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The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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WANTED HOURS.

I often hear the aged speak through tears that course their furrowed cheek Of wasted hours, but all in vain; They ponder o'er the fruitless past, And many sad reflections cast, The past cannot come back again. Then spander not the hours away, For life at best is but a day, And should not be spent in vain; Who at its close but must repent Of wicked deeds and hours mispent, And view them all with pain.

A GHOST FROM THE GRAVE.

One cool evening in October, having just partaken of supper, I was about to light my pipe and seek a few moments quiet reflection within my room, when suddenly the door opened and Ralph Walmesley, a medical student, came rushing in without ceremony.

"Ah? here you are, Walter; I thought I'd catch you before you started out for a stroll."

"Well?"

"Are you alone?"

"Don't you see I am," I replied.

"Very good; I came to ascertain if you will engage in a little scheme of mine which I am going in execution to-night."

"Tonight?"

"Yes, this very night!"

"Well, you beat everything for schemes, but will you assist me, wait?" he persisted.

"Depends on what it is," I returned, lighting and puffing away at my pipe.

"Well it's just this: You know that old Mr. Simpson died very suddenly last Sunday and was buried to-day."

"Yes, what of it?" he echoed—"a good deal I should think; are you not aware that his death is regarded with suspicion by the people?"

"No; why so?"

"Well, he was apparently in good health at noon on Sunday and at 9 o'clock that night he died suddenly."

"I hadn't heard the particulars, Ralph, but I don't see that they are such as to occasion alarm; his death was from natural causes, leastwise so it appears if the result of the autopsy is to be believed."

"Ah, but there is the pinch—is it to be believed?"

"Why not? I am sure I had no suspicion that there was anything irregular practiced in connection with it."

"Hem—all right, we shall see; I have studied enough of medical science to know that Mr. Simpson did not come to his death by natural causes; on the contrary, I am inclined to believe that there has been some underhand work going on and that he has met with foul play."

"Why, how you startle me, Ralph; explain yourself!" I exclaimed, rising from my seat and regarding him with surprise.

"Do you know who conducted the autopsy?"

"No."

"Well, it was Dr. Crawley, and if I mistake not, that shrewd old duffer has been acting a part."

"What—what do you mean?" I gasped.

"Just this; Silas Simpson has a young wife; she is pretty and frivolous—fond of admiration and display—did she—a young woman say of five-and-twenty—marry him—a man of 67—for love?"

"Well, hardly," he added; "she wedded him for his money. She thought he was wealthier than he really was, and he was greatly disappointed and despondent when she found she was not nearly as rich as she had supposed."

"In order to pacify her, he insured his life, regardless of the amount of premium demanded on the risk of his advanced age, in two leading companies, and presented her with the policies less than six months after they were married amounting to 50,000."

"No sooner did she get possession of the papers than she grew more and more discontented."

"How do you know this?" I asked, looking harder at Ralph than ever.

"I don't know it positively, but I surmise it; I am weighing the features in the case carefully in my mind and stating my suspicions."

"Oh, that's it, eh. Well, go on."

"This Dr. Crawley, it seems," he resumed, "was once an admirer of hers; but through some rival dispute they had a falling out and became estranged, and she never heard of him again until after she had married Silas Simpson and they

came to Aberdeen to live; this I know to be a fact.

"One night she became suddenly ill and a servant came post haste for a physician, Crawley was the only one who happened to be in at the time, and he very reluctantly consented to go."

"From that day forward I am constrained to believe that the two renewed their former friendship."

"Under pretence of attending her as a medical adviser, Crawley managed to visit her frequently, and forgive me if I assert my belief that between the two the managed in some way to compass the death of old Simpson."

"Then Crawley presided at the autopsy. Drs. Farsworthy and Warner desired to investigate the cause of Simpson's death thoroughly, but Crawley would not hear of it; he rendering the verdict that the deceased came to his death from natural causes."

"What of that?"

"I believe the whole thing was arranged by Crawley, who, in my opinion is capable of almost any despicable deed."

"What in the world are you driving at?" I asked, my curiosity now aroused to the highest pitch.

Wait and see. I will sum up the whole affair in a nutshell:

"Mrs. Simpson was anxious to be freed from her union with a man old enough to be her father."

"By assisting at his removal Crawley not only disposed of an odious obstruction but also furthered his own interest, she doubtless having an understanding with him to the effect that in the event of the success of their plot she would marry him after a reasonable period had elapsed. Then he would not only get her, but get her fortune."

"By Jove, Ralph, I begin to see through the thing now; but do you really believe it?"

"Why, certainly, I do, or I would not have taken the trouble to explain the details of the affair to you."

"What do you propose to do?"

"Just this—provided you agree to assist me."

"Very good; I agree."

"Then come with me to the village cemetery; it is already dark enough to start. We must resurrect the body and submit to be a careful examination."

"But that would be a serious offence," I hastened to object.

"Not in this case, for, as you will readily admit, the end justifies the means." I could not help seeing the force of his argument and thereupon yielded my consent.

An hour later we had received a horse and box buggy—the only vehicle available under the seat of which we placed the digging utensils, etc., and by the time twilight had deepened and the shades of night began to descend upon the autumnal landscape, we were on our way to the cemetery, which was situated at the foot of a Mountain, a distance of about four miles from the green, the centre of the village of Aberdeen.

A ride of an hour leisurely pace brought us to the gate of the silent city of the dead.

The gloom of night now unfolded the sleeping hills and valleys—a night dark enough, it appears to me, to further any scheme of villainy.

Not a sound assailed our ears, save the lonesome chirp of the cricket, as we tied our horse to a tree in a convenient grove, and shovel in hand, bent our step toward the burial ground.

Passing through the gate we entered the domain of the dead and pushed our way up a boxwood-bordered path towards the spot where old Simpson had been interred with which place Ralph was perfectly familiar.

Here and there a lonely pine moaned in the breeze, mournfully as it swayed. On, on, through the gloom, and amid the ghostly marble headstones and monuments, we pushed, until finally Ralph paused before a new made grave.

"Here we are," he murmured, propping his shovel, and proceeding to spread a heavy blanket over the grass with a careful foresight that betokened a familiarity with the details of the work in hand.

We knew there was little or nothing to fear in regard to being detected in our

work, but still felt it was better to be cautious, for Peter Hayes, the old sexton who had charge of the place, had been known to have caught some of the students before, and had made it hot for them; but as Ralph had ascertained on this occasion that Hayes was not very well he had no fears that he would be interrupted.

At the end of an hour we had removed all the mould from the grave and reached the deal case that covered the casket. Ralph then removed the lids with a stone and screw driver, after which he fastened a rope about the body, and we drew it forth from its narrow resting place.

This accomplished, we refilled the grave, carefully replacing every speck of dirt, and it was now I saw the wisdom of Ralph in spreading the rubber blanket upon the grass, for when it was removed there was not the slightest trace of our work, which would otherwise have been made apparent by the atoms of earth adhering to the green sods.

Having made the mound look the same as before it had been disturbed, we surveyed our work with satisfaction, after which we wrapped the rubber blanket about the rigid body, which we then thrust into a burlap bag.

Ralph chuckled at the success of our questionable enterprise, as we removed the corpse to our carriage, which we reached without adventure.

As there was no room in the bottom of the buggy, we were obliged to place the remains leaning against the seat, between us, after which we whipped up the horse and drove rapidly away.

On our way back toward the college, however, Ralph suddenly declared that he was very thirsty, so he drew up before an ancient-looking tavern at the junction of the two roads, and went in to "take something," for, although to tell the truth I seldom indulge, I felt that I needed some stimulant to "brace me up" after the experience of the evening.

Ralph was so elated with the success of his enterprise that he drank rather more than was good for him, and it was with difficulty that I finally persuaded him to leave the place.

We at length, however, returned to our carriage and Ralph started the horse with a cut of the whip.

As we raced over the road the liquor he had imbibed soon began to have an exhilarating effect on him.

I endeavored to restrain him but without avail.

Suddenly I heard a sound that caused a cold chill to creep up my back.

"Thunderation, what was that?" gasped Ralph, turning ghastly pale, while his eyes expanded with affright.

A deep groan, apparently proceeding from the corpse, was what had alarmed us.

My blood seemed to stand still, an icy chill vibrated through my frame, and a deadly, paralyzing feeling swept over me.

"Great heavens," cried Ralph, his teeth chattering with terror.

"Oh horror," the sound was repeated with startling intensity, and we distinctly felt the bag move.

Then suddenly it was torn open and a ghastly face appeared, white as marble.

"That was enough."

Ralph gave a wild shriek and fainted dead away.

My hair stood on an end, and great beads of cold perspirations started from my forehead.

Ralph's scream frightened the horse and before I could clutch the reins from the palsied hand of my comrade the animal darted away with a wild snort of terror, and dashing down the road was soon beyond control.

I clung desperately to the seat as the vehicle bounded from side to side, in the mad plunge of the terrified brute.

Suddenly the carriage came in contact with some obstruction by the roadside and was instantly overturned.

My head had struck against a stone. A myriad of bright stars danced before my eyes, and I sank into a state of insensibility.

When I recovered I found myself lying in my bed in my room at the College Barracks, as the block where we lodged

was called by the boys.

"Where am I?" I asked of Ralph, who was seated near me, his arms in a sling, and a rueful look depicted on his saturnine countenance.

"Back at the barracks," he grunted.

"Ah—tell me what has happened, and how about the ghost," I asked, with a sickly smile.

"Ghost be hanged!" exclaimed Ralph, impatiently; "it was only a trick of an infernal hostler at the tavern."

"What?" I ejaculated, opening wide my eyes in astonishment.

"Well, Walter, you see it was just this way. While we were inside a young fellow thought he would play a little joke on us. He knew we were medical students, and at once suspected the contents of our bag. After a while he made bold enough to assure himself of the truth of his convictions, when it suddenly occurred to him that it was a fine opportunity to perpetrate a practical joke at our expense."

"He accordingly removed the body from the bag, dragging it to the stable where concealed it among the hay, after which he rubbed flour on his face, got into the bag himself and took the place of the corpse in the carriage."

"He only intended to give us a good scare, but when we were all thrown out and you were half killed he came forth from the bag and acknowledged all; so I think he was as much frightened as we were."

"How long have I been here?" I asked after Ralph had explained matters.

"About two hours or so. Come, try and brace up." We'll have to go back and get that body before daylight."

But Ralph was obliged to do without me. He took a student named Meeker into his confidence, after which they got another carriage and returned to the tavern, where the jocular hostler helped them to arrange matter for a careful autopsy in the barn.

Walmesley was clever enough to investigate the matter thoroughly, and found unmistakable evidence of poison in the stomach of the deceased.

He determined to make known his discovery at once, and accordingly, at my suggestion, went to Dr. Havens, president of the college, to whom he confessed the whole adventure.

Dr. Havens, far from rebuking him as he expected, bestowed great praise upon him for his sagacity in carrying his scheme out successfully.

He had the remains privately conveyed to the dissecting-room of the college where, after subjecting them to a deliberate personal investigation, he fully concurred in Walmesley's belief that the man had met with foul play, for there was enough strychnine found in Simpson's stomach to kill three men.

It transpired that Ralph had been playing the part of amateur detective for some time, and through an intimacy with a young man servant at Simpson's house, had gotten the points which aroused his suspicion.

He went and saw George Osfield, the sheriff, to whom he stated his discovery, and after a conference with Dr. Havens, Osfield decided that he would be justified in arresting both Mrs. Simpson and Dr. Crawley on suspicion.

