

# The Northwest Review.

Ready Room (Send)

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

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NO 41

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## A SEPTEMBER VIOLET

BY R. JOHNSON, IN "THE CENTURY,"

For days the peaks were hoods of cloud. The slopes were veiled in chilly rain; We said: It is the summer's shroud. And with the brooks we moaned aloud. Will sunshine never come again?

At last the west wind brought us one Serene, warm, cloudless, crystal day. As though September having blown. A blast of tempest, now had thrown A gauntlet to the favored May.

Backward to spring our fancies flew. And careless of the course of time; The bloomy days began anew; Then, as a happy dream comes true, Or, as a poet finds his rhyme—

Half wandered at, half unbeliever— I found thee, friendliest of the flowers! Then summer's joys came back, green-leaved. And its doomed dead, awhile relieved. First learned how truly they were ours.

Dear violet! Did the autumn bring Thee vernal dreams, till thou, like me, Didst climb to thy imagining? Or was it that the thoughtful spring 'Did' come again in search of thee?

## MERE SUZANNE

By Katharine M. Macquoid.

The conductor is silent, and the horses stamp so impatiently on the stones that they shake the vehicle and the passenger who sits inside it.

Meantime Mere Suzanne toils up the stony street. The town is not a large one, and she soon comes out on to a road; there are no stones here; on each side are hedges broken away in places, leaving gaps. Suzanne toils on, looks neither right nor left, her heart does not beat any quicker, and yet, all unconsciously, she is passing by the very place where her Auguste was pierced by a Prussian bayonet.

A little way further trees on each side of the road afford welcome shade. Suzanne give a start, for leaning against one of these trees is the tourist.

She looks at him. "Sir," she says meekly, "can you be kind enough to tell me if the road goes on straight to Bouillon, and how much farther off is the Chateau?"

The traveller takes out his pocket-handkerchief, spreads it on the ground, and seats himself.

"Sit down, my good woman," he says; "you must want a rest if you have climbed that hill—the road is simply abominable." He smiles approvingly as she seats herself at a respectable distance. "The poor Frenchmen," he goes on, "must have suffered horribly as they jolted up and down hill to Bouillon."

While looking to see if the diligence is coming he whistles a cheerful tune; this poorly-clad old woman does not interest him or attract his notice, or he would see that she has been trembling since his last words, and that tears have gathered in her faded blue eyes.

"Can monsieur tell me?"—her voice is very faint and sad—"whether the battle was fought on this side of Sedan?"

He turns to look at her. "Did you not know? What a pity you did not meet me lower down! Dear me, I could have explained to you. I have been walking over the field—a battle-field is extremely interesting to an Englishman—and I saw plenty of buttons and scraps of that kind still left about. Well," he says eagerly, "if you look as you go down you will surely pick up something; you can easily get into the field by one of the gaps in the hedge you know."

Something in her fixed gaze makes him uneasy; he begins to wonder if she is in her right mind, but it is such a relief to have some one to speak to that he cannot keep silence.

"What are you going to Bouillon for?" he asks.

Suzanne has edged herself further away from him; she does not wish to speak again, but it is not in her nature to be rude.

"I am going to the hospital monsieur. I have a son there."

"Dear me," he says briskly, "that is extremely interesting." He takes out his red book and makes a note therein. "Do you think you can take me into the ward as a friend, my good woman?"

Suzanne feels troubled when she sees that the stranger is writing down her words, but her anger rises as she listens to his proposal. "You are not my friend, monsieur," she raises up and makes him a low curtsy, "I am a poor woman, and I cannot be of use to you."

It is a relief to her, to hear the tinkle of the horses' bells as the diligence comes slowly up hill. She watches it climb like a black and yellow snail; the tourist gets inside when it stops, and then the driver calls out to Suzanne.

"Come, get up, my mother," he says, "if you can squeeze in beside me you shall ride free to Bouillon."

She raises her withered, thankful face. Ah monsieur, may God bless you, I can never thank you enough, but when my lad is strong again he will help me to thank you."

The driver bends forward and helps her up carefully; then he cracks his sounding whip, the bells give forth a merry tinkle, and the omnibus rattles on along the uneven, jolting road.

"You are going to your son?" says the driver.

Suzanne's heart seems to flow out with her words; this genial, rough-looking Walloon does not repel her as the tourist did.

"Yes, monsieur, I am going to my Auguste, my husband is lame he cannot travel, and monsieur sees that our Auguste is all we have—he is our last, he is wounded. We have others—oh yes monsieur, there are three, but they lie at Magenta and at Solferino."

The coachman swears roundly.

"I hope France has seen the last of an empire, mother. These two Napoleons and their empires have wasted blood that it will take more than a generation to replace."

Suzanne bends her head and sighs in her heart she agrees; she detests war but her husband and all her sons have been soldiers, and she cannot join in blame of their calling.

Presently the diligence reaches the top of a steep hill. The road descends abruptly and in the valley below is the river Semois circling like a silver coil round a wooded promontory on which show the white houses of the town of Bouillon. The rocky neck of this promontory rises abruptly from the valley at the foot of the road, and on it is the dark, frowning castle of Bouillon. Beyond are high hills with tableland atop, gold and emerald just now, as corn and turnip fields glow in the sunshine.

Mere Suzanne catches at the driver's arm, between joy and excitement she can scarcely speak.

"Is that—is that the hospital, monsieur?" She points up to the towering fortress across the valley.

"Well, my mother, the hospital is with in there—they will tell you, I fancy. Our coach stops at a little inn below"—he points downwards—"for our yard lies across the bridge. You see," he said, "the town lies on both sides of the river but you must get out on this side."

"It is not far," she says as she looks from the place to which he points up to the gloomy fortress.

He shrugs his shoulders. "You will find it a long climb, my mother, the entrance is on the other side. Gare-gare!" he shouts as the timber cart, drawn by two cream-colored oxen with large, soft eyes, comes slowly up hill, the boy in charge lying so sound asleep on the long tree trunks chained to the frail, picturesque cart that even the cracking of the driver's whip fails to rouse him.

"Yes, my mother," he says, when this danger passed, they stop in the front of the little vine-clad inn beside the Semois "I think it will take you a good hour to climb up to the Chateau de Bouillon."

### CHAPTER IV.

Half way up the ascent Mere Suzanne stopped and she looked behind her. Below lay the quaint and ancient town with the silver river in its midst, flowing on to the right between wooded banks, a charming picture of repose; to the left the stream took so swift a curve as it circled the promontory that it was soon lost to sight.

She could no longer see the castle, for she was directly below it, but as she turned to pursue the upward stony road, she came in sight of the cemetery, which lay behind the shoulder of the hill on the further side of the promontory. It was below her and out of her way, and yet, Suzanne felt strongly moved to visit it. It had often soothed her to think that pious hands, all unknown to her, had

perhaps laid wreaths on those far-off graves in Italy; and now she too might say a prayer for some poor who had perhaps died of their wounds in the hospital at Bouillon. But no, this must be afterwards—she could not lose a moment in seeking her boy.

Some more tumsome cumbering, and then she reached a platform covered with trees in front of the entrance. A sentinel stood grimly before his box. He was young, and he shook his head when Suzanne spoke to him, but he looked compassionate, although he could not understand what she said. Suzanne spoke, pulled the doctor's letter out of her pocket, and showed it. The young soldier shook his head again—then, when he had thought a few minutes and had looked carefully at the tired woman, he pointed through the gloomy archway.

Suzanne thanked him, and she passed through the dark portal, green with age and damp. Seen through the archway, the court yard had looked nearer but she found before she reached it that she had to pass over a drawbridge with awful chasms on either side, and then through another portal. The gloom of the grass-grown, neglected looking court, surrounded by the grim walls of the castle, was horrible, and she saw as she passed that water trickled down the walls, and that liverwort and ferns had niched themselves wherever they could. The tired woman shuddered. She had only thought of her boy in the hospital; was he perhaps a prisoner in these stern looking dungeons with the Keep?

The door to which she had been directed stood open. She was relieved to see a woman standing just within.

"Ah? good day, my mother," said the woman in French, and Suzanne's spirits revived when she heard her native tongue and saw a friendly Walloon face. You perhaps want the hospital—but it is not this way."

"Yes, yes, madame, it is the hospital I want." Suzanne nearly cried for joy. "I was afraid this was it." She looked up at the black stronghold, which seemed to be a part of the dark rock on which it stood.

"You must come with me," the woman said; "you wish perhaps to see one of our patients. Poor fellows! they do not many of them get visitors—their friends live far away."

Suzanne had felt exhausted while she climbed the hill, but at these words her strength came back. She was close to her son then—in a few minutes she should see him! A lump rose in her throat, for she knew he must be altered—terribly changed by all the suffering he had gone through. Now that she had seen for herself what the journey was from Sedan to Bouillon, she could guess how trying it must have been for those poor wounded soldiers.

"Ah, the poor fellows, they have enough to suffer, but they are well cared now," the woman went on, talking fast over her shoulder. "Oh, yes, there are some nursing Sisters, and my sister Hubertine; I to help when there is no chance of a visitor to see the chateau. You do not care to see the dungeons, I fancy. Ah! but they are a sight to see, and there are besides the 'onblettes', a well so deep that it goes down to the Semois."

She threw back her head as she made this announcement, she was proud of these awful dungeons hewn out of the dark rock. Mere Suzanne scarcely heard her; they had just come out of a long passage into a larger court, and her eyes were fixed on a range of far more modern buildings than the original chateau. A group of three gentlemen stood outside the entrance doorway, and one of these was putting something down in a book. Then he nodded to the others and passed quickly out of sight.

"You must speak to one of them, they are both doctors," her conductor said to Suzanne; and then, bidding her good bye the friendly woman went back to her post.

But the doctors were talking together so earnestly that they did not observe the small, bent figure that stood meekly watching them.

At first it seemed to Suzanne as if she could not wait—as if she must go forward and push aside the man who block-

ed the doorway, and then find her way to the bedside of her boy, but Suzanne had long ago given up her will. She was so accustomed to look for guidance that there is little danger she would act rebelliously. While the doctors talked she began to pray, and by the time they broke up their conference she had remembered that she must not murmur against the will of the loving Father, who had brought her thus far safely on her way.

One of the doctors went back into the hospital, and then the other saw Mere Suzanne.

"What is your business, my good woman? He spoke quickly but not unkindly.

Suzanne made a low curtsy. "I am your servant, sir," and she handed him letter addressed to Doctor Godefroi. He looked at it, then gave it back to her.

"This is not for me, it is for Dr. Godefroi. He was ill yesterday, and he went down into the town, but he may be back to day. Do you want to see one of his cases?"

"If monsieur pleases." She tried to smile, but her lips trembled too much. Monsieur will perhaps be so very kind as to tell me where I shall find my boy. He is Auguste Didier, from Caudebec, monsieur, and he has been wounded in the battle with a bayonet."

There was half a smile on the doctor's lips.

"My good woman," he said; kindly, "I am afraid you must wait till my colleague returns. We only know our poor fellows by their number in the hospital wards. But you look tired, you must not stand here; come in and rest till Dr. Godefroi comes back. We shall know before long—some one has gone down to fetch him."

Poor Suzanne's head bent still lower; she followed the doctor into a bare room where a tall woman in a black gown and white apron stood measuring bits of linen and folding them on the white table.

The woman looked up as the doctor came in.

"Will you let this person wait here Hubertine?" he said. "She wants to see Dr. Godefroi; and I fancy he will come before long."

Hubertine looked at Suzanne and then she pulled forward one of the wooden chairs.

"Will you sit down, madame," she said; "you must have found the way up so steep."

Suzanne sat down while the nurse went on with her work. The poor mother's lips moved; she longed to ask for her boy, but a great dread possessed her. Now that she was so close to him, fear was stronger than hope. At last love triumphed; she got up and stood beside the nurse; looked yet more bent and feeble beside the tall, strong figure.

"Madam," she said, timidly, "can you tell me how it fares with a lad called Auguste Didier. He is my son, or I would not trouble you. He is in the care of Dr. Godefroi."

The tall woman turned such a look of compassion on her, and then Suzanne saw that she had only one eye.

"My friend," said Hubertine, "we do not know the names of our patients, there are many, and the nurses are so few that we have to go quickly from one bed to another. Even now I am wanted and I must leave you."

"You are, perhaps, going to my Auguste!" Suzanne had unconsciously clasped her hands, and the nurse, well accustomed to read unspoken words, gave her a sad, tender smile.

