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## ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,  
One by one the moments fall;  
Some are coming, some are going;  
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one the duties wait thee,  
Let thy whole strength go to each,  
Let no future dreams elate thee,  
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)  
Joys are sent thee here below;  
Take them readily when given—  
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one the grief shall meet thee,  
Do not fear an armed band;  
One shall fade as others greet thee;  
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;  
See how small each moment's pain,  
God will help thee for to-morrow,  
So each day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly  
Has its task to do or bear,  
Luminous the crown, and holy,  
When each gem is set with care.

Do not linger with regretting,  
Or for passing hours despond;  
Nor the daily toll forgetting,  
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,  
Reaching Heaven but one by one;  
Take them, lest the chain be broken  
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

## THE NECKLACE OF TEARS.

BY RAOUL DE NAVERY.

(From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

It was at the time when the Crusades called to the East valiant knights and faithful Christians; from all parts of Europe the nobility hurried to defend the places consecrated by the footsteps and the death of the Saviour of men. Many of the zealous defenders of the holy tomb paid with life and liberty for the honor of having followed the banner of the cross, surrounded in their last combat by furious Mussulmen, who wished to avenge the losses they had suffered under the swords of the Christians.

Ludolphe had been taken prisoner after an heroic resistance, and owed his life to the cupidity of his enemies alone. Thrown into a dark and fetid dungeon, he must procure before the end of the year a large sum for his ransom: if not he was to be beheaded. The knight, on hearing this decree, took a pen and wrote the following words:

"Ulrique—The fate of arms has been unfavorable to me; God's hand weighs heavily upon me, and perhaps He will deign to make a martyr of the knight who had fought in His cause. You are a Christian, Ulrique; you will suffer, but you will lay down your sorrows at the foot of the cross, which will be a balm for all your wounds.

"On the terrible day which decided my fate I struggled with the courage of a soldier defending himself for the sake of those he loves. I have a son, and you have been the model of wives. I believe that my arm might yet be of service to the cause which I served, and God has punished this proud thought. Yesterday death surrounded me; twenty daggers threatened me; my eyes, blinded by the blood which flowed from my wounds, and flashing of blades no longer showed me where to strike. Isolated from my companions, and deprived of my archers I fell into the hands of the infidels. Their sabre is suspended over my brow but were it not for the grief of losing you and leaving my son without support, I could meet death without fear, and full of confidence in God, whose banner I followed, go to receive the recompense which so many of my brave companions have already received. Nevertheless my enemies leave me one chance of life that is, the payment of an enormous ransom: I will not ruin my son nor reduce you to misery. I foresee that it will be impossible for you to furnish the ransom exacted. I am only writing to thank you for the happiness which you have given me and to bless you for having been the honor and example of my home. Pour into Sitold's heart all the virtues which at once form a man and a Christian. May he learn to bear adversity, for suffering is the great law of humanity. If ever when he is strong enough to wear armor and to handle a sword, the holy war is proclaimed, send him to the place where doubtless I shall remain, not to avenge me, but to again consecrate our family to Christ by the devotion of one of its members. Adieu, and for ever adieu, Ulrique. May the Lord keep the widow and orphan."

In finishing this testament, which contained his last thoughts and wishes, the knight's eyes filled with tears. His page captive like himself, but free upon his word, was charged to take this missive to Germany. Now the knight thought only of preparing himself for the death to which the sultan's avarice had condemned him. Whilst the page was on his way to Cologne, Ulrique, who had withdrawn to her castle; never ceased praying to the Saviour for her husband surrounded as he was by the perils of war. Poor Ulrique! so much occupied was she with Ludolphe's dangers, that she never thought of her own interest. Her vassals paid badly, and soon ceased to pay at all. Her husband's brother, seeing the young wife left without a support, coveted her domain. One winter's evening the noble Ulrique was driven forth from her castle; for eight days she wandered about in the neighborhood, and at last she sat down upon the threshold of a chapel at the entrance of the forest in which the noble Ludolphe had formerly hunted. His son had fallen asleep in her arms. She bathed with tears the young brow upon which misfortune had so early weighed; but in the excess of her grief she still blessed the Saviour who had preserved her child to her. Whilst she prayed, a horseman covered with perspiration and dust, stopped near to her to let his horse rest for a moment. The noble beast, fatigued by its long journey, was bathing its steaming nostrils in the stream, when the horseman perceived the chapel, and recognizing it, uttered a cry of joy. It was dedicated to St. Eloi, formerly silversmith and goldsmith to one of the kings of France. But what was the horseman's surprise to see Ulrique seated upon its steps, pale, her face wet with tears, and wearing a brocaded dress which was all in rags, while her child's clothing was insufficient to preserve him from the cold. He did not dare to believe his eyes. Ludolphe's wife raised her face which was bent over her child, and she, too, uttered a cry of joy.

"Wolf," said she, "where is my son's father?"

"Madam," replied the page, bending the knee, "I come from the East to bring you this letter. When you have read it, whatever may be your answer, I shall return to my noble Lord; for, like him, I too am a prisoner, and we will share a common fate."

Ulrique took the parchment, kissed the seal, and read the touching adieu, "How much does the sultan demand for my husband's ransom?"

"Sixteen hundred gold crowns."

"And for yours?"

"The half of that sum."

"I have nothing," she said, "nothing! The brother has robbed the brother's inheritance. Ludolphe's wife is a beggar, wandering without a home. My jewels are retained at the castle; as well as my other precious things, and to-day the poorest of my vassals is richer than myself, and I cannot purchase my husband's life."

"Courage, noble lady, doubtless the same demanded is exorbitant, but I will endeavor to procure it. No! it is not possible that a lord so loved and venerated throughout the country shall die because he is unable to pay his ransom."

"O my God," cried Ulrique, falling upon her knees, "this trial is terrible, but be it far from me to murmur; may Thy kind hand which strikes be blessed. Grant Ludolphe a holy death, if it is indeed impossible to save him. But from the depths of the abyss into which I have fallen I still hope and trust in Thee."

"Madam," said Wolf, "it has taken me three months to accomplish this journey and I shall be three months in returning to Palestine; therefore I have six months left. During this time we will not cease our exertions, and we shall find, at least let us hope so, among the friends and relatives of my master, the sum necessary for his liberation."

Ulrique took heart. She allowed the faithful page to take her to a convent, where the nuns spent their lives in work and prayer. This convent, richly endowed by Ulrique's ancestor, offered her an hospitality worthy of her misfortunes and illustrious family. When he saw his mistress sheltered from want, Wolf set out, accompanied by little Sitold,

whose innocent goodness was sufficient to soften the hardest hearts. He went through all the country, in the hope of obtaining from Ludolphe's allies the sum necessary for his ransom; but most of them were absent in the Holy Land, and had taken with them all their coined gold; melted their silver, and pledged their jewels.

Whilst Wolf was pursuing his mission of devotion, the young wife did not cease to address the most ardent applications to God. She promised pilgrimages, and made a vow to build a magnificent church in place of the humble sanctuary dedicated to St. Eloi. She called to her aid all the saints and blessed ones, and from the midst of her distress, strong in faith, she awaited miraculous help from on high. How many tears she shed! How many times she read Ludolphe's letter! What terrible grief she felt in thinking that she would never see him more. Sleep rarely weighed down her eyelids, and if she dozed she was happy when a consoling dream transported her to the usurped mansion where she had lived so happily with her husband and son. Ulrique embroidered church vestments and put aside the price of her work to complete Ludolphe's ransom.

The community joined its gifts to this sum, but so much money was necessary to buy the captive that a less believing soul than Ulrique would have ceased to hope. Every evening the Angel of tears descended to her, and carried away in his sapphire cup new pearls of her resigned sorrow. Time passed rapidly away. Five months had gone by when Wolf returned with him a casket containing six hundred golden crowns, which he had collected. As to Ludolphe's brother, he had brutally repulsed the page as well as the child, overwhelming them with his maledictions. The baroness added the offering of the abbey and the produce of her own work to six hundred crowns Wolf had collected; then with tears in her eyes, holding the casket in her hands, she said: "Go, my faithful servant, and find in your heart words capable of touching that of the sultan who keeps my husband captive. May his soul, by the miracle of the Saviour; awake to pity, and you will have saved me more than life."

"Madam," replied the page; "I shall not return without my lord; if in six months you have no news of us, have Mamee said for the repose of our souls."

Wolf kissed the chatelaine's hand respectfully, pressed the little Sitold to his heart and started. Innumerable obstacles retarded his journey; at the ports no ships were ready to sail, the roads were unsafe, and the period fixed by the sultan for his return expired on that very day. Mahomet's son, happy at finding one of Christ's children at fault, had already cursed the Christian who had broken his word, and came not back at the time agreed upon. Ludolphe, confined in his cell, prayed God to accept his death in expiation for his sins and to have pity upon his soul.

The sultan appeared in his dungeon. "Giaour," said he, "your hour is come." "Poor Ulrique!" murmured Ludolphe, and then he added aloud: "I am prepared to die."

His chains were taken off, and after a year passed in the dark dungeon Ludolphe again enjoyed the sight of heaven. There he was in a spacious court, surrounded by a triple row of men curious to see how a Christian knight would meet death. Ludolphe advanced without fear and without bravado. He looked with a tranquil eye on the preparation for his death, knelt down for the last time and prayed earnestly, then he bent his head to the knife of the executioner. The sultan was just on the point of giving the signal for the blow when suddenly a cry resounded:

"The page! here is the page!"

Ludolphe raised his head, and recognized Wolf. The faithful page was worn out with fatigue, broken down pale, and breathless. His mission was finished; he cast a look full of sublime expression upon his master and then presented the casket to the sultan.

"Are the golden crowns hers?" said the latter.

"The sum is incomplete, my lord, but

pity, have pity!"

The sultan opened the casket and counted the gold which amounted to eight hundred crowns!" eight hundred crowns cried he, I asked double the sum. This amount will serve for your ransom as to Luophe's he will pay it with his life."

The sultan was replacing the money in the casket which he supposed he had emptied when he perceived at the bottom a marvelous necklace of pearls of a brilliance such as he had never seen before. The more he gazed at them the more surprised was he. Whilst looking at these creamy pearls they seemed to him to become transparent and warm like tears; the necklace lived it palpitated in his hands!

"These gems," he said, "are not ordinary gems."

His heart softened and his face relaxed then in a benevolent voice he asked the page if the necklace belonged to Ludolphe's wife.

"I have never seen her with it," replied he, "and when in my presence she shut up the basket. I am sure that it was not there."

"It is strange!" murmured the Sultan. He approached the knight.

"Among the presents given by you to your lady was there a necklace of pearls?"

"They belong neither to my wife, sister nor mother."

"As they amply suffice for your ransom sir knight, you are free, as well as your faithful page, who came loyally to give up his life as the pledge for his word. Besides your liberty, I will give you a thousand golden crowns, horses, silken stuffs, perfumes, and twenty slaves. Do not thank me; this necklace is worth still more, either I am mistaken, or its value is inestimable."

Ludolphe could not recover from his great surprise. Upon his knees, on the spot where he was to have been executed, he gave thanks to God, the more earnestly because he understood that he had just witnessed a miracle.

"My lord," said Wolf, last night I thought I was the plaything of a dream, but these events, which restore to you at once liberty, fortune, and Madam Ulrique, are too wonderful for me not to perceive that I have been favored with a vision."

"Speak, speak, my faithful Wolf," said the knight, eager to know the details relative to the strange history of the necklace.

"Yesterday, overcome with fatigue, I lay down under the shade of two trees, after having taken the precaution to place under my head the casket confided to my care by Madam Ulrique, and which again I attest contained nothing but the eight hundred golden crowns. I fell asleep, and in a dream it seemed to me that the curtain of clouds which conceals the entrance into Paradise was drawn aside, and that my eyes beheld the heavenly kingdom. Opposite to the throne, whose rays my dazzled eyes were unable to bear, was an angel sadder and paler than his brothers. He was clothed in white, and wore a crown of flowers upon his brow, holding in his hands a goblet formed of a single sapphire."

"Whence comest thou?" asked a voice which I new to be that of our Lord.

"I have finished my harvest of tears O Master! and I offer it to Thee. Ah what a mission is mine, Redeemer of men, to be always a witness of new sorrows. Since the hour I owed existence to the tears which thou didst shed over ungrateful Jerusalem, I have visited in their turn the king's palace, the shepherd's hut, the castle of the rich, and the dwelling of the poor. Everywhere and always I have heard groans, and seen tears flow. Happy, among the pure spirits, whose brother I am, are those who gather works of piety, who appease suffering, or guard Thy sanctuary I am the saddest of angels—the Angel of Tears, whom none expect and none desire, and whose flight stops never. These tears fell from the eyes of a little child whose mother had just been taken from him; these are the last which were shed by an old man, they were torn from him by misfortune, these come from a maiden, who in the fervor of her prayer, Concluded on 8th P

**WYCLIF'S HERESY.**

The Precursor of Henry VIII.