The utmost consternation prevailed when it became known to the villagers that the arrest had been made.

The insurance companies were notified of the affair and sent men to represent them at the preliminary examination of the suspected murderers.

Suffice it to say, that after a careful investigation they were found probably guilty and remanded to jail for a further trial.

In the meanwhile, overwhelming evidence against them was rapidly accumulating. The vial that had contained the poison was identified by a druggist of a neighboring town, who subsequently recognized the man who had purchased the compound from him. At this Mrs. Simpson completely broke down and confessed the whole affair.

The guilty pair were sentenced to the penitentiary for life, barely escaping the hangman's noose.

Ralph Walmesley is today a prominent physician in a leading western city.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF SCOTLAND.

On Thursday, the 14th inst, the handsome new Catholic Church which has been erected in Market Street, Montrose, for the congregation worshipping under Father Shaw was opened with the usual rites of the Church by Bishop Rigg. The style is Gothic. The church consists of nave and chancel, with lancet-shaped windows (filled in with tinted cathedral glass), and a neat bell tower on the west gable and the cross the east. Internally the church at the opening ceremony presented a very chaste appearance. It has an open roof, with massive coupling and cross-beams standing but in relief, resting on stone corbels. The walls of the chancel to a considerable height are painted in imitation of stone, and the roof is in light blue relieved with stars in gold. The building, which seats 200 hundred persons, was filled, as considerable number of the worshippers being from Dundee. The following were present: His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld; Very Rev. Dean Clapperton, Dundee; Rev. John Shaw, Montrose; Rev. W. Geddes, Arbroath; Rev. J. Holder, T. F. Furlong St. Joseph's, Dundee; Rev. M. Phelan, St. Mary's, Dundee; Rev. P. Butti, St. Mary's, Lochec; Rev. J. Turner, Perth, Rev. T. Crumley, Blairgowrie; Rev. Canon McManus, Edinburgh; Rev. J. Stewart, Stonehaven; Rev. W. Shaw, Blair's College, Aberdeen; and Rev. J. Doherty, Ballechip, the choir of St. Joseph's Dundee, led by Father Furlong, was in attendance. Miss Fay, organist of St. Andrew's, presided with ability at the harmonium. The ceremony commenced, according to the ritual prescribed, with the blessing of the church by the Bishop, when the clergy walked in procession round the building reciting the 50th Psalm, the Bishop sprinkling the walls with holy water. On reentering the church the Litany of the Saints was sung and completed at the altar. High Mass was then sung, the Very Rev. Dean Clapperton being celebrant, Father Butti deacon, Father Doherty subdeacon, and Father Turner, Perth, master of ceremonies. The Bishop then took his seat on a side elevation, attended by Fathers Geddes, Arbroath, and Phelan, Dundee, and after the Gospel, Father Holder preached an eloquent sermon from the words: "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints and domestics of God." Father Holder said, My Lord, rev. fathers, dearly beloved brethren, on an occasion such as this—met as we are to throw open the doors of this little church for the worship of Almighty God—it is easier to summon up many topics of congratulation and of joy than to choose out one on which profitably to dwell. But seeing that the dedication of this building to St. Margaret, Queen and Patroness of Scotland, has been made by a pious testator the very condition of its existence here, it may not be deemed out of keeping with our work of today if we turn our eyes to behold in the opening of this church yet another evidence of the perpetuity of our faith and of the imperishable vitality of that Church which St. Margaret's virtues illumined and adorned. For we are here to-day as a part—a small contingent—of that army of devoted men who, from the days of Ninian and Columba and Kentigern have lived and died for God's cause in this land of Scotland. There may be some quite near us who are prepared to ask, "Why do you Catholics come here at all? For generations you have had no footing and no chapel here; why seek to have one now?" To such we have no apology to offer, nor any better explanation to give than what is contained in the words of the Apostle. "We are ambassadors of Christ, not strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints and domestics of God, built upon the foundations of the apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." In the power of the Catholic Church we come to preach. We come to teach again. The faith that blessed Scotland when the Frankish masons of St. Ninian raised the walls of the "White House" in Galloway, when Columba and Kentigern exchanged their staves on the banks of the Mollendonor; when the bones of Palladius were enshrined in gold hard by, and when Margaret adored the Eucharistic God in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline. My brethren, Jesus Christ is "yesterday, to day, and forever." Coming into the world for our salvation, the Eternal Son of God bequeathed to men the eternal truth. He spoke to men, not hesitatingly and in doubt, but with power and authority. His teaching was clear, definite, and fixed; and clear, definite, and fixed He willed that teaching to be handed down. In reading the Gospel record there is nothing more evident than this. His was a mission. In His own words, He "came" from the Father, He did the work of His Father, He was sent by His Father. "Go," says the Apostle, "who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke to the fathers. . . in these days hath spoken to us by His Son." Now this mission being, so far as our Lord was personally concerned, limited in time, and yet the purpose of that mission being the salvation of mankind until the end of the world it is clear that the mission itself must be handed down. Nor is there anything in the Gospel record more clear than the fact of this transmission. "As Thou hast sent me into the world," says our Lord to the Father, "so also I have sent them into the world." And, similarly, to the Apostles: "As the Father hath sent Me I send you. He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me." And in order that it might be quite clear that the gift thus bestowed on the Apostles was to pass in the keeping of their successors, He adds, "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." This regular and direct transmission of the

right to teach is what we Catholics call the apostolicity of the Church. It is the providential means by which God reveals to men in all its adorable beauty and truth the whole economy of our redemption. And thus for us Catholics the Church speaks at this day, as in the beginning, with an authority, not dependent on personal or national or temporal claims, but as a divinely constituted society invested once for all by its Divine Founder with full powers to teach and guard the whole truth of God, so as to be until the end of time the sole representative of God's sovereignty in the world, and the final interpreter of His word and will to men. From the beginning the fathers of the primitive Church addressing themselves to the innovators of their time, asserted in no halting language their right to teach. Their Divine mission given by Christ Himself, the first Apostle of Christian truth. "Who are you?" They asked; "and whence do you come, and when were you sent? What seek you with us, since to us you do not belong! By what right, O Marcion dost thou cut down our trees?—and who has sent thee Valentianus, to change the course of our rivers?—or thee, Appelles to shift our boundaries? Produce your credentials, show us the origin of your churches, unfold the list of your Bishops and tell us who there is amongst you who has had for master and predecessor an Apostle or one of those apostolic men who have lived in unbroken fellowship with the disciples of Christ, for thus the Apostolic Churches established their authority."—Tertullin: The heretics of the first ages found questions such as these both awkward and insupportable, and they did not answer them. They failed to show their claim to teach for the reason that they had none to show. Nor can we believe that the sects round about us who strive against the Catholic Church feel ought more to secure than their predecessors as to the question of apostolicity. It is easy to brag about the Bible and the glorious freedom of private interpretation, but put the question, "Whence do you come?" They must the sects bow their heads in shame, so effectually does this foul origin protest against all pretension to a Divine mission. An apostate monk, flagrantly a traitor to the vow whereby he had consecrated his chastity to God; a faithless priest bearing the penless mark of his iniquity; a King familiar with unholiness—all three rebellious against the same Church—such were the fathers of the Reformation. Ask themselves whence they came. One pleads to-day the authorization of the Chief Magistrate of Wittenburg, to-morrow his dignity of Doctor in Theology; the second tries to identify himself with old and condemned heretics and the third holds aloft the sword still reeking with the blood of his murdered wives. How could we detect in the persons of such men the faintest trace of fellowship with those to whom the Redeemer said, "As the Father hath sent Me, I send you." One Church alone stands forth to-day and claims to be the depository of that sacred word and trust Jerusalem and Antioch, Alexandria and Corinth, Ephesus, Philippi, and Thessalonica have gone—struck down by the scimitar of Moslem; but not for a single moment has the Church of Rome ceased to be the life-giving centre from which the uttermost parts of the earth have drawn the blessings of the Divine commission. From the beginning the ancient champions of orthodoxy appeared to her authority in the conflicts of error. St. Irenaeus in the second century, Tertullian in the third, St. Epiphanius in the fourth, and St. Augustine in the fifth have drawn up the list of her Pontiffs. It was as easy a task as to give the list of Sovereigns from Gueiphs to Stuarts, and from Tudors to Plantagenets. Nor has the spiritual succession of those spiritual monarchs failed. Leo XIII. leads you back to Pius IX, Pius IX. to Gregory XVI, Gregory XVI. to Leo XII, and so back and back and back to the Apostle to whom the Saviour said, "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build My Church." A long, a saintly, an august line—a line which has seen dynasties rise and fall and empire after empire crumble into dust. The powers of darkness have risen against it; the patrons and protectors of national Churches have sought to compass its ruin, but they have never availed to interrupt that calm and even transmission of Divine power whereby the Church lives herself and makes glad the city of God. Such, my brethren, is the Catholic Church in history and in fact: the messenger of God to men, the guardian of His truth and love. And all this because "built upon the foundation of Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself been the chief corner-stone." Such a Church is needed in this land. Take her away and what have we left in the religious world? I need not speak of what must be clear to all; I need not insist on that standing scandal in Christendom the multiplication of the sects. But more than this: outside the Catholic Church the very revelation of God is gradually being dissolved and disappearing—first, the belief in the possibility of leading a holy life on earth by the aid of sacrament and sacrifice, next the belief of those revealed truths which teach the aid and scope of life, and lastly, even the truths of natural religion itself. This has already come to pass in Germany, in England, and America. Here, in Scotland—is it not fair to say it—vast strides are being made in the same direction. The bulk of our people are indifferent to dogma; they hesitate to commit themselves to specific belief of any kind. The leading lights of different Churches are unorthodox exasperated. Scarcely a synod or a Presbytery that is not upheaved with some angry question; there is a current of unbelief ebbing beneath the apparent calm waters in the well guarded harbors of both the kirks; young men bent on rising in the ministry are taking their stand on the true Protestant for

mula and questioning the right of even a General Assembly to frown down the out put of private judgment, and old men are forced to tremble with fear if they contemplate the awful heresies with which the Churches are rife. I say there is need for a Divine teacher here. In the darkness and doubt which surrounds us on every side we have need for the voice of which St. Peter exclaimed, "Lord, to whom shall we go. Thou hast the word of eternal life." That teacher and that voice are here today, for serene, unchanged, and unchangeable, the Catholic Church is with us once again. Before she opens her catechism or unfolds a single article of her creed, she claims the right to be heard, she alone of all bodies calling themselves Christians professes to teach "with authority," as Christ taught, and as he commissioned, and appointed His Apostles to teach after Him. Sent by her divine Founder to teach all nations, her aim is as wide as the world. She will never rest contented until she holds a worldwide sway. And to endeavor humbly to extend that sway is the point and significance of this day's world. Well nigh 1200 years ago the Venerable beds wrote of this land, "Now the nations of the Picts rejoice in being united in peace and truth with the Universal Church." It may be long before that truth is again supreme in Scotland. The Universal Church offers which possibly Scotchmen are slowly appreciating—"the obedience of faith" (Rom. 1, 5) for there can be no faith apart from the sacrifice of independence at this of mind and spiritual pride. But with God all things are possible, and the Scottish temper is not more national and independent at this day than when Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow, by word and deed fought the cause of Sir William Wallace, and when Maurice, Abbot of Inchaffray, raised his crucifix and blessed the Scottish hosts at Bannockburn. In days gone by the Mouthill of Scone went by the name of the "Hill of Belief." Some called it the "Hill of Meeting." That spot was famous in the history of the land, not only as the coronation place of our Kings, but also the scene of great assemblies and Councils which confirmed and spread the Kingdom of God throughout the land. We need not discuss whether the ancient name of that hill is better rendered by "Hill of Meeting" or "Hill of Belief." More profitable will be our work if in fervent and in persevering prayer we seek from above lights to guide to the truth and strength to embrace it. Then shall we possess the most precious gifts for the edifying of the body of Christ, until we all meet in the unity of faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God." To promote this glorious end is the explanation of the planting here of this little church. May he deign to accept and bless our humble offering to whose glory alone we have ventured to make it. We leave ourselves to be judged by our words and works. That has been the significance of the planting of this little church to-day.