"Even then I could not take you with me—only the doctor can pass you in, but indeed, you are mistaken. I do not nurse any of Dr. Godefroi's patients; Sister Françoise is with them. Allez!" she patted Suzanne's shoulder—"you must hope for the best; your son has the cleverest doctor and the best nurse in the hospital. Sit and rest yourself."

With a now and a kindly smile she went away with her bandages, and once more Suzanne was left alone.

But now she was less sad; perhaps no more hopeful, but light had come into her troubled soul. It was very comforting to learn that August had been cared

Concluded on Fifth Page



**THE HOLY EUCHARIST**

(Rev. Father Muller, in "The Teacher of Manhood")

Continued from Last Week.

"It is the spirit that quickeneth," says Our Lord to them; "the flesh profiteth nothing." That is to say, there is no absurdity in saying that the flesh is not able to bestow life; the nature of the flesh is such that of itself it cannot vivify in any way. On the contrary, it stands in need of a vivifying power. Now, were you to believe that I am your God and Saviour, were you to consider the mystery of the Incarnation, were you to believe that the divinity is united to my humanity in one person, you would also understand that my flesh is food indeed and that my blood is drink indeed. You would understand that he who eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, abideth in me and I in him, and thus hath everlasting life. It is therefore very foolish on your part to be scandalized at my words. If you think that my flesh cannot infuse life into you, how shall it ascend to Heaven? And yet this spectacle shall be placed before your own eyes. What will you say then? When you see my flesh ascend to Heaven, which, to all seeming, is contrary to its nature, will you still say that my flesh contains no vivifying power?

"You must, then, believe me to be what I have so often told you. The words which I have spoken to you are spirit and life. My flesh is not flesh only, it is spirit also, because it is perfectly united to divinity, and assumes the entire vivifying power of my Godhead. Although your human body is subjected to death by sin, and forced to yield to corruption yet if I am in you, by means of my own proper flesh you shall assuredly rise again. For it is incredible, yea, rather, it is impossible, that life should not vivify those in whom it lives. It is by means of my own flesh that I wish to hide life within you, and to introduce into you, as it were a certain seed, of incorruption, which destroys what is in you corruptible in you. For, receiving within yourselves both my human and divine nature, you will become glorified by becoming sharers in that nature which is above all things." It is thus that St. Cyril confounds the Jews for daring to say: "How can this man give us His Flesh?"

In the sixteenth century some apostate Catholics—calling themselves Protestants—in their pride and ignorance sought to imitate the Jews in contradicting Our Saviour. They said that He spoke only figuratively when He promised, and commanded us to eat His Flesh. Now such an assertion is absurd and ridiculous as it is false and blasphemous. In Hebrew, and in all the Oriental languages, the expression, "to eat one's flesh," when taken figuratively, means, to backbite, to slander, to persecute, and nothing else. To say, then, that Our Saviour spoke only figuratively would be to say that He commands us, under pain of eternal damnation, to backbite and to slander Him.

When Our Lord Jesus Christ had made this extraordinary promise to the Jews, did they really understand Him to say that He would give them His Flesh to eat and His Blood to drink? They clearly did understand Him so, and for this reason asked in astonishment: "How can this man give us His Flesh to eat?" And some of them said "This is a hard saying, who can hear it!" And even many of His disciples were so shocked at the idea of eating the Flesh of Jesus, and drinking His Blood, that they went away from Him altogether, and never went with Him any more, The Jews, then, did not understand Our Lord to have spoken figuratively, for had they done so, there was no reason for being shocked at His words. The whole Jewish religion was made up of types and figures, so that if Our Lord had spoken figuratively, it would have been nothing new to them. No, the Jews understood Him to speak of eating His very Flesh and drinking His very Blood.

But the question is: Did Our Saviour wish the Jews to understand Him in this manner? Most certainly He did. Our Lord saw that the Jews understood Him to speak of eating His real Flesh and drinking His real Blood. Instead of contradicting that opinion, He confirmed it again and again, in the strongest and most unmistakable terms. Had his intention been to give them His Flesh and Blood to eat in a figurative manner only, would he not, and should He not have corrected the mistake of the Jews then and there. He had come on earth to banish falsehood and error, and to teach the truth. Must He not then have told the truth at that moment!

Jesus Christ gave Himself to us as a model; we were to learn from Him how to speak the truth with honesty and sincerity. Could He then act as an imposter only to deceive us? Even to think

of such a thing would be blasphemous. An imposter usually makes fine promises; he exaggerates the value of what he promises to give, but an honest man will rather underrate than exaggerate the value of what he promises, especially if he sees that his friends really believe his words, and that any exaggeration whatever would be productive of great evils.

Suppose you promise a friend of yours to make him a present of a fine house, but you intend to give him only a picture of the house which you have in your room. You see however, that your friend believes that you intend to give him a real house, you foresee, moreover that this misunderstanding of his will be the cause of long and bitter quarrels and law suits. Are you not bound by every sense of honesty, charity and justice to inform him that he has misunderstood you, that you intend to give him only a picture of your house. Our Lord promises, in the clearest terms; to give us His Flesh to eat, He sees that the Jews, His disciples, and His Apostles, understand His words literally, He sees many already take offence and leave Him, He knows that by leaving Him they incur eternal damnation. He sees that in after-times disputes and quarrels will rise among men as to what is the real meaning of His words; that many will understand them literally, while others will take them in another sense. Was it not His most sacred duty to explain beyond doubt the meaning of His words. If He wished to be understood figuratively, should he not have said: "My children, you misunderstand Me. I will not give you My real Flesh and Blood, but only a figure of my Flesh". But instead of speaking thus, and correcting the Jews He on the contrary, confirms what he has said. He repeats, at least five times, that He will really give us His Flesh to eat. And as our Lord foresaw that there would be many who would refuse to eat His Flesh and drink His Blood, He solemnly threatens eternal damnation to all those who refuse. "Unless you eat my Flesh and drink my Blood, you shall not have life in you." While to all who obey Him, He promises eternal life. "He that eateth My Flesh hath life everlasting." He asserts twice that what he has spoken is a literal statement; for the Greek word "alethos," means true and literal. "For My Flesh is meat indeed—i. e. it can be eaten indeed, and My Blood is drink indeed"—i. e., it can be drunk in very deed.

Jesus Christ at first said that He would give us bread from Heaven, a living bread, but now to take away every shadow of doubt, He tells us that the Bread which He will give is His Flesh; while, to convince us, that He really intends to give us His Flesh, he says, "He that eateth Me shall live by Me." And to confirm all this and take away every shadow of doubt and of excuse, He swears in the most solemn manner, at least four times, that He will give us His real Flesh and Blood, that He will give us Himself to be our food. "Amen, amen I say unto you," etc., etc. Now in Hebrew, "amen," when used thus is equivalent to an oath. Again Jesus swears, by His mission and by His life, that He will give us Himself to be our food. "As the living Father hath sent Me, and as I live by the Father, he that eateth Me," etc. Now what stronger, what clearer language could Our Lord have used to convince us that He really intended to give us His Flesh and His Blood; It is impossible to furnish stronger proofs for any single truth in the whole Christian religion. No wonder that Our Blessed Lord was filled with sadness when He saw, in spite of all that he had said and done, there would still be many who would be lost for not believing in His words.

"What!" said He, turning to the unbelieving Jews, "does this scandalize you? You do not believe that I can give you My Flesh to eat? What then will you say when you see the Son of Man ascending to where he was before?" Jesus Christ appeals to the mystery of his ascension, to show us that it is just as easy for Him to give us His Sacred Body to be our food, as it is for Him to ascend with that Body to the right hand of God in Heaven. He appeals to his ascension, to convince us that just as certain as His Body is now in Heaven so certain is it that His Body is now also in the Blessed Eucharist.

Whenever Jesus Christ has spoken figuratively in public, He always explained Himself in private to His Disciples. But here He speaks in private as in public, to show us that He does not speak figuratively, that He wishes to be understood literally. When He saw that many, even of His own disciples, left Him because they would not believe His words He turned to the twelve, to His chosen beloved Apostles, and instead of giv-

ing them any explanation, He asked them: "Will you also go away." As if saying: I have told you the truth, I cannot change what I have said; for it is the truth. If you will not believe me you also may go.

Indeed, the Christian, who after so many clear, unanswerable proofs sees not the truth, must in very deed be fully blind. He is like the owl, that closes his eyes at mid-day, and flaps its wings and says: The sun does not shine, for I do not see it. If Jesus Christ left us only a figure of His Body, if He left us, after all only a piece of bread, why did He use so many, precautionary measures in order to persuade us. Why did He insist so much upon the necessity of faith. For faith is to believe in something that we do not see. If Jesus Christ left us only a piece of bread, why did He tell us that it is far superior even to manna. Why did He tell us in so many formal and affirmative propositions that He would really give us His Flesh to eat. If He intended only to give us a piece of bread, what need was there to appeal to the great miracle of His Ascension. It He intended to give us His Body figuratively, why did He suffer the Jews, His own Disciples, even, to go away, without modifying a single word of His oft-repeated assertion, that He would really give us His Flesh to eat. Jesus, seeing that the Jews and many of His disciples would not believe that He was to give them His Flesh and Blood as food for their souls, suffered them to go away offended, and when they were gone, He said to the twelve: "Will ye also go away." Then Simon Peter answered in the name of all: "Lord, to whom shall we go. Thou hast the words of eternal life. And we have believed and have known that Thou art the Christ the Son of God." (V. 68 70.)

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



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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, Compute distance 1 mile.

Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railway station 12 times per week; Computed distance 2 of a mile.

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

W. W. McLEOD  
Postoffice Inspector,  
Post Office Inspector's Office  
Winnipeg 27th Aug. 1886.

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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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See our very fine Canadian Suits at 12.00.

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The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35, for 20.90.

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

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology.

There is also a preparatory Course, and a commercial department, in which Book Keeping is taught.

TERMS	Per annum.
Board and tuition.....	\$180 00
Tuition.....	80 00
Bedding.....	10 00
Washing.....	15 00
Music Lessons.....	80 00
Use of Piano.....	5 00

Payments should be made half-yearly in advance; no reduction in the above terms is granted for absence of less than one month.

Stationery articles form extra charges.

The students must be suitably supplied with linen, clothes, shoes, napkins, towels, etc.

A uniform is obligatory; directions as to the form may be had at the College.

August 7th 1886.

**"THE EMIGRANT."**

Illustrated monthly journal, of 24 pages, toned paper, 3,000 copies, fresh subjects monthly, special writers, curious and valuable facts for everyone; plain truths of the Northwest. Take it yourself or for friends, abroad, and help our settlement; circulates in Britain and all over Canada, splendid medium for land sellers to advertise in. One dollar a year post paid, over the world; specimens free. Address THE EMIGRANT, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

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

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

Fees—Board and Tuition, per Session \$40.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Each pupil shall 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 Boginet Veil.

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

**SISTER SUPERIOR,**  
St. Mary's Academy,  
Winnipeg, Man.

**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. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

**ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.**  
Comprising the Province of Manitoba a portion of the N. W. Territories, and the District of Keewatin.  
Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country, and founder of 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, Dec. 17, 1853.

Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

**CHURCHES AND CLERGY.**

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Malsonneuve, O. M. I., agent for the Province of N. W. T. George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary, St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.

St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Ouillette, O. M. I., P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate.

Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.

Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier, Rat Portage, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I., 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. elletier.

St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh.

Bale St. Paul, Rev. Fortier.

St. Charles, Rev. Danneberg, O. M. I.

St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.

Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne.

St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, M. J. H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, 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 LePage.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev D. Fillon.

St. Joseph, Rev M Pelletier.

St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev J. Joly.

St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra Rev J. Fort Alexander, Rev A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. Boyle.

Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev J. Marcoux.

St. Leon, Rev C. Bitauche.

St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev L. Campeau.

St. Hubert Portage la Prairie, Rev J. McCarthy O. M. I.

Brandon, Rev J. Robillard.

Regina, Rev. D. Graton.

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 Jory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J. Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev J. Cloutier and J. L. Rome. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gills, Montreuil, Dubois, Troutette, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forcier S. J. Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J.

Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—38.

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. William (director), Pupils 188.

St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60.

St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60.

St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.

St. Mary's academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 180.

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.

St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70.

Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup.

