

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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NO 28

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DON'T FORGET THE DEAD!

Our loved ones die;
Sweet flowers we strew,
And bitter tears we shed,
Above the narrow silent graves,
Where sleeps our hallowed dead.

And times roll on:
With gentle touch
It smoothes our sorrows o'er;
And often, 'ere the flowers are dead,
Their memory is no more.

We say of them:
The good they've done,
The bright example given,
The weary, heavy cross they've borne
Have surely won them Heaven.

'They need from us
No heartfelt prayer;
No pleadings at the throne,
That God may open wide the gates
And take his suffering exiles home.'

Ah! few there are,
Whose feet through life
Have trod in sin's dark ways,
Are ready when the Master calls,
To sing unstained His praise.

But banished far
From His bright sight,
They wait our loving prayer
To shorten still their time of pain
And gain their glory there.

Then let us not
Forget the dead;
List to their pleading cry
Oh! let our prayers be golden chains
To lead their souls on high.

And when we, too,
Shall a suffering be,
And stand in need of prayer,
The friends whose joy we've won by ours
Will surely give us theirs.

THE NEGLECTED WIFE.

BY M. AGNES WHITE.

Written for the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

The season is October, soft and mild; just beginning of Indian summer when all over the land that hazy dreamy atmosphere pervades which lulls the senses into a quiet repose. In the smoky distance the blue rolling waters of the Narragansett are visibly flowing. On its bosom numberless sails could be seen, resembling the white curlew on the wing. Gazing at this attractive scene from an elevation far above the bay, from which a fine view of the surrounding country could be had, were two young men.

Perhaps weary of the day's sport, they had seated themselves upon the trunk of an old tree to rest. One of them leans with his back against it, looking in a moody silence over the country. At his feet, stretched out at full length, is a dog his nose resting with confiding familiarity on the toe of his master's foot. His gun, like himself, leans against the tree while a game-bag, with nothing in it, is thrown carelessly on the ground. He is very handsome, notwithstanding the unhappy, discontented frown which wrinkles his forehead. Refinement and intelligence are plainly distinguished in the clear-cut profile, and his very appearance without a knowledge of his character, attracts.

His companion is decidedly a military man. Brass buttons, with conspicuous eagles upon them, glisten and glisten in the October sun. Still, from his good, kind face and manly bearing, we conclude that the uniform would be made to look more modest could he arrange it so. He was the first to break the tiresome silence by asking:

"Is it true, O'Donnell, that you are contemplating matrimony?"

The companion slightly started as he raised his eyes from the waltzers.

"Well, yes," in a quiet tone. "I believe I have at last drifted to the conclusion, that it is the best thing a man can do; in fact, I think it something of a duty to himself and his neighbour, and I suppose performance of duty makes one satisfied with life."

"Well, now it seems to me," replied the other slowly, "that you are taking a gloomy view of the subject. I, for one should never go so far to please my neighbor unless I were pleasing myself; and, as my neighbor—laying an emphasis on the last word—does not have to live with my wife, I shall only think of myself when I begin to search."

"I did not mean," replied O'Donnell, slightly blushing, "that I was going to get the consent of the public before I married; but only to choose a woman you could present to the world and not feel ashamed of calling her by your name."

"Well, how is it with this Lenora that report says you have decided upon? Will she suit the fastidious taste of the vast number of your relations and acquaintances?"

"May be you had better wait and see

Leonora before you hear what I have to say."

"That's all nonsense, O'Donnell. Can't you say a word in favor of the woman you expect to make your wife?"

"I can truly say that she is good and pure," O'Donnell quickly replied.

"Well, that is more than one-third of the women you know are, and it is surely a blessing to a man to have such a wife. Is there nothing more."

"When I say that she is good, I mean also that she is gentle and womanly; is as tender as a child to all around her, both modest and unselfish; is very graceful, and some call her lovely."

"Well, gracious me, what more do you want, as she has never had smallpox nor a hump on her back to make her ugly, and has all those graces of mind. Why, I think you fortunate beyond measure! I thought there must be some objection."

"So there is," replied O'Donnell slowly. "I have three."

"Three! Why, what are they?"

"Well, the first—with a sigh—she is beneath me in the position that I hold."

"Well?" inquired the other.

"The second objection is more my family's than my own. She is poor."

"And the third," queried the other, as O'Donnell paused.

"I do not know whether I ought to tell you the third, Austin, though it is nothing more than many a man has done before me—married a woman he does not love."

"Then, why do you marry," asked Austin. "Is there some one you love or love more?"

"There is some one I loved, but circumstances, like a high wall, separated us. While this love was still warm in my heart, I met Lenora and felt this way about the matter—that I could love one but trust the other; and then, I argued, was it not better to marry the woman that loved you and that you fully trusted than marry the one that you loved, but could not trust?"

"I should have done that way, surely," exclaimed the other. "Deliver me from a woman that can't be trusted."

The scene changes, as also the month has changed. It is June, but the close of it has nearly come. The watering places are open, and gay crowds are hastening to the summer resorts. The private dwellings along the Narragansett are full of happy beings who have left the warm city to refresh themselves by the cooling waters. It was night in one of these large airy dwellings where we find ourselves. The parlours are brilliantly lighted, and there are singing and dancing. The whole apartment was so overlaid with joy and pleasure that no one noticed the woman in white, who stood apart gazing dreamingly at the scene, with her thoughts, no doubt, far away. Her hair was soft and fair, and braided simply, put with taste, over brow. Every fold of her muslin dress clung with grace to her slender form. There was an inexpressible sweetness and culture in the gentle, modest face, which was so superior to those near her; why, even the roses pinned in her bosom looked more refined and chaste than those worn by her dancing companions. The simplicity of her attire and her loveliness attracted the attention of a gentleman who leaned against the opposite window, and who turned to his companion and asked:

"O'Donnell, who is that?"

"Why, that is Lenora," carelessly.

"Lenora. Wont you take me and introduce me."

"Certainly," removing his cigar from his mouth and rising; "come this way, so we won't disturb the dancers."

In less time than it takes to relate it they were at the girl's side.

"Lenora"

At the sound of the voice that, no doubt, awakened an echo of gladness in her heart, the young woman quickly raised a pair of winning eyes to the speakers face.

"Allow me to introduce my friend, Major Austin, one of the army, My wife, major, Mrs. O'Donnell."

The Major took the soft yielding little hand in it and pressed it in his warm fingers, while the husband returned again to his vacant place at the window.

"Will you dance, Mrs. O'Donnell!" the

gentleman asked, after few commonplace remarks had been made during which he noticed her several times glance longingly in the direction her husband had taken.

"I would willingly, major, if dancing a quadrille will give you any pleasure. I do not dance round dances, and they seem to be the order of the day."

The low, sweet voice fell like music on the officer's ear, and he said:

"It will certainly give me pleasure, and I am much obliged to you for consenting."

"Oh, that you needn't be," laughingly, "for I'm sure you are the one that's conferring a kindness, I was here all alone had I not been married; my neighbors would have called me a wall flower, and I dare say I looked amazingly like one. It's a good thing, though, for a woman to have a husband to fall back upon when she can do so."

As she finished speaking a deep flush spread itself over the lady's face, fearing she had gone too far, and she had gone far enough for the man's quick ear to catch the pathos expressed in those last few words. Her embarrassment caused her to bend over a rose-bud she held in her hand, and he saw it in a clear-cut profile the expression of mortification. He knew so well the woman's true position—the neglected wife: The conversation with O'Donnell on that October evening now rang in his ear—the three objections to Lenora. He pitied the fair, noble creature standing so near and knew, as far as a man could judge of the circumstances, how solitary her life may and must be. He wanted to speak and ask her the question, but that would be folly. He could only remind her that their dance had arrived.

He saw, as she made an effort to smile and speak pleasantly, that her eyelids were moist, and he felt the small hand on his arm tremble. Perhaps in all his life the soldier had never had a thought apart from his military life and his duty to his country; but now, with all interest in his nature stirred to its utmost, he watched the easy, graceful movements of his friend's wife, feeling all the time vexed with O'Donnell, and wondering why he did not love the modest, tender creature that God had joined him to. The dance being ended, he led her to a seat near the window. The great long moonlit piazza was visible from where he sat; and couples were seated here and there, while others were promenading.

