For a weak heart does much more work than a strong one, trying to make up in the frequency for the feebleness of its beats. Among the dangerous foods for such sufferers are, asparagus, beans, sweet potatoes, hot cakes where butter is oiled upon the cake, and all fresh bread and risen cakes, as all fritters. They also avoid waxy dishes like stewed kidneys. All cabbages, onions and turnips, in short all vegetables that taste afterwards are forbidden. They may eat steamed or baked mealy white potatoes, beets and spinach purged. All so corn that is split up the grain and torn wide, a fork (not cut) from the cob. The milk essence of the corn apart from its horny hull is highly digestible. The soft parts of raw oysters digest themselves, at no tax upon the strength. Homemade bread, two days old apple sauce, rare roast beef and well cooked roast lamb, birds, perfectly cooked sweet breads, oatmeal, milk toast, jellied eggs for breakfast, are all recommended. Of course, none of these in vast quantity. If such invalids would learn to take very small bites they will have mastered one secret of successful digestion. The throat is so far in sympathy with the stomach that both of them are stunned, as it were by the demand of huge morsels for forcible entry. So many cases of distress and fatality occur to such patients after dinner, or even after a hearty breakfast, that the food prescription, how and how little to imperative. Something indigestible lies very near most heart attacks that are not brought on by violent exertions. In both cases the heart has too much to do, or too little room to do it in.—Ex

DEBT
To get in debt financially is about the worst thing a man can do. A man had better die than to get into debt. Death has hurt fewer people than debt has, and Spurgeon said a good thing when he said: 'I have fought three enemies, I trust successfully, dirt and the devil, and debt, and by the grace of God, I hope to conquer all three and make my way to heaven.' And I don't know which is the worst. By soap and water you can run the first off, by prayer and faith you can make the second 'gif,' but this thing of debt is a mighty hard thing to manage. A man that will buy a luxury on credit is a fool, and the man that will buy a luxury when he owes money on an honest debt is a rascal. The same God that said, 'Thou shalt not steal,' said, 'Owe n' man anything, but to love one another. Don't buy a thing if you can't pay for it. But if you must get into debt, the next best thing to do is to settle up the first of every month every dollar you owe. If not once a month, then have a clear receipt in full every Christmas day, and a man who doesn't settle at least once a year is on the road to bankruptcy.

TEGUMSEH HOUSE
—ON—
MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG MANITOBA
Convenient to Railway station.
This Popular House has been completely refurbished and equipped with modern convenience by Mr. M. Haverly, and made equal to the best. The bar is filled with the best of liquors and cigars.
The manager, Mr. John Haverly, is one of the best known hotel men in the Northwest.

FOR **TWO WEEKS ONLY**
Commencing on the 12th Instant.

SECOND GREAT
BARGAIN SALE!

'CHEAPSIDE' 'CHEAPSIDE'

As our third new store is ready for us we have decided, as announced on the 1st, to hold our SECOND GREAT BARGAIN SALE—the event of the season—on the same principle as the one held in February, which was the greatest sale ever held in the city, the store being visited by crowds every day. As our present stock is much larger, and consists of some of the choicest goods in the city—all new and fresh goods—we expect to make this the greatest sale ever held in the city. Our stock is one of the largest and selected in the city in FAECY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS (over 100 pcs), GENTS FURNISHINGS and an immense REMNANT TABLE.

Our plan, the fairest to the buyer, is this: You can cut these slips out, and when you make your purchase they will be taken as cash for what they are marked, as 20c. off each dollar's worth you buy. Say you buy for \$5, a \$1 slip and \$4 in cash pays your bill. Remember, the complete stock (except Factory Cottons, which we sell at cost.) You have not got to buy some old, shabby goods to get bargains, but our beautiful spring stock of PRINTS, MUSLINS, COTTONS and HOSERY, ETC., in fact just the goods you buy every day Take good advice, cut out these slips and do your next week's shopping at CHEAPSIDE.

CUT THIS OUT
It is good for
FORTY CENTS
Off each Purchase of \$2 at Cheapside

CUT THIS OUT
It is good for
ONE DOLLAR
Off each \$5 purchase at Cheapside

CUT THIS OUT
It is good for
TWO DOLLARS
Off each \$10 purchase at Cheapside

CUT THIS OUT
It is good for
FOUR DOLLARS
off each \$20 purchase at Cheapside.