St. Boniface Hospital Sister Slaughter's directress.

Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38.

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# IRISH NEWS.

## LONGFORD.

On Aug. 25, at 11 a. m., a Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Mel's Cathedral, Longford; for the repose of the late Most Rev. Geo. Conroy, D. D., Bishop of Ardagh, who died on Aug. 4th, 1878, at St. John's Newfoundland, on his return from an Apostolic mission to Canada for the Holy Father. The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock presided at the Mass and a catafalque was erected in the sanctuary. At the conclusion of the Mass solemn absolution was pronounced, and the sacred ceremonies terminated.

On Aug. 26, Mr. J. Martin's house at Bryanstown, near Longford, was entered and a number of articles of clothing, a deposit receipt for £500, and some gold and silver stolen.

On August 25 a party of bailiffs and police proceeded in the early morning to the farms of two men named James Dunne and Patrick Cullen, tenants of Captain Singleton at Belpatrick and there cattle on the lands for rent due. The time being so early but few people were astir. The men whose stock were seized came into Drogheda and swore information before alderman R. B. Daly, J. P.

## MEATH.

On Aug. 24 a large number of laborers arrived from the North with implements of husbandry to cut down and make up the hay crop on a boycotted farm at Down the County Meath, formerly in possession of Mr. Elcock. The farm was surrendered by Elcock on account of the rent being exorbitant, and the landlord refused to give any reduction. The police watched and guarded the emergency laborers while at work, and at night they slept in houses convenient to the place, and provided for them by the party who has now taken the farm.

## QUEEN'S

Donaghmore Poor Law Union has been dissolved, and its electoral divisions have been split up between the Roscraea, Urrlingford and Abbeyleix Unions. In feature, Roscraea shall have 31 elected guardians, Urrlingford 18 and Abbeyleix 31.

## KERRY.

Evictions are steadily growing apace with unexhausted vigor in the parish of Ballyhar. The myrmidons of the law, consisting of Deputy sheriff Goodman, four bailiffs from the capital of Kerry, and about twenty police from Killarney, Sergeant Clarke, from the latter place, acting as generalissimo, have put into force 'death sentences' against five tenants on the estate of Mr. Henry A. Herbert, late of Muckross.

## LIMERICK.

Mr. W. L. Micks, Local Government Board Inspector, sat in the Board room, of the Limerick Workhouse, on Aug. 27, to hold an inquiry into the scheme for the erection of laborers' cottages agreed to by the guardians. The inquiry held to day was with reference to the scheme of the 26th December 1885, comprising 353 cottages, distributed over the several electoral divisions.

## TIPPERARY.

On the outer doors of the county court house at Clonmel on Aug. 21, appeared notices of the sales of four farms.

The Tipperary United Trades are going in enthusiastically in support of the Kickham memorial Fund.

## WATERFORD.

In the County Courthouse, on Aug. 21, Mr. E. Terry on behalf of the High Sheriff of the county put up for sale the interest of tenants in the following holdings, at the instance of Mr. J. T. Medlycott, J. P., landlord.

John Cunningham, part of the lands of Kilowen, amount of writ, L31 5s 4d. Sold to Mr. Thomas Hunt for the landlord at five pounds.

Thomas Rockett, part of the lands, of Kilowen amount of writ, £55 7s 2d. Same purchaser at five pounds.

William Heneberry, part of the lands of Kilowen, and part of the lands of Cooloe; amount of writ, L31 5s 4d. Same purchaser at one pound.

David Delahanty, part of the lands of Kilowen, amount of writ, L55 7s 2d. Same purchaser at five pounds.

No bid was made in any case except by the landlord's representative, and only a few persons were present in court during the transaction, which occupied only a few minutes.

Mr Patrick Carroll died suddenly on Aug. 23, at his residence, New street, Waterford.

## MAYO.

Mayo.—Rev. Henry Hewson, P.P., writing from Belmullet, under date of Aug. 24, to the Freeman's Journal says

"The eviction campaign is about to open in Erris. I have just seen fifteen notices in the hands of the relieving officer informing him that forty families are to be evicted on the island of Inniskea, the sad condition of the Inniskea Islanders during the past five months has been before the public, and owing to public

charity and the aid given them under the Relief of Distress Act they have been saved from death by starvation. But now the landlord, with his legal death sentence, steps in, and what will be the result? The islands are about four miles from the main land, and as there would be a difficulty in transporting thither the local force, one of her Majesty's gunboats will be requisitioned to convey to the Islanders sufficient of the armed forces of the Crown to overawe the poor Islanders should they be disposed to resist their eviction from their wretched huts and holdings. If evicted what will become of them, exposed, without shelter, as young and old will be, on a bleak barren island in the midst of the wild Atlantic? A pretty picture of 'man's inhumanity to man!'"

## GALWAY.

At a meeting of the Innishbiffin Dispensary Committee held on Aug. 25, Patrick H. J. Hart, M. D., was appointed medical officer of the district, which had become vacant by the appointment of Dr. Kean to the Arrand Island Dispensary a short time ago.

William Creavan, of No. 3 William street, Galway, draper, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

## LEITRIM.

The death is announced (Aug. 20,) at Pottore, Callinamore, of Alexander Cafferty, in the 63d year of his age.

## CORK.

The death is announced (Aug. 21) of the Rev. P. J. Wagner, C. C., Dunman way. Father Wagner was six years in Dunmanway, and has been called away from the scene of his labors at the comparatively early age of 36 years. The Office and High Mass took place on Aug. 24 in Dunmanway, and the funeral left immediately afterwards for the family burial place, Knockaville via Brandon.

On Aug. 23 the remains of the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P., of Castlemartyr, were interred at Mogeely. During a pastorate of eight years he had greatly endeared himself to his people. Father O'Neill belonged to one of the most respectable families in the country, both on the paternal and maternal side, and one that gave to holy religion most distinguished members.

## WESTMEATH.

The death of the very Rev. Michael Gogarty, the esteemed and pillar, is announced. The deceased has been in a delicate health for a considerable time past, the result for overwork while engaged on the English mission. On Friday (Aug. 20), he was suddenly seized by a paralytic stroke, and until his death, on the following Sunday, shortly after noon, he never recovered consciousness. Born in 1828, he was ordained in 1854, and proceeded immediately to Derby.

On Aug. 24, at the Presentation convent, Mullingar, Miss O'Neill, of Kilbeggan, in religion Sister Stanislaus, made her solemn religious profession.

## WEXFORD.

For an account of an extraordinary demonstration in this county see another column of our present issue.

Mrs. Walter Murphy, Taghmon, has given to her Waishesgrigue tenants a reduction of 20 per cent. on their half year's rents for the second time unsolicited.

## ANTRIM.

The riots in Belfast have abated but the retail traders are suffering from the effects of the outburst. The licensed vintners especially complain of the severity of the crisis through which the people have passed.

## ARMAGH.

John Hughes, Town Justice, Keady, has been appointed to the Commissions of the Peace for the county of Armagh.

## CAVAN.

The tenants of the Most Rev. Dr. Finegan Bishop of Kilmore, have effected purchases of their holdings near the town of Cavan on terms that give them a reduction of 25 per cent of their judicial rents. Mr. Kenedy, solicitor had charge of the sale.

## DERRY.

Charles Conner who lived at Teiyeny was run over by a train on the Castle and Victoria Bridge Tramway on night of Aug. 21, and killed.

Chas. Mullen of Feeny Londonderry cattle dealer has been adjudged a bankrupt.

## FERRANAGH.

On Aug. 21, at Derrygonnelly, Bishop Donnelly administered confirmation to about 300 boys and girls.

## MONAGHAN.

The Errigal Truagh I. N. L. has sent, per Rev. T. Dwyer, C. C., the sum of L5 as a first instalment to the Irish Parliamentary fund.

## TYRONE.

On Aug. 26 the remains of the Very Rev. Canon O'Toole were conveyed from his residence to the parish church, Ballymacnad, where the Office for the dead was chanted. A large concourse of relatives and neighbors and many priests of the archdiocese were with the cortege. The numbers of claims and objections for the four divisions of Tylone have been issued from the Peace Office, and indicate most unusual activity in political circles. Many claims and objections have been issued on both sides.

Dr. Marmion, Pomeroy, has been appointed for the County Tyrone.

## WICKLOW.

John Barrett, of Croceely, farmer and contractor, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

## DONEGAL.

The death is announced at Cowin, near Donegal, of Robert Hamilton, a prominent Nationalist, Mr. Hamilton belonged to the Protestant religion, and this occasion showed in a very marked degree the respect in which he was held by all classes of the community. His funeral was unusually large and representative, and included the Catholic clergy and the leading inhabitants of the district.

## DOWN.

On Aug. 21, the Sheriff assistants attended and put into execution the ejectment decree obtained by Earl Anuseley against Mrs. Bingham, a respectable shopkeeper of Castlewilmington, Mrs. Bingham who, by the way is a Presbyterian, could have paid the rent, exorbitant as it was, but declined to do so on principle and suffered herself to be evicted.

**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 invariable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mother, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children Teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

**M. C. CLARKE, L. D. S. DENTIST**—OFFICE, FIVE, 523 Main Street up-stairs. Teeth extracted without pain.

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

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

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Amateur's Portable Photographic 14 Plate Camera (Lancaster's) quite new. Tripod stand, lamp, leather case, & all appliances, book of instructions, etc., or, What offers of furniture in exchange. A. E. P., Northwest Review Office.

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

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

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient clothing, a plain toilet case, a sash, a 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 for summer, a white and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can also be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the directors. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, by the hour, until 5:30 p.m. on Thursday from 10:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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The 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,

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

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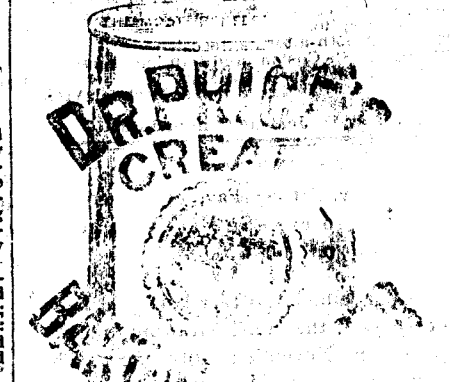
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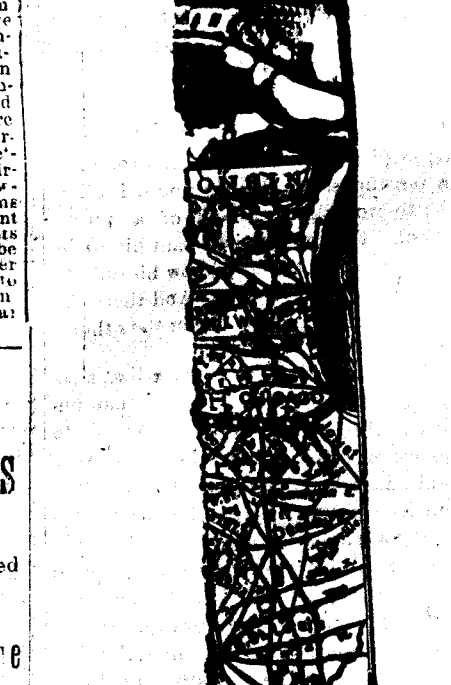
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Solely for the purpose of restoring to the blood its natural color and vitality, and thus to the system the strength and vigor which it has lost through disease, debility, or other causes.  
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It is the best medicine for the treatment of all the diseases which are the result of a weak and impure blood, and of all the ailments which are the result of a weak and impure blood.  
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Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,  
Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

- Consecrated to meditation upon the Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin,
- 12 Sunday Thirteenth after Pentecost.
- 13 Monday of the Octave
- 14 Tuesday Exaltation of the Holy Cross
- 15 Wednesday Ember day, fast, Octave of the Nativity of the B. V. M.
- 16 Thursday, Sts Cornelius and Cyprian
- 17 Friday, Ember day, Stigmata of St Francis
- 18 Saturday, Ember day Fast St Joseph of Cupertino.
- 19 Sunday 14th after Pentecost, Seven Dolours of Our Blessed Lady
- 20 Monday St Eustacius and his Companions
- 21 Tuesday St Matthew, Ap and Evan
- 22 Wednesday St Thomas of Villiers, Conf
- 23 Thursday St Lullius Pope and Mart
- 24 Friday, Blessed Virgin Mother of Mercy
- 25 Saturday, Vigil office of the Immaculate Conception
- 26 Sunday 15th after Pentecost.
- 27 Monday Sts Cosmas and Damian Martyrs.
- 28 Tuesday St Wenceslaus Mart.
- 29 Wednesday Dedication of St Michael Arch-Angel
- 30 Thursday St Jerome Conf and Doct.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Rev. Father Fay, of Vancouver, B. C. will preach at St. Mary's Church at High Mass on Sunday.