Shockingly Blasphemous Character of Wyclif's Utterances.

Father Stevenson has added yet one more volume to the list of works, destined to explode long cherished historical illusions that have seen the light during the last quarter of a century. We do not mean to speak of purely Protestant prejudices as to the character of John Wyclif. But it has been a favourite idea even with Catholics, that Henry VIII. had to deal with a good, simple, believing people, whom he sundered by unparalleled violence from the unity of the Church. That belief as far as it concerns the religious character of Englishmen at the opening of the sixteenth century, must be largely modified. The majority, nay, a very large majority of Englishmen, were no doubt, Catholics and many of them good Catholics. But the spread of error, especially among the lower classes, for two hundred years before, despite of severely repressive measures, had been simply appalling. The peculiar form of these errors bear a very strong family resemblance to the system that triumphed in England under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, in a word, to Protestantism. The book we are reviewing leaves no room to doubt, from the ample evidence we possess, though but a fragment of what might have come down to us, that long before the name of Protestant had been invented, Protestants might have been counted perhaps by many thousands, on English soil. Had that soil not been well prepared for it, not even the strong Tudor will could have made the evil plant take root. Neither the evil lives of many Catholics, though this element weakened the power of resistance, nor the powerful influence of the Tudor sovereigns nor the abilities of men like Luther and Calvin, suffice to account for the success of the Protestant revolution in England. Protestantism has had a long pedigree. It had its rise in the Caesarian of the Conqueror and his descendants. Its principles were embodied in the teaching of John Wyclif.

**Origin of this Anti-Papal Feeling**

Probably there never was a time when it could be said that our country was absolutely free of error, either as regards its ecclesiastical politics or its religious belief. From the time of the early Normans there had always been in England a party which looked with undisguised suspicions on the dealings of the Papal Curia, as far as they were supposed to trench on the privileges and liberties of the sovereign. Many of the nobility and even some of the Bishops would gladly have made the King independent of the Pontiff in all matters save those which were of a purely dogmatic nature. Here it is enough to refer to the aggressions of William Rufus and the two Henrys, which were resisted by St. Anselm and St. Thomas of Canterbury. From the king this anti-Papal feeling descended to the nobility, and from the nobility to their tenants. This unfortunate irritation was kept alive by the system of Papal provisions, whereby patrons of benefices complained that they were deprived of their civil privileges, of which they loudly clamored for their restitution.

**The mainspring of the Protestant system**

Such were the predisposing causes, and when we find the yoke of authority irksome, we try at once to persuade ourselves that the said authority is an usurpation. To efface the distinction between the human and supernatural element in the Papal jurisdiction and set it all down as a mere earthly institution, was the next step, and along with the system of Church discipline, nay, the whole Christian priesthood and sacramental principles must needs be overturned. This is exactly what was done by the Wyclifites, and it forms the mainspring of the Protestant system, if system it can be called. Of course, accidental circumstances, as usual, set the machinery in motion. Disappointed ambition turned John Wyclif from an active churchman into a heretic, at it has done with many another since his day. The fact is at all events now as clear as daylight on the faith of records of unquestioned authenticity. Archbishop Islip, in founding Canterbury Hall at Oxford had imprudently attempted to unite Benedictine monks and secular priests in one and the same collegiate establishment. The undertaking did not work harmoniously, as might have been foreseen. The Archbishop removed the monks and made over the college to the secular priests, with Wyclif, then Master of Balliol, as Warden.

This was done without the authorization from the Crown needed for its legal

ity, and was subsequently held to be invalid. Besides, in making it over to the secular clergy he expressly reserved the right of altering the arrangement at any future period if he chose. Islip's register at Lambeth contains some quaint rules for the new college. No one shall be eligible as a Fellow who has any notable mark on his face. The cost of gowns, furs, etc., is minutely regulated. Latin is to be spoken in the house, but they are not at all to chatter together at the same time like geese or magpies. The Archbishop and his successors are to have the sole power of regulating the said Hall in its head members and property with full power to alter its statutes at will. Islip died in 1366, and was succeeded by Simon de Langham, Chancellor of England. His legal knowledge showed him that in the eye of the law the Hall had lapsed to the crown. Langham determined to turn Canterbury Hall into a College for the Benedictine Monks of his own Cathedral. He began by appointing Henry de Woodhull, a Monk of Canterbury, Warden, in place of Wyclif, who only held his office at the pleasure of the Archbishop. Thus was Wyclif, at an early period of his career, brought into a collision with the monastic Order, which he afterwards attacked with the bitterest hatred. He refused to submit; appealed to Rome, and the cause was heard at Viterbo, before Cardinal de Rocha, formerly Abbot of Cluny. Judgment was given in favor of the Archbishop, and the monks succeeded the secular clergy at Canterbury Hall.

This was a bitter disappointment to the ex-Warden, the more so as he had wished to pose as the champion of the seculars in the quarrel with regulars, and perhaps as a "Northern" against Kentishmen. Wyclif hoped to console himself by obtaining the vacant See of Worcester. At least so we are told by more than one English writer within a quarter of a century after Wyclif's death. If so, he met with a second disappointment. From this time he began the warfare against the teaching and authority of the Catholic Church which he continued unceasingly to carry on till his death. Were we wrong in surmising that his enmity to Rome had its first source in disappointed ambition?

We have thought it well by the above summary to call special attention to this first portion of Father Stevenson's work, because it relates to facts less universally known than the general character of Wyclif's heresies. As to these latter, they favor strongly of Calvinism, while on morals they have a great affinity with the doctrines of Socialists and the advocates of "Free Love." In a word, his blasphemous utterances would shock the great majority of Protestants. Strangely enough, he retained to the last a respect for the honor of the Blessed Virgin. After reading what Father Stevenson has given us from contemporary sources, we think it would not be easy to deny that the brutal excesses of the Kentish revolutionaries in 1382 were in great part traceable to Wyclif's influences. Here we are forcibly reminded of what we have read about Wesley's participation in the hideous scenes of the Gordon riots, though Wyclif, unlike his successor, thought it safest to remain tranquil in his Leicestershire Rectory while bolder men were engaged in the work of bloodshed and pillage.

But the most important part of Father Stevenson's researches is undoubtedly that which portrays the religious condition of England during the two centuries that preceded the Reformation. Wyclif's work did not expire with him. In Norfolk and Suffolk, in Essex, Kent and Lincolnshire, in London, Salisbury, Rochester, and many other places, episcopal visitations brought to light numbers of Wyclifites, secretly engaged in corrupting the faith and morals of their Catholic neighbors. Apostate Wyclifite priests have been known to give the consecrated host to be devoured by mice. Of all the perverts to this heresy, the most celebrated, by reason of his exalted position, was Reginald Peacock, Bishop of Chichester. In his earliest career he had been a vehement defender of Papal authority, but seems to have always succeeded by an imprudent and hotheaded style of disputing, in embittering every controversy in which he had the misfortune to engage. Nothing is more common than to find men of this caliber eventually in arms against the cause of which they had once been hot defenders. We could quote living instances by the score. So Peacock drifted into Wyclifism, and on the 28th of November, 1457, was condemned as a heretic by the Primate. He retracted at St. Paul's Cross, and for the rest of his days was committed to the charge of the Abbot of Tournay, in Cambridgeshire. He was but one of many condemned by the ecclesiastical courts for Lollardism, the result of whose history our author sums up as follows:

"We begin to understand at length the cause of that startling rapidity with which Henry VIII. was able to carry into execution his plans for the establishment of the Reformation. England was prepared for it, and had for long expected it. Cranmer offered scarcely any doctrine to his countrymen which was a novelty to them. They had long maligned the Holy See, they had long renounced the doctrine of the Sacrament; the supremacy of the throne had long been familiar to them and every other inno-

The truth about John Wyclif, his Life Writings, and Opinions, Chiefly from the Evidence of his Contemporaries." By Joseph Stevenson. S. J. London; Burns & Oates, 1885.

vation as it followed was welcomed as an old familiar friend. For long the eyes of the Crown and the greater lay lords had been fixed on the property of the religious houses. We wonder that the Reformation did not happen a century before the time when it really occurred. England seems to have been ripe for it, and if it may be permitted us to speculate we should probably have had it during the century previous to that in which it burst upon us, but for the turmoil connected with the wars of York and Lancaster. When Henry proclaimed war against the Head of the Church, he must have had the conviction strong upon his soul that in the struggle upon which he was about to enter he would be supported by a very large body of his subjects by whom the announcement had long been anticipated."

We recognize in Father Stevenson's conclusions a truth that, if not wholly unknown, has at least been imperfectly realized. When we realize it, we feel that we see more deeply into the history of mediæval England. She had done much to earn the awful punishment of a national apostasy.

Among minor points, the book we are reviewing brings out in an unexpected way the bad faith of Foxe in his 'book of Martyrs.' He had access to the same sources of information on which the present volume has been compiled, and deliberately suppressed the portions which showed what abominable crimes his 'martyrs' were guilty of, and how richly they deserved their well-earned fate. The vigorous, if somewhat unparliamentary epithets, applied by Cobbett in his 'History of the Reformation' to the author of the 'Book of Martyrs,' are proved to be not a whit exaggerated. Another point incidentally dealt with is Wyclif's Bible. The claim cannot be admitted for a moment, and is disallowed even by his recent Protestant editors. It is possible, but not certain, that he translated the New Testament, as others had done long before him. And here we must conclude our notice of a truly valuable work, congratulating ourselves that the efforts of a Protestant society to glorify one of the most unattractive of Protestant heroes has been the occasion of such an important contribution towards the historical vindication of the Catholic Church and her work in England.—London Tablet.

A. M. D. G.

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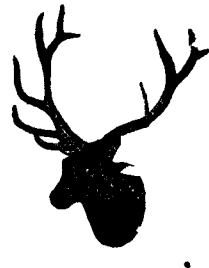
**NOTICE**

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. Weighing Bridges.  
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DD. Hydraulic balance for weighing By order,

W. HIMSWORTH, Secretary.  
Inland Revenue Department,  
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1884

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Has almost every native bird of the Canadian Northwest either mounted or the skin.  
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Repairing and Altering a Specialty.  
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Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

**Gold Watch Free.**  
The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a \$10 Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$20. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentleman's Watch, worth \$10, with their answer for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate. Papers containing names of winners. Address  
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The Greatest Sacrifice of Ready Made Clothing that ever took place in Winnipeg  
Come & examine our black Worsted Suits at \$7.75.  
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**THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH**

The Philadelphia Medical World urges the use of an exclusive diet of skimmed milk, or buttermilk, in Diabetes, together with Turkish and Russian baths, oxygen inhalations, and lime water as a daily drink. All starchy and sweet foods are to be avoided.

The Lancet makes a distinction between what it calls the use and abuse of tobacco. The man who can say, 'I always know when I have smoked enough—if I go beyond the just limit I lose my power of prompt decision,' is one, it suggests, who had better not smoke at all; but, a modern use of tobacco soothes the senses and leaves the mental faculties free from irritation, and ready from calmly, clear, intellectual processes. When this is not the effect produced by smoking the 'weed' had better be eschewed.

The effect of smoking upon the heart.—Professor Frantzel, director of the Charity Hospital in Berlin, has given a local paper the results of his experience regarding the effect of smoking upon the heart. The smoking of cigarettes, though it may produce other disorders, has within his experience produced no cardiac troubles. German cigars, too, rarely appear to have had effects, which seem indeed to follow the use principally of imported Havana cigars; and, strange to say, if the tobacco only was imported, and manufactured into cigars at Hamburg and other German cities the symptoms were greatly ameliorated. Sometimes no symptoms were revealed even in the case of imported cigars, for more than twenty years, although the smokers became more and more addicted to selecting the finest brands. Then suddenly palpitation of the heart appeared, accompanied by sleeplessness, fatigue, short breath etc. Cures are easily effected by stopping the habit of smoking, avoiding coffee, taking short walks or spending a few weeks in the mountains.

**WARM AND COLD BATHS**

The physiological effects of warm and cold baths were thus noted by a writer in an English medical journal:—Warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that which is brought about by cold water. The cutaneous vessels dilate immediately under the influence of the heat, and, although the dilation is followed by a contraction, this contraction is seldom excessive, and the ultimate result of a warm bath is to increase the cutaneous circulation. The pulse and respiration are both quickened in the cold bath. A warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the vital processes, and enables life to be sustained with a less expenditure of force. While a cold bath causes a certain stiffness of the muscles if continued too long, a warm bath relieves stiffness and fatigue. The final effect of both hot and cold baths, if their temperature be moderate, is the same, the difference being, to use the words of Braun, that "cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them, and in this lies the important differences between the cold water system and the thermal mode of treatment."