Talk to your friends about it, and so be going about doing good, and save your time and money by coming direct to the only busy and always crowded store—CHEAPSIDE. Come early, as those who come first get best served.

REDWOOD BREWERY
FINE STOCK ALES. EXTRA PORTER
—AND—
PREMIUM LAGER BEER!
IN WOOD OR BOTTLED
THE 'PILSNER' BRAND LAGER IS EQUAL TO ANY ON THE MARKET.

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

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY
NORTH MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Streetcars pass the Brewery every few minutes.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!
—AND—
SILVER BAZAAR

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

AROR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS
THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY
Suitable for Wedding Presents

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons
House and Bar Glassware a Specialty

Tipho communication 'All Goods at Moderate Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Retail Department, 430 Main St Wholesale, 30 Albert St

MOORE & COY., PROPRIETORS.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

An artesian well is to be constructed on the corner of Main and Crawford streets.

Rain fell in various parts of the Province last week, and did much good to the crops.

A Shipment of 370 Manitoba hogs destined for the eastern markets passed through Port Arthur the other day.

Mr. Myers, of the Portage, had his leg broken on Saturday by being thrown from a waggon and a barrel falling on him.

Canadian half breed refugees in the States have been granted a tract of land for settlement near Sweet Grass hills in Northern Montana.

The assessed valuation in the city this year is \$19,286,335, being \$427,270 less than that of last year. The rate required to be levied as 19½ mills on the dollar.

The city engineer has been instructed to flush the sewers. They need a thorough washing out badly enough. The atmosphere is redolent with a fragrance that is anything but agreeable.

Circulars will be issued in a few days announcing the opening of a new transcontinental route from St. Paul. It will be via the Manitoba and Canadian Pacific.—Pioneer Press.

Mr D. McLeish, a Perthshire farmer, has purchased 2,000 acres of pasture land for a stock farm at Oak Lake. He left for Scotland on Friday, and will return here in the spring.

Over 350 emigrants, mostly Icelanders, left Glasgow the other day for the Canadian Northwest. They were gathered in by a steamer which cruises along the shores of Iceland and which transports them to Glasgow at reduced rates.

The Canadian mortality statistics for June give the following figures of Winnipeg: Measles, 1; diphtheria, 1, typhus, enteric or typhoid and simple contagious fevers, 2; diarrhoeal affections, 2, constitutional, 6; local, 12; developmental, 1; violent deaths, 1; total, 26, of whom 16 were males and 10 females.

The Ottawa Free Press says that Mr. John C Forbes, the well known Canadian artist, is off on a special mission up among the famed Canadian Rockies, sketching some of the wildest and most romantic spots in the regions of the Canadian Pacific railroad. These are to be placed on canvases in the artist's masterly style for the C. P. R. company.

Sales of lands in the municipality of St. Andrew's; in arrears of taxes will be held September 2 at the council chamber St. Andrew's; of Morris municipality, at Morris town hall on August 30; of Rockwood at Stonewall August 26; of Belcourt at Scoones' auction rooms Winnipeg on August 23; of Derby, on August 6; of St. Clement's, at same place August 9 and of Assiniboia, same place August 4.

About twenty Icelandic immigrants arrived by this morning's train and are now in the immigrant sheds. On Thursday evening about 350 Icelanders are expected to arrive under the charge of Mr. Baldwinson. Many of them will proceed to the Icelandic colonies in Gumli and near Carberry. It is probable there will be among them a number of girls who go out as servants. This morning's train also brought in many English settlers who are proceeding to points west, a few of them going to Vancouver and Victoria.

Very general regret is felt at the announcement of the death of Mrs. George S. McTavish, which occurred at her residence Pembina, D. T., Friday afternoon Mrs McTavish recently paid a visit to Winnipeg staying for several weeks and receiving a hearty welcome from a host of old friends. She was taken ill on Thursday suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs and past away on Friday afternoon, Dr. Lynch was telegraphed for and went down to Pembina finding her in an unconscious condition when he arrived. The funeral will take place at Pembina to-morrow and Mr. J. H. McTavish has

made arrangements for a special train to convey friends who wish to attend. It will leave the Winnipeg depot at 12 30 o'clock.