WHO WROTE THE POEM?

The authorship and actual words of the celebrated lines, "And shall Trelawny die!" have at length being settled by the reproduction of the entire ballad—one of the finest of its kind in the English language—and an explanatory note of the author, the Rev. Robert Stephen Hauker, late Vicar of Norweston, Cornwall, England, who was, before his death received into the Catholic Church. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Hauker gained the Newdegate prize for poetry at Oxford, and that he was at one time regarded as the rival of the laureate. It is certainly well that his memory has been revived, for undoubtedly many students of English literature never heard of him before.

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Always Give Satisfaction Call or Address
J D BUT & CO
271 Main St., Winnipeg, Man

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

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

The Dominion Coal Company
400 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

STOVES
An Immense Variety of
PARLOR, HALL AND COOK STOVES
Just received and will be sold (before the advance in freights):
VERY CLOSE PRICES
Also a large assortment of
Hardware & Lamp Goods
J. L. WELLS
556 Main St., Cr. McWilliam

PROF. MUMMERY & COMPANY
ANATOMISTS, NATURALISTS AND TAXIDERMISTS
Beasts, Birds, Fish and Reptiles Mounted and Preserved in the Most Artistic Style.
Lobes & Glass Cases Containing Native and Foreign Birds.
HANGING BASKETS AND BOUQUET
Also a Large Collection of Flowers and Grasses from Germany For Sale.
Terms Moderate. Show Rooms at J. M. Perkins,
41 Main St. Winnipeg
Telephone address, New Douglas House Come and See the
CHILD CALF!
Ten Cents

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. McLeod,
Post office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, Oct. 15, 1886

St Paul, Winnipeg & Manitoba RAILWAY.
THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.
Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Car Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.
AT VERY LOW RATES.
Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 333 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. McMicken
Wm. Hine, TAXIDERMIST
211 MAIN STREET.
Has almost every native bird of the Canadian Northwest either mounted or the skin.
Also Elk, Moose, Buffalo, mountain Sheep and Goat, Antelope, and Deer Heads nicely mounted.
Highest cash price paid for white Owls, and other rare specimens.
Artificial Human Eyes, and Eyes for birds and beasts kept in stock.

L BLINKINTINE,
Dying and Scouring Works,
MAIN WEST SIDE, on James and Rupert
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 Reshaped.
Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
S. & N. SNIDER,
DYEING & CLEANING WORKS
547 MAIN STREET
Furs Altered and Repaired. Clothing Cleaned and Dyed equal to new. Country orders promptly attended to.

CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE:

This profound sympathy of the church with the masses is filling its enemies with alarm. They know that its charity is universal and inexhaustible; that starting from the See of Peter as a common source and centre, it spreads itself over all the earth and reaches the poorest and most despised of mankind.

The silent influence of the Catholic Church, too, in favor of the rights of the people, the practical lesson taught by its own constitution, recognizing no distinction of birth or blood, or social rank in its Hierarchy, its highest offices open to the child of the poorest peasant, the bondsman, or slave, are facts which are felt to work powerfully against autocrats and tyrants and in favor of the people.

HOW POLITICS ARE RUN.

We find the following in the 'Progress and Poverty,' by Henry George: "The type of modern growth is the great city. Here are to be found the greatest wealth and the deepest poverty. And it is here that popular government has most clearly broken down.

PROTESTANTISM AND INDIFFERENTISM.

The Rev. J. Moncrieff Smyth concluded his course of sermons at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Sunday night on "Indifferentism." We were living in an age, he said, when everything around us was tending to lead us further and further from God, tending to remove us further and further from that one end for which we were created.

further and further away from that one object, it was our duty to try to find a remedy by means of which we might counteract that evil tendency. by which we should be able to combat this terrible evil, by which we should be united in one series of lines of battle, so that when the enemy came we might be so united and so strong that nothing should be able to part us.

Then, without waiting to see if she were stopped or not, he turned and ran for his second gun, when the puggie, who had bolted to one side during the charge, came up to say the animal was dead. The shot was true enough this time.

LION HUNTING.

A Indian correspondent writes: "Our experienced and successful shikaree, Captain L. L. Felton, Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthan Court, had some rather exciting sport in the Ghir during the last hot weather, and finished up with an exceedingly narrow escape for his life. A lion had been discovered lying down under a banyan tree.

TO A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER. One of the best rules ever given by a mother to a daughter just about to begin housekeeping was: "Always see every part of the house from garret to cellar at least once a day; and the servants get to know this, and consequently they never throw things into corners, or leave untidy corners."

PUDDINGS.

Peas Pudding.—Dry a pint or quart of split peas thoroughly before the fire, then tie them up loosely in a cloth, put them into water, boil them a couple of hours or more, until quite tender; take them up, beat them well in a dish with a little salt, the yolk of an egg, and a bit of butter.

Plain Suet Pudding.—Take of flour one pound and a half; two teaspoonful of baking-powder; beef suet, four ounces; powder ginger, half a drachm; water or milk, one pint. Rub the baking-powder in the flour; dissolve the sugar in the water and then add the milk.

Barley Pudding.—Take a quarter of a pound of Scotch or pearl barley. Wash and simmer it in a small quantity of water, and add milk and flavoring as for rice puddings. Beat up with sugar and putmeg, and mix the milk and barley in the same way.

M. C. CLARKE, D.D.S., DENTIST.—Office, 324 Main street up-stairs. Teeth extracted without pain.

J. A. MOCAUSLAND, DENTIST.—ARTIFICIAL Teeth from a single tooth to a full set. Best set, upper or lower, \$15. Vitalized fur for painless extraction of teeth, safe and harmless. Office, 772 Main street, Winnipeg.

GOOD BOARD AND COMFORTABLE DEPOSIT ROOMS at 315 Main street, near C. P. R. Depot, meals at all hours. Good stabling & storage Room for farmers & others coming to the town.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP. Amateur's Portable Photographs 14 Plate Camera (Lancos or's best) quite new. Tripod stand, lamp, Leather satchel & all appliances, book of instructions, &c. or what offers of furniture in exchange. A. E. P., Northwest Review Office.

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

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

BECK & MCPHILLIPS (Successors to Royal & Prud'homme) Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Solicitors for Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.

OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL. N.D. Beck LL.B. A. E. McPhillips

D. HALLEN, FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable.

45 McDermott St. Winnipeg

DANIEL CAREY, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public. Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba. 25 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG. MCPHILLIPS BROS. Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers. G. McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and R. C. McPhillips. ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

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

M. CONWAY, General Auctioneer and Valuator. Room—Cor Main & Perth St.

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

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and we will send you 5 lbs Choice Natural Leaf Japan Tea or 4 lbs very choice Black Tea, warranted. TWO DOLLARS and we will send you 6 lbs Extra Choice Japan, or Black Tea, season 1896-7. THREE DOLLARS and we will send you 10 lbs of extra choice English Breakfast Black Tea, or 10 lbs Natural Leaf Japan. FOUR DOLLARS and we will send you a 10 lb caddy of Superbly Choice Black Tea or a 10 lb caddy of Delicious Uncolored Japan Tea, very choice. FIVE DOLLARS and we will send you a 10 lb caddy of our very finest Extra Choice Assam or Himalayan, Black, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Japan Teas. Send all monies by P. O. Order or Register Letter, at our risk.

J. C. MILLS & CO. TEA MERCHANTS. 368 Main Street, P. O. BOX 501.

BLUE STORE. 425 Main St. TO THE PUBLIC

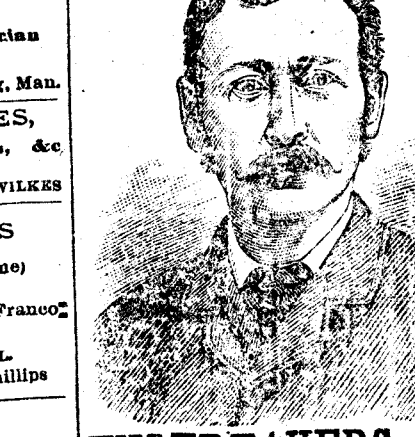
The Greatest Sacrifice of Ready Made Clothing that ever took place in Winnipeg

Come & examine our black Worsted Suits at \$7.75. See our all-wool Suits at \$8.50. See our very fine Canadian Suits at \$12.00. See our very fine English Tweed Suits at \$11.50. The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35, for 20.00.

No Deception! Call and Judge For Yourself. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

See Tickets on them at the Door. No trouble to show Goods. The finest and cheapest assortment of Pants ever shown in Winnipeg Remember the Place BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST.

J. THOMSON & CO



UNDERTAKERS, & C. 529 MAIN STREET. Telephone. Open All Hours.

Ecclasiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE. This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, 2nd, the Diocese of St. Albert, 3rd, the Vicariate Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie, 4th, the Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia, 5th, the ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1883. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and conductor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1881, transferred to St. Boniface June 7, 1883; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan see, Sept. 22, 1871. CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P. J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Revs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I., secretary, St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Church, Belkirk and Peguis—Rev. J. P. P. and P. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Chertier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats, Rev. J. Joly, St. Pie and Emerson J. J. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. J. Marceux, St. Leon, Rev. C. Batsche, St. Alphonsus and, M. D. de Lourdes, Rev. L. Gagnon, St. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I., Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard, Regina, Rev. D. Graton, Wood Mountain, Amoscow Jaw, and medicine Hat, Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I. EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Theological Seminary and Coll. of St. Boniface—Teaching staff, Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; Francis S. J. Lussier, S. J.; Bligny, S. J.; O'Shea, S. J.; Belliveau, S. J.; Faquin, S. J.; Rev. Cloutier and J. L. Boniface, S. J. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Ellis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte; Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forlier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lebevre, S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French. Pupils—80. St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. William (director), Pupils 120. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies, dieters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120. St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 80. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20; day scholars 80. 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 80; day scholars 120. 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 Shaughnessy, directress, Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 25. Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, MAN. The Sisters are happy to inform their friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January. TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$20.00. Music Lessons, and of Piano, \$20.00. 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. Entrance Fee (payable once \$30.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under Linnen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bonnet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians, and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man. NOTICE. Weights and Measures. The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. Hydromatic balance for weighing By order, W. HIMS WORTH, secretary. Inland Revenue Department Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1893

One Column, 12 months	\$20
Half Column, 12 months	12 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	7 50
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	4 00
Transient advertising 2 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.	

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

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

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

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

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Proprietor

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Cardinal Manning, on the 30th ult. ordained Lord Charles Thyme, aged 73. He is a convert and was formerly a canon in the established Church.

The "Dublin Freeman" says: "The so-called Union Ministry is bent upon destroying whatever remains of Irish commerce."

Our esteemed contemporary the Emerson Times is showing the chameleon like character of C. S. Douglas very effectively.

Much regret is expressed by the electors of ward 5 at the retirement of Ald. Campbell. He has been a faithful server of the public interest and his loss to the council will be seriously felt.