"It is lovely out; Mrs. O'Donnell, would you not rather be on the balcony. The air is delicious, and it is so warm in here. You look pale. Shall we go?"

"I do not care," was the quiet answer, rising and following him.

Their was, as he had said, delicious and the crowd that were weary of dancing and play were refreshing themselves. The watchful major saw his companion look around, no doubt for her husband; but he had vacated his seat and some one else had occupied it. On the end of the piazza a bench stood, which they soon reached and seated themselves. In the far distance the water of the bay flowed onward, while the moonlight silvered its bosom.

"How lovely the world is to-night," said Lenora.

"Yes; for the moon is so bright, Do you not love this place, Mrs. O'Donnell. There was a hesitancy in the lady's voice as she answered;

"Yes; I think I must love it. 'Tis so beautiful; but there are times when I wish I could go back to the old Virginia mountains. Most of my childhood was passed there, and I think we always love our old home best."

"Yes, we do," replied her companion, a little nervously, as just at the moment below them in the gravel walk two figures appeared—Russel O'Donnell and a lady. Austin hoped, for the sake of the poor wife, that they would pass by unnoticed, and, perhaps, they would have done so but that from the lady's lips the name of Lenora was pronounced. There was a slight start, and he knew his companion had heard. Just then the moon in pity, slipped under a cloud to shield the poor pale face. When it came out again Lenora O'Donnell's head was bent low over her hands, which were clasped

convulsively. The hardy soldier had of ten in his life been on the battle field; he had seen the wounded, the bleeding and the dying; but never before had he witnessed so cruel a stab. Had a bayonet point been presented at the woman's heart, drinking all its life blood, it would have been double acceptable to this.

The ring on her finger, the token of her engagement, sparkled. She turned it round several times, and looked at it pleadingly; then drew it off, and pressed it with silent agony in her palm. At length she rose, saying in that same subdued, pathetic voice—

"Major Austin, I am afraid I weary you. Please come and dance, I shall get you a partner."

"Then you won't honor me again!" queried the officer. "I wish you would."

"Oh, no," smiling faintly; "you would not expect this of me, I know; in fact, I am not going to impose myself upon you any longer. There are a crowd of pretty girls here, and you must know some of them. Will you come?"

"If you desire it, yes; rising and giving him his arm; and very soon he found himself standing by a handsome young woman, who experienced no difficulty in chatting freely to him, while his late companion slowly withdrew. Where had she gone, that fair gentle woman with her sorrowful face! 'Twas almost impossible for the major, with his thoughts following her, to pay the proper attention to the light conversation of the lady at his side, till at length she pronounced Lenora's name, when his attention was immediately arrested.

"Do not you think young Mrs. O'Donnell very lovely?"

"Lovely! Well, yes, I do, but what a sad face!"

"Yes it is a sad face—so much so that her friends here often wonder if she can be happy. None of us ever knew her until Russel O'Donnell introduced her as his wife; and there were so many reports of the family objecting, and her being beneath them in position, and poor Russel marrying through pique, and all that sort of thing? If half of them are true, it's no wonder the poor creature looks sad. Russel's old flame is here to night, too—invited to spend some weeks—and some had the hard heart to tell Lenora that she was once engaged to him."

"I think, exclaimed the major excitedly, "that O'Donnell ought to be hanged if he married so sweet a woman through pique, and now neglects her."

"I am afraid that you are misunderstanding me to say that Russel is not honorable and a good husband. You are mistaken there. His name is without reproach. He does what he imagines to be his duty as regards Lenora, but duty does not always satisfy the cravings of the human heart."

"Indeed, you are right in saying so, but is not this our set?"

The lady acquiesced and they passed away, while we pass on to Lenora. She is in her chamber. From below the dancers merry feet are making echoes in the broad corridors; the music is lively and gay; there are peals of laughter and sounds of happy voices stealing up to the still chamber. She has thrown herself upon her bed in her white evening dress, with a perfect spirit of helplessness and hopelessness. How often had that sound been whispered in her ears—that she is unloved. How cruel it was for him (her husband) to take her away from her happy home, where she left her mother and the dear boys who did love her to bring her here to be uncared for. Only the pitying public to look at her sympathizingly, and from this she shrank like a flower in the winter's blast. She did not believe him untrue or unfaithful but it was so humiliating, so mortifying, to feel that from duty only he was true.

The night was advancing, but still she lay silent and quiet, as if the great storm within her had completely subdued her, and lowered her to the earth. Her wide open eyes, fixed on the lighted lamps had never closed, but despair seemed written in them, the weariness of the body had not the effect of shutting them. Their expression generally was so like the gazelle's—so mild and gentle; but now they stared almost wildly at the flame as it rose and fell by the soft fanning of the gentle night breeze.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND

The Parliament has passed its course and has run into history. Yesterday has seen the last of it. The lights were turned off and the House of Commons was given over to darkness and silence for the present. The extinguished Parliament did nothing in one sense, but it did a great and grand thing in another sense. It did not pass much valuable legislation, it is true, but it laid the foundations of that scheme of home rule which is destined before long to bring to Ireland. Very few members attended the House of Commons at the time of prorogation yesterday. How could many attend, with most of the members down among their constituents speaking, wire pulling, canvassing, devising new modes of stirring appeal and struggling to put the old argument in a new light! Great has been competition for catch words. In an election, as in a low comedy, one great thing is to have good, taking catch words to be repeated at intervals, not for use although the performance. The Tories fancied they had got hold of a very telling catch word when they called themselves and their allies 'unionists' and their opponents 'separationists.' Mr Gladstone turns the nickname to good account; calling them 'paper unionists.' Mr Sexton improves on that by describing them as 'waste paper unionists.' Another Irish member satirizes them as 'blotting paper unionists.' As to the title of 'separationists,' Mr Gladstone triumphantly asks who were the 'separationists' last summer and autumn after Lord Carnarvon had said he was willing to go as far in the way of Home Rule as Mr Parnell himself could desire? Lord Carnarvon must, Mr Gladstone says, have told Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister, all he said to Mr Parnell and all Mr Parnell said to him, and, no doubt, Lord Carnarvon did tell it. For myself, I may say I am quite satisfied he did. And yet, Lord Salisbury allowed Lord Carnarvon to remain a member of the Cabinet and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland months and months after Lord Carnarvon had acknowledged himself to be, what the Tories would now call, an every day calling a separationist, disintegrator, disruptionist. Mr Gladstone keeps pressing this on the Tories, rubbing it in day after day insisting that he will have answer on two points: First, what did Lord Carnarvon say to Parnell. Next, what did Lord Carnarvon tell Lord Salisbury about his interview with Parnell. We have already some rather astonishing evasions on the subject, but so far there has been no direct answer to either Mr Gladstone's questions. The reason is plain. Lord Salisbury knew all about the interview, and at one time hoped to be in a position to introduce some sort of a Home Rule scheme. But finding the condition of things altered, he got morbidly anxious to back out of the whole affair. Very likely we shall hear some curious evasions still, but there will not be, I should think, any very direct denials. After all it is necessary for the Tories to be a little cautious and discriminating in their denials. There may be some documentary evidence. Who shall say! It is not for me say, certainly. But how if some letters did pass and are still in existence! I shall not venture on a forecast of the results of the coming elections. Gladstonians and their opponents have one characteristic in common just now. In public both are alike full of confidence. In private both are alike full of doubt. In truth the situation is very difficult to see one's way through. Lines of cleavage show themselves suddenly and in unexpected places. The question of church disestablishment comes up in Scotland to add a new perplexity to our efforts to forecast the probable vote. In the minds of many Scotchmen, Gladstonian principles on any subject seem to include the disestablishment of the church in that country, and there can be little doubt that some votes will be endangered by that feeling. On the other hand, the influence of the Grand Old Man is almost magical in Scotland and throughout the north of England. London of course I mean London society as it is called, and the journals that represent it, are wholly set against Mr Gladstone and home rule. Only one London morning paper, the Daily News, stands up still for Mr Gladstone and his policy. But what does this matter! It was exactly the same thing in 1880, just before Mr Gladstone came in at the head of a triumphant majority. Then all London society and nearly all the London press denounced Mr Gladstone. The daily and weekly papers of the metropolis, with the fewest exceptions, reviled him. He might well have said with King Lear, 'the little dogs and all, Tray, Blanche

and Sweetheart, so they bark at me.' Yet the barking chorus yelped in vain. Mr Gladstone swept the country. If he is not destined to do the same thing this time the event is certainly not to be anticipated because of any angry to be drawn from the tone of London journalism. The Irish members are throwing all their energies into the cause of Mr Gladstone. Not a day passes but some conspicuous Irish member addresses an English meeting in favor of some English supporter of Mr Gladstone. Mr Parnell himself, Messrs. Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, James O'Kelly, the Redmonds and your correspondent, among the rest have taken to the stump in London and the provinces. We are popular now—'quod minimis reris—as Anchises, I think, says in Virgil.