**A THUNDER CLOUD.**

On the 27th of July last a party of Engineers and workmen had an excellent opportunity of observing the way in which a thunder cloud discharges its electricity. They had just completed the fitting of a lightning conductor at the shelter hut on the Mythen in Schwyz. A heavy storm was seen approaching from three different points, and they took refuge in the hut. Through a hole in the wall they could see the conductor. From time to time small bluish flames appeared hovering on it, then the lightning flash would be seen descending along the conductor into the earth, followed almost instantaneously by the thunder crash. More than twenty times they watched the phenomena regularly succeeding each other; then there was an electrical discharge of such violence that there seemed to be a recoil, and two of the party felt the shock from below up to their hips; and once fancied that both his legs were shot off. The party were so terrified that they quitted the hut and descended the mountain amid blinding snow, as thick as if it were the middle of winter, varied by thunder and lightning.

**COLORING PEOPLE THE CHURCH.**

The growing disposition of the colored race is to enter fields which seem to be most inviting. In religion there is to-day no more inviting field than the Roman Catholic Church. Its government

is not of earth, it has stood for two thousand years, "the pillar and the ground of truth." People and kingdoms have come and gone, but the Holy Catholic Church is to-day as firmly founded as she was in the days of the Apostles. She knows no man by his race, or his color, by his station in society, or by his wealth. She recognizes all alike. This being the case, the dark-skinned sons of America, as they grow in intelligence are looked about for a heaven of security in religious belief, and we are happy to say they are finding it in the fold of the Catholic Church. In Washington, in Baltimore, in St. Louis, in New York, in Louisville and New Orleans, thousands are found worshipping before the altar in the Catholic Church.—American Tribune (Colored Organ.)

**RELIABLE RECIPES.**

**Batter Cakes.**—Make a batter of one quart each of flour and sour milk, three beaten eggs, one teaspoon of soda, one tablespoonful of butter; pulverize the soda very fine before measuring and thoroughly mix with the dry flour.

**Egg Biscuits.**—One quart of prepared flour, 3/4 tablespoonful of lard and twice as much butter, a teaspoonful of salt, two cups of milk, the yolk of two eggs, beaten light. Salt the flour and sift it twice in a bowl, rub in the shortening thoroughly and lightly; mix yolks and milk together, pour into a hole in the flour, work into paste with as little handling as possible; roll into a sheet half an inch thick; cut into round cakes and bake in a floured pan. Eat hot.

**Broiled Chickens (Devi led).**—Clean, split down the back and broil over a clear fire in the usual way until they are done and begin to brown. Lay in a dripping pan and rub all over with a sauce made by whipping light a tablespoonful of butter with half a teaspoonful of made mustard, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a pinch of cayenne. Sift fine crumbs over all and set on the upper grating of a hot oven to brown. Transfer to a hot chafin dish; lay a little of the sauce on each leg and breast and serve.

**Manchester Pudding.**—Is considered best when eaten cold, and can be made the day before. Line a moderate sized baking dish with a good puff paste, put half a pint of new milk into a saucepan with one or two slices of lemon cut very thin; let this infuse at the side of the fire for ten minutes, then put 4 oz. of grated bread into a bowl, pour the milk over it; add the yolks of four eggs and the white of two, well beaten separately, a tablespoonful of butter, a little brandy or rosewater, and sweeten to taste: mix all these ingredients well together, put a thick layer of either strawberry or raspberry jam at the bottom of the dish, pour the mixture over it, bake for an hour. Bear the whites of the eggs to a thick froth and put it on the top with a spoon to imitate rocks.

**ONCE MIRACULOUSLY CURED**

The Princess Sophia Catherine Rose Odescalchi, died at Bassano in Teverina, Italy, on 18th of August, after a long and lingering illness. It is of her that the following incident is related. She had long been bedridden and was apparently dying of a hopeless disease, when, while her family were watching what they considered her last moments, Pope Pius IX sent, by the hands of a nun, a little loaf (panotello), which he desired her to swallow. With terrible effort the sick woman obeyed, and was immediately healed, and on the following day the astonished Romans saw her go in person to the Pope at the Vatican to return thanks for her restoration.

The Superior-General of the Franciscan Congregation in France has just died at Calais. It was she who, almost restored the Congregation of the Franciscan nuns, which the Revolution had almost annihilated; and it was she who received a greater number of the Sisters who constitute this order to-day. These of whom there are nearly 700, are devoted to teaching, and above all, to the service of the hospitals. They have forty houses in France, two in Belgium and ten in Portugal. Mother Scolastic of the Angels, the deeply-regretted Mother Superior, was religious during the long space of thirty-eight years.

The Queen of Portugal wears the Paris life savor's medal. In 1874 she was bathing with her two sons, Charles and Alfonso, aged 11 and 6 years, at the watering place of Cascaes. A big wave carried off the two children, and the Queen swam to their relief. The sea was running high, and the lady and her boys were nearly lost in the surf, when the light-house keeper, seeing their danger dashed into the water and succeeded in bringing all three to the shore in safety. Her Majesty wears her medal proudly as the reward of her bravery.

There is a touching incident recorded in connection with the Charleston earthquake. When the first shock came, the Catholics in one of the parishes rushed to their church to throw themselves at the feet of the Eucharistic God. But the

church seemed in danger of falling, so the priest would not allow them to enter though he opened the church door so that the altar and tabernacle could be seen from the street. Thousands knelt in prayer around the sacred edifice while the pastor passed along hearing confessions and giving absolution. What a beautiful evidence of faith in a supreme moment of peril! The experience at the other churches was similar to the one recorded above.

Within the past few years three of the most active and virulent persecutors of the Church in several cantons of Switzerland have met with such terrible deaths as to attract general attention. One of these was the notorious Fronte, of the Canton of Berne, who pursued with intense hatred the Catholics of the Jura, especially the clergy, whom he called vermin. He died insane, almost eaten alive by vermin. The second was M. Keller, of Argovie, who distinguished himself by a tyrannical career of oppression towards the Church during forty years. His last appearance before the public was marked by a tirade against the Church, in which he scoffed at the Pope, and the excommunication which he boasted of having incurred several times. He died a idiot, abandoned by every one. The third was M. Vigier, whose career was marked by his speeches against the Church and religion, and the number of minds led astray by his seductive words. He died recently a terrible death from cancer of the tongue.

**LABOUCHERE ON THE CASE OF THE ISLANDERS**

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, has a pungent paragraph in reference to the poor Achill Islanders. He says: Some six months ago the Achill Islanders were literally starving. The hat was sent round for them all about the world and I in common with other people, was instrumental in collecting a little money to enable the poor wretches to put in their potatoes. Well, the potatoes are ripe now and fit for digging, and so landlordism appears on the scene and declares that it must either have its rent £1,800 pounds a year is the rate at which these paupers mulctied) or the crop. Now, I most earnestly beg my poor pensioners in Achill to stick to the rent and the crop, too. If they give up a penny or a tuber they will have obtained my money upon false pretences. When I put my copper into the old Achill caudren I never supposed for a moment that the hat was the landlord's.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET

Working oxen, per yoke	25 00 to 40 00
Live cattle, per lb.	3 to 3 1/2
Calves	5 00 to 9 00
Side bacon, per 100 lb.	8 50 to 9 75
Roll bacon	13 to 18
Pork, per barrel	15 50 to 16 00
Beef, per barrel	12 90 to 13 20
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Cucumbers, per doz.	20
Ducks, per doz.	25
Eggs, per doz.	25

VEGETABLES

Potatoes, per bush.	40 to 50
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Fried onions, per bush.	2 00 to 2 50
Turnips, per bush.	25 to 30
Cabbage, each.	40
Parsley, per doz.	40
Sage, per doz.	40
Hans, per doz.	40
Parsnips, per doz.	35 to 40
Quash, each.	10 to 20

FRUIT

Cranberries, per barrel	to 10 00
California Pears, per box	4 25 to 5 00
Grapes, per bush.	10 to 12
Lemons, per box	7 00 to 8 00
Oranges, per box	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel	3 25 to 3 50
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	2 25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1 60

HAY AND STRAW

Hay	3 00 to 4 50
Straw	3 00
Timothy	3 00 to

WOOD

Poplar cordwood	3 75 to 0 00
Tarpeas, per cord	5 00 to 5 50
Poplar poles, per cord	5 50 to

GRAIN

Oats, per bushel	32 to 35
Barley, per bushel	30 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat	84
No. 2 hard wheat	84
No. 1 Northern	50
No. 2 Northern	00
No. 1 regular wheat	00
No. 2 regular wheat	00
No. 3 regular wheat	00
Rejected	00 to 00
Flour, XXXX	1 70
Flour, superfine	1 40
Beef, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 13
Beef, steak, per lb.	6 to 10
Beef, corned, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, boiling, per lb.	5 1/2 to 6
Beef, fore quarters, per 100 lb.	12 1/2 to 14
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	12 1/2 to 14
Veal, roast	10 to 12
Veal, chop	10 to 12
Pork, roast	10 to 12
Pork, farmers', per 100 lbs.	5 50 to 6 80
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 14
Mutton, leg	15 to 18
Mutton chop	14 to 16
Ham	12 to 15
Breakfast bacon	9 to 11
Lard, per bush.	2 1/2 to 3
Lard, per pail	10 to 12
Sausage	12 1/2 to 14
Bologna sausage	8 to 10
Shanks	15 to 18
Kidney	15 to 18
Head cheese	12 1/2 to 14
Heart	12 1/2 to 14
Tongue	6 to 8
Chickens, per lb. (dead)	25 to 30
Eggs, per dozen	25 to 30
Beef, per lb.	25 to 30
Chickens (alive young) per pair	30 to 35
Chickens (alive old) per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per lb.	10 to 12
Prairie Chickens, per brace	40 to 50
Prims antiocha cheese, per pound	15 to

**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. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.  
Comprising the Province of Manitoba and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and the District of Keewatin.  
First Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.  
Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871.  
**CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.**  
St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Malouin, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Réva. Bps of N. W. T., George Duvalet chaplain of the academy Joseph Mc Carthy O. M. I., secretary.  
St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.  
St. Mary's, attended from St. Boniface.  
St. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate.  
Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.  
Conventual Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier.  
St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis—Rev. J. Allard O. M. I.  
St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot.  
St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Gauthier.  
St. Francis Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh.  
St. Paul, Rev. Fortier.  
St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I.  
St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.  
Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne.  
St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Rev. C. Ham, O. M. I., H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist.  
Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I., J. Decourby, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Magnan and Levesque.  
St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes, Rev. D. Fillion.  
St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier.  
St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats, Rev. J. Joly, St. Joseph, Rev. J. N. Jutra.  
Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle.  
Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. J. Marceau.  
St. Leonard, Rev. C. Ham, O. M. I.  
St. Anthony, and M. D. de Lourdes, Rev. L. Campeau.  
St. Lambert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I.  
Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard.  
Regina, Rev. D. Gratton.  
Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat, Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

**EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.**  
Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; Francis S. J. Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belknap, S. J.; Paquin, S. J.; St. J. Cloutier and Jean S. J.; Paquin, S. J.; St. J. Cloutier and Cameron, Glis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte; Langne, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forrier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre, S. J.  
Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French.  
St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. William (director), Pupils 180.  
St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies, Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; Pupils 120.  
St. Vital's school for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60.  
St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60.  
St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.  
St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of St. Boniface, 60 day scholars 130.  
School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.  
St. Joseph's Convent (Brandon)—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 70.  
Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup.  
St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress.  
Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan 118.

**ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY**

**CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.**  
This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-work perfect; security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace the Archbishop Tache, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Preference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.  
**TERMS.**—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family attend.) 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 suitable underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring.  
The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white apron. 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, payable in advance. Reference of conduct and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms. Pupils receiving visits of their parents near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, be tween the hours of divine service and after Vesper, until 5 30 and on Thursday from 10 30 p.m. No other visits are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.  
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J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Those of our subscribers who responded to our last call we thank. Those who remitted were indeed very few and we would therefore urge those indebted to us to forward the amount and prove their good will towards the Review.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Father Sestini, S.J., of Woodstock College, Maryland, who holds a high position as a Catholic literature, is dangerously ill.

Rev. Father Dauphin, from Isle la Crosse, has arrived at St. Boniface. He is on his way to Montreal where he goes for medical treatment.

St. Mary's Bazaar will open in Trinity Hall on the 25th inst. Everything has been done to make the affair equal to any that has been held heretofore.

The Rev. Andrew Parrot, M.A., formerly incumbent of St. James' Episcopal Church Edinburgh has been received into the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Fathers Magnan and Chaumont arrived at St. Mary's presbytery recently from Montreal. On the return of his Grace from the west they will be assigned to missions in this diocese.

Circumstances have caused the mission to have been given at Minnedosa on the 23rd to be again postponed. The Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., will arrive there on the 30th instant, when the mission will open on Sunday the 31st.

Out of the large number of competitors in Photography at the recent exhibition Mrs. R. E. Carr, of the American Art Gallery, Winnipeg secured first prize. Her exhibits in both portraits and crayons were said to be of an exceptionally high order. The tone and finish was particularly commended by the judges.