In a letter to Bishop Reynolds of Adelaide, South Australia, his Eminence Cardinal Manning says:—

"You will be glad to know that Ireland in some form, will before long administer its own local affairs. I hope I may live to see it."

The text of the convention between the Holy See and Montenegro has been published. The document which contains fourteen articles, guarantees the free exercise of Catholic worship and determines the relations between the Archbishop of Antivari and the authorities.

Mr. Putilzer, the editor of the "New York World", has given a donation of 500 dollars for the purpose of preserving in a suitable condition the grave of Father Ryan, the poet priest, which, it is said, is now overgrown with weeds.

It is reported that Cardinal TascherEAU, Archbishop of Quebec, and Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, are expected to arrive in Rome in the month of December for the reception of the Cardinal's hat.

The municipal struggle continues unabated, but the civic record of Mr. Pearson and his proverbial honesty and integrity are commending him to the people and his election is beyond peradventure. We were pleased to hear Mr. Pearson denounce the attempt to introduce politics into the contest.

The period of navigation in Hudson straits has long been a matter of dispute and reliable data are of the utmost importance. The "Sun" publishes an interview with one of the observers who accompanied Lieut. Gordon's expedition to Hudson Bay, and who has just returned from his northern station. From excellent facilities for observation he supports the contention that with properly equipped steamers there is navigation of the straits all the year round. Lieut. Gordon's report on this interesting subject will be laid before Parliament at its next session.

It is announced that Cardinal Lavigne has, at the request of the Catholic missionaries in Central Africa, made application to various European Powers with a view to save them from the fate of the Italian companions of Monsignor

Combani. The French, Belgian, English and German Governments, all of which have gone into Zanzibar, have been asked to interpose with Sezyd Barghast who, it appears, exercises great influence with the Arabs scattered through the country.

M. Rochefort's latest expression of his devotion to the cause of Erin, and his desire to aid in the realization of her hopes, is an Irish play appropriately named, "The Daughter of Erin." The drama was produced quite recently in New York, and competent critics have pronounced it one of the best representations of Irish life and Irish sentiment that has been produced on the modern stage. Around the episode that forms the groundwork of the drama, M. Rochefort seems to have woven a story of singular human interest, which has been received with unbounded success by representative Irish audiences in the Empire City.

The funds in hand for the founding of the Catholic University at Washington, including Miss Caldwell's gift of 300,000 dollars, amount to considerably over half a million dollars. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of a recent interview, said: Plans for the building have been adopted, and Bishops Ireland and Keane have gone to Rome to get the final commands of the Pope. They will return in a few months and then we shall proceed to action without further delay.

Sir Charles Russell is, by this powerful advocacy and his inexhaustible energy, proving a tower of strength to the Home Rule cause in England. He has recently taken active steps for the establishment of a Home Rule Liberal Club and will on the 18th inst. open the new institution. He has organized a series of lectures to be delivered by Mr. Cook and on the 11th of November he will deliver an address on Ireland. On the 17th he will deliver an address on the political situation and on 23rd he will speak on the Irish question at the Eighty Club.

From the Catholic Times of Liverpool we learn that an Anglican gentleman, who entertains deeply-rooted prejudices against the Catholic Church, has been greatly irritated by the conversion of his wife to Catholicism, and has sought through the Press to exploit a grievance. The lady, it appears, on becoming convinced of the truth of the Catholic Faith, called upon the Rev. C. Harrington Moore at the presbytery, Harrington and requested to be received into the Catholic Church. The applicant having reached the age of maturity, the Rev. gentleman complied with her wish. As her husband had absolutely refused to sanction her contemplated change of faith, Father Harrington Moore did not feel called upon to announce to him the ceremony he was about to perform. This has excited the indignation of the "staunch Anglican," and he has raised the cry of "The Priest in the Family." We are sure every fair-minded person who reads the correspondence which has been published on the subject will freely acknowledge that Father Harrington Moore merely did his duty as a minister of God, so that the husband of the convert has no real ground of complaint against him.

ADVENT.

Sunday last—the first in Advent—was the Church's New Year's Day.

This solemn season of Advent commences on the Sunday nearest the feast of St. Andrew and continues until Christmas Eve. During it Holy Church desires her children to practice fasting works of penance, meditation and prayer in order to prepare themselves for celebrating worthily the coming of the Son of God in the flesh to promote his spiritual advent to our souls and to school themselves to look forward with hope and joy to his second advent when he shall come again to judge mankind.

There is marvellous beauty in the offices and rites of the Church during this season. The lessons generally taken from the prophecies of Isaiah, remind us how the desire and expectation of Israel only but of all nations, carried forward the thought of mankind before the time of Jesus Christ to a Redeemer one day to be revealed; they also strike the note of preparation, watchfulness, compunction and hope in the gospel. We hear of the terrors of the last judgment that second advent which those who dispise the first will not escape, of the witness borne by John the Forerunner and of the "Mighty Works" by which the Saviour's life supplied a foundation and justification for that witness.

Christ's advent, which we look back to is that wherein He, perfect God, was born in perfect man the human flesh of the Blessed Virgin Mary Immaculate.

With us Catholics there is no hesitancy or doubt in regard of this truth but with those that are without it is not so. Hence it is well for Catholics to be familiar with the evidences of their faith as well to keep themselves confirmed therein as to be able to give a reason for that faith for the edification of others.

The Divinity of Jesus Christ is proved by the expectation of the coming of a Saviour in the mind of the world at large by His birth; by His own words; by His power exerted in the physical intellectual, moral and social world; by His death and resurrection; by the Kingdom of Faith and the Kingdom of Charity which He established in the human mind and by the Kingdom of religious worship which He established in the human soul.

Let us meditate upon our Saviour's first advent and while doing so keep ever before our minds His second advent when we must all appear before His Judgment seat. It is the wish of our Holy Mother the Church that these shall be our thoughts at this season.

THE IMMIGRATION SHEDS

It is devoutly to be wished, for the credit of the Dominion if not from feelings of humanity, that the government at Ottawa will now turn its eyes to the disgraceful condition of the Immigration Sheds in this city, particularly to the portion of them which by courtesy is designated as the "office," in which the unfortunate officials attached to it are doomed to a life of misery while at their work. The structure that has done duty as an office and shed seems to have been built for the purpose of shielding the immigrants who arrived during the dog days only, from the burning sun—for which it is admirably adapted, but as a place of refuge from the cold it is a mockery and a fraud. Capt. Graham, the very efficient Immigration agent, is justified in making him and his subordinates the mediums whereby to discover the limit to which human endurance can reach by compelling them to work in an office where they have to be wrapped in furs and buffalo robes like the lamented Capt. Burmaby in his celebrated ride to Khiva, where the ink freezes on their pens before it can reach the paper and where the inkstands are clothed with cotton batting to avoid a like calamity; where the winds play fantastically through the numerous crevices in the walls and the snow drifts in and forms mounds of varied shapes and sizes on the desks and floor. Although the stoves are taxed to their utmost capacity, the heat they diffuse has no more effect upon their surroundings than that which is produced by the noon gun in Parliament square at Ottawa. The other Dominion officials here are comfortably provided for, and we feel assured that the heroic martyrs of whom we write would also receive proper quarters if the matter were brought to the notice of the government. We apprehend that Capt. Graham is too modest and we would take the liberty of suggesting to him to lay some of his native modesty aside and wake the chief of his Department up. Col. Scott M. P. would also we feel certain help to put the matter right. The immigrants who arrive here after a tedious voyage by sea and a long fatiguing journey in close, ill-ventilated cars should find rest and comfort before proceeding to their destination which would enable them to form a favourable impression of their adopted country but through the woful experience acquired under existing circumstances, they are more likely to leave it and take up their abode south of the line and thus miss the prosperity and happiness so amply provided by nature in our own great Northwest.

J. M. Robinson, the puny whipster of the Portage la Prairie Tribune, is going through the constituency of Woodlands loudly prating about religious equality, yet he has all along shown that he would shut out Catholics from the sympathies of Protestants justifying his exclusiveness on the ground that "Jews have no dealings with Samaritans." We have been told that this man Robinson endeavours to shirk the responsibility of his utterances in the paper by alleging that they were contributed by a correspondent at Brandon. This is a very weak subterfuge to resort to and we cannot believe that he will be able to induce any of the electors of Woodlands to let him out on such a plea. He has been made to feel that men of such bigoted and intolerant spirit are not wanted in this country where happily the best of feeling exists between all classes, and he is silly enough to ask the people to believe that he is not responsible for what he weekly gave publicity to. If this man who has followed the policy of the "Toronto Mail" and threatened Catholics with the loss of their schools and other privileges which they enjoy under the B. N. A. Act is elected to the Legislature, we do not believe that it will be by Catholic aid.

MORRIS CONSTITUENCY

In Le Manitoba of the 27th inst. we find the following remarks. Our contemporary might have gone further in this case, but still candidly has been said to condemn the candidature of Mr. Tennant's opponent.

Mr. Henry Tennant will again have for an opponent in Morris, Mr. Alphonse Martin member for St. Agathe, from 1874 to 1878. Since that time Mr. Martin has been more or less of a candidate at every election, whether Federal or Local but fortunately, always without success.

We do not wish to inflict upon our readers the history of Mr. Martin's political career, suffice it to say that he is allied to our most bitter enemies, and notwithstanding his expressions of regret for his past conduct and his promises for the future, it is impossible for us to support the candidature of a man who has betrayed his party and upon whose conduct in the past there is a stain that cannot be effaced. We have always found in Mr. Tennant a true friend, and it would certainly be very unjust to prefer before him, a man in whom we cannot place any confidence. The fact that Mr. Martin is a French-Canadian is not sufficient to ensure him our support.

Lt. Col. W. Osborne Smith is also a candidate for that division, but with so little chance of success that his candidature is not considered as of serious consequence. Mr. Winkler has retired.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Last week the Post Office Inspector and Staff vacated their offices in the Cauchon Block where they had been since August 1883, and moved into their elegant and commodious quarters provided for them in the new Post Office building. They occupy the front half of the second flat, facing Main Street which at present is reached by two long flights of stairs, but in a few days the elevator will be ready and then the ascent by the stairway will be a matter of choice. The occupants of these offices are: W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector; A. W. Cairns, Assistant; A. McGillis, Chief Clerk; C. E. Cavanagh, Chief railway clerk; C. F. Tuck, J. L. Broughton, W. T. Macpherson and T. H. Marshall, Clerks; and W. S. Wallace, Messenger. There are attached to the Division railway mail clerks, some of whom are stationed at Port Arthur Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Calgary, and run in charge of the mails between the former and latter points, a distance of 1269 miles. Between Winnipeg and Emerson 66 miles Winnipeg and Boissevin, 185 miles; Winnipeg and Birtle 195 miles. On 1st of January next they will run from Winnipeg to Glenboro, 105 miles, and from Boissevin to Deloraine, 20 miles. At Calgary the clerks attached to the British Columbia Division take charge of the mails to Port Moody, 626 miles, and at Port Arthur they hand over the mails to the clerks in the Ottawa Division who run between that place and Ottawa 875 miles. The Manitoba Division extends from Murillo, near Port Arthur, Ont., to the boundary of British Columbia at Stephen, 1373 miles, embracing part of Ontario, the whole of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Keewatin. many of the routes over which the mails are carried by stage are from 100 to 250 miles in length, and several are from 10 to 75, and yet the couriers almost invariably reach their destination at the prescribed time. There are 440 post offices in operation—the farthest north being Prince Albert in Saskatchewan, and Fort Saskatchewan in Alberta, the former being 300, and the latter 325 miles from the International boundary. The cost of carrying the mails within the Division is about \$160,000 annually.