Justin McCarthy

THE HAIR.

The popular impression that cutting the hair short tends to increase its growth is doubted by the Herald of Health. It says that "woman rarely become bald; yet they never cut their hair off, as do men. May not their immunity from a shinning pate be partly due to the fact that they do not patronize the barber, nor wear tight head-gear? If, in early life, our young men would look after their scalps, even while they do not appear to need attention, it might save them the trouble of looking after them in sorrow at a later period, when it will not do less good. If they do not, the time will come when we shall have a race of human being without hair."

CLOVER AND HOGS.

John Tucker says in The Farm Journal that it does him good to hear people talk about clover and hogs. There is no way a farmer can improve a field faster than by seeding it down and pasture hogs in it—unless it is to sow peas in a lot and then let the hogs eat them to the ground. A pint of corn fed to a hog every day in a clover pasture will make it fit for killing before cold weather. Two quarts of middling a day wet up fed to a hog, wintered over, in connection with good pasture, will make it ready for the market in autumn. In this cheap way the hog may be fitted for market early and the land fitted for a good crop of corn the next year. The shut-up system of making pork is mighty poor economy. The hogs will do a great deal for us if we only give them a chance.

A DAUGHTER TO BE PROUD OF.

'What a very pretty girl your friend is Miss Constantina!' said Dumley. 'Such bright eyes and clear complexion one seldom sees. Hasn't she Irish blood in her veins?' 'Oh, yes,' Miss Constantina replied; she is a true daughter of Erin Go Bragh.' 'Well, all I have to say is,' added Dumley, who greatly admires a pretty girl, 'Mr and Mrs Go Bragh ought to be proud of her.'—Harper's Bazar.

THOUGHTS.

Laugh at Trifles—but do it behind their backs, for the wind is made up of trifles. Hope for the best get ready for the worst and take what God sends. Persons and events may stand for a time between you and justice, but it is only a postponement. You must pay at least your own debt. Good feeling helps society to make liars of most of us—not absolute liars, but such careless handlers of truth that its sharp corners get terribly rounded. The possession of friends is the purest happiness and the greatest source of sweetness in life. But friends must be won. God makes advances to win friends, why should not we? Writes Harriet Martineau, anent people who have permanent sorrow:—'They soon had a new and delicious pleasure, which none but the bitterly disappointed can feel—the pleasure of rousing their souls to bear pain, and of agreeing with God silently, when nobody knows what is in their hearts.'

This is the best independence—to have something to do and something that can be done; and done most perfectly, in solitude. Then the lonely hours flow on like smoothly gliding water, bearing one insensibly towards the evening. The workman says 'Is my sight failing?' and lo the sun has set. Do not fall in love with a pretty face, my son! Marry a homely woman if you would be happy. In the first place, the probabilities are that no other man will fall in love with her, and you will therefore, never suffer the pangs of jealousy; and, secondly, she will be so thankful to you for marrying her and frowning upon the pretty girls of her acquaintance that she will be ever grateful to you and love you with a love such as a girl with a pretty face can bestow upon nothing but her looking glass.

Love of one's country and loyalty to one's faith are two of the most vehement as they are two of the most prevalent of the passions which sway to the human heart. Vigorous and long-lived, they rule the breast, which has submitted to their power with an abasement that knows little limit and is little liable to decay. Capable of inspiring, when the occasion

calls, the most heroic spirit of sacrifice, they are capable likewise of winning from those they influence the constant and unrequited devotion of years. Singly potent in their influence upon the mind they are, when combined, irresistible in the authority they exercise.

SEALED TENDERS,

SEALED TENDERS, Addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dam & Roadway Baie St. Paul," will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon on Saturday July 10th 1886 for the construction of a Dam and Roadway at Baie St. Paul. Plans and Specification can be seen at this Department.

An accepted cheque for \$50 must accompany each tender which cheque will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender. Security acceptable to the Government for the completion of the contract will be required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. P. ROWN,
Minister of Public Works.
Winnipeg June 15 1886



Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta in the North West Territories

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office until noon, Monday, 26th day of July next for a timber berth of thirty four square miles, situated on Fish Creek, a tributary of Bow River, in the District of Alberta.

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

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

The time for receiving the above tenders has been extended to the 20th August.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF MANITOBA CATHOLIC SECTION

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

The application must be accompanied by certificates.

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

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



IMPORTATION IN 1879,
49,312 Cases.



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of impositions or mistakes, owing to the great number of caps and labels, under which various brands of Champagne are sold. In ordering G. H. MULLER & CO'S Champagne, see that the labels bear his name and initials.

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RUMFORD'S, when fresh.....	██████████
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	██████████
REDHEAD'S.....	██████████
CHARM (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
AMAZON (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. doz.).....	██████████
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	██████████
CZAR.....	██████████
DR. PRICE'S.....	██████████
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HECKER'S.....	██████████
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BULK (Powder sold loose).....	██████████
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	██████████

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW

The Only Catholic Paper

PUBLISHED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE NORTHWEST

SUBSCRIBE TO IT

—REPLETE WITH—

Bright, Instructive,
Interesting Reading
Agricultural News,
News From Ireland,
Telegraphic News

THE BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Columns of the NORTHWEST REVIEW will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic News, paying particular attention to matters affecting Manitoba and the Northwest. The REVIEW has already a large circulation amongst its friends and therefore offers special advantages to advertisers.

Every Department will receive special attention and will supply the latest and most instructive intelligence under the direct heads.

The NORTHWEST REVIEW will be mailed free to any address for \$2.50 per annum strictly in advance. The price is slightly in excess of that charged for other papers published in the Northwest, but our friends will readily understand that there are great difficulties to be met with in issuing a Catholic paper, especially so in this new country, and we trust that the extra fifty cents will not deter any of our friends from giving their warm support to the only paper in the Northwest published in the interest of Catholics in the English Language.

The REVIEW will be made equal of other papers published here and as soon as circulation warrants it our readers may confidently expect that the annual subscription price will be readily reduced.

Address all orders to

NORTHWEST REVIEW, 13 OWEN ST

Winnipeg, Manitoba

ANTRIM

There is a clear nationalist majority on the register in Belfast...

CLABE

The marriage of the Hon Miss Geraldine O'Brien, eldest daughter of Lord Inchiquin...

CORK

A serious fire, attended with fatal consequences, broke out Fermoy, on June 5...

DERRY

Mr. Samuel Maxwell Alexander, D. L. Roe Park Co. Derry, died in London on June 10th.

The remains of James Allender, who died in South Shields Union workhouse...

DOWN

Much regret has been caused in Ballymena and the neighborhood by the recent death of Mr. John O'Neil...

LOUTH

On June 12, the dead body of Edward Hoey, fireman on the tug boat Oscar, was found in the tugboat's dock...

Mr. Thomas Branigan, P. L. G. of waterer, near Drogheda, died on June 6 in 65 year...

LONGFORD

For the runaway Colonel, King-Harman, defeat seems to be everywhere on the watch...

MEATH

Grass-grabbing in Meath has received a douché in the action of Mr. Patrick Stewart, of Clonard...

MONAGHAN

Francis Joseph Keenan, Esq., second son of Hugh Keenan, Esq., J. P., Castleblayney...

SLIGO

The death is announced, on June 7 at his residence, 4 Radcliffe street, Sligo of Alexander McMunn Gillmor...

TIPPERARY

The Rev. Wm. Keane, the patriot priest of Knockvealla, in the diocese of Cashel, after a lingering, painful illness...

GALWAY

On June 8, at the Presbytery, Tuam, the following resolution was adopted:—That we the clergy of the deanery of Tuam...

KILDARE

The Rev. W. J. Kinane, C. C., has been removed from Naas to Killinure. During his stay in Naas Father Kinane made many friends...