Rev. Dr Spalding, brother of the Bishop of Peoria and two other gentlemen from the diocese, purchased a miner's prospecting outfit, says the Rocky Mountain News, and intend to proceed directly to Clear Lake County for the purpose of locating a few valuable locations, the output from same to be denoted to educate Colorado students in the new Catholic University at Washington.

The Moniteur de Rome, the semi-official organ of the Vatican, states that several journals have published alarming news about the health of his Eminence Cardinal Ludovico Jacobini, and that the Moniteur is in a position to assure its readers that although very fatigued the eminent Cardinal Secretary of State is improving and his condition inspires no alarm.

The Rev. H. R. Hewies, recently published in a contemporary, an article on oratorics in which he pays a beautiful tribute to the Church Catholic. Premising that the Church is "The Father and Mother of the people," and acknowledging the fact that we are indebted to a saint of the Roman Church for the oratorics, he proceeds:—"The great Roman Church when she had the whole world for herself had this merit—that she was the home of the people. Her aisles were refuges, her vestibules were schools, her altars were asylums; her walls flamed with parables, her windows with allegory; her services were full of terror and joy, her pulpits rang with prophecy, her choirs with praise. Men could not do without

her, could not keep away from her—patient confessor, sister of mercy, mother of consolation."

HIS GRACE AND THE SCOTCH CROSS.

On Sunday, the 3rd of Oct., His Grace Archbishop Tache administered confirmation to forty-three children at the Scotch settlement near Wapella. These children and over sixty other persons who receive Holy Communion, were prepared and instructed by Mr. David Gillies with remarkable zeal and efficiency. At the close of Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father McCarthy, His Grace addressed words full of encouragement to these people and congratulated them on what they had done for their school and present chapel, and hoped that in no distant time they would have a Church in keeping with the importance of the mission and its increasing wants.

RENEWED RIOTING IN BELFAST.

It had been hoped that the disgraceful affairs that have occurred in Belfast for some time had come to an end, but the deplorable strife continues, bigotry and passion have "loosed the dogs of war" and blood again has been shed. The hopes that matters would be allowed to pass over quietly have been dashed to earth and the gloomiest forebodings of some of our exchanges have been verified. Before the first rays of Sunday's sun had illumined the horizon Orange mobs had begun a terrible onslaught on Catholic residents. The following despatch came across during the week.—

Riot has not yet been laid in the Northern Capital. On Sunday morning two men fight, a mob of spectators look on, a constable arrest one of the combatants, the mob closes in, the prisoner strikes the policeman, the mob applauds and demands his release, the constable brings his prisoners to the police barracks, the mob attacks barracks in overwhelming numbers, the constables, three in number, seize their rifles—and thus it goes on until the life's blood of men and women commingle in the gutter channels of the street. Rowing was renewed on Monday night, when the house of a Catholic was wrecked by an Orange mob. Many persons were injured, but happily none were killed.

As hard as Messrs. Kane and Smith now find it to enlist Canadian sympathy for their Orange friends, the case has been rendered doubly difficult by their recent acts of savagery.

THAT CLINICAL ASSISTANT

On the 5th inst, Mr. Thomas Norquay, a son of our esteemed Premier, made application to the Revising Barrister to have his name placed upon the list of voters at Selkirk, when it transpired that in April last he had been appointed by his father to the position of Clinical Assistant in the Insane Asylum of Manitoba. It appears that young Mr. Norquay's medical training is still somewhat attenuated, having attended but one term at the school of medicine here, and as the regular course extends over a period of four years, or sessions, it will be observed that his practical knowledge of clinics must be of a limited character. Yet it is possible that with the rudimentary skill which he acquired at the medical school, he may be quite competent to discharge the duties assigned to him by the Physician in charge of the Asylum, which, in institutions of the kind, are not of much importance, and as that functionary holds himself responsible for the proper treatment of his patients, we may safely presume that he is not likely to jeopardize his professional reputation by entrusting the fulfillment of his instructions to incompetent hands. The inmates of Insane Asylums are remarkable for good physical health and longevity, and cases of sudden and dangerous attacks of illness are so rare among them that the attending physician may be relied upon to be on hand in time to give such cases the proper attention, and the assistant's duty is to carry out his instructions, which in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred any person of ordinary intelligence could do, even without medical training, as is evidenced every day in private families where the sick are nursed by untrained attendants.

The case is different, however, in hospitals for the sick, where sudden emergencies arise demanding the prompt action of a physician, such as secondary hemorrhage from wounds, etc. These assistants in hospitals are young graduates, or third year students, in whose efficiency and skill the appointing authorities have implicit confidence, and they consider themselves fortunate, indeed, when they succeed in getting the position over the heads of their competitors as they estimate the experience gained therein to be of infinite value and in return give their services as a "quid pro

quo" without looking for pecuniary remuneration. In Insane Asylums young doctors or advanced students act as Clinical Assistants in order to study insanity, and the competition for the place is very keen so much so that with the exception of the Selkirk Asylum, none but the cleverest graduates, and third year students in medicine of recognized ability, are employed. As already intimated, the assistants give their services without fee or reward in all hospitals for the sick and Asylums of the insane.

In the case of the Manitoba Asylum a selection from an unlimited number of young doctors could have been made, who would gladly take the position of clinical assistant for nothing, that is without a salary and for that reason alone if for no other the country should not be called upon to pay for the service. While we concede to Hon. Mr. Norquay the right to put his son in any department of the Civil Service, the duties of which he may be capable of discharging leaving the bad taste and impropriety of such an appointment out of the question we maintain that he had no right to saddle the people of this province with the annual payment of \$720, or any other sum, for a service that qualified physicians would cheerfully perform free of cost to the taxpayers. So long as the physician in charge of the Asylum is satisfied that his clinical assistant is able to perform the duties involved, the public may rely upon his judgement, but what concerns them most is the gratuity of \$720 which is taken out of their pockets and which they might devote to a more servicable purpose under judicious management. Although much solicitude about the safety of the patients has been manifested by one, and the question as characteristically and exhaustively ridiculed by the other of our strabilarious city contemporaries, there is nothing really alarming in the case the worst that can be said about it is that it is a bad precedent that should not be followed.

THE CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The branch of this thoroughly Catholic institution, which it is proposed to establish in this city is now assuming tangible shape and we deem a few words on the advantages and excellence of the Society opportune. In the first place the advantages of Catholic organization is apparent, and is becoming more so every day all over the world. The fact is plain that it is only by developing our strength politically and socially that we can effectually combat the enemies of the Church and safeguard our rights. Winnipeg is not behind hand in extending Catholic interests, and we are glad to see the Catholics of this city determined to follow the example which has been set them by London and other Canadian cities in grasping the benefits of the C. M. B. A., which was established by the Archbishop of Buffalo for the true welfare of Catholics and as a safe guard against the allurements of dangerous societies. As a Catholic society the C. M. B. A. has received the emphatic approval of the clergy among whom it has found friends and untiring advocates and its aptitude to meet many of the requirements we to day stand in need of has been fully attested, but we would call the attention of our readers to the following from the Erie C. M. B. A. Reporter, as showing clearly the great good accomplished by the association, and the excellence of the system by which it is worked:—

No reason why Catholics should leave their families unprotected and destitute. Many unsuccessful efforts have been made during the 18th century to give our creed the opportunity that is now presented. Figures won't lie, read for yourself and with a little consideration you will admit that the C. M. B. A. is the cheapest, safest and best conducted assessment insurance in existence. No high priced officials to pay. No capital of \$500,000 in danger of being misappropriated. Each member called upon once a month to meet the actual expenses.

In seven years paid out in death claims no less than \$798,000. It will average you but 19 cents per death—5 cents a day \$1.50 a month and from \$16.00 to \$18 a year to carry a policy of two thousand dollars.

The total running of the Association for 1885 being considerably less than \$1,500. We could fill columns showing the good that the Association has done during its existence, but we deem it unnecessary.

Non-members, the heads of families do you wish to tolerate ignorance, poverty, misery, crime, drunkenness and lives of shame? If you do, don't join the C. M. B. A. But if you wish to lead a bright and happy life and bring your family up in the proper way, make an application for membership immediately.

While in sound health is the best time to make application for membership. It will be a great comfort in your dying hour to know that you have made such provision for those who are depend-

ent on you as will place them above want when you are gone. A membership in this association enables you to do this at a small cost. It is a duty so obvious that it needs no argument. Can you consistently look at your little ones clustered around you and not think of making some provision that will protect them from falling into the hands of strangers should anything happen to you? It matters not how good your health may be to day, it is liable to be impaired to-morrow, and place you in destitute circumstances. Examine our criminal statistics and you will find that fully four-fifths of the inmates of our penitentiaries and prisons are composed of uneducated people, and why so, simply because we have too many men of your type who will never look ahead and see the pending dangers.

Poverty is no plea for you owing to the mere pittance of five cents a day required to carry a policy in the C. M. B. A. Do not continue the risk further. Work zealously with your neighbors and start branches in your respective localities, or join branches now within your reach.

It has grown rapidly from its infancy and the intelligent members who have studied its methods and principles have entire faith in its permanency and usefulness, and it is the leading aim-crowning ambition of its active members to build it upon such a foundation of equity and economy that perpetuity must necessarily be inseparable from it.

Thus it will be seen that the C. M. B. A. is one thoroughly in the interest of its members and one that commends itself to every Catholic.

THE JESUITS AGAIN CONSPICUOUS

The singular vitality of the Society of Jesus has been recently attested in an impressive way. It is said to have regained the influence in the councils of the Vatican which it exerted under Pius IX., for, so far as the Papal authority and influence can go; Leo XIII. has restored all the privileges enjoyed by it at the epoch of its highest prosperity in the first half of the last century. The status of the Jesuits will remain, as it always was, slightly inferior in the eyes of canonists to that of our more ancient orders; but it will be recognized as a decided triumph that they should have wiped out the last vestige of the obloquy to which they were subjected by the suppressive action of Clement XIV.

In these days, however, of its temporal eclipse the Papacy can only commend the Society of Jesus to the confidence and support of the faithful. It cannot give back to the order the opulent revenues and vast establishments swept away by the crusade concerted by the Bourbon Governments rather more than a century ago. Indeed, the proof of Papal favor is not unlikely to provoke the civil power in many countries to withdraw the reluctant and informal toleration of which the Jesuits have from time to time availed themselves, and to enforce with rigor statutes occasionally allowed to sleep. Already the Italian Government, apparently dreading the effect of Jesuit influence on the trend of its relations with the Vatican, has decided we are told, to carry out unflinchingly laws which will involve the complete expulsion of the order from its territory. In France, the Jesuits, rehabilitated and trusted by the reigning Pontiff, will naturally become an object of even greater apprehension to radical Republicans than they were to Gambetta, and it is probable that Bismark will now treat them with increased hostility in Prussia and spare no effort to antagonize their interests in Bavaria and Austria. One trait of Frederick the Great, the German Chancellor has no desire to simulate, viz. the magnanimity which, when the Jesuits were hunted fugitives from Catholic kingdoms, gave them welcome and safe harborage in his Protestant State.

We have never shared in this country the superstitious terror of the Jesuit machinations which seem ineradicable in certain sections of European society, and which has run through popular literature for a century. We have all read "The wandering Jew," but we doubt whether the book has made a single American convert to the passionate anti-Jesuit propaganda undertaken by the author. We are able to survey the interesting history of the order from the impartial viewpoint of the philosophic King of Prussia, and we feel, as he felt when he saw its members devote their lives to work of education and of charity, that the more of such citizens we have the better. We cannot easily escape the conviction that whatever doubt may have been cast upon their actions, their teaching and tendencies in their day of pride and power, the Jesuits have since recovered, in the school of hardship and humiliation, the title to the gratitude and honor not only of the Catholic but of the civilized world, which they made good by the marvellous achievements of their earlier career. Nor can an unbiased person read the record of their over-

throw in the last century without an impression that the combined attack of the Bourbon powers on the society was largely prompted by dishonest motives, and that the move would have been frustrated but for the short-sighted course of other catholic orders. These mistakenly supposed that they could make the Jesuits a scapegoat whereas by conniving at their suppression they did but level the main barrier to their own spoliation.

To a non-Catholic onlooker the Jesuits now seem to be what they indubitably were for many generations after the death of Loyola, the stoutest champions and the most successful Propagandists of the Church of Rome. Their is the largest share in the missionary work which, although we hear little of it from the secular press, is still being pushed with ardour in Africa and Asia. To them belongs much of the credit for the tenacity and spirit by which the Catholics of Prussia broke the iron will of Bismark turkampff. Nor will any close observer fail to discern in the activity of the Society of Jesus a main lever of the striking growth of the Catholic religion during the last quarter of a century among English-speaking peoples.—N. Y. Sun, 29th ult.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT

Mr. Gladstone's Reply to Lord Brabourne's Article in "Blackwood."