The Dominion Public Works Offices, over which that very competent and painstaking representative of that Department, Mr. D. Smith, presides, are also on the second flat of the new Post Office. The Deputy Receiver General (Dominion Savings Bank) occupy the front of the first flat, and the Inland Revenue offices, probably will take up the rest or rear part. The whole of the ground floor and part of the basement will be devoted to the Post Office, which will be moved from its place of banishment in the south end of the city, about the end of next week.

Mr. Chas. Douglas, of the Emerson International evidently does not believe that there is such a thing as principle or if he does he must have determined to have nothing to do with it. It will be remembered that a short time ago we called attention to a paragraph from Mr. Douglas's paper in which he endeavored to divide the people of this province by base appeals to race prejudices with the object of defeating Mr. Royal. But to day where the sun has scarcely

set on his base and cowardly attempt to undermine the member for Provencher, we find him with astounding hypocrisy endorsing Mr. Royal's candidature. But this change of base cannot save him. Defeat is unavoidable.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD GALLAGHER.

It is a painful duty for us to-day to announce the comparatively sudden and wholly unexpected death of Edward Gallagher, which has caused general gloom over that highly respected family and genuine regret among a very large portion of this community. In the death of this young man the Parish of St. Mary's loses a valued, esteemed and honored member. He was of a quiet, unassuming and kind disposition with a smile and a good word for every body, and it may with truth be said of him that his enemies were few and his friends legion.

For some years Edward has conducted the extensive butcher business of his father whose confidence he always enjoyed and him it was that his affectionate parent looked upon as his successor in the large business which he has built up by his own energy and ability, and which has won for him a wide spread reputation. Edward's death, therefore, is a double loss and has created a void that will be long felt. He was a man of firm faith and practical piety and to whom justly apply the lines:

How happy is he born and taught
That serves his honest will;
Whose armor is his honest truth,
And simple truth his almost skill.
Whose passions not his master's are,
Whose soul is still prepared for death,
Untied unto the worldly care,
Of public name or private breath.

Mr. Gallagher leaves not alone to his family but to the community at large the inheritance of a good name and a well spent life. He will long be missed and remembered by all who knew him. We commend his soul to the pious prayers of our readers. We tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted family of the deceased whom we well knew and admired for his edifying life, and regret that absence from the city prevented us from attending the funeral obsequies.

THE BRITISH FLAG HOISTED

The Island of Socotra, of the Indian Ocean, Taken Possession of by the British.

London, November 23.—The British resident at Aden, on behalf of the Bombay Government, has annexed the important island of Socotra, in the Indian ocean, and hoisted the British flag thereon.

Socotra is an island in the Indian ocean, 120 miles east of Cape Guardafui, the easternmost point of the African continent, having an area of about 1000 square miles, the extreme length being seventy and the greatest breadth twenty miles. The population number from 4,000 to 5,000 being of a very mixed character, comprising Europeans (Portuguese chiefly), Arabs, Negroes and Asiatics and all degrees of mixtures. In the centre of the island a range of granite mountain rises to the height of 5000 feet, though nominally under the sovereignty of the ruler Keskin in Arabia, the governor has been for years subsidized by the Indian Government, and the charge in ownership will be more nominal than real. The climate is cool compared with the adjoining mainland.

Visit of Throat & Lung Specialists

TO WINNIPEG.

DR. SOUVIELLE & CO.

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

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

Read the following remarkable testimonials:

Miss Dillon, Toronto: Four months' splanometer treatment cured me of Bronchitis and consumption, after having been given up to die by four of our city physicians.

C. A. Kennedy, Esq., Smithville, Ont. says: Your treatment has soundly cured me of Catarrh and Deafness.

S. D. Watt, Meaford, says: Dr. Souvielle's splanometer cured me of Asthma and Weak Lungs when all other remedies failed. For the benefit of the country patients we shall be at the Lorne Hotel, Portage la Prairie Oct. 18th 19th, 20th, at Brandon: Grand View Hotel; Oat. 27th. At Siskirk: the Merchants Hotel, Nov. 3rd and 4th.

A SCOTCH TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

At the presentation of addresses to Mr. McCarthy at the Windsor, Montreal on Tuesday, Nov. 9th Mr. McMaster, Q.C. made the following graceful and happy remarks, the various allusions being all cordially applauded:—

"I regret that the great Scottish race has so feeble a spokesman on this occasion. Of my countrymen, Mr. Mercier has said some kind things, but intimated the contingency of our having an Irish Premier after next election. Well that was contingency, and we Scotch men could afford to be generous, as we had almost a monopoly of that high office. That high office had been filled by John Sanfield Macdonald, a genuine Highlander, who was born in and represented Glengarry, the typical Highland county of Canada, which I now have the honor to represent. Then we had the other Macdonald after John Sanfield and before him too, and we have him yet, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, who is the foremost British statesman outside of the British Isles. And then, too, we had as Prime Minister the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, who born in Scotland, like Sir John came to this country with nothing but his Scotch principles and Scotch integrity and perseverance, and with this capital rose to the first position under the crown in Canada. Mr. Mackenzie was now suffering from ill health, which all deplored, but there was but one sentiment from the end of the country to the other, that the chief of the Liberal party should be restored to health and vigor, and that his time and energy might be long given to the Canadian people. As Scotchmen had long ruled Canada, we could not be so ungracious as not to allow Irishmen to rule Ireland. For my own part Mr. McCarthy, I have long known you, in your books and your speeches (applause) but I was proud to meet you and see you in the flesh last evening. My pride and pleasure at meeting you and seeing you were, however, exceeded by my admiration for the eloquent and temperate sentences, the incisive and unanswerable logic, the historical and scholastic learning, the pathos and genuine patriotism, which you accumulated in your grand appeal for the Irish cause. Sir I speak not in the language of vulgar compliment. I was thrilled with these utterances, and my heart went with my head in unstinted admiration of that magnificent sequence of thought, and that appositeness of diction with which you electrified us all. Sir, last was not a night of obstruction; it was a night of instruction and education. I am, sir, not unfamiliar with your face, I have looked upon you in the English House of Commons. I have even enjoyed that privilege of the 'hoi polloi'—in viewing the greater animal—and looked in upon you at your meals at Westminster. Well, you might say, as you did last night, you were not 'cast down' when on the home rule resolution you marched into the lobby of the English House of Commons 311 strong, with William Ewart Gladstone at your head, but prouder still must be in retrospect those nights when a little band, six or seven or eight in all you marched into one grand and desolate lobby, the entire mass of British and Irish members arraying themselves in the other. That was the morning and the midnight of the fight which promises to be crowned with legislative freedom for Ireland. As one of the little band firmly adhering to what you deemed best for your country, I honor you, as the matured and elegant 'litterateur,' I admire you; as the accomplished historian and temperate, logical, thoughtful writer, I worship you. Years, indeed, is a remarkable career. But yesterday you were writing 'The History of Our Own Times'; to-day you are making the history of our own times. In the name of the Celtic race, from which you and I are sprung, in the fulness of my personal admiration, I now render you homage. You are here as the ambassador of the Irish cause. You have stated with wisdom, truth and clearness that overbar opposition and gain adherents. There is no man speaking the English tongue who could expound to British governed and liberty loving sister peoples the cause of Ireland with so much truth, moderation and impassioned eloquence as Justin McCarthy.

The Big Trees of California.—The 'Miner's Cabin' is 80 feet in circumference and nearly 400 feet high, it is open in the front about 17 feet. The 'Three Sisters' are a group evidently grown from the same root, about 300 feet high and 62 in circumference. They are perfect, and the most beautiful ones in the whole group. The 'Pioneer's Cabin' is 150 feet high; where the top is broken off it has a small opening through it. The 'Old Bachelor' is 300 hundred feet high and 60 feet in circumference, 'The fam-

ily group' consists of twenty-six trees, the father mother, and twenty-four children. The father measures 110 feet. Many years ago it fell. The supposed height while standing was 450 feet; the length remaining is 300 feet. It is hollow and large enough to ride into in its horseback. The 'Hermit' stands by itself, and is 320 feet high and 75 in circumference, exceedingly straight and symmetrical. The 'Pennsylvania' is 24 feet in diameter and 315 feet high. The 'North Carolina' is 21 feet across the base and 310 feet high. The 'Green Mountain State' is 26 feet in diameter and 350 feet high. The 'Mother and Son' are together 93 feet in circumference, the Mother is 325 feet high and the Son 300 feet. The 'Siamese Twins' have one trunk, but their bodies are separate at a height of 40 feet. They are 400 feet in height.

FORT QU'APPELLE GLEANINGS
Special Correspondence.

Fort Qu'Appelle Nov. 28.—To day we are having a heavy fall of snow which will improve sleighing very much, and which will tend to make life happy, for there is much travel, and conveying, which will be less burdensome. We have had warm open weather until about a week ago, but, since that time the lakes are wearing their winter garb.

For the past three weeks Rev. Fathers Campeau and Magnon, O. M. I. of the Mission of the Sacred Heart have held missions amongst the Touchwood Indians, which certainly is not the most pleasing of duties especially at this time of the year, and shows what trials they must undergo to civilize the red man. There is nothing but the pure love of God that can induce mortal being to undertake such a great work, fraught with so many hardships and nothing but 'The Graces of God could make such duties easy.'

The Industrial school is progressing, and is proud to register 75 pupils, which number has been attained through the efforts of the ever zealous and indefatigable, Rev. Father J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Principal of the above named school. There is reason for amazement in this. Indeed many more would be taken, but he has lately been informed that he should take no more at present as the government had not provided for any more which I think is a Godsend, in one sense for the work from which he shrinks not would soon prove too much for him owing to the many exposures, privations and obstacles he has to endure on his expeditions. At present he is suffering with his face which was severely frozen, while on his way to Touchwood Hills. Anybody living amongst the Indians knows what a task it is to convince them to send their children to school, or more than that to take them away from home to live amongst the white man. I know this much, that the several other industrial institutions find it almost impossible to fill their schools but, Father Hugonard manages it, God only knows how. It seems that the Catholic missionaries are especially designed for the labor of christianizing the Red man.

The health at the Industrial school never better, Dr. Seymour is the efficient physician.

FORT WILLIAM.
Special Correspondence.

This Railroad Centre which is perhaps better known to the reading public as Neebing, of Neebing Hotel fame, has much increased in wealth and population within a very limited period, and that in the face of fierce opposition from a populous centre to the east of the Fort. Neebing, or Fort William West as it is now called, is the head quarters of the C. P. R. East of Winnipeg and as such must continue to rise in importance. Apart from the very considerable amount of money circulated in the place by the C. P. R. there is a very respectable business population, doing a tolerably fare trade, with decided advances every year.

The people one way or another connected with the C. P. R. interests, form of course the most important part of the community, and their standing is in every way in keeping with their reputation in other places where they predominate, that is as being an intelligent and sociable class of people. This fact is perhaps best shown in their very excellent library, supplied with a collection of the best authors, the leading papers of the Dominion and the States, and other very attractive and instructive features, which go to make up an institution that would certainly do credit to a more populous centre. The gentleman in charge is Mr. Priest, who certainly deserves well of the Boys for the care he takes of the place and the good judgement and taste he has displayed in the selection of literature for the library, where-in he shows that he has a knowledge of what the intellectual taste is. There is also in connection with the library a bath room and other conveniences which Mr. Priest has fitted up with every care for the comfort and well being of the employes.