KERRY

The death is announced, June 11th of the Rev. Father Healy, O. P. Holy Cross, Tralee. The Rev. gentleman was spending some days in Youghal...

On June 5th, a large number of the Denny tenantry, from Liscahane, waited on the agent, Mr. Francis Denny...

KILKENNY

The patriotic people of Gortnahoe were under the impression that when Dr. John Byrne Power, of Roby Place Kingston, and his agent Mr. Denis W. Kavanaugh...

LIMERICK

The agent of the Devon property, Mr. Curling, has issued a circular to the tenants stating that on consideration he has decided to allow a reduction of 20 per cent...

WEXFORD

Miss A. Breen, National School Teacher, Curragloe, has, through the efficiency of her school at the last examination, been promoted to the first division of Second Class.

On June 10th a young man named Maddock, aged 21 years, at Messrs Cooper's works Drainage, was arranging some machine belting...

WICKLOW

Mr. Minahan, an English gentleman who happened to be staying at Bray, was struck with the injustice of preventing the fishermen from gathering seaweed on the shore...

THE OLD METHOD AND THE NEW

There is a vast difference between the boys of to-day and those fifty years ago; more especially as regards the things which minister to comfort and pleasure...

SECOND COVERING OF POTATOES.

In localities where potatoes are largely grown for market, the second covering of potatoes, as it is called, is an important operation. It is mainly practised where potatoes are put in drills and ridged up in planting...

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS

Table listing various meats and their prices, including Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

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

FISH.

Table listing fish prices for Wholesale and Retail.

VEGETABLES.

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

FRUIT.

Table listing fruit prices for items like Strawberries, California Pears, Grapes, etc.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing hay and straw prices for Hay, Straw, Timothy, etc.

GRAIN.

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

WOOD.

Table listing wood prices for Poplar cordwood, Tamarac, Poplar poles, etc.

YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY.

Contains Ammonia. The test: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



Does not contain ammonia. The test of the oven. Price Baking Powder Co. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums.

DANIEL CAREY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO RENT Good stabling, with Coach House, if desired, in rear of 815 Main street close to C. P. R. Depot. Low Rent.

D. HALLEN FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 48 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

EDWARD KELLY, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING. 93 Portage Avenue - Winnipeg. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.

M. J. CONWAY General Auctioneer and Valuator. Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

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

RADIGER & Co. IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS. 477 MAIN STREET.

A. WILSON, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FLOUR FEED AND GRAIN. 640 MAIN STREET. Prices very reasonable.

PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY. BOOKS, PERIODICALS. STATIONERY, TOYS. 404 MAIN STREET.

Advertisement for Dr. Clarke, featuring a portrait of the doctor and text describing his medical expertise in treating various ailments.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

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

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town...

Table listing shipping rates for various destinations including Liverpool, London, Montreal, etc.

Advertisement for 'A FARM OR SEED' featuring a circular logo and text about farm products.

DO YOU WANT DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL? Recognized 3-cent rate for Farm Advertisements.

CHANGE OF TIME. Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows...

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES: ALLAN, ANCHOR, CANADIAN, GUYON, HAMBURG, LUKENAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE. Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 1st, a NEW THROUGH LINE from CHICAGO and West of Montreal...

Gold Watch Free. The publishers of the Capital City Home Gleaner, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine...

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 13 Owen Street., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR JULY.

Dedicated to Our Lady of Grace.

1. Thursday Octave of Corpus Christi.
2. Friday The Sacred Heart of Jesus.
3. Saturday The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin (from yesterday.)
4. Sunday 3rd After Pentecost The Precious Blood.
5. Monday at Cyril and St. Methodius B&C.
6. Tuesday Octave of the Holy Apostles.
7. Wednesday Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle, (from 30 June)
8. Thursday St. Elizabeth Queen of Portugal
9. Friday Votive office of the Passion
10. Saturday The seven Brothers Martyrs.
11. Sunday 4th After Pentecost.
12. Monday St. John Gualbert, Ap.
13. Tuesday St. Anacletus, P and M.
14. Wednesday at Bonaventura, B and D.
15. Thursday at Henry, Emperor, Con.
16. Friday The Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel.
17. Saturday, The Blessed Virgin of Humility

NOTICE.

We take the liberty of sending the NORTHWEST REVIEW to many of our friends to whom we hope it will be acceptable, and to all it will be delivered at the very reasonable cost of \$2.00 per year. The reading matter of the NORTHWEST REVIEW is selected with care, and every paragraph will be found interesting. It will compare favourably with weekly papers of the Northwest and we believe it deserves a warm support, especially among Catholics. We trust our friends will help to increase the circulation of the NORTHWEST REVIEW by sending in their names with the subscription fee mentioned, to the office, 13 Owen street, Winnipeg.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The municipal elections in Rome have resulted in a decisive victory for the Catholics.

In his Allocution the Holy Father dwelt with much satisfaction on the fidelity of French Catholics, and the rapid progress of the Faith in the United States and Canada.

It has been authoritatively learned that there is no truth in the assertion that the Pope has intimated to the Irish Hierarchy that they should abstain from 'party strife.'

It does not seem, in view of the seizure of another American schooner, as if the Government was willing to back down before our ponderous neighbors in the fishery embroglio. Our friends therefore had better move cautiously in the matter.

The retreat at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which was conducted by the Rev. Father Drummond, S. J. has been very successful. The attendance during the week was very large and the number of communicants gratifying in the extreme.

Great efforts are being made to render St. Peter's Church of Montreal sufficiently prepared for service this year. An opportunity therefore presents itself for the citizens of Montreal irrespective of creed to lend a helping hand towards the completion of this Church which will be the noblest on this continent.

A most interesting spectacle in connection with the Dominion day celebration which was an engine from Rat Portage which was decorated in a very tasteful manner and attracted the attention of the vast multitudes at the station. The words 'from ocean to ocean' nestled in a bed of bunting. To Mr. Slavin, of Rat Portage, we understand, is due the credit of this very pleasing affair.

The Rev. Father Nugent the great philanthropist and temperance advocate of Liverpool, England was received in audience by His Holiness, The Holy Father,

er, who remained talking to Father Nugent for a considerable time, was especially gracious to him praised his work which he designated "apostolate," and gave him a special benediction, hoping that he would have strength to continue this work of an apostle as long as life remained to him.

The 'alleged' revelations published by the London Fortnightly Review in an article entitled 'behind the scenes,' show in a clear light the character of the men who are opposed to Ireland's just demand. This story endeavors in the most idiotic fashion to connect Mr. Parnell and the League with Carey and the Invincibles. The concoctors of this dastardly plot cared nought how they wronged honorable men—their object was simply to influence Englishmen against Gladstone and Parnell in the election. But the English mind, naturally dull as it is, must be very much more obtuse than we have taken it to be; if it suffers such vile fabrications to influence it.

There is one sect of Protestantism which John Ruskin, evidently has no relih for and that is the Evangelical sect which, in his opinion, is absolutely good for nothing and only cumbars the earth. Mr. Ruskin was invited a few days ago to contribute towards the payment of a debt with which an iron church belonging to the Evangelicals is burdened. In reply he administers a most vigorous reproof on the enormity of running into debt to erect churches, especially iron churches, which of all manner of churches, are to him the 'damnablest.'

In his reply to those who would dub the Ministerial party disunionists, the Premier is extremely effective. 'Paper Unionists' is the title which he applies to the politician who would maintain the appearance without the reality of concord and sympathy between England and Ireland. 'A true union,' he observes, is to be tested by the sentiments of the human beings united. Tried by this criterion, we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782.' To this want of union between the two countries are to be attributed the frequent Irish insurrectionary outbreaks with which the English Government has had to deal, and the feeling of hostility which found vent in the expression that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity.