Father Labell's Lottery has again been postponed, the final drawing to take place on November 10th next. The cause of the postponement is the insufficient ticket sales but it is now announced that no further delay will occur under any circumstances. Those who have not yet purchased tickets should do so during the respite.

There was a good attendance at the meeting called to organize a branch of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association yesterday evening. The necessary preliminary measures were taken and within a month from this date a branch of this thoroughly Catholic Society will be in full working order with a membership of nearly two hundred. The aim and object of the Association will be fully explained in our next issue.

"What a fool you are," said a man to Father Burke's mother, "to pay for your son's classical education, when, if you send him to the Queen's College he'll be educated for nothing, and may get a prize of twenty pounds." "Twenty pounds!" exclaimed Mrs. Burke, "not for ten thousands pounds would I allow him to cross the threshold of a public school. For the lessons I want him to be taught are that he shall know his duty to God, and his duty to me. And there he wouldn't be taught the one or the other."

The London Standard states that a report is being prepared to show that under the Home Rule Bill patronage to the extent of six million dollars a year would have been transferred to Mr. Parnell, or more strictly to the new Irish local government. Presumably the object of this report is to suggest a possible unworthy motive for the Home Rule agitation. Does it not, however, rather suggest the possibility of unworthy motives in some of the opposition to Home Rule? Certainly it is altogether probable that when the Irish patronage is administered by men directly responsible to the Irish taxpayers it will amount to considerably less than at present.

The Protestant Alliance Association of Scotland is true to its traditions. It has just addressed a letter to the Government demanding the dismissal of Mr. Mathews, the new Home Secretary, upon the ground, pure and simple that he is a Catholic. It is inconceivable that such a spirit of bigotry and intolerance should exist in the heart of a people so loud in professing to give to all the utmost freedom of conscience. But the government did not dismiss Mr. Mathews, giving the petition of the Christian Alliance a direct negative. The answer of these Christian men to the refusal of Mr. Churchill was not by any

means compatible with good breeding.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Mary's Church will be held in Trinity Hall the last week in October. The ladies who are managing the affair are leaving nothing undone and everything points to a successful exhibition.

A Farewell Banquet was given to Justin McCarthy in London on Sept. 8th. Parnell spoke. Inter alia he said that England wanted to make Irishmen English, but God made them Irish and he ventured to think it would task all the genius of Churchill and Salisbury to make them anything else.

"Two hundred and thirty-seven years ago," says the Drogheda Independent, "Cromwell's soldiers slaughtered every man, woman, and child they could lay hold of in Drogheda, except one, perhaps. That one was a new-born baby that Cromwell saw gnawing at the breast of its murdered mother on the roadside! The town has been taken from the enemy, and it ought to be our business not only to keep a firm hold of it, but to make it what its position and terrific history entitles it to be regarded the key to the North."

Apropos of the confirmation of the privileges of the Jesuits by the Pope the London Times says: "Rumor has been busy at Rome in discovering or inventing reasons for the unwelcome change. The current belief is that the Pope's illness has been due to poison administered by the Jesuits, and that his brief in their favor has been issued as the price at which the antidote is to be had which they alone can supply." Evidently Juter Tonans has become a driveling idiot. Should not Catholics be patient with their Protestant brethren who have been fed on such pap from their tenderest years.

Those who brought about the nomination of Jim Ross in St. James in preference of Mr. J.H. Ashdown will certainly see their error on election day. The general impression of the electors is that Mr. Ross will not even secure the "party" vote. He is said to be a "good fellow" behind the bar, that his generosity is frequently shown in the familiar way "come boys what's it going to be" But beyond that he does not go and the residents feel and with good reason, that Mr. Ashdown would have won the contest. The latter gentleman is an eminently respectable and respected citizen and a business man in this city of the highest standing. His presence in the Legislature would have been an acquisition. If Mr. Ross wishes to stand well with the people of St. James he will retire.

REHABILITATED SLANDER

Twenty-five or thirty years ago a wave of bigotry and intolerance passed over the land which happily has not since been equalled, nor had anything comparative to it in the intensity of its venom at any previous time blighted the fair fame of our country. The Toronto Globe, at that time conducted by the late Hon. Geo. Brown, belched forth day after day the most malodorous vituperations and calumnies against the Catholic Church; in its laboratory the most loathsome mental iodoform was generated which diffused its fetor wherever the Globe was read. Nothing was too vile or atrociously absurd for it to hurl at the heads of priests, nuns and Catholics generally. The stuff was eagerly caught up and reproduced by its satellites, and fanaticism and bigotry in consequence of it threatened at any moment to break out into an internecine war of races and creeds, with "Catholic Intolerance and French Domination" as the war cry. This wave of Sheolism was not confined to Canada alone; it was rampant in many parts of the old world as well. In England it ran riot, so great was the fury of its onslaught that Parliament had to yield to the demands of the notorious Mr. Spooner, the carrier crow of the scavenger herd, and grant him what has been aptly called the "Smelling Committee," to visit the nunneries and monasteries of Great Britain and Ireland, and examine the closets and subterranean passages in which the fearful crimes that burned the brains of the prurient statesman were supposed to be committed and to free the equally imaginary victims that were believed to be languishing in torture and chains in the slimy cells of those terrible Mamertines. After sharpening their olfactory nerves to the highest point of keenness preparatory to sniffing the discoveries which were to reward their investigations, and with a firm determination to break down the gates which they expected to find bolted and barred to prevent their ingress the committee sallied forth to discharge the welcome duty for which their hearts yearned. But when they found every gate and door open, every closet

and drawer unlocked, every cell and passage clean and neat, and every inmate ready and anxious to give them every information on the subject; when, after making a thorough search from cellar to garret; in the back yards and ash-barrels, and found none of the living or dead skeletons anywhere except in their own disordered brains, they returned to their seats in Parliament covered with confusion and shame. The storm that threatened to destroy the Catholic institutions of the country, as was done at the time of the so-called Reformation, passed away and the calm that followed brought out the beauties of the Faith in greater relief than ever, and Mr. Spooner, the cruel maligner of everything connected with Catholicism is now unknown except as the father of the "Smelling Committee."

About the same time Garibaldi and his fellow anarchists were despoiling the Church in Italy. A shout of triumph rent the air of the non-Catholic world when Our Holy Father was robbed of his earthly patrimony, and it was confidently hoped that the annihilation of the Church founded by our Divine Redeemer, would immediately follow. But where are the authors of that spoliation? where is Garibaldi? Gone to meet his God and the memory of his misdeeds is all that is left behind. Where is Cavour, who in his dying moments raved and craved for a priest to give him absolution, but died deprived of that spiritual consolation! Where is Victor Emmanuel the apostate? dead, and almost forgotten. And where is the supreme Pontiff whom they hurled from his temporal throne? He is seated more firmly than ever on a throne in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people the world over, and the church of which he is the visible head shines forth with a lustre and brilliancy never before known in the history of the world.

But apropos of the Globe crusade, the fact should not be lost sight of as a mitigating circumstance that so far as the writer is aware, there was no renegade Catholic on its editorial staff, in that feature it differed from its present contemporary, the Toronto Mail. Its writers were men who were imbued with immeasurable prejudices against the Church, and possibly wrote according to their convictions, and therefore could not reasonably be accused of hypocrisy. Great changes have taken place in this Dominion within the past quarter of a century; the people who then controlled the Globe have passed away, a new order of management has been inaugurated and the circumstances which led to the line of policy it then pursued have been removed, and all the injustice to which the Catholics were submitted by misrepresentations would long since have been forgotten by them if they were allowed. But it is worthy of note, and certainly remarkable, that whenever political or other cranks who happens to control any penny-whistle of a newspaper wants to have a fling at the Catholic Church, he invariably quotes those objectionable utterances of the Globe of thirty years ago, hoping that the dirt will stick to it now, without exposing himself to the scorn and ridicule which an open avowal of those sentiments would be sure to bring down upon his head. The very fact of republishing those hellish sentiments makes him morally responsible for them as an accessory after the fact. These dastardly tactics are now carried on in this city. Without entering into the merits of the questions at issue between the Free Press and Manitoban, we submit that it is deplorable that the latter cannot find any better arguments with which to meet its adversary than rehearsing the foul mouthed epithets against the Catholic community that were brought out by circumstances with which the present generation has nothing to do. The Mail has the courage of its convictions, or rather its Roman Catholic editor is venal enough to malign the church, and openly and above board is prepared to take the consequences, but the scribe of the Manitoban hides in a rat hole, in the Globe lane and from what he considers a place of safety bespatters his victims with the filth so plentifully stored there. The Manitoban deliberately insults the Catholics in two ways, first by its quasi-endorsement of the Globe's former malignity, and secondly by its implied approval of the Mails slanders. However much we may differ from the Globe on the leading questions of the day, we are free to admit that for many years past its course has been tolerant and just in its dealings with matters connected with the Catholic Church. The Mail to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHY PREVARICATE

In answer to a few lines in these columns last week the Industrial News de-

votes a blunderbus of no less than two columns of space in an hysterical effort to prove that this journal spoke unjustly. We do not object to the copious space devoted to ourselves, but we do object to the misrepresentation of our contemporary. Our objection is taken to the following:—

The "Northwest Review" says:—"But ever we will protest against the public domain being donated to a pack of cowards." What think the members of the 90th, 91st and 92nd Battalions, the Field Battery and Cavalry, who received gifts of land scrip for services rendered in the late rebellion, of such language?

When we penned the above words not in any way did we allude to those who took part in the late emeute. This our contemporary knew well, and its object in applying our words is quite apparent. To wrench from the context sentences and so use them as to imply a directly opposite meaning is cowardly and a confession of weakness. The words of ours used above apply solely to the volunteers who when Gen. O'Neill called "cavalry" showed the least respected part of their anatomy and made the best use of their legs, and to whom it is proposed to give land. We defy the News to point out one single phrase in our remarks, which, even when unfairly deprived of its context, that can be fairly interpreted as conveying or implying a desire to detract from the honor due those who dispersed the disaffected half-breeds last summer. Whatever honor there is in it we willingly concede. There is no necessity for republishing the history of that particular event we referred to; the men who were taunted with coming home with holes in the backs of their coats are well known to every Canadian schoolboy and the opinions we expressed then we still hold the labor campaign sheet to the contrary notwithstanding. We also deny that we misquoted our contemporary in referring to Mr. Drewry. The word we made use of comprised one of many other adjuncts in a sentence, and were separate and distinct from the main sentence, having no direct membership whatever with it. The words were; "No man can accuse him (Mr. Drewry) of anything that will be detrimental to his election, except that he is a manufacturer of beer." If this means anything at all it means that beer making is "detrimental" to his candidature. If it did not intend to convey this idea it should have couched it in different English.

MR. DOUGLAS, M.P. P. AND THE FRENCH

The Emerson International, of which the present member for Emerson is the editor and proprietor, cannot conceal its hatred for the "French Canadians." In its last number, speaking of the probable retirement of Hon. Mr. Royal, the present member for Provencher, and taking it for granted that a French speaking candidate would seek reelection, said:—

"Perhaps the English speaking electors of this end of the county may take a notion to have a say in the matter, and although this is supposed to be a French constituency, a combined Tory and Grit English-speaking vote would make it somewhat lively for any candidate, and would at least give him no easy walk over, the same as Mr. Royal had in days gone by."