The concert given in Smiths Hall on the 25th ultimo by the ladies of the R. C. Church was a success financially as C. Church was in point of attendance. Great credit is due to the committee in charge for the splendid supper which was served from 6 to 8 p. m., after that hour the crowd left the supper room and repaired

to the hall, when a lengthy programme of songs, readings, recitation &c. were carried out to the satisfaction of the audience. Mrs. Dr. Hamilton brought down the house with a couple of her excellent Scotch songs while Recitations by the Misses LeBillois and LaMay were well received altogether the affair was one of the most enjoyable and successful ever held in Fort William. The net proceeds were about one hundred dollars and are to be applied to the building fund of the new Church.

Commencing Dec. 1st a through freight train will be run between this point and Winnipeg; it will be run for the accommodation of stock men and will make the distance 425 miles in twenty-five hours. Five heavily laden freight trains left the railway yard for the west inside of two hours on Wednesday 1st inst.

The plasterers have completed their work in the new R. C. Church and it will be ready for Divine service in a short time.

CONVERSIONS IN ENGLAND

Conversions to the Catholic Church are still numerous in England. The most notable during the past year were Lord Charles Douglas Hamilton, brother to the Duke of Hamilton; Lord William Neville, son of the Earl of Abergavenny; Sir Philip Rose, Bart., late one of the Sheriffs of London; Mrs. Bancroft, the celebrated actress; the Rev. DeLisle and the Rev. Mr. Hay, at Rome; the Rev. Dr. Mossman, an old college friend of Cardinal Manning's, and a leading man among the Ritualists; Rev. Dr. Hennessy for twenty-eight years Vicar of Little Compton; the Rev. Mr. Langdon, now a priest at Plymouth; Rev. Mr. Southenden, late curate at St. John's Church, Torquay. Among the priesthood are to be found the Right Rev. Lord Petre and the heirs of Earl of Fingall; Fr. Plunkett a Redemptorist; Fr. Baron Arundel, the Hon. and Rev. E. G. Arundel, the Rev. Sir John Sivale, Bart., a priest of St. Edmund's College, Donal; and the Rev. W. A. Heathcote, heir of W. F. Heathcote, Bart, Hursley Park, Hants. Of the 40 peers 24 are converts, and of Barons 22 are also converts. There are 18 Catholic lords holding courtesy titles, 12 of whom are converts. One of the latter, Lord Charles Thynne, uncle to the Marquis of Bath, although nearly seventy years of age, has lately been ordained by Cardinal Manning.

MARRIAGES

GAUDAUR—ERWIN—At Selkirk, on Monday, Nov. 8, 1886, by the Rev. Fr. Allard, Jos. S. Gaudaur, of Milwood, Man., to Miss Catherine Erwin, daughter of J. Erwin, of St. Boniface, Manitoba.

GILLES—LUCITT—At Ottawa, on the 10th Nov. 1886, J. J. Gilles of Winnipeg, to Miss Lucitt, of Ottawa.

DEATH

GALLAGHER—In this city, at William street, on the 29th inst. Edward Gallagher, second son of P. Gallagher, of P. Gallagher and Sons, butchers, aged 27 years.

ATHING OF BEAUX.

In past years the rage at Christmas time and long before has been the purchasing of Christmas cards for friends abroad as souvenirs. This year a change is taking place. The Montreal Star is bringing out a superb Christmas number a mammoth paper of wondrous beauty, with twenty-eight pages of magnificent illustrations, including a fac simile of the great picture purchased by Sir Donald Smyth, at the Morgan sale, New York, at a cost of forty five thousand dollars, about which the curiosity of a whole continent has been aroused. The engraving on the Star's picture is something of a rare delicacy. Besides the twenty-eight pages of illustrations there are stories, sketches and poems by the best authors, Professor Grant, of Queen's College, has written a powerful article, which every Canadian man, woman and child should read, while there is something from the pen of Professor Roberts, Nova Scotia George Murray, Montreal absorbing stories by E. W. Thompson, Toronto, poems by Post Laureate Frechette and others, together with a large 22 x 28 plate supplement, said to be the most beautiful of the kind ever issued on this side the Atlantic. The whole of this paper, which competent critics say eclipses the London Graphic and London Illustrated News, is sent to any address for the amazingly small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps. The publishers are Graham & Co.; Montreal, who are giving beautiful prizes to the value of \$300 to the little folk who write the most faithful and short letters about the paper. This is really an age of wonders. Anybody who has fortune enough to get a copy of the last Carnival Star will not be so much surprised at this latest piece of gigantic enterprise.

CARTIER.

To The Electors.

GENTLEMEN.—Your vote and influence is respectfully solicited for

THOS GELLY.

THE MAYORALTY

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg

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

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

LYMAN M. JONES.

NATIONAL

Assurance Company of Ireland
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1822

Capital, £100,000,000 Sterling

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

HOWARD & WRIGHT
AGENTS

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

FISH. FISH.

AT
J. H. DAVIS
Winnipeg

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

Fresh Fish



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th of January, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mail on a proposed contract for four years, fortnightly each way between Kinosota (Manitoba House Township 22, range II Manitoba) and Westbourne, on and from the 1st of February next, or as soon after that date as an office can be established at Kinosota, computed distance 65 miles.

The conveyance to be made by horse and vehicle of dog train in winter, and by horse and vehicle or boat in summer, via Sandy Bay, Lakeside and Logan. The rate of travel to be not less than 32 miles per day. The courier to leave Westbourne every second Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Kinosota within thirty three (33) hours. Leave Kinosota on the following Tuesday at 8 00 a. m., arrive at Westbourne within thirty three hours.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering; Leave Kinosota, every second Wednesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Westbourne within thirty three hours. Leave Westbourne on the following Friday at 7 a. m. and arrive at Kinosota within thirty three hours. Two sureties must be bound with the contractor in the sum of \$500 for the proper performance of the work.

Printed notice containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Office of Westbourne from M. Hebron Moor, Manitoba House, and at this office, W. W. MCLEOD, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 29th November, 1886.

P. QUEALY,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY
AND 96TH BATT. RIFLES

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.
4 McDermott St.



JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE LINE OF

JERSEYS

AT
WHITE AND MANAHAN
496 Main Street.

STOVES

An [Immense] Variety of
PARLOR,
HALL AND]

COOK STOVES
Just received and will be sold (before the advance in freights) at

VERY CLOSE PRICES
Also a large assortment of

Hardware & Lamp Goods

J. L. WELLS

556 Main St., Cr. McWilliam
PROF. MUMMERY
[& COMPANY]

ANATOMISTS, NATURALISTS

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

Globes & Glass and Specimens Native and Foreign Birds.

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

Terms Moderate. Show Rooms at J.M. Perkins,
41 Main St. Winnipeg
Telephone address, New Douglass House
Come and See the

CHILD CALF

NOTICE.
Weights and Measures
The following balances only are to be admitted to verification:

- A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.
- B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.
- C. Weigh Bridges.
- D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.
- E. Hydrosstatic balance for weighing By order,

W. HILMSTORTH, Secretary.
Inland Revenue Department.
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886

THE MAYORALTY.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE
City of Winnipeg

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

ALFRED PEARSON

Irish News.

CARLOW.

At the Bagnalstown Quarter Sessions on Nov. 5, before Dr. Darley, Q.C., no less than 36 ejectments were entered for hearing. The Chief of the Eviction Com. pany, Mr. Arthur Mc. Murragh Kavanagh was among the number.

DUBLIN.

The death of Mr. Parke Neville, City Engineer, occurred on Oct. 30, at his residence, 53 Pembroke road Dublin, Mr. Neville had reached the age of 75 years, more than forty of which had been spent in the service of the Dublin Corporation.

KILDARE.

On Nov. 4 the Month's Memory of the late esteemed parish priest of Kildare Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, was celebrated in the parochial church. The attendance of ecclesiastics and laity was very large. The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh Archbishop of Dublin, was celebrant of the Requiem High Mass. Immediately after the ceremony the deceased's library was put up for auction in the Town Hall under the hammer of Mr. John T. Heffernan, auctioneer. The library consists of over one thousand volumes, embracing the most select and valuable authors in theological, classical, scientific, historical and national literature.

Lord Cloncurry has ordered the Cloncurry quarries to be closed up, thus depriving many poor men of work.

James C. Carew M. P., has purchased the "Leinster Leader" for £1,100.

KIRENNY.

The difference between Mr. Smithwick and his tenantry, which is almost a year's standing, has at length been finally adjusted. The landlord has consented to the terms for which the tenants from the beginning stood out as one.

KING'S.

On November 4 in the Birr barrack a private named William Osborne belonging to the 24th regiment, South Wales Borderers committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

LONGFORD.

Dr. Stewart Woodhouse, Local Government Board Inspector, held an inquiry on the 5th inst. in the board room of the Ballymahon workhouse, relative to the building of additional cottages for laborers. The landlords are doing all in their power to prevent the carrying out of the Laborers' Act in the union.

LOUTH.

The Rev. Father Lyons, O. P., Drogheda, has been transferred to Newry, and has been replaced in Drogheda by Father Purcell, O. P., late Prior of the Order in Newry.

MEATH.

Lord Dunboyne's tenants have been granted a reduction of 15 per cent. in their rents.

The death is announced of Gustavus W. Lambert, D. L. Beauparc.

WESMETH.

Mr. Bayley has offered to sell his Killbride Pass property to his tenants at twenty years purchase on the rental. It is said some tenants have accepted the terms.

WEXFORD.

The death is announced of Francis Cosgrove, Bullring.

ANTRIM.

James Russell, Burneyhill, was killed and Robert Seriously injured by the caving in of an opening in the Carncough from ore mines on Oct. 30th.

The anniversary of the late Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian was celebrated on Nov. 4, in St. Patrick's Church Donegall street Belfast, Bishop McAllister presiding.

ARMAGH.

Surgeon-Major Gribbol died in Armagh Jail on Nov. 2nd from the effects of a buckshot wound received in the leg during the Belfast riots. He had been tried at Lurgan after receiving the wounds for an assault previously committed on a police sergeant and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor. He was obliged to remain in the prison hospital until he died.

CAVAN.

In a quarrel at Lacken a man named Quinn, who resides in Drumcrow, was stabbed. His condition is critical.

DERRY.

The death is announced of Dr. J. E. Miller, the oldest freeman and perhaps the oldest resident in Derry.

A testimonial is about to be presented Mr. O. Doherty M. P., for his successful exertions in the matter of the Derry election petition.

DOWN.

G. F. Francis, J. P., has been unanimously reelected chairman of the Warrenpoint Town Commissioners.

FERMANAGH.

The death is announced of Miss Jane Gallagher, Kilsallen.

TYRONE.

Anne Bell, a domestic servant in the employment of Mr. John Mayne, cabinet maker, Cookstown, fell from a ladder and fractured her skull. Erysipelas set in and she died after two weeks sufferings.

Bridget Hagan the daughter of a farmer living at Cappagh, recovered a verdict for thirty pounds and costs in action for breach of promise against a farmer named McKelvey, living at Brackey

CORK.

The barley crop has been a failure this year, and the Cork breweries have been obliged to limit their purchases very considerably, and to seek malting barley in foreign markets. A sad scene was witnessed in Middleton on Nov. 4. It was the opening day of the barley market, and there were no less than a thousand loads in town. The glut was occasioned through the breweries not making any extensive purchases, and the only buyers were the Middletown Distilleries Co. Some of the barley was brought over 25 miles. The top price obtained was 10s though as much as 14s and 15s per barrel was obtained last season. The general price was 7s, and a great deal of barley was rejected as being unfit. The unfortunate owners whose produce was declined, after having travel led all night from long distances, were in a sad plight and returned home weary and depressed.