Mr. Chamberlain the most vehement of agitators does not believe that any concession should be made to agitation, for he maintains, that after years of meetings and passionate pleading on behalf of the cause of self-government, Ireland is entitled to no more consideration than Scotland and Wales, whose people have never raised their voices for Home Rule. He claims to be a Liberal and a champion of popular rights, but he would refuse a legitimate demand for autonomy on the part of the majority of Irishmen, and would force upon them a system of government which they refuse to accept. He professes to be a friend of religious equality, but he would preserve unimpaired a hateful ascendancy for a small section of the Irish community, whose only titles to special favour are rooted bigotry and intolerable arrogance. In fact the political history of England does not produce a character whose words and actions betray greater anomalies or more striking contrasts:

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE

M. Goblet, the French Minister of Instruction has made another attack upon the liberty of the Church, that is what liberty now remains to her. Recently the Hierarchy received the following 'confidential' circular—

'In the terms of article 4 of the law of the 18th Germinal, year X, no national or metropolitan council, no diocesan synod, no deliberative assembly whatever, can be held without the express sanction of the Government. The assemblies which under the name of Eucharistic Congresses or Catholic Congresses, have been previously held at Lille or other cities, did not appear to the Government to come under the application of the law referred to. But I find, from information which has been communicated to me, that, from its special character, the council announced by the Archbishop of Toulouse would if held, belong to the category of those which the law of the 19th Germinal, year X declares must have the special and previous authorization of the Government. This authorization not having been accorded, the Toulouse Council would if it ahead take place, be irregular. Having learned that a certain number of French and

foreign prelates have been invited to attend this Council and having signified their intention of being present, I deem it my duty to let you know that the participation by the clergy in a gathering of this nature would be considered by the Government as an infraction of the Concordatory laws, and would most seriously compromise the responsibility of the Prelates who took part in it or who permitted the priests of their diocese to take part in it.'

This is a reminder to French Catholics that they, like the religious orders, and the Princes, need expect no justice in the land of their birth, and that a new era of persecution has begun for them. The turbulent radical group in the body politic is the prime factor in these assaults upon the church. Their past success urge them on to fresh enterprises. In every measure of attack upon the church and its representatives, this Radical influence is discernible. They have expelled the religious orders. They have insulted the Bishops, robbed the priests, and exiled the princes and would drive the church with them if they could. They now propose, as a step in the latter direction, to disestablish the Church. But the short-sighted politicians who have brought forward this movement will find to their discomfiture that the weapon they have chosen to weaken the church will give it renewed life. To day the disendowment of the church would not be regarded as an unmixed evil by the Catholics of France. The majority of them are becoming sick of the continual conflict between church and state and would gladly welcome the support of the Church, heavy though it be, to the present state of things which is a constant source of bad feeling amongst the people. It is exasperating to thoughtful Catholics to see their most cherished interests trifled with by an impious brood of atheists. Indeed separation would be liberation. The church would be free from the trammels of an infidel State and would pursue her divine mission with increased vigor. But while the Church has nothing to lose in separation the Republic has nothing to gain and all to lose. With the Church free from State interference and exercising in full liberty the immense moral influence which is her possession and her prerogative, the Republic would be unable to cope. It would depend for its existence upon the patronage of the Church, and in order to merit this high distinction it would have to renounce the very principles which hold it together at the present day.

THE STRUGGLE

To-day, Thursday, the result of the great political struggle in England, is not definitely known, can be surmised. It is apparent from this morning's despatches that the enemies of Ireland and of justice have achieved a temporary success. The struggle has been, no doubt the greatest in the history of English politics. The issue was plain: the claim of a nation to manage her own affairs. The cause of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone is not far to seek. The forces arrayed against the Premier possessed very effective strength of a certain kind and they used it as it has never been employed before. The illustrious premier was stabbed in the back by the treacherous and ambitious Chamberlain, the remorseless Churchill fanned the flame of religious bigotry, Orange hate and race prejudice. The Irish landlords, who by the heartless cruelties to which they have subjected their tenantry, dreaded a retaliation on the part of the sufferers in case an Irish Parliament should be restored, arrayed themselves in opposition to him and secretly plotted for his overthrow. From the press has gone out day after day the alarm that the Empire was in danger and perverse and designing men endeavored to create the impression that the concession of Home Rule would result in civil war. These are the forces that have brought about the present apparent defeat. But the victory, if it is entitled to the name, is only the first stage of a great struggle. Although we do not forget the enmity, nor underestimate the strength of those opposed to the scheme of Home Rule, against which formidable combination Mr. Gladstone has set himself, we yet deliberately repeat that the battle of Irish independence is won, for no British Ministry will ever attempt to govern Ireland by a Cromwellian regime. The monstrous 'resource of civilization' has been slain by the greatest statesman of the Empire.

We are not unmindful of those newspapers at home whose waspish pens have ceased not their opposition to the bill and to malign its friends, they are branded, Their great objection to the bill has been the pretended danger

to the Protestant minority. They have harped on this bugaboo day after day in such a manner as to lead one to suppose that they must be supremely ignorant or very diingenuous. This pretended grievance is a myth and the motive of those who use it are apparent. It is well known that in the south of Ireland, where the Protestants are in the minority, we hear of no complaints. No it is only in Ulster, as Mr. Gladstone himself remarked in his Glasgow speech, that religious feuds are heard of, where the Protestants find they have sufficient numbers to enable them to assume an aggressive attitude, we ourselves could show abundantly how groundless is this contention, but we prefer to let others speak. Mr. Dawson speaking at Dublin on May 12th last, gives the most effective answer to this cry that could be given.

The lecturer rightly promised that the best defence that could be made by Irish Catholics to the stale slanders that are being circulated against them, would be the history of the use they have made of the powder they already possess. Accordingly, he set himself, in his eloquent fashion, to tell that history. His account of Irish toleration is certainly a story that must be a source of pride to every Irish Catholic. No accession of power and privilege has come to the majority in Ireland that they have not shared in liberal and more than due proportion with their Protestant fellow-countrymen. Protestant representatives on the municipal councils, Protestant officials enjoying the most lucrative posts in the gift of Catholic bodies—all testify to this unique and, unfortunately, unreciprocated spirit of high-minded toleration. The Catholic and Nationalist Corporation of Dublin pays £4,000 out of £8,400 per annum to Protestant chief officers, and down to a few years ago Rebel Cork paid 1,840 pounds out of 2,440 pounds in salaries every year to the sect that, we are told, would be persecuted and plundered under an Irish Parliament. A striking contrast completes the picture and shows the origin of these slanders. Not a solitary Papist fills an office under the corporations of Belfast and Derry. These people judge the world by their own standard, consequently we need not be surprised at the out cry.

These champions of the minority evidently desire to preserve the odious Orange element. They want 'Ireland for the Orangemen' not 'Ireland for the Irish.'

A CANADIAN ANGLICO-CATHOLIC

The Anglican Bishop Anson of Qu'Appelle has addressed a circular letter to his Episcopal brethren in the Dominion urging a change in the title of the Anglican body in Canada. He suggests that the name should be simply 'The Church of Canada,' and objects that the continued use of the title 'Church of England' is unmeaning. Bishop Anson claims to be a Catholic and that the sect he belongs to is the Catholic Church or at least a part of it. If it is only a part why call it 'The Church' thereby implying the exclusion from the Church of other religious bodies if it is alone the Catholic Church in Canada why does not he propose the title 'the Catholic Church in Canada.' A farce similar to such an attempt was tried by some of the advanced Ritualists in the States some time ago but their brother clergy refused the title Catholic and so the farce ended.

"THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY EVERYWHERE"

A correspondent writing over the non-de plume of 'Pilgrim' in the 'Manitoba' deals most effectively with the broad assertions made by Mr. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in the Northwest. Of the Missionary work performed by Mr. Robertson and his 'Church' we admit we have no practical knowledge, but we do know that this 'missionary' is an industrious writer to the public press. In fact one would be inclined to believe from the frequent public reports from this Mr. Robertson, that the Presbyterians were the only missionaries in the Northwest and that to them the aborigines of this country were indebted for the light of faith. We will, therefore, allow 'Pilgrim' who evidently has a pretty keen and practical knowledge of the work done by the missionaries in the Northwest, speak on the matter—

I would venture in an humble way, but with good intention, to raise my voice in protest against the recent utterances of Rev. Mr. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions, which seen not only to have been directed against the churches of other dogma than his. Though it has been my lot to see no little of the Government's treatment of

the Indians in the Northwest Territories, I do not entertain the intention of referring to Mr. Robertson's statements regarding it, but I must say that his remarks seemed to many to be calculated to disparage the missionary labour and efforts to enlighten the Indians of other churches. It would be well for him to state distinctly that his remarks apply to the Presbyterian church, as in their wider meaning they are far from being correct; for there are but few Indians of the large number in the Northwest who have not the ministrations of one or other denomination of Christians. So far as I am aware, the Presbyterian church has only one missionary west of the boundary of Manitoba who is doing much work. It has missions at the settlements of Edmonton, Battleford and Prince Albert, but little work is done by them among the Indians, and I believe they are not meant for other duties than those of ministering to the white settlers. At Edmonton, it is true, the missionary has done Indian work, and that well. Near Carlton this church has an Indian mission, but it was established on ground prepared and claimed by the Episcopalians. Not much has been done since the intrusion, if it may so be called. We may therefore stum up the superintendency of Mr. Robertson in the Northwest territories, unless I am mistaken greatly, by saying that it contains one active mission.