London October 6.—Mr. Gladstone has written to the editor of Blackwood's Magazine in reply to Lord Brabourne's article on "Fact and Fictions of Irish History." Mr. Gladstone calls the old Irish Parliament a national Parliament, meaning that it was not given to Ireland by exterior agency like the colonial assemblies. He says Ireland was satisfied with the Parliament of 1782 as between herself and England. In that sense only Mr. Gladstone concurs with what the article says against the Irish Parliament, but he points out that the article does not refer to the virtues of that Parliament especially its endeavors to arrest the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam. He declares that he is unaware that during the whole eighteen years of its existence any attempt of the executive to do good was frustrated or opposed by the Irish Parliament. Mr. Gladstone admits that Lord Brabourne's tone is fair and temperate and rejoices at that indication of a desire to treat the subject historically.

"WHERE IS THE CHURCH."

"Where is the Church?" cried one of the Radical journals of Paris, in a tone of triumph, as it recounted the long series of celebrations that had taken place in honour of the attainment of his hundredth year, by the illustrious savant, M. Chevreul. Freethinkers and Freemasons had sounded his praises, and he had politely responded to their felicitations; but the Church was "nowhere," and with pride claimed the learned centenarian as one of their odious fraternity. A letter which M. Chevreul has addressed to a friend show that they had reckoned with out their host. "I am only a servant," he says in his simplest way; "and those who know me know that, born a Catholic, of Christian parents, I live a Catholic life and I hope to die a Catholic death."

Visit of Throat & Lung Specialists TO WINNIPEG.

DR. SOUVIELLE & CO.

The Surgeons from the International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto, Ontario are again here. On account of the large number who are constantly writing from Manitoba for their treatment, we have been induced to again visit the province professionally, in order the more successfully to examine and treat those who cannot afford to make the trip to Toronto. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Consumption and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs. The surgeons are strictly specialists, and they are restoring to health and vigor scores of poor sufferers who have been pronounced incurable.

They use the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. Souvielle, of Paris, late surgeon to the French Army. You should not fail to consult these eminent specialists they will be at the Brunswick Hotel Winnipeg, on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of November and can be consulted at all hours in their rooms. Call early so that the surgeons can give you a thorough examination. Consultation free.

Read the following remarkable testimonials: Miss Dillon, Toronto: Four months' spirometer treatment cured me of Bronchitis and Consumption, after having been given up to die by four of our city physicians. C. A. Kennedy, Esq., Smithville, Ont.: Says: Your treatment has soundly cured me of Catarrh and Deafness. S. D. Watt, Meaford, says: Dr. Souvielle's spirometer cured me of Asthma and Weak Lungs when all other remedies failed. For the benefit of the country patients we shall be at the Lorne Hotel, Portage la Prairie Oct. 18th 19th, 20th, At Brandon: Grand View Hotel; Oct. 22nd, to Oct. 27th. At Selkirk: the Merchants Hotel, Nov. 3rd and 4th.

### LABOUCHERE ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION

Mr. LaBouchere, in a cable letter to the N. Y. World, says:

"From the refusal of the Government to provide some means to meet the inability of many of the Irish tenants to pay their rents owing to the fall in the prices of produce, it is evident that two things are intended. First, to endeavor to keep up rents in order to carry out some scheme of land-purchase based upon excessive valuation; secondly, to create disorder in Ireland as an excuse for coercion. We are threatened with a raid upon the Imperial Exchequer for the benefit of the landlords, and the Irish are threatened with the suppression of their liberties. Against this both we and the Irish must struggle to the last. At the recent election the Tories and the Unionist Liberals vied with each other in denouncing any scheme of land-purchase involving either directly or indirectly any liability on the part of the Imperial taxpayer. Whatever may have been the verdict of the constituencies upon other matters, upon this matter it was undoubted. One plan which has been suggested is not without its merits. The Liberals in Parliament must declare that they will refuse to recognize any imperial obligations. The effect of this will be that the Irish landlords will be disinclined to part with their land for bonds, the validity of which will only continue so long as the Tories are at the head of the affairs. The fact is, the landocracy is aware that the prices of produce are likely to fall still further and wish to sell their land to the community before it ceases to have any value beyond a mere nominal one. They are wise in their generation, but we shall be fools if we allow ourselves to be robbed in this fashion. Agricultural land in Great Britain does not bring in, allowing for reductions of rent more than 15s per acre; of this 10s per acre represents the interest upon the buildings, improvements, etc., which have been paid for by the landlord. Land, therefore, in Great Britain is not worth more than 5s per acre at the present moment, and there is a strong probability that it will be worth very soon even less. In Ireland there are 15,000,000 acres of cultivated agricultural land. Its present rent is 8,000,000 pounds per annum, which would give a rental of about 11s per acre. Obviously, therefore, if we were to accept this 11s per acre as the basis of state purchase we should be paying more than double the value of the land, assuming that Great Britain averages rather better, nor worse than land in Ireland.

"The judicial rents were, I suspect, estimated at too high a figure, but unquestionably they are too high now. Assuming that they were not fixed at too low a figure before 1884, since then I think it will be admitted that the price of produce from land has fallen 15 per cent. Now observe how this works out. Let us take a farm rented at 100 pound per annum. The gross produce of such a farm ought to be 500 pounds per annum. Allow one-fifth of this to be consumed by the farmer and not sold, the fall would result in his receiving for his produce 60 pound less than he did before 1884. If, therefore, 1100 was estimated then as the margin between live and thrive, it seems to me to be a matter rather of figures than argument that this margin is now 40 pound. Landocrats make the mistake of regarding the rent as a first charge, the first being the amount of profit that enables the tenant to live and thrive. This was the basis of the Irish Land Act. This is why landocrats are so frequent in their denunciations of that act.

"In Ireland most of the landlords have mortgaged their estates. They live on the margin rent which is in excess of the interest on the mortgages. This margin, however, has now disappeared, owing to the fall in prices. The question, therefore, really in its practical aspect is this: Shall the tenant live and thrive or shall the landlord live? Landlordism may be an excellent system, but pauper landlords must be a curse to any country. It is with pauper landlords that we have to deal in Ireland. There are three profits to be earned in Ireland out of the land—firstly, that of the mortgage, secondly, that of the landlord; thirdly, that of the tenant. I suspect that the land cannot support more than one-third, but most unquestionably cannot support the three. Admitting therefore, that the mortgage is to get his interest and the tenant is to live and thrive, the landlord must necessarily be squeezed out and, in fact, has been squeezed out already. We shall never settle the land question until we bring home to him this fact. What has happened in Ireland would have happened already in Great Britain were it not that the land here is not so heavily mortgaged as it is in Ireland. A slight further fall, however, in the price of produce will place our landlords in the position of the Irish landlords, while in both countries a substantial fall will ruin the mortgages also. What will happen then? Will agricultural land go out of cultivation? No; as has been the case in France it will gradually fall into the hands of the small occupiers, who will either purchase it for a trifle or will pay a nominal rent for it. These occupiers will be to a greater extent independent of the fall in prices, because they will not have to pay for farm labour. They and their families will consume a far greater proportion of the yield of their little farms. If there is, to my mind, one thing more absolutely certain than another it is that agricultural land in the United Kingdom; unless under exceptional circumstances, will before long be worth no more than the prairie lands in the West American States. The buildings, &c., upon it will only be worth the price of the plant and disadvantageously situated for money getting purposes. I preached this doctrine ten years ago

but no one believed me up to now. It looks as though I shall prove to have been in the right. Our present aim must be to see that the landlords neither in Great Britain nor in Ireland manage to shunt their land upon us at values based upon either the past or present prices of produce. It may suit them to sell on a falling market, but for this very reason it cannot suit us to buy.

### THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

Halifax, Oct. 11.—The steamer Albert arrived here yesterday afternoon from her final trip to Hudson's Bay region, bringing back with her all the observers and their instruments. The observers were found in good health, with the exception of Mr. Shaw, of Port Burwell, who has suffering very badly with scurvy, but he has since entirely recovered. At most places game of various kinds was so plentiful that the men rarely tasted salted or preserved beef, with which they were provided. Birds and fish abounded, and some of the men frequently killed more than they required. Respecting the navigability of the Hudson's Bay straits, Commander Gordon expressed the same opinion held by him on his return from last year's expedition. He regards the straits as navigable, under certain risks early in the season, from the beginning of July to the end of October, and the period may be extended half a month more. The risks to be encountered are at the opening of the season, when the ice is to be met, but these risks are not grave ones, and the strait may be reasonably considered as navigable for four months as stated. The Dundee whaling ship, Arctic, Captain Guy, which is bound up through Foxes Channel, passed Ashes Inlet, North Bluff, in the centre of the strait, on June 6th.

### YESTERDAY'S CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—An opinion here on the prospects in Bulgaria may be gathered from these three extracts. The Times says there is still a possibility of avoiding a resort to force. The Standard says throughout the continent the air smells of gunpowder, and an outbreak of hostilities is the probable contingency. The Daily News says it is possible that a peaceful solution of the difficulty may be found.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day published a secret memorandum addressed to the Admiralty by Lord Charles Beresford the junior naval lord, in which he says he feels bound to put on record a protest against the entire unreadiness of England for war. He goes at great length into the lack of armament, defences and personnel, and he declares there is no plan of operations. In case of outside hostilities, unless a man be created by the need England would be face to face with an irreparable calamity.

Much amusement is provoked here in theatrical circles by the belief in New York that Hudson is burlesquing Irving in Claudian. The facts are that Hudson for some time was a member of the Lyceum company, being then at the commencement of his career. He took an impression of Irving's patent personally from which he has never quite freed himself. His peculiarities are the same in all parts. I believe Irving and Hudson are good friends. The same thing was noticed on the first night of Claudyn in London but without the slightest intention on Hudson's part.

### DARING ACT OF HEROISM

Miraculous Rescue of a Young Man From Being Swept Over the Falls.

Prospect House, Niagara Falls, Ont. Oct. 5.—The town is all excited over a thrilling accident that occurred here this evening. Charlie Robinson, 19 years of age, a resident of Niagara Falls, N. Y., left the Schlosser club house, on the river about two miles above here, in a small boat to come home. By some accident he lost his course and got into the rapids, where his boat capsized, and he was whirled into the angry torrent toward Bath Island, near the site where the Pettibone paper mill stood, together with its piers and water dams, since demolished by the Niagara State reservation. Fortunately there were some heavy iron drift bolts yet left undisturbed, and Robinson was dashed against one of these and grasped it. He managed by all the power he possessed to get his legs around it and hold himself fast.

The news of the accident was soon spread. Tom Conroy, Jack McCloy and John Haines, commonly known as 'Sail or Jack,' nothing daunted, volunteered to risk their lives to save that of a fellow being. They took a rope and waded out into the broken down piers and into the rapids above Goat Island bridge, where the water was shallow. After several attempts at casting a line some forty feet Robinson managed to get hold of it and fasten it around his body. He then let go his hold of the iron rod, the current swung him past the brave fellows who held the line, and he was quickly dragged to them. He was lifted from the water at 10 o'clock completely exhausted, but he carried safely to shore. Had it not been for the courage of the three stout men Robinson would in a short time have been swept over the Falls.

Continued from First Page  
feels her face wetted with this pure dew. By a prodigy of Thy goodness they flow as a balm to the suffering souls in that abyss from whence Thou hast not banished all hope. But of all, O my divine Master, the most precious are those of Ulrique, the faithful wife of one of the knights who fought in Thy cause. She shed them in silence in the monastery which served her as a refuge. Thou triest her, she blesses Thee; men betray her, and still she blesses Thee. In joy or in sorrow, for all that Thou sendest her she sings a hymn to Thy praise."  
"Go," replied the voice, whose power revealed to me its divinity, "go and find Eloi, My faithful servant."

"The angel, who brow shone with the reflection of the rays from the immutable throne, disappeared in the azure fields. He hovered in a sweet, peaceful atmosphere; his wings made no noise in clearing the luminous air. He arrived in the presence of the saint.

"My brother," said he, "there are some blessed tears."

"Children's tears change into sapphires," said the saint; "those of martyrs into rubies of a fiery color; and those of virgins into indecent opals. Those of Ulrique, O my brother, the Saviour commands to form into a priceless necklace."

"St. Eloi took the tears of fidelity, resignation and motherly love, when suddenly they glistened, united themselves, multiplied and became solid and of a crystalline splendor. The goldsmith of heaven joined the three rows of pearls with an emerald, engraved with the mysterious name of Christ, and returned the gems to the angel. This latter again descended to the earth, approached the trees under which I slept, raised my head opened the casket, and shut up the necklace of tears within it. I awoke! it was broad daylight, and I thought with terror that at mid-day the fatal term expired. I hurried on, and arrived at the appointed hour. Your life is saved, and seeing in the sultan's hand a necklace like the one which during my dream the Angel of Tears enclosed in the casket, I saw and understood that heaven had worked a miracle in your favor."  
"Let us humble ourselves before God," said Ludolphe, "never ceasing to praise His mercy."