This journal is the first to raise the cry of race prejudice in this province, and without any show of reason, so far as Provencher is concerned. The constituency is a thoroughly French one and the gentleman now sitting for that electorate was returned unanimously, has given the highest satisfaction, and is as highly esteemed by the English speaking portion of the constituency as by the French. It has not surely come to this that a man must be debarred from public honor because of his descent. Mr. Royal, the member for Provencher is eminent for his ability and a man better versed in the affairs of this province than there is not; and is without doubt the strongest man that could be sent to Ottawa. That this fact is well understood by the electors, is abundantly shown by the election returns. We do not think that the base appeal made to the prejudices of the English electors by the "International" will bring about the end sought, we have too much confidence in the good sense of the English voters for that, but what gives color to the remarks of that journal is that it is a government organ (we say government organ because the public accounts of this province show heavy drafts in favor of that journal) and we therefore call the serious attention of the French Canadian electors of this Province to the Anti-French attitude assumed by the International. And we feel justified in doing so, inasmuch as the Northwest Review reaches the largest number of French Canadian readers in this Province, with the exception, perhaps, of Le Manitoba. In view of the

above it it therefore becomes urgent upon the French Canadian electors to insist upon an unequivocal expression of opinion from candidates supporting the government of which the International is the mouthpiece. If the Government allows this matter to go unchallenged the electors will be forced to take their own view of the affair in which case the administration is certain to suffer serious loss.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—It is stated here in diplomatic circles that Prince Bismark's patience with France is at an end, that he proposes to enquire by a pertinent vote why the press of France continually insults Germany; why France is increasing her army and supplying it with the latest improved breech-loading rifles; and that strengthened by the support recently won back from Russia, and by the renewal of the alliance with Austria recently made at Gatein, Prince Bismark will, in clear and unmistakable tones, demand an explanation of France, and failing to receive it may take summary measures to terminate a condition of things which is declared to be unsupportable. It is not improbable that Germany may soon make some sort of a diplomacy demonstration against France, with which country her relations have been for some time somewhat strained; but there is no apprehension of war.

BIGOTRY IN SCOTLAND.

The appended correspondence explains itself:—"To Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, etc. etc." "My Lord—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting in Glasgow yesterday of the Scottish Protestants Alliance the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic to the cabinet office of home secretary was considered, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That as the papacy claims universal supremacy over all sovereigns, its subjects as Roman Catholics, can no longer render an undivided allegiance to Protestant princes, and as the avowed aim of the papacy is to reduce Great Britain to subjection to the Vatican, this meeting protests against the elevation of Roman Catholics to positions of power and in the British Empire."

"I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and very humble servant. "James Kerr." Lord Randolph's Reply. "To James Kerr:—"Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the directors of the Scottish Protestant alliance, and in reply to it I beg to remark that I observe with astonishment and regret that in this enlightenment and general toleration persons professing to be educated and intelligent can arrive at conclusions so senseless and irrational as those which are set forth in the aforesaid resolution. "I am, sir, yours faithfully, "Randolphe H. Churchill."

SCOTCH CATHOLICS.

A provincial council of the recently restored hierarchy and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland was to be held on the 17th inst. at the Benedictine Abbey and College of St. Benedict, Fort Augustus, Inverness Shire. It was to be attended by all the Catholic dignitaries of Scotland, including the Archbishop of Glasgow, St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and the Bishop of Aberdeen, Galloway, Argyll and the Isles and Dunkeld. It is the first provincial council or synod which has taken place in Scotland since the reformation, the last synodical sederunt of the Catholic clergy of the kingdom having been held under D. James Beatoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, who was the last surviving prelate of the ancient hierarchy, and went into exile in July, 1560—and though restored to the temporalities of his see by King James VI. in February, 1598, he never returned to his native land, but died in Paris April, 1603, aged 79, and was buried there in the old Scottish Dominican convent. A movement lately initiated by the Catholic body in Scotland for the erection of a church in memory of Mary Queen of Scots at Linnithgow, the place of her birth, is being warmly seconded by their co-religionists in England.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS



Continued From First Page

for by a sweet-faced Sister of Charity Suzanne met several of them in her long, wearisome journey, and she had told herself they had angels' faces.

"And I, what would any one so ignorant have done for him?" But at this thought tears would come streaming over her withered cheeks, till at last she sunk down on her knees and prayed earnestly for calm.

She was still praying, so much earnestly that she did not hear the door open.

Suzanne rose up and she saw before her a strange, pale face, but she felt sure it was the face of Monsieur Godefroi. He was passed through the room, but she held out the letter before he could reach the opposite door.

"Monsieur, I think you are Doctor Godefroi, and you will take me to see my boy."

She was not timid now; suspense had made her resolute, if the doctor left her she might lose her chance of speech with him.

He gave her a quick look.

"I have not been through my wards yet," but he opened the letter. He read it, and then he looked keenly at Suzanne; his bright, deep-set eyes shone in his pale, worn face.

"Come along, my good woman," and he led the way through the door opposite into a ward that opened from the passage.

On each side was a row of beds filled with wounded, suffering soldiers. Some were lying still as death itself, others writhed and moaned with anguish.

Mere Suzanne followed the doctor, glancing shyly at each face as she passed. But she saw only gray-haired sufferers here, till she reached the end of the room, and then she spied out a poor young black-eyed fellow tossing about in such fevered anguish that she slipped up beside him and straightened the bed-clothes and smoothed his pillow, and gave him a drink of the water that stood near him.

"Mother!" the poor lad said, "oh, mother, I cannot bear it!"

But the doctor was opening a door at the end, and Suzanne had to follow him.

This was a large, cooler ward, with a large window at the further end.

A sister was bending over the bed nearest this window; the bed facing it was empty, and Suzanne seemed to breathe more freely in this isolated corner.

"Well, Sister Françoise," said the doctor, "and how are we all this morning? How is No. 10?" He bent over the bed and then he looked up at the Sister; they exchanged glances, and the doctor spoke in a low voice, Suzanne could not utter a word; her heart beat so loudly that she seemed to hear it in the silence, for the men were laying quietly as if asleep.

"This is his mother," the doctor did not look around at Suzanne, but he moved aside to let the Sister pass him. She took Suzanne's trembling hands and held them firmly clasped.

"Poor, dear mother," she said, as she smiled down tenderly into Suzanne's faded eyes.

It seemed to Suzanne as if she had known it all before. Through these weary days it had been coming nearer, nearer, hour by hour; and then the Sister said, "He will know you, you shall speak to him, the doctor is telling him you are here," the poor woman felt that this was joy unlooked for. She knew then that her fear had gone even beyond this farewell greeting.

The Sister drew her gently forward, and then went with the doctor to another bedside, while his mother bent over the pale, changed face of her son. His sunny hair had all been cut away, but his eyes were raised with a sweet, fond smile to her, as she stopped to kiss him. Her hot tears roused him as they fell on his face.

"Dear—little mother!" August strong's young voice was not only a whisper, she could not hear it if she were farther away, "so good—to come—so far! you make me so happy—mother," he lingered on the word, and then his eyes closed, and a look of sweet peace came on the poor suffering face.

Suzanne thought Heaven must already have begun for her darling. She knelt down beside him.

Presently he opened his eyes again but he did not speak, and then a wonderful peace settled on August's face. He looked like a sleeping child.

Suzanne was still kneeling beside him, when the Sister touched her shoulder.

"Come away, mother," she said, in a tender voice, "your child has gone to rest."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

To the Editor of the Northwest Review.

Sir—Your editorial (in issue of the 11th inst.) under the above heading, in which you quote a rather recent extract from General Badaeu's savage production contains several statements at variance with facts. With your permission I will answer one or two of the General's charges. First as to the Queen. The General would appear to think that the English people believe that their Sovereign rules by Divine Right whereas every Sovereign since and including George I. has had only a parliamentary title. That the Royal Family is of a younger line is true but the statement "that the rightful heirs by blood are scattered over Europe in exile" is ridiculous. There are no legitimate descendants of James II. and the exiled descendants of Charles II. are such men as the King of Italy, the Duke of Modena, Don Carlos of Spain etc. The objections to the German blood of the Royal Family comes with a good grace from one who is evidently unaware that the Tudors were Welsh and the Plantagenets French. After disposing of the claims of Her Majesty to his own satisfaction the gallant General next commences an onslaught against the British aristocracy.

He says "There is no prouder title in England than Northumberland and no greater name than Percy, but Percy was extinct hundred's of years ago, the present Duke is a Smithson. In the last century one of that name was ennobled and took not only the lofty title but the high sounded family name. You might do just as reasonably my democratic reader whoever you are. How Hotspur would scorn the connection and punish the impertinence of Smithson if he could return to Alnwick for a single hour."

First of all I deny "that there is no prouder title in England than Northumberland and no greater name than Percy." For example the Duke of Norfolk is Premier Duke Earl and Baron of England and his ancestor William Earl of Arundel (who married Queen Adeliza of England) had for his chief knight William Percy (ancestor of the Earls of Northumberland) who held the Honor of Petworth in Sussex of the Honor of Arundel by the service of twenty knights' fees. Part of his service was to keep guard at the castle of Arundel for forty days in each year with four hundred men. The name of Percy's Hall and Percy's Mead still survive at Arundel.

Of course the direct male line of Percy is extinct but the estates and titles have descended through various heiresses and surely descendent through a daughter is the next best thing to descent through a son. Hotspur himself was not a Percy by male descent but was descended from Jorcelaine de Lorraine who married Agnes daughter and heiress of William de Percy. The present Duke of Northumberland is the direct male descendent of Sir Hugh Smithson who in 1740 married Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter and eventual sole heiress of Algernon Seymour Duke of Somerset Earl of Northumberland and Baron Warkworth. You will thus see that the present Duke is the heir of the great Hotspur and the General's baldheaded about the supposed visit of Hotspur to Alnwick is disposed of together with his statement that anyone of us might as well use the name of Percy and the titles belonging to that family. The General says "Half the great names in the peerage have been revived. The Richmonds are not Richmonds, nor the Oxforths Oxforths, nor even the Hollands Hollands." Can he suppose that any family of the name of Richmond ever held the Dukedom of Richmond. Because if so he is mistaken. The Dukedom of Richmond is held by a descendent of the great Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) So I hold that the General has failed on this count. Again, with regard to the Earldom of Oxford no family of that name have owned it. If however he means that the Earldom no longer belongs to the De Vernes he is right but I claim that the Harleys by descent from the great statesman of Queen Ann's time are no mean successors to the De Vernes. Then we come to the Holland title. Notwithstanding the General, I say, Sir, that it became extinct in 1859 and has never been revived. Most foreigners when in England visit Holland House, the most beautiful residence in the metropolis, the home of Charles James Fox and the death place of Addison. It is evident that the General has not done so. To follow him through all his mistakes would trespass too much on your space. I will just deal with the Earldom of Essex and have done. I do not of course pretend that the present Earl is a descendent of the Earl of Elizabeth's time but I will just show how often a peerage will pass from one family to another through heiresses by giving a short account of the old Earldom of Essex. King Stephen granted it to Geoffrey de Magnville in whose family it remained for five generations when in 1227 it passed with the hand of Maud de Manderville to Henry Earl of Hereford who in right of his wife became Earl of Essex. The De Bohuns Earls of Hereford, Essex and Northampton succeeded for five descents. The last Humphrey de Bohun who died in 1372, left only two daughters one of whom, Eleanor, was the wife of Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester (sixth son of Edward III.) Anne daughter of the Duke, married William Bouchier, who thus became Earl of Essex. The Bouchiers held the Earldom till 1540 when the male line became extinct and the Earldom was conferred on Thomas Cromwell, who had not the blood of the former Earls. The same year he was headed by Henry VIII. The Earldom was then conferred on William Parr (brother of Queen Catherine Parr) who had married the daughter of Henry Bouchier the last Earl of that descent. All his honors were forfeited for treason in 1553. In 1571 Walter Devereux, great grandson of the sister of the last Bouchier Earl,

was created Earl of Essex. His son Robert was the well known favorite of Elizabeth; and with his son, another Robert, the celebrated parliamentary general the evereux Earldom failed. In 1661 Arthur Capel, second Lord Capel, was created Earl of Essex and the title still remains in his family.

In conclusion General Badaeu appears to know less of the History of England than the average Englishman does of the History of the United States and that is never very much.

Your Obedient Servant,  
Wm. John Manbey.  
Manbey Grove, Minnedosa, Sept. 14, 1886

[Mr. Manbey presents the case in a strong light from his standpoint. But when it is known that Gen. Badaeu is a man of eminent ability, ranks high in the literary world, has every facility for obtaining correct data and has given the question the closest study we contend that his deliberations upon the matter are entitled to much credit. There are many works extant that trace the genealogy of the noble houses of England in quite a different line from that of Gen. Badaeu, that were cited years ago as authentic; but to-day they are not considered as authorities and we fear our respected correspondent has made the error of allowing himself to be guided, or rather misguided, by them—Ed. REVIEW.]

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Emperor, William has recovered from his recent illness.