Now on the other hand, let us see what other churches are doing, which he includes in his belittling remarks regarding church work. Foremost in missionary labours stand the Roman Catholic and Methodist churches, and but little behind in earnest energy comes the Episcopal. Compare Mr. Robertson with the divines of these churches and we find that he who is loud-mouthed worketh but little; whilst the workers find no cause, or have no inclination for condemnatory regrets. The Roman Catholic Church, whose pioneers the Jesuit Fathers were first carried the cross to sayages of the Great Lorne Land, and to-day at St. Albert, Bear's Hills, Lac la Biche, Heart's and Cold Lakes, Fort Pitt, Battleford Carlton, Gumberland, Prince Albert Duck Lake, Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills Calgary, Dunmore, and many other points in fact almost everywhere—we find them preaching, teaching and spreading the word. They have schools, both day and industrial, and are leaving no stone unturned, no method untried, to inculcate their faith.

'Pilgrim' then goes on to speak in words of praise of the missionary work performed by the Methodist and Episcopalians and regrets reflection upon religious bodies which carry discredit to earnest faithful workers in the good cause. The whole letter of 'Pilgrim' goes to show no more and no less than that Mr. Robertson and his Presbyterian friends earn their reputation by the sweat of their tongues.

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



MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders, addressed to the postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, August 12th 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twentyfour times per week or more or less frequently as may be required each way, between Emerson Post office and Railway Station, from the 1st October next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle.

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

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

W. W. McLEOD,

P.O. Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 2nd July 1886.

PASSING EVENTS IN ROME.

On Wednesday last Cardinals Theodoli and Mazzella received the berretta from the hands of his Holiness.

A special despatch from New York announces that the Holy Father has delegated Mgr. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, to impose the berretta on Cardinal Gibbons, and Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, on Cardinal Taschereau.

On Monday, the 7th of June, his Holiness Leo XIII held a Secret Consistory in the Vatican. His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, as Procurator of Cardinal Agostini, resigned the title of St. Eusebius and selected the other vacant of Santa Maria della Pace. Afterwards the Sovereign Pontiff pronounced an Allucation in which he announced the name of the new Cardinals.

The Rev. Alphonse Favier, Vicar General at Pekin, has sent to the Borgia Museum at Propaganda a collection of skins of panthers killed in the district of Fan-Chang, and a large collection of interesting fossils. These continuous acquisitions will soon make this Museum one of the richest and most curious in Europe.

On the Esquiline the foundations of a new Protestant place of worship have been laid. This will form the twenty-second which has been raised in Rome since 1870. 'The number of temples increases' says the [Italie] a journal not suspected of kindly feelings towards the Catholic Church—but that does not mean that the Evangelicals have many adepts. On Sunday at the sermon the preachers talk to empty benches. There are at Rome either fervent Catholics or indifferent individuals. Neither the one or the other can follow the Protestants in their propagandism.

How ecclesiastical property is disposed of in Italy is illustrated by the following fact. The Ministry of Grace and Justice took possession of a very beautiful tapestry, representing the Nativity of Our Lord. This tapestry which was of excellent workmanship, was specially valuable in the history of art. It belonged formerly to the Fathers of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, of the 'Chiesa Nuova.' It was taken by force, from that house to the Ministry of Grace and Justice—that singular appropriateness of the name of this Ministry is not very apparent—where it adorned the apartments of the minister. The Industrial Museum of Art has put in a claim for the tapestry and the present Minister of Grace and Justice Signor Tassani, has sent this work of art to the museum.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

The English cutter yacht 'Galatea' passed Lizard Point, yesterday bound for Boston.

Six deaths from cholera occurred at Dunne, France, and four cases and two deaths at Finme.

The Servian peasantry generally are rioting. They refuse to pay taxes levied since the unsuccessful war against Bulgaria, and ill-treat the tax collectors. Their hostility to King Milan's Government is continually fomented by the opposition party.

Queen Victoria yesterday reviewed the troops at Aldershot, the weather being bright and clear and the town crowded. Among those present during the review were the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a large number of the people from the colonies who are in England attending the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

It is stated that all French colonels absent on special service have been ordered to rejoin their regiments forthwith. It is also reported that General de Salles, the military attache of the French embassy at Vienna, and who was appointed to that post for the express purpose of studying Austrian cavalry tactics, has been recalled to resume command of the troops in the Vosges, on the German frontier.

A Dublin despatch states that Michael Davitt will attend the Irish National convention, to be held in Chicago in August 18 and 19, bearing with him the hearty approval of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Eg. also expects a strong delegation, composed of some of the men of the Parliamentary party.

Heavy rains have caused many of the rivers of Virginia to overflow their banks. The lower part of Richmond is flooded, the water being over two feet deep in lower Main street. Several treaties on the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad have been washed away, and trains on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and the Richmond and Danville Railroad have been stopped by washouts. In forty eight hours the rain fall at Richmond was 2.75 inches.

The contract for the construction of the North-West Central Railway has been awarded to Manning, Macdonald and Co. They have not yet made the required deposit of fifty thousand dollars.

Ald Mulvey, of Winnipeg, has been appointed chief officer for the taking of the census about to be made in Manitoba. There will be five county com-

missioners and about four hundred enumerators. The work, which will be begun immediately is expected to be completed in August.

Complaint having been made of delay in the mails between Ottawa and Boston the acting Postmaster-General, has arranged to have mails forwarded by the Canada Atlantic as well as the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway.

Exaggerated statements concerning Sir John Macdonald's alleged ill-health have been given wide circulation. This is not the case, as yesterday afternoon the Premier accompanied by Lady Macdonald and others, had a long drive around Ottawa in an open carriage.

As the afternoon express from Prescott was passing Sabourin's four miles south of Osgood Station, last evening, Mrs. Sheridan, suddenly crawled from the ditch at the side of the track and laid her head on the rail, this being done when the engine was only a few yards distant. She was instantly killed. No cause is yet assigned for this means of terminating a life of upwards of eighty years.

What would have been a serious accident, resulting in the death of several persons, was averted by two little boys named Harry and Wm. Brown. They were walking on the track near Kentville, N. S. where fire in the woods had been raging, and discovered the fire had attacked a bridge over away underneath. The little fellows knew that the Annapolis train would be due at Kentville in a short time. They did not go home or hunt somebody to tell them, but ran all the way to Kentville, over a mile arriving in time to prevent the train starting on the fatal journey. An examination showed that the bridge was a wreck, and had the train gone on it would have gone down.

MORE AMERICAN SCHOONERS SEIZED.

Halifax, July 4.—The American schooners Geo. W. Cushing and C. B. Harrington were formally seized yesterday afternoon at Shelbourne by the captain of the Dominion cruiser Terror and handed over to the collector of customs at the port for violation of the customs laws. The C. B. Harrington was ordered into the hands of constables who were placed in charge of her. The Cushing still rides at anchor along side of the Terror, but is in charge of the collector. Neither of the three vessels seized at Shelbourne, the above two and the City Point, are charged with violating the fishery laws, but were simply seized for violating the customs laws by coming to anchor and allowing their crews to go ashore before reporting at the customs House. The collector telegraphed to Ottawa for instructions, and has received a reply to detain them and send further particulars, which he did, and is now waiting the decision of the department as to the amount of fine to be imposed in the several cases. Capt Quigley of the Terror, says he found the vessels under the circumstances above stated, and the captains of the above seized vessels admit such to be the case, but say they purchased no bait although the latter intended to do so, having understood from several American papers that they were entitled to do so. A Yarmouth schooner entered Shelbourne yesterday afternoon, and Captain Quigley ordered her name and port of registry to be painted on the stern, which was immediately done.