By the sultan's orders horses and slaves were brought, and the presents were inclosed in boxes of precious wood. The knight might now quit Palestine. The Mussulman still held the necklace. The more he looked at it, the more he admired it, and felt his heart swell with compassion and generosity. The power of tears is so great that those of Ulrique though transformed, still softened this indomitable soul.

At length the sultan's approaching the knight, said:

"Christian I cannot give the name of witchcraft to that which has just passed: a divine providence watches over you and I feel that I am not permitted to hurt a hair of your head. Return to your country take again your gold and this necklace without equal and offer it to your God and ask his mercy upon the infidel who knows your courage, admires your virtue and desires your friendship."

Ludolphe embraced the generous enemy and loaded with the treasures which the Mussulman forced him to accept went with his faithful page to the nearest port where a vessel bound for Europe took them on board and brought them safely to Marseilles.

At the news of his return Ludolphe's brother fled fearing the anger of the Emperor of Germany when he should hear of the felony of which the noble knight Ludolphe his friend, and in youth his companion in arms had been a victim. Three years later a magnificent church was erected in the place of the humble sanctuary dedicated to Saint Eloi and the holy face of the Madonna beamed upon the altar ornamented with the marvelous necklace of pearls. Henceforth the Angel of tears collected but tears of joy and gratitude from Ulriques eyes.

T. R. Colpitts of the Hudson Bay Studio has made a revolution in the price of Photos. He is now furnishing one dozen of his splendid Cabinets for \$1.50; Cards at from 50 cents to \$1.00, and other styles at corresponding rates.

### RADIGER & Co

IMPORTERS OF

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Special Attention Given to Children's Photos.

## Canada Northwest Land Comp'y.

LIMITED

### LANDS FOR SALE

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

### TOWN SITES

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

### Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen,

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

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

W. PEACOCK EDWARDS,  
14 Catele Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

W. B. SCARTH,  
924 Main Street, Winni.

### A GRAND

## BAZAAR

In aid of

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH

will open in the

Trinity Hall, Oct. 25

and will continue during the entire week.

### LUNCHEON & DINNER

will be served every day during the Bazaar at noon and 6 p.m.

Vocal and Instrumental music will be rendered each evening of the week. Other attractions are being arranged of which due notice will be given.

The Following Ladies Constitute the Executive

1. Refreshment Table—Mrs. Livingstone, Boxer, Baisille, Cosgrave, The Misses Green, and others.
2. Fancy Table—St. Mary's Table—Mrs. T. M. Quigley, N. Bawlf, D. Smith, Jos. Carey.
3. St. Joseph's Table—Mrs. monchamp, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Guilmette, Mrs. Boucisse.

### PRINCESS OPERA HOUSE

ONE WEEK ONLY

Commencing Monday, October the 18th

GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ENGAGEMENT OF

### Jos. R. Orismer

AND

### PHOEBE DAVIES

Supported by a Powerful Company when will be presented

MONTE CRISTO,  
CALLED BACK,  
THE WAGES OF SIN,  
A HOOP OF GOLD.

Magnificent Scenery, New Costumes and Novel Effects, Prices as Usual

### House Furnishing

### HARDWARE

### J. H. Ashdown, Hardware Importer

Invites Inspection of the Large Assortment of

Heating and Cooking Stoves and Ranges

PARLOR HEATING STOVES

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

J. H. Ashdown, 476, 478 Main

WINNIPEG

## FRESH-MINED COAL!

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

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

### The Dominion Coal Company

400 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

CARLOW.

Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, the biographer of the illustrious Bishop Doyle...

DUBLIN.

Dr. Whyte, City Coroner, held an inquest at 20 Upper Temple street...

The death is announced of the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, D. D. pastor for many years of Christ Church Presbyterian congregation, Rathgar.

James Flanagan, of No. 3 Mountrath st., Dublin, cutler and hardware man, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

KILDARE.

R. J. Goff, Newbridge, has been appointed J. P. for the County of Kildare.

KILKENNY.

Seizures of cattle for rent were made recently on the farms of Felan Aylward, of Ballenlough and Thos. Fielding, of Rathcarra, in the parish of Mooncoin.

At the Kilmacoon Petty Sessions, Kyan Quinn was returned for trial at the Quarter Sessions on a charge of having taken forcible possession of a house and garden at Carluddy.

SLIGO.

The Sligo Champion attributes the collapse of the laborers' cottage scheme in Sligo Union to the remissness of the elected guardians.

FERNANAGH.

The Revision Sessions for Derrylin polling district, South Fermanagh, finished on Sept. 16. The Nationalists still hold the majority they had last year.

DOWN.

The Newry Union being over £1,000 in debt, the rate-collectors say that they find it impossible to collect the outstanding rates, neither can they find any stock, etc. for seizing on any of the lands they have visited.

MONAGHAN.

Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., made the following inquiry recently in the House of Commons: I beg to ask the Chief secretary whether he is aware that the Parliamentary electors numbering over 500 Tullycorbett District, comprising 33 townlands of the North Monaghan, Parliamentary Division, was obliged to travel to record their votes in the town of Monaghan distances of from eight to ten miles, without either rail or tramway accommodation, and whether he will take the necessary steps to cause an additional polling station to be held at Tullycorbett, where there is a commodious National school which would serve the purpose, and which would be within five miles of the most remote parts of the district?

The Attorney-general for Ireland said the facts were as stated. As to the last portion of the question the late Law Advisers had advised that the Lord Lieutenant had no jurisdiction to add a new polling station by varying the order. He was consulted on the subject and had concurred in that opinion.

CLARE.

John and Thomas Molnerney have been returned for trial at the assizes charged with the murder of Michael MacNamara at Kilkishea, on Aug. 31.

A very striking proof that the crisis is dangerous in the extreme in some parts of the country is to be found in the fact that in the County Clare three barony constables whose duty is to collect the county cess have resigned their offices. They find that without having recourse to law of distraint on a gigantic scale they cannot collect the poundage set out in their warrants. The constables who have thus resigned are Messrs. T. H. Pilkington, George Gabbett and John Brady.

Reductions in rent have been made by the undermentioned landlords: R. W. C. Reeves 15 per cent; Mr Chadwick on Knochena and Kilmer property, 25 percent Councillor Brew, Querrin property 40 per cent Capt Vandeleur, 20 percent; Major Studdart, 20 per cent.

CORK.

On Sept. 13 the people of Middleton who have been prohibited by Vice-Chancellor Chaterton from holding fairs, held a fair, notwithstanding the judicial injunctions. From an early hour the farmers thronged into the town some coming from considerable distances, and all bringing what stock they could. A great many who did not require to buy or sell, and who, if the fair were an ordinary one, would not attempt, were present with a pig or a sheep, thus showing what they thought of the Vice Chancellor's decree. The cattle dealers and pig buyers of Cork were present, some at considerable inconvenience, and the purchases made by them left a very small amount of stock indeed that was not disposed of, Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, escorted by two armed constables, patrolled the streets, taking the names of those who were taking part in the fair. Some on being asked their names gave them readily enough, but others dismissed Mr. Fitzgerald's kind inquiries with remarks not quite Parliamentary.

The Rent Question—The tenants on the tenantry property of Mr. Alexander McCarthy, Cork, decline paying any rent

unless they get a reduction of 30 per cent.

On Sept. 11, a force of thirty police, under District Inspector Carr, accompanied the sheriff's officer and his assistants to Rochfordstown to evict two tenants named Collins, at the suit of Mr. W. S. Bate-man, Clonkilty. A large number of people were present.

TIPPERARY.

On Sept 11 John Cormack, Coroner for Mid-Tipperary, held an inquest at Lockfin on the body of a youth named Stephen Corcoran, who met with his death by being thrown from a horse.

The tenants on Mr. McMahon's property at Ballintaggart, Ballingary, have bought out their holdings at sixteen purchase according to Griffiths valuation a year's rent due the 25th of last March being wiped off.

A branch of the Gaelic Athletic Association has been established in Clonmel. Mr. T. J. Condon, M. P. has been appointed president.

WATERFORD.

On Sept. 15 a collision occurred off Dungarvan Harbor by which the lives of two fishermen belonging to Dungarvan were lost. Their names were George Sloane and John Nugent. It appears that while the fishing boat 'Kingfisher' of Dungarvan, was lying at anchor two miles off Helvick Head she was run down by the schooner 'Eugenia,' Captain Higgins. There were four men on board the fishing boat—the owner, John Nugent, George Sloane Laurence Christopher and Edmund Whelan, but only the two mentioned above were lost.

LITRIM.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 12 four cocks of hay were burned to the ground on the farm from which a man named Evans, son of Collector Evans, had been evicted some time ago, near Manor hamilton. Since Mr. Evans' eviction the farm has remained derelict.

KING'S.

In the House of Commons recently the following question was put by Mr Harris:

Upon the returns furnished by the Head and District Inspectors after the annual examination of teachers, recently held, the Commissioners of National Education have ordered that Mr. Patrick Doyle, of Ferbane National School, be promoted to the first Divisions of First Class.

A number of emergency men are at present engaged in cutting and saving meadows on a farm belong to Col. Cox, of Clara, who is boycotted by his neighbors in consequence of tyrannous conduct toward his tenants.

LONGFORD.

Mrs. O'Flaherty, of London, has offered estate in the townland of Ballincarry, near Longford, for sale to the tenants, the greater number of whom have come to terms with her, and have agreed to give sixteen years' purchase at the old rent. None of the tenants have had a judicial rent fixed under the Land Act.

Henry Mortimer Dyas, of Athbly Lodge, County Meath, and Moneygan, County Longford, has been appointed a magistrate for County Longford.

DERRY.

Up to the date of our latest Irish exchanges the result of the registration proceedings in South Derry is that the Nationalists have sustained 176 objections, while the Conservatives have only sustained 75.

ANTRIM.

On the night of Sept. 15, Belfast was the scene of a catastrophe of an appalling nature, resulting in the loss of many lives. At forty minutes past seven o'clock precisely the Albert bridge, which spans the Lagan at Mountpottinger, suddenly collapsed, falling with a dreadful crash, and precipitating the people who happened to be on it at the time with a great mass of masonry into the darkness of the river beneath.

Henry E. O'Neil, of 184 York Street Belfast, publican, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

ARMAGH.

The death is announced Sept. 16 at Middleton, of Maggie, wife of Mathew Burke, J. P.

MAYO.

At a meeting of the Aghamore I. N. L. held on Sept. 12, D. Clancy in the chair, the sum of £10 received lately from the Central Branch was duly distributed among the following evicted tenants Messrs. Rourke, Waldron and Mary Brennan.

LIMERICK.

At a recent competitive examination for a teachership in Model Schools, Miss Helen Moran, Ballysteen took first place of all Ireland. At the last July examination of Teachers, Miss Lizzie Moran, principal of the Ballysteen Female School at the very early age of 22 gains First Class, and Mr. John Moran, assistant in the Male Department, who although but twenty years of age, is in the highest division of the Second Class secured on most brilliant answering a Certificate of competency to teach the French language.

WESTMEATH.

On the evening of Sept. 13 the Sub-Sheriff of Westmeath, accompanied by a large force of Constabulary attended at, Ballinlasy, near Moate the estate of Mr. F. W. Russel, of Lisanside for the purpose of evicting several tenants, whose tenants were largely in arrears. A number of sympathizers assembled but the whole proceedings terminated without any hostile demonstration.

ROSCOMMON.

The Gaelic Union of Dublin recently passed a resolution of condolence with Rev. Mr. Hyde of Frenchpark, on the death of his wife. A son of Rev. Mr

Mr. Hyde—Mr. Douglas Hyde—is one of the most active and energetic supporters of the movement for the preservation of the Irish language.

POPE LEO XIII.

A Brief Insight Into His Daily Life.

The Pope, now 78 years of age, leads a very regular life, and is in a fair condition of health. At 6 a. m. he celebrates Mass in his private chapel. At 7 he takes breakfast, consisting of chocolate and milk, with sometimes raw eggs beaten up. Immediately afterwards he receives the visits of his court, and Cardinal Jacobini reports what has occurred in the world, and gives him an account of the letters received on Papal business. Besides these official letters, other arrive in great numbers from all parts of the world, mainly from priests, missionaries monks, and nuns, while others contain sums of money from penitents, and many are petitions for a blessing, pecuniary aid, or advice.

After these letters, in all languages, have been translated, and their contents briefly reported to the Pope, they are placed in the Papal archives. Hundreds of telegrams also arrive each day, the greater part asking for the benediction ('in articulo mortis,') which naturally often reaches its destination after the petitioner is already dead. For its telegraphic correspondence the Vatican makes use of a numeral cipher. The greater part of the morning is thus passed in business.

At 1 o'clock the Pope dines, and afterwards retires to his private room until the heat of the day is past.