Suppress the gophers. A gentleman from the North of Qu, Appelle River informs us that his gophers have lots of water as he has wheat growing at the very edge of sloughs but the gophers have out it down just as much as where there is no surface water. This explodes the theory that they cut down the grain for the moisture of the stalks. The farmer that will not suppress the gophers for another year deserves to lose all his crop. Their taste has now become cultivated so that they prefer the growing grain therefore they will cause damage so long as they are allowed to live. Exterminate by all means.—Qu'Appelle Progress.

At Stony Mountain about ten days ago a very large black bear was seen in the bush behind the penitentiary and after two or three days hunting was discovered coming out of the bush and making for the well in the yard of Mrs Isbister Neil Isbister shot at the brute from the door of his house and wounded him in the shoulder. The brute, however, escaped, again taking to the bush and wasn't seen until last Monday. On that day about half past six o'clock some children saw him and a party of Stony Mountain people was made up and gave chase. Neil Isbister had the good fortune to again get the first shot at him and this one had the desired effect. The bear was very old and of immense size, being a little over eight feet in length. It was brought to the Mountain about ten o'clock. Next morning Mr Isbister presented the carcass to Mr Bedson, who is having him stuffed. It is nearly thirteen years since a bear was known to be so near the Mountain.

ST. BONIFACE NOTES.

Owing to the illness of the Rev. Father Beauden, of Rat Portage, the Rev. Father McCarthy went to Rat Portage on Saturday to take his duties.

Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., having completed his mission at Portage la Prairie, went to Brandon on Saturday to commence a retreat there on Saturday. The service at the Portage were numerously attended, and included in the congregation were many non-Catholics.

There are many enquiries for lots in this town, and several parcels have changed hands lately. Of the lots sold for taxes nearly one quarter in value has been redeemed since the sale, and many others are expected to be paid up before long.

W. W. COLE'S NEW FEATURES

Some Pleasing Novelties in Store for the Show-Goers of This City
Prominent among the newly acquired special features of Cole's New Colossal Shows, which appear here on Saturday, July 31, is the most elaborate and best equipped Roman hippodrome, so the best judge say, that was ever presented in this country. Several other shows have attempted to produce this popular and historical form of amusement, but its only complete and perfect representation is to be seen at the performances given by Manager Cole. The latter desires to particularly impress upon the public the fact that real racing will take place in his hippodrome, and on a track large enough to permit of the some degree of speed as is seen on a regular race course. The horses used in these races have been selected with the most consummate care, and comprise two score of fleet-footed English and Kentucky thoroughbreds. Other adjuncts of the hippodrome are professional jockeys and drivers, historically correct costumes, chariots, etc. Another striking novelty of this management will be the presentation of Dr. W. F. Carver's "Wild West" exhibition, in which more noted Indians, cowboys and scouts will be introduced than were ever before seen in one combination. The picturesque Land of the Montezumas will be represented by a bank of vaqueros and other Mexican celebrities. A rare and costly collection of curiosities from Old Mexico is one of the chief objects of interest in the museum department of this exhibition. Scientists, antiquarians, and studiously inclined people in general unite in pronouncing these trophies and relics of our sister republic to be an infinite educational value. The manager is department of Cole's New Colossal Shows has been extensively replenished by recent importations of wild beasts from the great animal depots of Hamburg and Liverpool. The new Zoological acquisitions have necessitated the construction of many additional cages, which has swollen the number to upwards of fifty. The illustrious Samson, the most formidable beast alive, still continues the central figure of the Mammoth Herd of Elephants.

The Mikado of Japan has issued an Imperial decree giving to his Empire a constitutional form of Government. The Ministers will after this be responsible to the people and in the case of wrongdoing they will be blamed instead of the Mikado as formerly. The punishment will thus fit the crime. The first National Assembly will not meet until 1890 so that the Ministers have four years of irresponsibility before them.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Stockton, July, 16.—The Liberal conservative of Cyprus met in convention on Saturday, July 17th, in Stockton school house. Addresses were delivered by Major Rodgers, Millford; R. H. Ferguson, Sittakan; J. E. Woodworth, M. P. P., Brandon, and G. A. F. Andrews, barrister, Winnipeg. After considerable discussion, balloting was proceeded with, which resulted in Mr. Andrews being declared the unanimous choice at the Liberal Conservative candidate.