Marshal Chakir Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Russia, has been summoned to Constantinople.

Mrs. Girling, leader of the Shakers in England, is dead. Her sect are very destitute at present.

The hostile Arabs of the Soudan have assembled in force in Dongola, and now threaten the Egyptian frontier.

The illness of Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, has assumed a critical condition. An attempt to relieve the patient from gout in his chest was unsuccessful.

Admiral Feldhausen has been relieved of the command of the Russian fleet in the Pacific Ocean and been transferred to the command of the Russian fleet in the Baltic.

The Republique Francaise urges the French Government to take the advantage of the fact that England has her hands full to enforce a French protectorate over Madagascar. "Otherwise," observes the paper, "England, when she becomes disengaged, will become mistress of the situation."

CANADIAN.

A cyclone did considerable damage at Joliet III, on Saturday evening, blowing down many building and severely injuring several persons.

Mr. Joseph S. Hardy, dry goods merchant, sons le Fortestreet, Quebec, dropped dead yesterday morning during divine service at the Basilica.

George Harper, of Rosemeat, who blew out the gas in his room at the Revere House Toronto, about ten days ago, and was found unconscious next morning, died at the hospital Saturday.

The portion of the new Short Line Railroad between Smith's Falls and Merrickville will be graded, track laid and equipped by the end of November. By the time trains will run between Merrickville and Smith's fall.

The Mounted Police Department has received intelligence that the trial of the parties arrested for robbing the Prince Albert mail will take place at Regina before Judge Richardson on the 1st prox. The reward of \$250, offered by the Postmaster-General for the capture of the offenders will be given to the Mounted Police.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th November, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Wallace and Whitewood station, from the 1st January next. Computed distance, 100 miles. The conveyance to be made in a suitable two horse vehicle, via Yorkton, Armstrong's Lake, Crescent Lake, Boakville, Kinbrae, Sumner, Esterhaz and Forest Farm.

The mails to leave Wallace on Mondays, at 8 a. m., arrive at Whitewood station on Wednesday, at 3 p. m.; leave station on Wednesday, at 3 p. m.; leave Whitewood station on Thursday, at 8 a. m., and arrive at Wallace on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering.

Leave Whitewood station on Mondays, at 8 a. m., arrive at Wallace on Wednesday, at 2 p. m.; leave Wallace on Thursday, at 9 a. m. and arrive at Whitewood station on Saturday, at 3 p. m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained, at the Post offices above named and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,  
Post Office Inspector  
Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, Sept. 18, 1886.

LOVERS OF FINE CHINA

Should Not Fail to See Our Magnificent Stock of

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Dessert Sets, Vases

Toilet Sets, Ornaments, Etc. Also our Splendid Stock of

SILVERWARE!

Cutlery Lamps, Etc. All Direct Importations

PORTER & RONALD, CRYSTAL HALL, 330 MAIN ST WINNIPEG, MAN.

HEINTZMAN PIANOS

KIMBALL CO'S. ORGANS

RAYMOND - SEWING - MACHINES

ARE THE BEST OF THEIR KIND IN THE MARKET.

Always Give Satisfaction

Call or Address

J. D. BURT & CO

271 Main St, Winnipeg, Man

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City

PARLOR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons

House and Bar Glassware a Specialty

Telephone Communication

All Goods at Moderate Prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Retail Department, 430 Main St

Wholesale, 30 Albert St

MOORE & COY., PROPRIETORS.

MRS. NAGLE

Bassinette Bazar

264 MAIN STREET

Ladies', Children's and Infants'

FURNISHINGS

Plushes, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Wools and Flannels, Collars and Cuffs. Special Lines in Cheap Corsets.

Prices Lower than any House in the city



Notice to Contractors

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater, Port Arthur," will be received until Friday the 8th day of October next, inclusively for the construction of a further length of.

Breakwater at Port Arthur

THUNDER BAY.

according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. W. F. Davidson, harbor master, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works Ottawa where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th Sept., 1886.

T. H. BRAZIER, MERCHANT TAILOR

has Just Received a Full Line of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH IRISH, CANADIAN TWEEDS!

Call and See Them Great Bargains

539 Main St, South of James

SAWS FILED AND SET

Skates, Cutlery Ground & Repaired

All Kinds of Job Work Neatly Done.

J. W. CURRELL, 18 McDERMOT ST



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th November 1886, for the collection and conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, from the street letter and newspaper boxes to the Winnipeg Post Office, as here under described, on and from the 1st January next: The conveyance to be made in a vehicle suitable for the service. The computed distance to be travelled to collect the contents of these boxes is 20 miles daily. The collections are to be made three times daily except in the case of boxes (set) on main street near St. John's College (2nd corner Ellice and Colony Creek streets, 3rd Logan, street opposite C. P. Ry. Round House, which are to be collected twice daily. The boxes are to be visited separately, and the contents thereof collected and delivered at the Postoffice office or thrice daily as required, the visit to each box and the delivery of its contents at the Post Office to be made at such times as the Postmaster-General may from time to time appoint.

The tender to state the rate payable, at which the Contractor will agree to collect the contents of any additional letter or newspaper boxes that may be placed in the City of Winnipeg during the time that the contract may continue in force.

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

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector  
Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg Sept. 18, 1886.

The Long Lake Railway Company are endeavoring to obtain a land grant from the Government. Mr. E. R. Pugsley is on his way here to press the matter. It is expected that the road will be extended next year to Saskatoon, 150 miles. Saskatoon is only 42 miles from Batoche



### CATHOLICITY IN CHINA

The Annuario likewise gives the statistics of Catholicism in the Chinese Empire thus: The inhabitants in China number 390 millions, of whom some 483,403 are Catholics, who possess throughout the Empire 2,430 churches and chapels. The faith is preached therein by 471 European missionaries, whilst the Chinese Catholic priests amount in all to 281. The Catholic schools founded by these missionaries, already number 1,779 with 25,216 pupils, and they have thirty three seminaries with 654 clerical students. The blood of the numerous martyrs, who have given their lives for the faith in the pagan land, having indeed sown the seed of the church. —On July 6th was held in the vatican the preparatory Congregation of the Sacred Rites to judge of the virtues and miracles of another hero of the faith. The venerable servant of God John Gabriel Perloyre, priest of the congregation of the mission martyred in China September 11th, 1840.—The reports of the nomination as Nuncio Apostolic to China of Mgr. Agliardi, are wholly premature, as also the statement of his proximate departure from Peking, on August 20th, in company with two interpreters of the Chinese language, from the College of Propaganda; there are no Chinese students in the Urban College of Propaganda, and Mgr. Agliardi is resting quietly in his native Bergamo.—London Tablet.

### THE BIBLE IN GERMANY

Many persons are of the opinion that Martin Luther was the first who translated the Bible into the German language and yet the oldest which the Germans possess in their language is a part of the Bible translated by the Bishop Ulfilas, who, toward the middle of the fourth century translated the sacred text of the Old and New Testaments into Gothic; after he had invented for this purpose a Gothic alphabet. This translation of the Bible has a singular history. For centuries it had been out of notice. Then Arnold Mercator discovered in the 17th century in a Benedictine monastery at Werden the translation of the four gospels. The book contained the title of "Silver-Codex," because the letters were written with silver. From Werden the Codex was brought to Prague and when the city was taken in 1684 by the Swedes it was carried off as a great prize. After having gone through different fates it was finally presented to Queen Christiana of Sweden. Since 1669 this remarkable book has been in the library at Upsala whose principle treasure it forms. Besides this book other parts have since been discovered by different persons, especially by the celebrated Cardinal Angelo Mai in the library at Milan.

### INDIFFERENCE AT HOME.

Ingratitude and indifference sometimes mar the character of men. A husband returns from his business at evening. During his absence through the livelong day, the wife has been busy with mind and hands preparing some little surprise, some unexpected pleasure to make his home more attractive than ever. He enters, seemingly sees no more of what has been done to please him than if he were a blind man, and have nothing more to say about it than if he were dumb. Many a loving wife has borne in her heart an abiding sorrow, day after day, from cause like this, until, in process of time, the fire and enthusiasm of her original nature have burnt out, and mutual indifference spreads its pall over the household.

### THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the excess of births over the deaths the population of the United States is annually increased by two per cent, according to the most careful computation in accordance with this the number of inhabitants can be ascertained with tolerable accuracy, although a general census is taken only every ten years. To the figures obtained by the census, 2 per cent annually, including the number of immigrants in the course of the given year, is to be added. This estimate indicates that at this moment, the population of the United States has already exceeded the sum of 60,000,000. The amount exactly computed reached, on the 1st of July of the current year, the sum total of 60,025,000, and the probability is that these figures fall somewhat below the reality, inasmuch as the immigrant report, it is well known, is never entirely complete. At the time of the last census, made July 1, 1880, our population amounted to 50,155,783, so that for the six years which have since elapsed an increase of nearly 10,000,000 is to be noted. There are only three countries whose population exceeds that of the United States numerically, namely Russia, British India, and China. All the rest fall far behind the United States in the number of their inhabitants. Germany has nearly 15,000,000 less; France Austria, Great Britain, and Japan have over 20,000,000 less, and among the remaining states there is not one that

could exhibit even half as many as this country.—Translated for Public Opinion from the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

### WHAT A LIBERAL! IS

As a rule, the narrower a man's views on religious questions, the more likely he is to call himself 'liberal'. Commonly, the man who insists upon that designation for himself is one whose belief is narrowed down to vagueness of opinion on every point. The only thing that he is sure on is, that everybody who believes more than he does is bigoted.

### A FAMOUS PICTURE.

M. de Munkacsy's celebrated painting, "Christ before Pilate which brought the master the title of nobility and world wide renown and which has been visited by over 1,500,000 admirers in Europe is to be exhibited in the United States this fall at the urgent invitation of many prominent art lovers. The negotiations are about concluded between the owner Mr. Chas Sedelmeyer and the impresario Alfred Fischof elder brother of Sedelmeyers son-in-law the well-known pianist, Fischof.

### AN EVICTION DESCRIBED.

A special to the New York Herald from Cork City, Ire., under the date of Aug. 5. reads thus: The following intelligence comes to day from Kiltush, county Clare, near where the Shannon broadens, and gives evidence of the peacefulness of Irish Home Rulers amid the increasing asperity of the landlords' interest. It seems that some time ago a private estate—which, by the way, includes Hog Island—evicted the Widow McNery, aged 86 years, and her unmarried daughter from their cottage in a hamlet called Leaheena, but they had returned during the absence of the legal caretaker. Then proceedings were begun against them as trespassers and for a fresh eviction. Yesterday the resident magistrate, named Dunsterville; and an inspector of the constabulary, with a posse, attended, and a large concourse of neighbors joined them, but there was not the slightest violence offered to the law. The appeals of the old lady to let her die in the home of her childhood moved the crowd and the parish priest, Father Quinlaven, to tears, impressing also the magistrate, who on a certificate of the parish physician of the imminent danger of her death, postponed the eviction. This decision, amid the dramatic expressions of gratitude of the mother and daughter, was hailed with cheers. The concourse; headed by the priest, then formed in a procession and marched to a spot not far away, the scene of another recent eviction. There were met similar delegations from Killee, Dunbeg and several other villages of Clare, and there was a widow named Murrhay with her four children and her venerable mother. They had been several days sheltered by the roadside under an impromptu covering for their sancty furniture. The peasantry delegations had brought boards, thatch window panes, tools, mortar and the like and in two hours willing hands had erected on the roadside a comparatively comfortable hut, in which the widow, her children and the old grandmother were placed while Father Quinlaven blessed the humble home and willing workers who then peacefully dispersed for homes not much better.

### EDITING A PAPER.

Editing a paper is a pleasant business—if you like it. If it contains much political matter people won't have it. If the type is large it don't contain much reading matter. If we publish telegraph reports folks say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them we have no enterprise, or we suppress them for political effect. If we have a few jokes folks say we are nothing but rattleheads, if we omit jokes folks say we are nothing but fossils, if we publish original matter they abuse us for not giving selections. If we give selections people say that we are lazy for not writing more, and giving them what they have not read in some other paper. If we give a complimentary notice we are censured for being partial. If we don't all hands say we are a great hog. If we insert an article which pleases the ladies the men become jealous, and vice versa. If we remain in office attending to our business folks say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows. If we go out they say we don't attend to our business.