The death is announced, at his father's residence, Kinsale, of Rev. Wm. McCarthy, a young priest who had been on the mission in England for some time.

A sailor named Charles Callaghan, residing in Joyce Court, White street Cork suddenly dropped dead recently.

Martin Forest has been evicted from his holding on Sir George Colthurst's estate near Mill street.

KEARY.

On Nov. 4th the delegates, Messrs F. A. Ford and A. Callow, from the North London Radical Association, who have deputed to inquire into the real state of affairs in Ireland, addressed a crowded meeting in the Town Commissioner's Hall Killarney. Mr. J. D. Sheehan, M. P., presided. Mr. Ford, who was very warmly received, spoke of the cordial reception they met with in Cork and Bantry. There was one peculiarity which struck them in travelling through the country. In whatever direction they turned, no matter where they went, they saw cabins broken to pieces, the walls desolate and the roofs evidently burned off with fire. Mr. Callow next addressed the meeting, and assured them of the sympathy of the English democracy for Irish grievances.

LIMERICK.

The tenants on the Tullig property at Glenroe have pledged themselves to pay no rent unless they get a reduction of 30 per cent.

TIPPERARY.

Patrick Burke, of Grengemore, with his wife and eleven children, were recently most cruelly evicted from their holdings by Lady Charteris.

Patrick Cormack died at the Thurles Workhouse from a fracture of the brain wilfully and feloniously inflicted by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

WATERFORD.

The well-known artistic firm of Messrs Cox, Sons, Buckley & Cox have just completed a splendid window in the chapel of the Presentation Convent of Dungarvan. The intricate traceries, the varied borders, and the even fetterings of the texts, have been designed after the Celtic examples of ornaments.

A man named Dwyer, residing near Killure, died rather suddenly on Oct 31st.

GALWAY.

A mysterious death has occurred at the village of Kingston, situated about four miles from Clifden. A well-to-do farmer named John Gavin, having some business to transact at the National Bank, left for Clifden, leaving his wife in charge of the house. On his return he was surprised to find his wife was absent. An inquiry was at once made as to the whereabouts of the woman, but without success till 12 o'clock at night, when she was found lying by a wall in an unconscious state. Medical aid was at once procured, but the unfortunate woman died.

SLIGO.

A girl named Gibson, nine years old was burned to death in the Tubbercurry Workhouse, through her clothes accidentally catching fire.

Peter Kilgallen, Carrrowcastle, while trout fishing, staggered and fell into the river. When picked up life was extinct. The bank at the place of the sad occurrence is hardly eighteen inches high, and whether the man died of heart disease or fell into a swoon and died from the effect

of the fall into the river is not certain.

At Bunninadden, on November 1, Daniel Keane, a car driver, was fearfully injured by an explosion of powder.

MACAULAY AND BOOKS.

"His Lord Macaulay's intimate acquaintance with a work," writes Mr. Trevellyn, "was proof of its merit." And then he goes on to tell us, on his mother's authority, some of the works his uncle was intimately acquainted with: the romances of Mrs. Meeke and of Mrs. Kit, by Cuthbertson, "Santo Sebastiano; or The Young Protector," "Adelaide; or The Countercharm," "The Romance of the Pyrenees," and so forth. The first of these literary treasures was once sold at an auction, and Macaulay, bidding against Miss Eden, became its happy possessor at a fabulous price. How carefully he studied it is proved by an elaborate computation on the last page of the number of fainting fits that occur in the course of five volumes—for those were the days when men liked their literature long. Of these aberrations of the soul there were twenty-seven in all, no less than eleven well-defined and separate swoons falling to the share of the heroine. "The day on which he detected, in the darkest recesses of a Holborn bookstall, some triumphery romance that had been in the Cambridge circulating libraries of the year 1820, was a white stone his calendar. He exults in his diary over the discovery of a wretched novel called 'Conscience,' which he himself confesses to be 'execrable trash,' as triumphantly as if it had been a first folio edition of Shakespeare with an inch and a half of margin." He spent part of the summer of 1853 at Tunbridge Wells, a place familiar and well loved in his youth, and he notes with delight how he discovered in a corner of Nash's reading room "Sally Moore's novel, unseen since 1816." After a debauch on the "Republic" in the same summer he could turn to the "Mysteries de Paris" and vow that she had "quite put poor Plato's nose out of joint." In 1851 he wrote to Ellis from Malvern that he missed him much, but consoled himself as well as he could with Demosthenes, Goethe, Lord Campbell, and Miss Ferrier.

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

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

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

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

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required, school books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vesper, until 5:30 and on Thursday from 10:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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

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Night - School

THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN, BISHOP OF SALFORD, ON THE BRIEF OF LEO XIII. TO THE JESUITS.

Preaching on Sunday, October 17th, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Church of St. Ignatius, Preston, the Bishop of Salford, Eng., said that the religious Orders were not as essential to the existence of the Church as the episcopate and priesthood were, but that they were necessary for the healthy development of its life and vigor. Having described their work and place in the Church, the services they render to the Holy See, to the Bishop and diocesan clergy, and to the people, and the privileges necessary to safeguard their organization, the Bishop went on to say: The revolution makes them the first object of its attack because they are easier to get at than the diocesan clergy who are natives of the soil, because it covets their property, fears the influence of their learning and piety, and knows that to destroy them is to weaken the power of the Holy See and of the Church. The Italian revolution, composed of the so-called Government of Italy, of Carbonari and Free Masons, are now plotting a new persecution of the religious Orders in Rome and Italy. They are angry and frightened first because they see that under the common law, which allows liberty of association, the religious Orders have had almost as many establishments in Rome and Italy as before all their property was confiscated and sold; secondly, because the Papal schools in Rome have closed the sectarian schools, and have already placed the municipal schools into a second or third rank of popularity; thirdly, because the Catholic party beats the revolutionary party at the municipal elections; and fourthly, because they dread the power of Leo XIII., who having dealt victoriously by his tact and wisdom with Germany and other hostile powers, will presently take in hand the Italian question, probably with equal success.

The proposals of the revolutionary party are to make it illegal to wear the religious habit, to live in community, to take novices, or to exercise any religious office as members of a religious Order. The pretext they have put forward for this monstrous proposal is the Brief of July 13, "Dolemus inter alia." On its publication the Italian Lodges vowed vengeance on the Pope and the Orders: their organs have declared that it renders the Jesuits omnipotent, that it throws the Pope into their hands, that it was extorted by threats of poison, and that the Bishops of the Church are in alarm for their own jurisdiction. These distinct statements and calumnies have been circulated by the Free Mason Papers of Italy and the Continent, and I regret to see that leading daily and weekly papers of the London press have either been so far duped by their correspondents or are so committed to the secret societies as to give credence to those calumnies and to circulate them in England; as far as I have seen, the provincial press had not followed this unworthy example. It is well to know what was the occasion of this Brief before beginning to consider what it really meant. The Society was restored in 1418, according to its primitive rule, but it was Leo XII. who restored to it certain of their privileges in 1826 on the condition that, after twenty years, application should be made for renewal, according to a common custom. The application was made in 1846, in 1866 and the time was come to make it again in 1886. It was a fit time to make these temporary privileges and indulgences permanent as they used to be, and the Holy Father said that he took the occasion of the compilation of a great work upon the history of the saints, to which is being added a collection of the Papal documents which had built it up, to give a proof of his own good will towards this great institute. He had during previous years marked his approval of the Benedictines, Franciscans, and Dominicans, by the publication of Briefs and Encyclicals rebounding to the honor of those Orders: he would now show a similar feeling of benevolence to the great Society of Jesus.

Furthermore, there seems to be a special fitness, almost a necessity, for some such mark of confidence on account of a book which was published by a French canonist against the Society some 4 or 5 years ago. That book attacked the present Society with arguments to show that it was not the old, but altogether a new Society, that it was not a religious Order had not its privileges, and even that it had exercised faculties without possessing them. The book was indeed most ably refuted—it was condemned by the Holy See and the author retracted it and admitted his errors—still, some impression may easily have been made, as false charges often penetrate where their re-

traction never follows. Hence it was fitting that the Pope should take some opportunity to signify to the world the true position of the Society and its claims to recognition for the services it renders to religion. And now as to the four charges made against the Brief by the Carbonari and Free Masons of Italy and the Continent. The Pope has granted to the Jesuits privileges common to all religious Orders, and all such privileges and indulgences as had been granted to the Society in the past, but had not been in part or wholly abrogated by the Holy See. Some extraordinary privileges had been granted to the Society most wisely in times of peculiar difficulty, in times of crisis to the Church, such for instance as the right to found colleges all over the world without any authorization from Bishops. These were peculiar circumstances which rendered this privilege most useful to the Church at the time, but when those circumstances passed away the privilege was withdrawn, and the common canon law came into force again. The privileges and indulgences renewed to the Society are such as affect its domestic life and work without interference with the rights and authority of others. As to the idea that the Pope has placed himself under the power of the Jesuits, nothing can be more inconsistent with the character of Leo XIII. than such a supposition. If there ever was a Pope independent in his judgments, one who heard so much on all sides, and acted upon his own personal determination, it is Leo XIII. So independent is he in action that he is practically his own Chief Secretary of State.

And as to the idea of his having acted from fear of poison, or that the Society should use such a weapon, it was childish and unworthy of notice. Only this can be said for it; that it is far from childish in those who suggested it, because it is well known that the secret societies of Italy are constantly accustomed to use poison and the dagger in carrying out their own resolutions; the charge therefore, falls upon the heads of those who make it. The Bishop concluded by saying that the anti-Catholic sects had untruly proclaimed that the Bishops were alarmed for their own jurisdiction. All that the preacher would say on that point was that he knew many Bishops and had spoken with many; but had he never met one who has taken alarm at this Brief. They perfectly understood that it implied no interference with their work and jurisdiction, that it would not in the least lessen their power of government. What had incensed the secret societies was that the Pope recognized and praised the services of the Jesuits in foreign missions, and in the work of instruction and education, this had been quite enough to stir up their enmity.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE POPE

The Apostasy of the Nations.
Cardinal Manning, in a sermon lately delivered in London, said: "Already the great majority of nations that once belonged to the Church, I am sorry to say, have ceased to believe that the Pope is the Vicar of Jesus Christ. They deny his right to those patrimonies which God has given him. A Catholic nation has seized on the last remaining patrimony which God had given to the Vicar of His Son on earth. Well, this I take to be another sign of the declension of the Christian world. But be not alarmed. Five and forty Popes have either never set foot in Rome, or have been driven out of it. The line of Pontiffs who represent the supreme power and authority of the Son of God cannot be broken; it will never be broken until comes Our Divine Master, to Whom will be given up the keys that Peter received at the sea Tiberias. Lastly, there is the warfare against the Christian faith. There is only one alternative before the reason of man. We must either receive our faith as disciples from a Divine teacher or we must take that faith as critics by the formation of our own religious opinions. There is no alternative before the reason of man but one of these—he must be either a disciple of a divine teacher, or a critic using the documents of Christianity, and ultimately forming his own religious opinions. The Catholic Church being ever guided by the Holy Ghost, the spirit of Truth, cannot swerve from the discipleship of Jesus Christ, and her teachers cannot swerve from the faith of her Church. That great revolt which came some three hundred years ago desolated Germany and the north of Europe, and alas! I must add, your own land. Men now say there is no infallibility, no infallible teacher; they form their own religious opinions; they have no certainty of what they believe. And, what is more their opinions are not definite, and these

indefinite religious opinions are the beginning of skepticism. The Christian world was striven to undermine the Divine certainty of faith, to dethrone its head, and is it not true that the condition of the Christian world and the Church living in the world is deplorable. And if the Vicar of our Lord is so far as the hand of man can dethrone him without his crown, is there not reason to spend this month and more than this month in continual prayer for the intentions of the Holy Father? Preserve your Faith inviolate for your children; do not for the sake of any worldly success, take your children from the formation and guidance of the Faith, and confideth me to those who cannot form them in the light of that Faith and after the example of Jesus Christ. We are bound to do that also for the sake of posterity. If our forefathers had not suffered even death, we should not be Catholics; if your fidelity fail now, posterity will have just cause to rise up and condemn us for our infidelity. Let us persevere then and let us, during this month at least pray for the intentions of the Holy Father, for the peace of the world and of the Church, and for the liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff."

A WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

It is a wonderful advantage to man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman if she be really your friend, will have a sensible regard for your character, honor and repute. She will seldom consult you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes time more cautious than her male friends. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. A man's best friend is a wife of good sense and heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. But, supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, a woman's friendship he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be an unheeded gap even in the strongest fence. Better and safer of course, are such friendships where disparity of years or circumstance, puts the idea of love out of the question. Middle age has rarely the advantage; youth and old age have. We may have such a friendship with those much older and those much younger than ourselves. A true woman's friendship is to man the bulwark to his existence.



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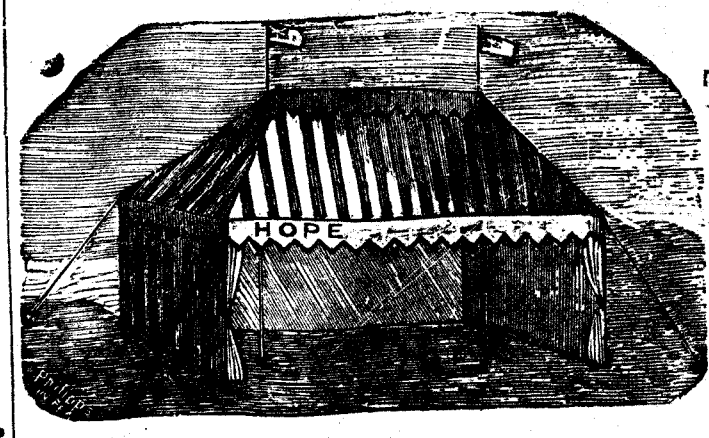
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having decided to leave Winnipeg after the New Years wishes to dispose of her whole stock and will sell at cost, and LESS THAN COST. Thanking the ladies of Winnipeg for past patronage and hoping they will assist her by buying largely while they have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

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CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

SATURDAY, DEC 4. 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

The Fort Rouge people are clamoring for a few letter boxes, or if they can't get it a branch postoffice.

The many of Mr. Thos. Eadsforth, of Rat Portage, will be pleased to hear that he has somewhat recovered from the accident he met with a short time ago.

The city engineer has been instructed to notify the owners of flowing wells, on private property in the western part of the city, that the flow of the same must be stopped.

Mr. Edmund Shore, an old resident of Winnipeg, died at Qu'Appelle on Saturday from the effects of a kick from a horse. He was the father-in-law of Mr. T. J. Montgomery and Mr. H. Mulholland. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon from the house of Mr. Mulholland, William street, at 14. 30 o'clock.

The demand for prepaid tickets seems to be good in the city. Mr. J. V. Barber, a local steamship agent, on Monday sold 11 tickets from Naples to Winnipeg; three from Hamburg to Winnipeg; one from Glasgow to Winnipeg. He also booked five to Naples; four to Southampton; 1 to Belfast and two to Liverpool.

T. Snow, D. L. S., one of the Dominion commissioners for the examination of swamp lands, returned to the city Monday evening, having completed his work for the season. Mr. Crawford, M. P. P., who has associated with him in the work remained for a few days at residence of W. Wagner, M. P. P., to prepare reports for submission to the Indian Department.

The commission have examined some 100,000 acres the past season, principally between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, which was found very level and desirable for pasturage, but generally unfit for mixed agricultural purposes, although quite dry in the fall. The upper soil of these lands is a black loam six or seven inches in depth, with a gravel sub-soil. The work of examination will be continued next spring.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Regina, Nov. 25.—The troop of Mounted Police which has been stationed at Wood Mountain all summer has returned for the winter to headquarters here.

Major Jarvis has returned to Regina from Wood Mountain. Inspector McGibbon in command of the detachment of N. W. M. Police, which has been stationed at Alameda and Moose Mountain district during the summer months has returned to Regina with his detachment.

It was inadvertently stated that Mr. J. W. Tewsey had taken charge of the Landsdowne Hotel. Mr. F. Arnold still retains the proprietorship of the hotel, but in consequence of great pressure of business he has let the rear portion of his hotel to Mr. Tewsey.

Fort McLeod, Nov. 23.—The brewers and others have been given leave to sell the stock of beer they have on hand. Inspector Saunders arrived yesterday with 25 men, and will remain at Macleod for the present.

The rivers are pretty well frozen over yesterday. Belly river at Frank Strong's crossing would hold a man on horseback. The first cold snap really worthy of the name, introduced itself on Saturday morning with a blinding snowstorm, driven by a cold north wind. The snow continued falling and drifting until Sunday afternoon, when the weather showed signs of clearing. In some places the drifts had been piled up three or four feet high. Sunday night it cleared off and grew much colder. During the night the thermometer went down to 27 below zero, and was 25 at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The weather continued cold, clear and calm all day yesterday.

Lethbridge, Nov. 22.—The weather turned very cold and stormy on Friday last, with a heavy fall of snow on Saturday and Sunday. This is exceptional for this early in the season, and we yet may have four or five weeks warm weather before real winter sets in.

Notices of application to build a line of railway west from here to British Columbia, and also a line south of Fort Benton, Montana, are given by the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company. Should either of the projected lines be built, Lethbridge will go ahead very fast, and become one of the best towns in the Northwest.

H. M. Cairns, of the Rocky Mountain

Telegraph Company, who are building a line south from Fort Benton to Medicine Hat, was here last week. He expects the line will be open for business by the new year. The Northwest Mounted Police officers will then have quick communication with all important points in Montana which will help to keep them posted on movements of Indian horse-thieves and white whiskey smugglers.

The Conservatives of Lethbridge held a meeting on Monday evening to organize. A committee was formed to communicate with the Calgary association and secure by laws etc.

The citizens are endeavoring to form a company for fire protection, the Calgary fire having aroused them to the great danger the town would be in, in case of fire breaking out.

Skating on the river has been a popular pastime the past week.

It is expected that the daily mail will be inaugurated shortly.

Business is extremely good. Commercial travellers report Lethbridge as being one of their best points in the west.

W. Whyte, gen. sup. of the C. P. R., and Robt. Kerr, general freight and passenger agent, visited here on Tuesday last. They were shown through the mines by Mr. E. Dyall, the general manager, and expressed themselves delighted with the excellent facilities the company have for mining and handling the coal. They returned east the same evening on a special train.

SACRED SYMBOLISM.

There is something in the Catholic Church which strikes every outsider entering a church—the vestments the priests use at Divine service. These vestments are various colours. There is white, red, green, purple, and black. There is a meaning in each of them, and it might be well to explain their different meaning and when they are made use of. 1. White signifies in nature light itself, and in order of knowing it means knowledge and the light of faith, of truth; with references to our affection it signifies joy, happiness, pleasure. This being the case, the Church uses this color on all the Feasts of the Blessed Trinity—since God is infinite truth; on all the Feasts of the Lord Jesus Christ, since He is the light that shineth in this world. It is used on the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to indicate her purity and Holiness; likewise, on the Feasts of the Angels; they are frequently represented with large white robes. On the Feasts of Confessors, Virgins and Widows, because they have served God in holiness and sanctity. Also, on All Saint's Day. 2. Next comes red, the colour of fire and of blood, both signify holy love. And hence the Church uses this colour on Feast-days wherein the love of God towards mankind or the love of men towards God is made known. This colour is used on Pentecost Sunday, then the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles in fiery tongues; it is used on days of martyrs, as they shed their blood for Christ; it is also used on Feast days of the Cross of Our Lord, because He shed His blood for us on the Cross. 3. The third colour used is Green assurance of good harvest. This colour is used in the Church from the Octave Day of Epiphany till Septuagesima Sunday—since that time may be considered as commemorating the very youth of Jesus Christ. It is moreover, used on Sunday from Trinity Sunday till the first Sunday of Advent which is, so to say, the spring time of the Church, as the Gospel was preached on Pentecost Sunday, and was to produce abundant fruit in succeeding centuries, indicated by the Sunday following Pentecost. 4. The fourth colour is purple. Purple is the colour of penance, sadness and compunction. This colour we see during Advent, as the times of expectation of the Redeemer; during Lent, as times specially termed the time of penance and all Ember and Vigil days, because the Christians are then invited to pray and fast, and call on Heaven for faithful labourers in the vineyard of the Lord. It is also used in Masses of special petition; as on the Rogation days before ascension Day or Our Lord, St. Mark's Day, etc. 5. Finally there is black, which is used in Requiem Masses for the dead, and also in the ceremonies on Good Friday. In both cases to remind us of death.

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able an open book, by the side of which stood a candlestick with extinguished candle. He looked into the book and read the following word: "My good God would that I had spent this day without sin; how tranquil would be my steps. Would that the remainder of my life be spent without sin, when would death which is so terrible for man, be nothing more for me than a pleasant sleep!" These words affected the thief so deeply that he did not touch a thing; he hastened out through the window, and from that time never stole a cent's worth. On his death-bed he related this affair to his children, and exhorted them to prayer. —Ang-lus.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MODERN ROME.

From the Boston Journal. Famous for her legends, famous for her history and famous, for the many ruins and relics of ancient days within her borders, Rome stands second to no city in her holds upon the hearts of mankind. Every one, no matter what his nation or religion, must feel a reverence for the Eternal City, and a desire that she may always remain possessed of the myriads of historic objects and make her the shrine toward which all pilgrimages now, as in former ages, tend. And yet the ruthless hand of modern enterprise, modern speculation, proposes to injure seriously the historic city. In a recently published little volume this vandalism is set forth by a letter to the public from Herman Grimm, translated by S. H. Adams. He describes the Vatican, gradually shut in by rows of colossal six-storied houses, devoid of architecture and built slowly for speculative object. Brick kilns throw out clouds of soot-filled smoke directly into the Pope's garden. The cloister of Ara Coeli and the tower of Paul III, are on the point of demolition, and the Villa Ludovisi, the most beautiful garden of the world has already been cut to pieces for building lots. So the work of destruction goes on, and in the place of these inspiring objects, rise, not handsome, commodious houses, but immoderately high, closely crowded, unattractive tenements. In this way the evil is doubled. Even the catacombs, dating from the second century, are threatened, for box factories are wanted in their place. It was Byron who sang, "While stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand; when falls the Coliseum Rome shall fall; and when Rome falls—the world." Rome, ancient Rome, is a historic sanctuary, consecrated by the men who have inhabited the city, and by the great thoughts that have come from within her walls in the past, and every nation and every people must be interested in her preservation.

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

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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 school 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; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and scientific economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians. TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A same family may have two or more of the same.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, 1.00. Bed and bedding, per month \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawn before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 10.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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

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