Regina, July 21.—The instruments for the brass band to be organized in the N. W. M. Police, have already been ordered from England, and are expected to arrive in about a month.

Sir John McDonald and his party were unable to go over the Regina and Long Lake railway as was their intention. Sir John was too busy with matters connected with his government. It is their intention to make the trip on their return to Regina.

Regina, July 23.—The erection of the new residence for the Commissioner of the N. W. M. P. is to be commenced next week. It is to be a substantial frame building, lathed and plastered.

A new hospital is to be erected, with house as a residence for Mr. Jukes.

Meadow Lea, July, 24.—The crops have been considerably injured for want of rain. Haying is in full blast. Harvesting is to be commenced by some of the farmers.

The cheese factory is progressing very favorably under the able management of Messrs. Lono and Scofield, who are turning out a large quantity of cheese daily.

Prince Albert, July 7.—Steamer Marquis arrived from Grand Rapids on the 3rd with 150 tons for Prince Albert. No passengers. She left for Battleford on the 5th with 150 tons freight and 100,000 feet of Lumber from Moore and McDow's mills here. The P. A. brass band went up to Battleford.

The contractor has completed the stone work on the court house and jail and completed laying brick at once.

We have some rain lately and the crops are improving very much.

It has been decided by this school district to erect a brick school house at the cost of \$5,000 work to be commenced at once.

Business quiet, money scarce.

Prince Albert, July 14.—Steamer Marquis returned from Battleford and proceeded to Grand Rapids on the 19th, the North West followers from Edmonton on the 12th. Miss Jones, Messrs. J. H. Steel, D. Macgillivray, and Capt. Jerry Webber were outgoing passengers on the Marquis. Hou-L. Clarke left for Winnipeg by steamer Marquis. The other steamer will arrive from the Rapids next week when a pleasure excursion will take place.

Brick laying has commenced on the new Court House.

Several of our streets are to be graded shortly.

Haying has commenced. The hay crop is splendid. Weather very hot and dry. Trade and business good.

Pilot Mound. The same cannot be said of our mail service. It is now over nine months since this road was opened for traffic, and still our mail is dumped at Manitou and sent by wagon. By a new arrangement made this week our mail arrives on Thursday about 21 o'clock driving to Clearwater the next day, and returning arrives at Manitou on Friday evening. There may be some good reason for this delay in sending the mail, by train, but the people here can't see it.

Mr. Heibert's new store is nearly completed.

Mr. Thomas McKay's store is a fine building 24x40, two stories high. It will be ready for occupation on the 1st of August.

We have now two lumber yards in full blast.

The last week's receipts at the station here footed up to \$1,600. Our train service is excellent, and the road seems to be well patronized by the public.

Indian Head, July 27.—The Bell farm started a full force of reapers cutting to day. The crop is fully ripe and the sample is equal if not better than any hitherto grown in this section. There are some fields which it will not pay to reap but the crop on the Bell farm is fully two thirds and likely a little more. One of six hundred acres is excellent and estimated by competent judges to yield 30 to 35 bushels per acre. The McKay Farming Co. also have over 1,300 acres which will yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, which they bring out on Thursday. Oats which were sown late are in good condition and likely to yield well. Barley is short in the straw but promises an excellent yield.

Pilot Mound, July 22.—The weather for some time has been oppressively hot and dry. However the crops in this vicinity stand it well and will be a good average crop. Late oats and barley will be light. Hay is plentiful and will be put up in good order. To the north and west of us the wheat and barley harvest will be commenced this week and I presume the first of August will see it commenced here. Although the crops may be fine and with the prospects of good prices will make up for any deficiency in quantity.

The visit of Sir John, although the notice was short, brought out a good crowd all anxious to see once more the old chieftain. As the hour of his arrival was not generally known, many came too late and were very much disappointed. The town was nicely decorated with flags and evergreens, which gave it quite a holiday appearance.

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Peerless, Poetic, Oriental Street Parade passing through the principal streets of each town visited, at 10 a. m.
Admission, \$1.00 Children, under 9 Years, Half Price Reserved Cushioned Opera Chairs at the usual Slight Advance.
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Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M. for Inspection of Museum and Menagerie.

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DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION
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CATHOLIC SECTION

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

The application must be accompanied by certificates.

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

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

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