ULSTER MILITIA MARCH FOR HOME RULE.

On June 12, athletic sports were held at Slon Mills, Strabane, for the men of the 15th battalion on training at Lifford of whom there were about 100. At the conclusion of the sports the officers called upon the men to cheer for the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, but they refused, and groaned Lord Earnest Hamilton around the field. After this exhibition they were marched home, and on passing through the streets of Strabane the men cheered loudly for Home Rule, Parnell and Gladstone, and waived their caps exultingly. These manifestations were kept up for a length of time and taken up by the second company which followed.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A PIECE FOR THE PARNELLITES.

Detroit, July 2.—At the time of the defeat of the Home Rule bill on its second reading in the English Parliament Rev. Dr. Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National League, cabled Mr. Parnell that the League in America would send a thousand dollars for every member of the Nationalist party mustered by Mr. Parnell to vote for the bill. This morning Dr. Reilly sent the following telegram.—Charles Stewart Parnell, London—Five thousand pounds more transmitted to trustees. The league in America is more than good to its engagement. (Signed) Chas Reilly, treas. This makes eighty-five thousand dollars sent in a week, or just one thousand dollars for each of the eighty-five Nationalists who voted in favor of Home Rule with the Government. Dr. Reilly says there is plenty of money coming yet, and the Irish party will not suffer for want of aid from America. The following telegram was received this afternoon by Rev. Dr. Reilly in answer to his cable to Mr. Parnell.—'Dublin, July 2.—Rev. Dr. Charles Reilly, Detroit' Mich, Ass.

ure American friends of deepest thanks for magnificent contribution, twelve thousand pounds received. Signed, Biggar.

A COURAGEOUS SENTRY.

Paris, July 2.—Last evening a party of dock labourers, all of whom were smoking, were passing the Villeforme powder magazine at Rochefort, when the sentry on guard ordered them to throw away their cigars. The labourers refused, and after jeering at him a few minutes began pelting him with stones. The sentry rushed at his tormentors, thrust his bayonet through the heart of one, arrested the others and marched them to the guard house. The populace, upon hearing of the affair, became greatly excited and demanded the arrest of the sentry for murder. The military authorities, however, promptly issued an order eulogizing the conduct of the sentry and promoting him for meritorious service.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE CONGRATULATED.

Montreal, July 7.—Congratulatory addresses were presented yesterday to Archbishop Fabre, on his Grace's promotion, from the clergy and parishioners of the diocese. The day appointed for presenting the pallium is the 27th when a large gathering of distinguished prelates is expected.

A ROYALIST PLOT.

Paris, July 2.—Already the Republican newspapers are filled with alarmist articles, and several of them allege the discovery of a Royalist plot against the Government, demand the immediate arrest of the secret agents of the prince, who they profess to believe, are actively at work in Paris and the province.

The following letter recently appeared in the London Times. It was signed 'Academicus' Cambridge. It is certainly interesting—

'Sir,—It is strange that no one has pointed out that the future heir to the Bavarian throne is the Stuart heir apparent to the English throne, the Jacobite Prince of Wales. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., married Philip, Duke of Orleans the brother of Louis XIV. His daughter Anna Maria married Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. The legitimate claim to the throne of England remained with the kings of Sardinia to the death of Charles Felix in April, 1831, when the crown passed to the distant line of Savoy Carignan. It was to this claim that George III. alluded when he said that if he broke his Coronation oath by admitting Catholics to Parliament the crown of England would pass to the house of Savoy, Beatrix of Savoy married Francis, Duke of Modena. The male line of Modena came to an end in November, 1875 and was continued in Maria Theresa, the wife of Louis, son of Luitpold, the present Regent of Bavaria. She is now the Stuart Queen of England, and her son Rupert, born May 13, 1869, is the Stuart Prince of Wales.'

Heard in Sunday School.

'What,' asked a Galveston Sunday School teacher, 'is that invisible power that prevents the wicked man from sleeping, and causes him to toss upon his pillow?'

'Skeeters' shouted the bad boy at the foot of the class.—Texas Siftings.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An excellent opportunity now presents itself to those of our readers needing a Catholic Bible. The agent of Messrs Collier and Co. of New York is now in the city offering the same on the installment plan. This system obtains very largely in the United States for its many advantages and must certainly have the same force here as it has elsewhere. The work which is now offered for sale is the latest and perhaps the most complete work of the kind now published. It is bound in an exceptionally fine manner, replete with notes and comments on the various passages and profusely illustrated. The work is selling at the very reasonable sum of \$16 in monthly payments of \$2, thus bringing a very necessary and excellent book within the reach of almost everybody. Those who do not see the agent and are anxious to procure a copy should call on Mr. Rhatigan at 69 King street.



TENDERS for a license to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta, N. W. T. Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, 5th day of July next, for two timber berths of eighteen and nineteen and one-half square miles respectively, situated on the head-waters of the Bow River, in the district of Alberta. Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Winnipeg and Calgary. A. M. Burgess, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

MOORE'S CHINA HAB!

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Delivered Free to Any Part of the City

PAROR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents

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Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best

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TRY OUR ALTA LVD PD OF LUL BELYD.

SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN

Cor Princess and Market Streets

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, June 15, 1886.

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SEALED TENDERS,

addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tender for Drain in Township of Argyle,' will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon Monday, July 12th, inst., for a

DRAIN IN TOWNSHIP 14, RANGES 1 EAST AND 1 WEST.

Plans and Specification can be seen at this Department.

An accepted cheque for \$50 must accompany each tender which cheque will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender. Security acceptable to the Government for the completion of the contract will be required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. P. BROWN, Minister of Public Works. Winnipeg June 15 1886

PATENTS

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SENSE VERSUS FAITH.
 Sermon by Cardinal Manning

In the Church of Our Lady of La Salette and St. Joseph Melior street, South Park S. E., the Cardinal Archbishop preached on Sunday evening to a crowded congregation. His Eminence took for his text the words—'And as He sat at the table with them, and their eyes were opened, and they knew Him, and He vanished out of their sight.' In the course of his remarks he said: There are three ways in which God is present in the world. He is in the first place present in a Divine way. From the beginning of the world God has been in all things he has made. God is present by His essence, by His being. Nothing could exist if God did not call it into existence and if He did not support it by His Own presence. Next, God is present in all His works by that presiding intelligence which has been given to every creature He has made its proper kind and form, and perfection and beauty. Lastly, God is present in all His works by His power and that power takes up, orders and governs all things. All created things are moulded in His Hands; as clay in the hands of the potter. Some men say that the turning of water into wine at the marriage feast was very wonderful. Every year the grain sown in the fallow is turned into the harvest and how? Because God presides over His work. What men in the blindness of their hearts call the laws of nature are no more than pressure and the guidance of the hands and the will of God. God was present at the beginning of the world, but at a time when men, like the philosophers of the nineteenth century, knew not God. They shut their eyes to that plain and legible writing in which God's wonderful works proclaim His Presence. The Son of God came into the world, and was made flesh and dwelt amongst us. As man he was subject to the laws of nature; nevertheless, for the three and thirty years He was upon the earth He was sovereign and supreme over those laws. And yet while he was upon earth there were those who said this is the son of a carpenter. They judged him by sense they looked on Him with their eyes and heard him with their ears; they touched him with their hands. He was palpable, visible, sensible, and they took him to be a man like themselves. But Nicodemus said to Him: 'We know that thou art a teacher sent from God for no man could do the things which thou dost unless God be with him.'

His sense told him that Our Lord was man, but his reason told him that He was something more than a man. Peter said to Him: 'Thou art Christ, the Son of the Living God, and Jesus answered and said: 'Flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto thee.' Here we have the three degrees of knowledge—the knowledge of sense, and of reason, founded upon sense, and the knowledge of faith, founded upon sense and reason, elevating both sense and reason with the illumination which comes from God Himself. Well before Our Lord ascended into Heaven, He promised His Apostles that He would be with them all days even to the end of the world. And He has now left us with His presence. He has fulfilled his promise. In the Holy Sacrament of the altar He is present amongst us. His presence is Divine and Supernatural, above all the laws of nature when He walked upon the sea and when he raised Lazarus from the tomb. Proceeding to dwell on the duties which Catholics owe to the presence of Our Lord in the Sacrament of the altar, His Eminence pointed out that these included adoration and loyalty. That loyalty could be tested by two things—our love of the holy Mass and our frequent and prepared reception of Our Saviour in the Sacrament of His love. When we receive Our Lord in the Holy Communion, the eyes of our souls, the eyes of faith and love and devotion will be opened, and we shall know Him as we never knew Him before, and He will come and dwell in us; for 'He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him.'