6 p. m. he repairs to the Vatican garden, where his carriage awaits him! At the prettiest spot in this garden there has lately been erected an elegant kiosque in Eastern style, and there the Pope remains for some time, taking coffee and other refreshments, and surrounded by his intimate friends. The conversation runs on the topics of the day, and on the articles concerning the Pope or Papal politics that appear in the Italian or foreign journals.

Precisely at sunset the party breaks up, and the Pope returns to the palace, his physicians having advised him never to remain out of doors after sunset on account of the malaria which prevails in the valley below Monte Mario. At about 9 o'clock after praying on his knees for half an hour, his Holiness retires to bed.

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



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN THE N. W. TERRITORIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber," will be received at their office until noon, on MONDAY, the 1st day of November next for Permits to Cut Timber from that date up to the 1st of October, 1887, on Berths situated on the line of the C. P. R. Railway, East of Range Eight, East of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Ottawa, 21st Sept., 1886.

WANZER SEWING MACHINE!

BUY THE

Improved Wanzer "C."

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

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

443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Opposite J. H. Ashdown's Hardware Store

JAMES D. CONKLIN, General Agent



TENDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, N. W. T.

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

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

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

PROF. MUMMERY & COMPANY

ANATOMISTS, NATURALISTS AND TAXIDERMISTS

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

Globes & Glass Cases Containing Native and Foreign Birds.

HANGING BASKETS AND BOQUETS

Also a Large Collection of Flowers and Grasses from Germany For Sale.

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

241 Main St. Winnipeg

Telephone address, New Douglass House. Come and See the

CHILD CALF

Only Ten Cents

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

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

Terms—Board and Tuition, per Session \$60.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$25.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, \$5.00. Furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once only) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bodinet Veil.

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

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

NATIONAL

Assurance Company of Ireland

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1822

Capital, £100,000,000 Sterling

The undersigned having been appointed agents for the Company, are now prepared to accept risks and issue policies at current rates.

HOWARD & WRIGHT

AGENTS

Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company's Block, Corner Fort Street and Portage Avenue.

P. QUE LY,

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



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

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tender of a timber berth,' will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 1st day of November next, for four timber berths of ten square miles each, more or less, numbered respectively 4, 5, 8, and 9, situated on Kicking Horse River, and Otter tail Creek, a tributary of the Kick, ing Horse River, near 50th and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

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

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

Ottawa, 14th August, 1886.



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

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

A. M. BURGESS

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Ottawa 31st Aug., 1886.

THE Winnipeg Business COLLEGE

Re-Opens Monday, Sept 6th 121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR

Call at the College, 496 MAIN STREET. Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

Night-School

All who are not Satisfied with their Education, ERRAND BOYS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS MEN Can take up as many or as few subjects they chose. Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself. NOT IN A CLASS!

**THE CHURCH'S LOSS IS NOT PROTESTANT GAIN**

Proselytism is extensively practiced by all Protestant sects under the hallucination that every soul they seduce from the Catholic Church is a gain for them. This mistake, however, is rapidly becoming discernable to thinking non-Catholic writers who discover from statistical information that the children stolen from the Church through sectarian scheming, generally either return to the Church in which they received the grace of God's faith through the sacrament of baptism, or else grow up to be haters of the gospel and infidels in belief.

The Boston Congregationalist recently published an article on the "Unchurched Masses" by Rev. C. E. Amazon, of Lowell, Mass., in which he calls the attention of Protestants to the fact that through their efforts many thousands of Catholics have been alienated from the Church in which they were born, without being won to the Protestant faith. He says: "It is a great mistake to imagine that a good work has been done in a man the moment his faith in Rome is destroyed."

Let us not forget that the collapse of Rome in America does not mean the strengthening of true Christianity. The French revolution gave the death blow to that system in France but left that country without religion. The writer adds that the Protestant Church has really no occasion to rejoice over the 2,000,000 members said to have been lost to the Catholic Church in this country during the last decade, for with few exceptions, they have not come to Protestant churches.

Whilst we agree with the Congregational preacher in all he says about sectarian stealing of Catholic children through Protestant proselyting influences we want to tell him very plainly that he is very much mistaken when he says that the French Revolution "gave the death blow" to the Catholic Church in France. It is now approaching a century since that "death blow" was given to that nation which the renowned Edmund Burke well described when he styled them the "ablest architects of ruin" that had ever existed in the world and yet the Catholic Church is even now far from being a corpse in France! A Church that could count—in December 1881—29,201,703 Roman Catholics (being 78-20 per cent, of the total population in France), evidently did not suffer the agonies of dissolution from the "death blow" described by the Rev. C. E. Amazon. Nor can it be said that the Catholic Church was mortally wounded in her recent encounter with French Free-masonry when she can still count seventeen archbishops, seventy bishops, 55,094 priests, and 10,217 ecclesiastical students in French seminaries, as she did in 1880. Further, it was found from a return presented to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, by the Minister of Public Worship, that there were in all 200,000 persons under religious vows in France, exclusive of 45,000 ecclesiastics who received pay from the State. The "death wound" idea, therefore, is preposterous, as the French revolution merely administered a flesh wound to the Church, and from the blood of the martyrs to the true Faith which the "sans-culottes" of every French revolution have made, will spring millions upon millions of brave French Catholics who will be an honor to the Church and a main stay to the citadel of Catholic faith, in that land so basely maltreated by her own degenerate sons.

**IRISH METAPHORS**

Irish orators and writers have always been famous for their wealth of simile when indulging in impassioned language regarding friends or foes. The late Daniel O'Connell once likened the clumsy efforts of a certain statesman to the attempt of a cow to plait the frill of a shirt. But trying as this may have been to the cow, that it was not beyond its powers may be judged from what other animals are capable of doing, according to a writer in one of Mr. Parnell's organs, who has taken his illustrations of English political characters from natural history. Lord Randolph is described as "a mackerel penning facetious notes, but finding no sympathy with his wit among his depressed colleagues." Lord Hartington is mentioned as "a gorged Python ruminantly chewing his thumb nail," and Mr. Goschen is pictured "as an Egyptian skeleton flapping his damp wings with a raven's croak and a wolf's death rattle." After this the comparison of Mr. Chamberlain to the first murderer, or of Captain O'Shea to Judas Iscariot is tame and commonplace. Mr. Parnell, however, has the face of an angel, "softened and suffused with the glow of enthusiasm, the light gilding the edges of his beard like a halo!"

**WHAT AND HOW TO READ.**

The Westminster (London) Review under this heading, quotes from some interesting essays by Lord Iddesleigh, and Mr. Frederic Harrison, who, though a Positivist, is alarmed by the degenerate taste in literature:

"If modern literature has any competition to dread, it is not that of the old classic writers, but of the daily, weekly, or monthly periodicals, which fall as thickly around us as the leaves in Val-lombosa, and go near to suffocate the poor victim who is longing to enjoy his volume in peace whether that volume be of Sophocles or of Shakespeare, or of Goethe or of Burns. Or if by chance our would-be student is one who for his sins is engaged in political contests himself, he may recall the position of Walter Scott's Black Knight at the siege of Front de Boen's castle when defeated by the din which his own blow-made upon the gate contributed to raise how, under such circumstances, he must wish that he was like Dicaopolis in the 'Acharnians,' and could make a separate peace for himself!"

This reference to Sir Walter Scott leads us to say we rejoice to read, not only that Lord Iddesleigh, but what Mr. Frederic Harrison says of the great man and to express our assent and consent to their judgment of him.

"We read Scott's romances, but how often do we read them, how zealously, with what sympathy and understanding! I am told that the last discovery of modern culture is that Scott's prose is commonplace; that the young men at our universities are far too critical to care for his artless sentences and flowing descriptions. They prefer Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Mallock, and the euphuism of young Oxford, just as some people prefer a Dresden shepherdess to the Caryatides of the Erechtheum, and pronounce Mozart to be 'passe.' As boys love lollypops, so these juvenile fops love to roll phrases about under the tongue, as if phrases in themselves had a value apart from thoughts, feelings, great conceptions, or human sympathy. For Scott is just one of the poets (we may call poets all the great creators in prose or in verse) of whom one never wearies, just as one can listen to Beethoven, or watch the sunrise or the sunset day by day with new delight. I think I can read 'The Antiquary,' or 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Quentin Durward,' and 'Old Mortality,' at least once a year afresh."

"Scott is a perfect library in himself. A constant reader of romances would find that it needed months to go through even the best pieces of the inexhaustible painter of eight full centuries and every type of man; and he might repeat the process of reading him ten times in a lifetime without a sense of fatigue or sameness. The poetic beauty of Scott's creation is almost the least of his great qualities. It is the universality of his sympathy that is so truly great, the justice of his estimates, the insight into the spirit of each age, his intense absorption of self in the vast epic of human civilization. . . . And this plerious and most human and most historical of poets, with out whom our very conception of human development would have ever been imperfect, this manliest and truest, and wildest of romancers, we neglect for some hothouse hybrid of physiological analysis, for the wretched imitations of Balzac, and the jackanapes phrasemongering of some Osric of the day, who assures us that Scott is an absolute Philistine."

In the same spirit and to the same effect speaks Lord Iddesleigh:

"Think what a mine of wealth we possess in the novels of your own great master—what depths he sounds, what humors he makes us acquainted with! From Jeanie Deans, sacrificing herself for her sisterly love, in all but her uncompromising devotion to truth, to the picture of the family affection and overmastering grief in the hut of poor Steenie Muckle-back it; or again from the fidelity of Meg Merrilies to that of Caleb Balderstone; you have in these and hundred other instances examples of the great power of discerning genius to seize upon the secrets of the human heart, and to reveal the inner meanings of the events which history records upon its surface, but which we do not feel that we really understand till some finer mind has clothed the dry bones with flesh and blood and presented them to us in appropriate raiment."

We here part company with Lord Iddesleigh, and recur to Mr. Harrison. In the outset of his essay we utter—to borrow a phrase of David Deans—this 'cry of a howl in the desert':

"How shall we choose our books! which are the best, the eternal, indispensable books? To all to whom reading is something more than a refined idleness these

questions recur, bringing with them the sense of bewilderment; and a still, small voice within us is forever crying out for some guide across the Slough of Despond of an illimitable and ever-welling literature. How many a man stands beside it, as uncertain of his pathway as the Pilgrim when he who dreamed the immortal dream heard him 'breaking out with a lamentable cry, saying, 'What shall I do.'"

The following passage is only to accurate a description of much of our modern literature.

Who now reads the ancient writers? (Who systematically reads the great writers be they ancient or modern whom the consent of ages has marked out as classics—typical, immortal, peculiar teachers of our race?)

With regard to the nature and extent of our reading Mr. Harrison substantially agrees with Lord Iddesleigh:

"A wise education and so judicious reading should leave no great type of thought, no dominant phase of human nature, wholly a blank. Whether our reading be great or small, so far as it goes it should be general. If our lives admit of but a short space for reading, all the more reason that, so far as may be, it should remind us of the vast expanse of human thought, and the wonderful variety of human nature. To read, and yet to so read that we see nothing but a corner of literature, the loose fringe, or flats and wastes of letters and by reading only deepen our natural belief that this island is the hub of the universe, and the nineteenth century the only age worth notice—all this is really to call in the aid of books to thicken and harden our untaught prejudices. Be it imagination, memory, or reflection that we address—that is, in poetry, his tory sciences or philosophy our first duty is to aim at knowing something at least of the best, at getting some definite idea of the mighty realm whose outer rim we are permitted to approach."

Mr. Harrison is as great an admirer of Homer as was Lord Macaulay.

"One knows (says Mr. Harrison)—at least every school boy has known—that a passage of Homer, rolling along in the hexameter, or trumpeted out by Pope, will give one a hot glow of pleasure, and raise a finer throb in the pulse; one knows that Homer is the easiest, most artless, most diverting of all poets, that the fiftieth reading rouses the spirit even more than the first; and yet we find ourselves (we are all alike) painfully pshawing over some new and uncut barley-sugar in rhyme, which a man in the street asked us if we had read, or it may be some learned lucubration about the site of Troy by some one we chanced to meet at dinner. . . . To ask a man or woman who spends half a lifetime in sucking magazines and new poems to read a book of Homer would be like asking a butcher's boy 'Adelaide.' The noises and sights and talk, the whirl and volatility of life around us, are too strong for us. A society which is forever gossiping in a sort of perpetual 'drum' loses the very faculty of caring for anything but 'early copies' and the last tale out. Thus, like the tars in the noble parable of the Sower, a perpetual chatter about books chokes the seed which is sown in the greatest books of the world."

To be continued.