It suffices for a soul to be in suffering to bring Our Lord nearer to her in some one. He listens like a watchful parent to every cry that ascends from earth, and to His loving Heart it is not only the voice which cries; it is all sorrow, all suffering, all trial; and Jesus hears with a loving, tender compassion. He does not always heal—for sorrow has its mission—but He always consoles and encourages.—Golden Sands.

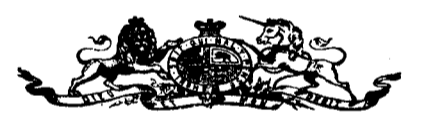
### ESCORTING EVICTED FAMILIES TO THE WORKHOUSE.

On August 23d an immense procession entered the town of New Ross from Fethard, County Wexford. First came the Ross brass band, then three waggons, containing sixty-two persons, being the wives and children of thirteen small farmers evicted last week from their holdings on the Marquis of Ely's estates. The waggons were followed by 300 horsemen, four deep, a number of priests on cars, headed by Father Tom Boyle, the friend of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the procession being closed by a string of cars in single file, said to be several miles long. The procession was intercepted with some five or six bands, the bandsmen carrying green flags on gilded pikes. The object of this extraordinary gathering was to escort the evicted families to New Ross Workhouse, where a "ward of honor" has been set apart for their use. Notices had been previously posted about the town calling upon the people to assemble in their thousands to witness the last resource of landlord oppression, and to the poor evicted on their way to the workhouse. In compliance with this suggestion all the shops were shut, and the town was decorated. An extra force of police was drafted into the town, and about 1 o'clock a battery of artillery from Duncannon Fort, en route to Clonmel, arrived, and were assigned quarters for the night in view of possible disturbances.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N.Y.



### TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for Timber Berths,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, on the 27th of September next, for licenses to cut timber on ten berths of fifty square miles each, situate on the Porcupine Hills, partly in the Province of Manitoba, and partly in the District of Saskatchewan N. W. T. Sketches showing approximately the position of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.

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

### NOTICE.

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

### 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 selling to the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Field, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-winding Gentleman's Watch, the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cents 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, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Home Guest, P. O. Box 20, ST. HARTFORD, CONN.

THE  
**Winnipeg Business COLLEGE**  
Re-Opens Monday, Sept 6th.  
121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR  
Call at the College,  
498 MAIN STREET.  
Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

## 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**

**BANKRUPT**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
OPENED UP AT  
**476 Main Street,**  
Next door South of the C. P. R. City Ticket Office directly opposite Thomas Ryan's,  
**--FOR 30 DAYS ONLY--**  
BEFORE REMOVING,

The large Bankrupt Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, the estate of D. S. Macdonald of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, Ont.  
A LARGE LINE OF  
**Fine Kid, Goat and Calf BOOTS AND SHOES**  
for Men, Women and Children, all sizes.  
**DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.**  
GOODS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES!  
**Ceo H Rodgers & Co.**

**L. BLINKINSTINE,**  
Dying and Scouring Works,  
246 MAIN ST. WEST SIDE.  
Between James and Rupert St.  
Clothing Cleaned and Dyed Equal to New.  
Repairing and Altering a Specialty.  
Furs Altered and Repaired.  
Gentlemen's stiff and soft Hats Cleaned and Re-shaped.  
Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL  
RAILWAY  
Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. H. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent 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 Kicking Horse River, near field and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia. Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these 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, Calgary, N. W. T., and New West Minister, British Columbia.

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

NGE OF TIME.  
Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m.  
Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. via same route arriving in Winnipeg at 6.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.  
Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 363 Main street, Winnipeg.  
R. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES  
ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD,  
GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN,

**FURNITURE**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**M. HUGHES & CO**  
275 to 285 Main Street

A Large Stock of  
**School Desks**  
—AND—  
**OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C**  
Constantly on Hand

**UNDERTAKING**  
in all its branches given our prompt attention  
**M. Hughes & Co.**  
Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg  
**St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitob RAILWAY.**

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO  
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES. I  
Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.  
**AT VERY LOW RATES.**  
Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 363 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

**H G. McMicken**  
**\$500 REWARD!**  
The Managers of the Hudson Bay Photograph Parlors agree to pay out of their Reserve Fund \$500.00 any person who will produce better or more highly finished photographs (taken either in the largest cities of Europe or on the American continent) than those taken at their Parlors, 244 main street, Winnipeg: This offer to hold good until further notice.  
**T. R. COLPITS,**  
ARTIST.

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

INFALLIBILITY OF THE CHURCH.

Sermon by Cardinal Manning.

"By grace you are saved through faith not of yourself: it is a gift of God."

The holy council of Trent tell us that faith is the root of our salvation, and therefore it is a most vital thing for us, to know what faith is. We hear a great deal about it; but we hear very contradictory things concerning it. If there is one thing in which we are all, at least nominally, agreed, it is that we are saved by faith. But when we begin to examine and explain what we mean by these words, men go off into a diversity of explanations contradicting one another and producing universal doubt. Let us, then, endeavor to see what faith is, where it comes from, what we believe, and why we believe. If we can find these four things, we shall come to some agreement all doubt, I hope, may be dispelled and we shall be united in one faith, one Lord and one baptism. Having dealt at considerable length with the first two points, his Eminence asked what is the matter we believe. What is taught by a human teacher, cannot, he said, be a matter of faith. Nothing that is false can be a matter of faith. Faith is the truth of God. God has written two great books. First He has written the book of Nature — The world which He created — on the pages of which He has written with the fingers of light His own existence, His own perfections. The other great book which God has written is the new creation. You will, perhaps, wait to hear me say that that is the Bible. No: that comes after. The first great book which God has written since the creation of all His works is the Revelation which He gave first by the lips of His Divine Son Incarnate, and then on the day of Pentecost by the coming of the Holy Ghost. When our Lord said to His Apostles, "Go and make disciples of all nations, teaching them all things whatsoever I have commanded you," they wrote on the whole face of the Christian world — that is the universal Church of God — the whole Revelations which they had received on the day of Pentecost. It was more than three generations of men after that the New Testament existed. The three first Gospels were written first about eight or nine years, the second some ten, third about fifteen years after the ascension of our Lord into Heaven, but the fourth Gospel was not written till the year ninety, that is sixty years after the ascension of our Lord into Heaven. Therefore, the second great book is the Catholic Church founded by the Apostles, the living and lineal witness of the Revelation of the day of Pentecost. Next, why do we believe this. We believe it on the authority of God; no other.

Some will say is not Holy Scripture the word of God, and is it not a divine authority. Well rightly interpreted, yes, but erroneously interpreted, no. How many there are who ask no body to help them in the interpretation of the holy scripture. They read for themselves, saying they can understand it. I need not go into the question of their interpreting it erroneously, when they all come out of the unity of that one faith. Some say they believe in the Church of the nation as in England, and they ask is that not enough. It is not. A province or two provinces may err, and that divine guidance which is promised to the universal Church in its worldwide unity is promised to no province or cluster of provinces that left that unity. The Church is the witness of the whole revelation of God. How should we know but for that witness not only what was revealed on the day of Pentecost, but how should we know that there are any authentic books of Scripture. I will even go further, how should we know that Jesus Christ came in the flesh. The Church then is not only a human witness, an historical witness, and the highest witness that is to be found in the world for any event of the past, but it is also a divine witness, and that because the Church is not made up of a mere number of men, it is made up of an organization, of a head, members and body it is the body of Jesus Christ, of which He, at the right hand of his Father, is the head in Heaven. Moreover, the Church is not an individual as we are. All individuals may err and the Holy Spirit of God, Who abides with us and guides us so long as we are faithful, if we fail in obedience to him is driven from us. But the Church can never lose the light and the presence of the holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost came on the day of Pentecost to dwell in the Church forever. Here then, we have where faith comes from, it is a gift which you have received. The matter of faith is the word of God, not only the Scripture but the whole revelation which is be-

lieved and taught throughout the world and the authority upon which we believe it is the authority of the divine voice, and the perpetual and divine teaching of the Spirit of Truth, that continues forever in the Church of God. Let us be careful that we preserve our faith. We live in a time and in a country where every day, I know not what multitude of newspapers and books of every kind, contrary to morals, are printed and published and are in the hands of men and women and lie upon the tables of our homes. Do you permit in your homes pestilent books. Do you allow such things to go into the hands of your children. Guard your faith, then, as you would on a windy night carefully shelter the light of a candle, lest it be extinguished.

ORIGIN OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi is a good instance of the variations through which some names have passed. Its original spelling, and the nearest approach to the Algonquin word, "the father of waters," is Mecee Sebe, a spelling still commonly used by the Louisiana Creoles. Tonti suggested Miche Sepe, which is somewhat nearer to the present spelling. Father Laval still further modernized it into Michisipi, which another Father, Labatt, softened to Missisipi, the first specimen of the present spelling. The only changes since have been to overload the word with consonants. Marquette added the first and some other explorer the second "s," making it Mississipi, and so it remains in France to this day, with only one "p." The man who added the other has never been discovered, but he must have been an American, for at the time of the purchase of Louisiana the name was generally spelled in the colony with a single "p."

THOUGHT.

Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper — another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful will it be. If you neglect to think for yourself and use other people's thoughts — giving them utterance only — you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless; but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and you will learn to write. The more you think, and the better you will express your ideas.

PERSEVERANCE.

Did you ever know anybody stick to a ny kind of business, no matter how unpromising, ten years at most; who did not prosper. No one no matter how bad it might be in the beginning — if he stuck to it earnestly, and faithfully, and tried nothing else; no matter how hard he may have found it sometimes to keep his head above water; still, if he persevered, he always came out right in the long run. A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man, Kites rise against, not with the wind. No man ever worked his voyage in a dead calm. The best wind for everything, in the long run, is a side wind. If it blows aft, how is he to get back.

TRUST.

The way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often, have short accounts. Trust no man's appearance as appearances are deceitful perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exteriors, rogues usually dress well. The rich are plain; trust him if any one, who carries little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned but make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in the law. Whenever you meet a man who is fond of argument you will meet one profoundly ignorant of the operation of the human heart. Mind your own affairs. Let all the errors you see in others' management suggest correctness in your own.

THE CHARACTER OF A WOMAN

Every man of sense and refinement admires a woman as a woman; and when she steps out of this character, a thousand things that in their appropriate sphere would be admired, become disgusting and offensive. The appropriate character of a woman demands delicacy of appearance and manners, refinement of sentiment, gentleness of speech, modesty in feeling and action, a shrinking from notoriety and public gaze, aversion to all that is coarse and rude, and an instinctive abhorrence of all that tends to indelicacy, either in principal or action. These are the traits which are admired and sought for in a woman.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Where hens are confined they should be fed plenty of grass as well as any other green food. That cut from lawns by a lawn mower is the best. A good laying hen as a rule never grows

so large as her sisters, especially if she commences to lay when very young. We do not mean to say there are not good layers to be found among large hens, as these are met with occasionally.

Indian corn is the best food for half grown and adult turkeys, and is fattening as well as economical. They should not be fed later than five in the evening. Where they have plenty of range once a day will be sufficient, and insects on the farm will have a bad time.

Summer, when eggs are cheap and fresh meats in the country scarce and difficult to get, is just the time to thin out surplus fowls. The roosters should be first disposed of, as no more breeding is desirable this season. The hens will lay as well or better without their attention.

Then resolutely kill all hens two years old or over, and cull out the poorest of the younger flock. In this way only can a first-class lot be maintained, and a few of the best are much more profitable than a great many poor ones.

If you do not possess that desirable breed of hens that lay all winter, now is the time to begin to pack eggs for the winter supply. Gather them every day and pack none that you are not absolutely sure are perfectly fresh. We have found salt the best packing material, and the eggs should be "laid down" the day they are gathered. Keep the egg box in a dry, cool place, where the salt will not gather dampness.

THE DAIRY

One half of the difficulties in making good butter is the care of the milk and not in the mode of churning, says a writer. From the time the milk is drawn from the cow until the cream is drawn to be used the strictest care should be exercised in keeping it clean and free from exposure to outdoors.

In setting the milk for cream it should be borne in mind the pan should not be covered, but remain open, in order that the air may have free access. And particles of milk remaining in the pans from previous setting affect the new milk, and it is the best to allow them air out of doors also.

When butter is kept in tubs or earthen vessels it must be packed as closely as possible says a contemporary and no interstices or vacant spaces left for the butter quickly spoils around these interstices and the evil spreads through the tub. In large establishments it is considered essential that a tub be filled with butter made all in one day.