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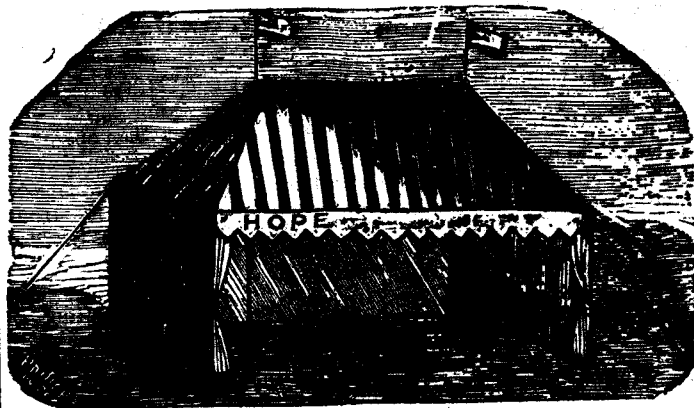
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**Fresh Fish**



**MAIL CONTRACTS**

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

Butterfield and Workman, once per week computed distance 22 miles. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Canadian Pacific Railway Station 12 times per week, Computed distance 1 mile. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railway station 12 times per week; Computed distance 3 1/2 miles.

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

Wm W. McLEOD Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg 27th Aug. 1886.

**\$250. REWARD**

The Postmaster General will pay a reward of Two hundred and fifty dollars for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party and his accomplice or accomplices who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert Mail South of Humboldt on the 17th instant. Such information may be communicated to the Commissioners of the North West Mounted Police Regina or the undersigned.

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

CHURCH NOTES.

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 Guellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.

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.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

Two hundred and seventy-six immigrants arrived in Winnipeg last week. W. W. McLeod, postoffice inspector left for a tour of inspection and to arrange for a better mail service over the Southwestern branch of the C. P. R.

The machinery of the flour and grist mill at Gauthier has been removed to a new mill erected at St. Jean Baptiste and steam was got up in the latter last week for the first time.

It has been decided to amalgamate the two agricultural societies now existing in the electoral divisions of Morris, and a meeting is to be held next week to consummate the arrangement.

The rumor that the M. & N. W. railway company have been offered the privilege of utilizing the Stonewall branch of the C. P. R. if they desire to extend their line to Winnipeg, lacks foundation.

The wheat market has been very unsteady this week and there are no signs that would indicate an improvement at present. The price paid by the leading provincial buyers is 72 cents per bushel at Port Arthur less the freight and cost of handling.

The Grismer-Davies company who play here next week will present "Monte Cristo," "Called Back," "A Hoop of Gold," "The Wages of Sin." The company received very favorable notices from the Victoria B. C. press, where they recently played. They open in Monte Cristo.

The C. P. R. dining-rooms at Broadview and Calgary are to be abolished, and a dining-car will be run over this section of the line instead. The dining car will taken off the eastern part of the road through the Rocky Mountains, and the new hotel at Field made a diningstation.

The mortuary statistics of the cities for 1885, as given in the departmental blue book just issued, are as follows: The ratio per thousand show: Montreal, 54, 25; Toronto, 20.61; Quebec, 24.88; and Winnipeg 9.87. The total number of deaths in Winnipeg for the year was 319.

On the 25th of this month the electors of the municipality of Shoal Lake, Man., will vote on by-law to bonus a flower mill and elevator of the amount of \$5,000. A bonus by-law was recently passed by the municipality for the same purpose, to the amount of \$3,000, but it has since been nullified through the party who undertook to build the mill not coming to time.

Track laying on the main line of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway has been completed across the bridge over the Assiniboine river and will be continued to about four miles further, where there is a big trestle across one of the gullies on the west bank of the Assiniboine. While this trestle is completed track laying will have to be temporarily suspended, and the opportunity will be taken advantage of to lay rails on the Saskatchewan and Western Railway on the Shell River branch of the Manitoba and Northwestern. The grading on the Saskatchewan and Western Railway has been completed from Minnedosa to Rapid City, and the company are anxious to build six miles further west this season, if possible. The Shell River branch has been graded as far as Russell, which will be the terminus for the present season.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

REABURN, Oct. 9.—Large flocks of wild geese passed here going north, which is said to be a sure sign of an open fall. Macfarlane's outfit passed through here this morning from the M. & N. W. railway, on their way to the Hudson's Bay railway near Winnipeg. There were ten teams with a complete camping outfit.

J. H. Hargrave, representing, D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., was here to-day; also W. Bradstock, of Blackburn Bros., Winnipeg, seeing that their buildings were ready for the winter fish trade.

NEWDALE, Oct. 9.—There were three carloads of grain shipped east from here this week, the price paid being 55 cents per bushel for No. 1 hard wheat. Oats are bringing 23 cts. and barley 35cents.

Prince Albert, Sept. 28.—We have been having daily disagreeable weather for the past week, with high winds; heavy frosts and a little snow. Mr. Wadsworth, inspector of Indian agencies, arrived in town yesterday.

Mr. Goulet, half breed scrip commissioner, and his secretary, Mr. Geo. Dock, arrived from the west to day, and will commence to issue scrip to those entitled to-morrow. They came down the river by boat from Battleford, and are accompanied by a number of speculators from Winnipeg and elsewhere, who are buying up scrip. Prices paid range from 50 to 65 per cent. on the face value of the scrip.

Inspector Begin and 40 men of "F" division N. W. M. P., arrived from Battleford to day.

Mr. J. M. Rae leaves to day to pay in dian annuities north of Carlton. Indians who took part in the rebellion are not being paid.

Mr. Hughes, M. N. W. C., leaves for Regina in a few days to attend a meeting of the Northwest Council.

The first annual exhibition of the Carlot river agricultural society was held last week at Carlot River. Although the exhibits were not numerous, everything was of a high grade of excellence. The live stock was well represented, and a superior grade of cattle does not exist on the continent. Altogether the show was a great success.

MINNEDOSA, Oct. 10.—Prairie fires have been raging in this vicinity for some days past and much damage has been done. Mr. John Forsyth, reeve of Odanah, has lost considerable of his effects; also Jos. Wiley, of 13, 17, and E. Sharp have each lost their hay and grain. Effective measures against these cruel visitations of the fire fiend should be taken ere another season arrives. It is very sad to see the careful homesteader after having done the duties required by the government, and lived for several years with great economy and patience upon his land, to have the work of years swept away in a few hours by the devouring element.

REABURN, Oct. 9.—Mr. Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay railway and a gentleman from England representing the British capitalists arrived here this a. m. by the C. P. R. and were met by Mr. Wagner, M. P. P. who at once drove them to Meadow Lea to meet the Woodlands Municipal council at its regular meeting of the council. The object of the visit was to obtain right of way through the municipality and such further assistance in the way of a bonus as the ratepayers were disposed to give. There was a full meeting of the council also a large number of ratepayers present who gave the visitors a hearty welcome. A resolution was carried granting permission to the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company to use half of the Government trail known as the Oak Point trail also half of any other of the township roads that may be required for the purpose of the right of way and promising such further assurance as in their power to aid the building of the road. A special meeting of the council was called for Friday next the 15th inst., at 10 a. m., to take into consideration the advisability of submitting a by-law to the ratepayers granting a bonus to Winnipeg & Hudson Bay railway and other business connected therewith. Mr Sutherland promising to be present and give an explanation required.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Oct. 11.—The following have been appointed a committee to look after the schools here, the trustees having resigned: East ward, Jos. Martin, M. P. P., Capt. Hunter, centre ward, T. A. Garland, Wm. Keys; T. A. Garland, chairman.

CARBERRY, Oct. 12.—Prairie fires have been very extensive on the Big Plain, causing considerable loss of hay and some buildings and grain. The heaviest loss reported is that of Mr. McByin, who lost all his outbuildings and fifteen stacks of grain. The fire swept down from the Riding Mountains taking everything in its course that was not protected by fire guards.

GRAIN IS coming in in large quantities and commands a fair price. A general feeling of satisfaction prevades the community. Some crops of wheat have yielded 42 bushels to the acre others in different places are down to 8, but in very few places about here can the crop be said to be a failure.

REGINA.—Assistant Commissioner Hayter Reed has gone to Calgary on business connected with the Indian department.

LT. COL. HERCHMER, Commissioner of the N. W. M. P., has returned from his tour of inspection at Battleford and Prince Albert.

THE frame of the new house for the commissioner of police is up, and seemingly is making rapid progress towards completion ere winter sets in.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Oct. 13.—Several grading outfits arrived here from the end

of the M. & N. W. railway on their way to the Hudson Bay road. When one outfit was coming on Monday night an Icelander fell out of the boxcar in which he was riding while the train was running at full speed near Woodside. Word of the accident was sent back from the next station but no account of the man having been found has yet been received consequently it is not known whether he escaped unhurt or not.

POMEROY, Oct.—There are no more cases of typhoid fever here since the death of Mrs. Graham and John Graham, jr.

GREAT damage has been done here by prairie fires during the past week. Mr. Ardington had all his buildings burned except the house. His implements including threshing machine, two binders fanning mills, etc., were all destroyed besides a large quantity of grain. Mr. Wilton was also a heavy loser. Hundreds of tons of hay have been burned, and it is feared fodder will be scarce for stock this winter.

THRASHING in this vicinity is just finished, and the yield of grain is better in most cases than was expected. Great difficulty is experienced by farmers this autumn in obtaining sufficient water for stock.

BRANDON, Oct. 13.—The fair which opened here yesterday was very successful and was largely attended. In nearly every department there were numerous entries, and in many respects the display was equal to that of the Provincial.

THE members of Captain Wasties company, 95th battalion were presented with their rebellion medals last night by Mrs Judge Walker and Mrs. Smart.

A NEW MAIL SYSTEM.

To be inaugurated To-morrow for South-western Manitoba.

THE new postal service for Southwestern Manitoba will be inaugurated to-morrow, when a mail car will be put on the Southwestern railway, and will run from Winnipeg to Boissevain, in charge of Mr. J. G. Moore, the railway mail clerk, and Mr. McLeod, the inspector, will go along the line at once to make contracts and complete arrangements. For the time being only the offices along the line will be supplied, as time is required to get rid of existing contracts, but matters will be arranged as quickly as possible and the authorities trust that by the 1st of January the Southwestern system will be working satisfactorily. An office will be established at Boissevain, the Nimitaw office in the vicinity will be discontinued and the offices at Killarney and other places will be removed to the stations. About the 1st, of January a postal service will be put on the Southwestern Colonization railway.

THE PRAIRIE FIRES

A Source of Great Loss to Farmers.

THE Modern News says: The immense destruction of hay in this section of country within the last week is a hard blow to farmers. Some of them do not know how they can winter their stock. The loss to some is even worse than that experienced from frozen grain which caused the implement manufacturers and merchants to be lenient in their dealings with them preferring to wait for better times. In the fine sample of this years crop although not a bountiful one and the prospects of good prices it seemed as though these times had dawned. The disasters caused by the late prairie fires have come upon the farmers like a thunder clap and bright prospects are dampened and again will many farmers have to trust to the leniency of the merchants and implement men which we trust will be given. It cannot be denied but that the farmers have struggled against great difficulties since the days of the boom and then our commercial men have not been backward to give them all the indulgence within their power and we hope that they still find themselves in a position to continue this indulgence otherwise we fear that many farmers would have been shortened and ruined.

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

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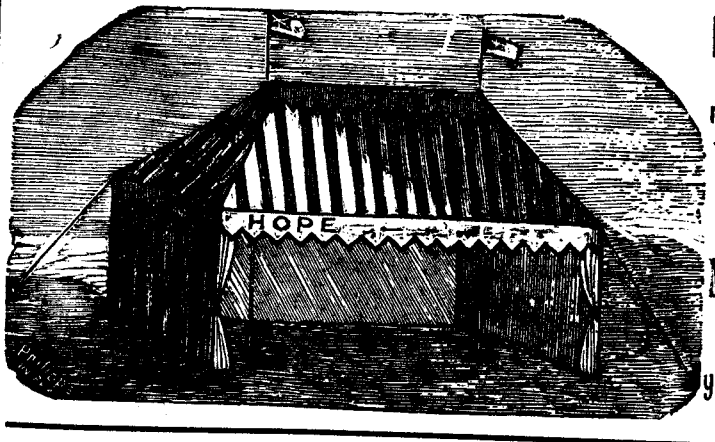
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9 McWilliam St EAST



NAVIGATION ON THE SASKATCHEWAN AND LAKE WINNIPEG.

The Northwestern Navigation Company steamers will cease running about the first of November. The season has been, so steamboat men say, about an average one—not too encouraging but sufficiently so to warrant a continuance of operations as far as this line is concerned for some time. No freight for the Saskatchewan is being taken, the water in that river being too low to run boats. The steamers are not engaged carrying lumber on Lake Winnipeg, and it is said that the lumber trade has been if anything larger this season than the last. The Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co. ceased operations entirely on account of the low water in the Saskatchewan. The season, as far as this company is concerned, is closed much earlier than usual. The crew of the North cote, the last boat running, arrived in the city last night. The officers of the company are confidently expecting that by next year the Government will carry out the contemplated improvements to the river, and that the next season will be more prosperous one.

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

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

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 9th September, 1886.

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