The milch cow should be gentle, milk easily and give a fair flow of milk and hold out well. A cow that does not possess each one of these virtues is not a suitable animal to be kept long on a farm. Kicking and restless cows and cows which milk hard are nuisances and trying on the temper and there is no call to keep them that their species may be propagated.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per lb, Price per unit. Includes Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, etc.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price per unit. Includes Working cows, Live cattle, etc.

FISH.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price per unit. Includes Wholesale, Retail fish.

VEGETABLES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price per unit. Includes Potatoes, Onions, etc.

FRUIT.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price per unit. Includes Cranberries, Apples, etc.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price per unit. Includes Hay, Straw, Timothy.

WOOD.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price per unit. Includes Poplar cordwood, etc.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD!

A Discovery Made by Lieut. Moxie while in Search of Health!

It Contains not a Drop of Medicine, Poison, Stimulant or Alcohol! But is a simple, sugar-cane-like plant, grown near the Equator, and further south, &c. But is a simple, sugar-cane-like plant, grown near the Equator, and further south, &c. But is a simple, sugar-cane-like plant, grown near the Equator, and further south, &c.

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WM. HINE, TAXIDERMIST 211 MAIN STREET.

Has almost every native bird of the Canadian Northwest, either mounted or the skin. Also Elk, moose, Buffalo, mountain Sheep, and Goat, Antelope, and Deer Heads nicely mounted.

GENTS' GOODS A Large Variety

Having been bought this season at extremely low prices we are prepared to give you bargains. CALL AND SEE THEM. WM BELL, 288 Main St., Cor, Graham.

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496 Main Street.

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IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS 477 MAIN STREET.

L. D. McPHERSON Merchant

Tailor, Has just received a large stock of

New Fall Goods!

Consisting of NEW FALL SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

THE NOBBIEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM

592-MAIN STREET-592



**CHURCH NOTICES.**

**CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.**

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a.m.  
Vespers at 3 p.m.  
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**

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

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

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

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a.m.

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886**

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL.**

Scarlet fever is prevalent among children in the northwestern portion of the city.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface netted \$118.10 by their recent concert.

About 5,000 bushels of wheat were brought into Brandon last week. The prices ranged from 50 to 54 cents.

Water has been struck in abundance at the provincial exhibition grounds at a depth of 160 feet.

The Dominion Express company contemplate erecting a large stable in the vicinity of the depot. A suitable site is now being selected.

The National Assurance Co. of Ireland have opened an agency for Manitoba and the Northwest in this city, with Howard's Wright as agents.

The work of paving the city hall square has already been commenced by contractor McLellan and before winter fairly sets in he hopes to be through with the job.

The Battleford Herald reports that a band of 68 Indians deserted from Pound maker's reserve recently intending to go to Edmonton. They left because their rations were stopped, and the rations were stopped because they wouldn't work. They took little or no Government property with them, and have only about half-dozen guns.

Exhibitors at the Provincial Exhibition who can have their exhibits at St. Boniface on Saturday are requested to do so as there will be a great rush on Monday. The first comers will get the best places.

The Dominion express company have made arrangements for transporting liquors through the Northwest territories to or from points in British Columbia, in bond. This will not affect liquors passing into the territories, which must have the usual permit.

Two miles of the Saskatchewan & Western railway from Minnedosa to Rapid city were ironed when tracklaying had been stopped three days to permit the completion of the bridge over the little Saskatchewan. That will be done to-night, when tracklaying will be resumed and the eight miles to the second crossing of the river completed.

A special meeting of the gas company was held on Monday, and a by-law was passed by the directors to authorize the borrowing of the sum of \$300,000 upon the debentures of the company, and giving a mortgage on the entire property and assets of the company as security for the repayment of the debt was considered and after some discussion it was ratified. By-laws passed by the directors appointing Messrs MacCarthy, Boyle & Allan financial agents and allowing an employee of the company to be at the same time a director, were ratified, as also the purchase of the property of electric light company.

**SPECIAL EXHIBITION TRAINS**

Portage la Prairie, Sept. 20.—General Superintendent Baker has arranged to run a train from the west to this point on Monday the 27th to connect with the C. P. R. carrying exhibits and attendants for the Provincial exhibition. On Saturday October 2nd a train will leave here for the west after the arrival of the C.P.R. train from Winnipeg.

**TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC OF THE C. P. R.**

From July 15, when the Canadian Pacific line was opened from ocean to ocean until August 31, says the Montreal Star, 3,000 tons crossed the continent from Vancouver, the railway's revenue therefrom being about \$100,000. Seventy per cent. of this freight; or 2,100 tons consisted of tea, 942 tons of which went into the United States. The other thirty per cent. was made up of canned salmon, canned fruits and dried fruits from San Francisco and other American ports for eastern points in the United States; also of canned salmon from the Fraser river and other British Columbia points for Canadian markets.

**MANITOBA FISHERIES.**

Following is the full text of the order in council of September 17, respecting Manitoba and Northwest Territories fisheries:

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the fishery regulations for the Territories, established by order-in-council of the 20th May, 1886, be rescinded and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

1. White fish shall not be fished for caught or killed between the 5th day of October and the 10 day of November in each year, both days inclusive.
2. White fish shall not be taken for making oil or feeding domestic animals.
3. Pickeral, Dore, shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of May in each year both days inclusive.
4. Speckle trout, Silvelimus Fontinalis shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of January in each year, both days inclusive.
5. Sturgeon shall not be fished, caught or killed between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of June in each year both days inclusive.
6. Provided always that the Minister of Marine and fisheries shall have power to set apart and license without fee, for the exclusive use of Indians such waters as he may deem necessary, and that the Indians shall during the close seasons have liberty their bands for the purpose of providing food for themselves, but not for sale, barter or traffic

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

Regina, Sept. 16.—It is not generally known that Supt. Griesbach, the officer commanding the Northwest Mounted Police at Edmonton, having been informed that suspicious parties had been seen to the south of that place and near the trail, offered to send an escort with the stage to Calgary. The stage driver, knowing the parties suspected to be decent ranches from the High River district, refused the proffered escort, stating that with three male passengers he had no fear of the result, even if he was attacked. As it turned out this stage was afterwards stopped and robbed eighteen miles north of Calgary, and now some of the newspapers are finding fault with the police for not finding and apprehending those marauders, and who happened to get a long start ere the news reached the police at Calgary. If the stage-driver had taken advantage of the escort which was offered to him, it is all old odds that the robbery would never have been committed. It is well known that the men who did the deed are known to the police, and their capture may be said to be a matter of time: but we must remember the long start the thieves had, and the vastness of the country through which the search has to be made.

Carrberry, Sept. 18.—The farmers are bringing in considerable quantity of grain wheat and oats. Both are of excellent quality. Oats have never been better. The yield is fair, oats yielding from 10 bushels up as high as 42 bushels per acre. Oats are now 21 cents here, and wheat 55 to 57 cents. Fall plowing is being pushed rapidly, to be ready for next spring. A considerable amount of summer fallowing has also been done. Farmers have also devoted more attention to manuring their land, and we may look for better result of their work.

A good deal of building is being done here, but not nearly as much as necessary. A new confectionary will be opened shortly, also a new business in house building material of all kinds. Our merchants have laid in heavier stocks than ever before, and Mr. Henderson has been obliged to enlarge his premises by more than half its original size; it is now 25x50 feet.

Regina, Sept. 15.—The mayor has called a town's meeting for the evening in the town hall to discuss the advisability of procuring a charter to build a railway to Wood Mountain and the south.

Mr. J. R. Pugsley, (president of Long Lake Railway) and Mrs. Pugsley left on Saturday evening for New Brunswick, from thence Mr. Pugsley leaves for England in the interests of the Long Lake Road.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney are expected home about the 23rd inst.

There is to be several miles of grading done this fall on the Long Lake Railway. Their motto is evidently forward to Battleford.

Calgary, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J Macdonald of Winnipeg are spending a few days here.

First snow last night. Almost enough to cover the ground.

The town has been full of Blackfeet all week who were purchasing winter supplies with their treaty money. Many of them came in by train instead of on cayouse as of a few years ago.

There is quite a boom in lots on the government town site sec. 16, nearly every one who drops off the train for a day or two buys a few lots, that they remember Calgary in the future and leave their children wealthy.

**ON TO CHICAGO.**

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The Canadian Pacific which at present reaches Chicago over the Michigan Central, is reported to be making arrangements for an independent line of its own into Chicago. The proposed new line to be built from Grosse Ile Crossing, Mich., to Jackson Mich., and thence to Chicago, which would give it a through line from Montreal, Canada, via Toronto, London, Amherstburg and Jackson, to Chicago. It is known that the Canadian Pacific has secured a controlling interest in the Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, and further important developments are looked for at an early day regarding the contemplated route from Chicago to St. Paul so as to carry out its scheme of a through line from Montreal via Chicago to the Pacific coast.

**AN OPENING FOR CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.**

China and Japan annually import goods to the value of about twenty-four million pounds sterling. Cottons, woollens, sugar and metals all manufactured are the principal imports. It will be many years before either of these countries are able to supply themselves with any of these manufactured articles to any great extent. Meanwhile the demand will increase as civilization progresses. A great and profitable market here opens for Canadian manufacturers. While there is steady trade from Japan and China by way of the Canadian Pacific return freight ought to be low, and the Canadian factories ought to be able to compete with the whole world on very favorable terms for these markets. All that is needed is for our manufacturers to acquaint themselves with the needs of the markets. This offers a fine opening for Canadian enterprise.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Moosomin and Redpath, from the 1st January next. Computed distance 41 miles. The conveyance to be made in a suitable two-horse vehicle, via Hillburn and Rocanville, also Dangois, established. The Mail to leave Moosomin every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Redpath at 5 p.m., leave Redpath every Tuesday at 8 a.m., and arrive at Moosomin at 7 p.m. Or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leave Redpath on Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Moosomin at 6 p.m. Leave Moosomin on Friday at 7 a.m., and arrive at Redpath at 6 p.m. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tenders obtained at the Post Offices of Moosomin, Hillburn, Rocanville and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 18th September, 1886.

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**Boots & Shoes.**

Goods Sold at the

**LOWEST PRICES.**

I would invite my many friends to give me a call.

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121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR

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496 MAIN STREET.  
Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

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

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

**443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.**

Opposite J. H. Ashdown's Hardware Store

**JAMES D. CONKLIN, General Agent**

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**BOOTS AND SHOES**

OPENED UP AT

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Next door South of the C. P. R. City Ticket Office directly opposite Thomas Ryan's,

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**BEFORE REMOVING,**

The large Bankrupt Stock of **BOOTS and SHOES**, the estate of D. S. Macdonald of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, Ont.

A LARGE LINE OF

**Fine Kid, Goat and Calf BOOTS AND SHOES**

for Men, Women and Children, all sizes.

**DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.**

**GOODS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES!**

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**L. BLINKINSTINE,**

**Dying and Scouring Works,**  
246 MAIN ST. WEST SIDE.  
Between James and Rupert St.

Clothing Cleaned and Dyed Equal to New.

Repairing and Altering a Specialty. Fur's Altered and Repaired. Gentlemen's stiff and soft Hats Cleaned and Re-shaped. Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

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**R A L W Y**

Is the Fast Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. H. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 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 birth,' will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 1st day of November next, for four timber births of ten square miles each, more or less, numbered respectively 4, 5, 8, and 9, situated on Kicking Horse River, and Otter tail Creek, a tributary of the Kicking Horse River, near field and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

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

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

**ANGE OF TIME.**

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. via same route arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe apply at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 363 Main street, Winnipeg. R. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD, GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN.

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**School Desks**

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**OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C**

Constantly on Hand

**UNDERTAKING**

In all its branches given our prompt attention

**M. Hughes & Co.**

Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba

RAILWAY.

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 363 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

**H G. McMicken**

**\$500 REWARD!**

The Managers of the Hudson Bay Photograph Parlors agree to pay out of their Reserve Fund \$500 to any person who will produce better or more highly finished photographs (taken either in the largest cities of Europe or on the American continent) than those taken at their Parlors, 244 Main street, Winnipeg. This offer to hold good until further notice.

**T. R. COLPITS,**  
ARTIST.

All who are not Satisfied with their Education,

ERRAND BOYS,

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

Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself.

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