NO MORMON CONVERTS AMONG CATHOLICS.

The State Department is collecting information as to the means employed by the foreign agents of the Mormon propaganda. Some startling reports have been received which will doubtless soon be made public. A report from the United States consul in Switzerland gives the following information: There are twenty-eight leaders, sixteen priests, and thirty-four teachers of the Mormon Church in Switzerland. Their chief function is that of missionaries. The communicants of the Mormon Church here number 610. Many Mormon converts are shipped through these instrumentalities

to the United States. This Mormon propaganda is being prosecuted with much vigor in the northern parts of Switzerland and all the converts thus far have been members of Protestant denominations. Great attention is being paid by these missionaries to women and young girls. The younger girls are educated, and when grown, are sent to the United States. The missionaries seem to be well supplied with money, and have organized many benevolent societies, especially relief of women.—Washington Post.

THE HELPS THAT GIRLS CAN RENDER

Many a home circle owes all its charms to the girls of the family. Brothers come home tired and often out of humor, ready sometimes, to quarrel with a straw, if it happened to be in their way. Mother is tired too, and father worried, but boys hardly ever think of this. They want their dinner or their tea, the moment they come in, and somebody to sit by and help them, or talk them into good humor all the time they are eating it. I know you girls would be pleased to help mother and father—lift a portion of the heavy burden that presses upon them day after day, only you think to do this you must do some great thing—something that is quite unattainable to your power and means. No such thing. The happiness of means is made up of little things that make her happiness, a mother is often dependent upon her daughter. Think of this girls, especially you who have not been helpful daughters and sisters, and resolve that from this time you will make home brighter, happier, and more pleasant for every one in it by doing what you can to help father, mother, brothers and sisters. Just do what you can for each and all. It may be only the fetching of a pair of slippers, or pouring out a cup of tea, or sweeping the hearth, but do it cheerfully, gladly not as though it were a hard duty; but as if it were, as it should be in reality, a pleasure. 'But such things are not pleasant to me,' some one may say. That is because you have never learned the pleasure of being helpful. To learn this you must practice these things at the cost of a little self denial at first, and ere long, depend upon it you would not let another perform these little acts of loving service for anything.

HOW TO GO THROUGH LIFE.

The grandest of all empires is the rule of one's self. There is nothing grand that is not also calm. Who has most? He who desires least. Throw away all anxiety about the earthly life and make it pleasant. If you hear others have spoken ill of you, consider if you have not done the same to many people. How much better to heal an injury than to avenge it! Guard vigorously that tie which binds man to man, and establish the right common to the human race. Life is a warfare, and those who climb up and down steep paths and go through dangerous enterprises are brave men and leaders of the camp; but to rest basely at the cost of others' labours is to be a coward, safe because despised.

HOW TO TREAT CHILDREN.

As the boys grow up, make companions of them; then they will not seek companionship elsewhere. Allow them as they grow older, to have opinions of their own; make them individuals and not mere echoes. Remember that without physical health mental attainment is worthless, let them lead free, happy lives, which will strengthen both mind and body. Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your children's inherited character and have patience with faults and failings. Talk hopefully to your children of life and its possibilities, you have no right to depress them because you have suffered. Teach boys and girls the actual facts of life as soon as they are old enough to understand them and give them the sense of responsibility without saddening them. Find out what their tastes are and develop them, instead of spending time, money and patience in forcing them into studies that are repugnant to them.

FIRESIDE READING.

A fond mother, hearing that an earthquake was coming, sent her boys to the country to escape it. After a few days she received a note from the friend, saying: 'For goodness' sake take your boys away, and send along that earthquake instead.'

'Pawpaw,' said a New Jersey young lady, 'will you look into the dictionary for 'mosquito,' and let me know how it's spelled?' 'Taint here,' said the old man after a search. 'It must be, pawpaw. Have you looked carefully?' 'I've been through the S's five times, and there aint nethin' that ever looks like skeeters.'

'My little boy,' said a gentleman; 'you ought not to eat those green apples. They are not good for little boys.' 'They

ain't, eh? the boy replied with his mouth full. 'Guess you don't know much about 'em, mister. Three of these apples will keep me out of school for a week.'

A lady had placed her easel in a field and sat down by it, sketching from nature, when she was accosted by a boy with: 'Please, ma'am, is that me you're drawing milking that cow in the picture?' 'Yes, my little man, but I didn't know that you were looking.' 'Cause, if it's me,' continued the boy, 'unmindful of the artist's confusion, 'You've put me on the wrong side of the cow, and I'll get kicked.'

A young Scotchman at Aldershot felt ill and was sent to the hospital. A bath was ordered. It was brought into the chamber where the invalid lay. He looked at it hard for some time, and then he threw up his hands and bawled:—'Oh? doctor, doctor, I canna drink a' that!'

The Browns are spending their holiday at 'dear Parry.' It was their first visit to the gay capital. Brown pere: 'Garsons, bring us some lunch. Garcon: 'Oui, m'sieu, pour quatre?'. Brown: 'Cat, No, hang it all, I say—'. Garcon: 'Peut etre, m'sieu—'. Brown: 'Potaters? Well yes, potater, if you like, and beef; but, mind you, no cat?'

When Mr. Parnell made his revelations on Monday night, all eyes were turned to Lord Randolph Churchill, and everyone seemed to be surprised that he did not get up and give Mr. Parnell permission to speak. He did not, for a very good reason. He had nothing to do with the interview to which Mr. Parnell alluded. The member of the Cabinet who had met Mr. Parnell was not in the House of Commons. Had Mr. Parnell stated the name, it is probably that the bill would have been carried. This was strongly urged to do in a personal explanation after the leader of the Opposition had sat down; but, after consultation with a few friends he decided that this would be a breach of good faith without the permission of the person concerned. Thus the very two men—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell—who have been denounced as utterly unscrupulous, had each the fate of the bill in his hands, and preferred defeat to any tampering with the strictest veracity and the strictest honour. London Truth.

MAIL CONTRACTS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-General will be received at Ottawa until 30th JULY, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on proposed contracts for four years over each of the following routes, from the 1st of October next:—
 Brandon and Two Rivers, twice per week; computed distance 31.3 miles.
 Broadview and Railway Station, twelve times per week; computed distance 1.8 of a mile.
 Burnside and Railway Station, twice per week computed distance 3.5 miles.
 Qu'Appelle Station, six times per week computed distance 18 miles.
 Qu'Appelle Station and Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 1.5 mile.
 Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tenders may be obtained at the post offices at the termini of the respective routes.

W. W. McLEOD,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Winnipeg, June 18, 1886.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY



The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with the EAST and SOUTH-EAST. The only line running Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all Points South and Southwest. Close connections with St. P., M. & M., N. P. and St. P. & Duluth R. roads. From and to all points North and West. PASSENGER PALACE Sleeping Cars on all night Trains. Through Tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rates of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent, Minneapolis.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
 Absolutely Pure.

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

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
 R A L W I A

Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world; via the 'River Bank Route' along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. R. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; O.H.A.S. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg.

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 Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50
 Suits Worth \$18 at \$10
 Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12
 Overcoats a Specialty.

RAILROAD TICKETS
 CAN BE FURNISHED
City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street
 TO THE
EAST WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
 YES AND TO
 Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you. We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.
 REMEMBER THE PLACE
471 Main St., City Ticket Office
 G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

P. QUEALY,
BOOTS AND SHOES
 Regimental Boot Maker to the
WINNIEP FIELD BATTERY
 AND 90TH BATT. REGTS.
 All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.
 34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

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National Lottery
 OF COLONIZATION
 Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vic., Cap. 36.
VALUE OF LOTS:
 FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00
 Highest Lot - \$10,000.00
 SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00
 Highest Lot - \$2,500.00
GRAND FINAL DRAWING
 OF PRIZES
 in this Lottery, will take place
Wednesday, August 11th.
 The Large Prizes at this Drawing
 FIRST SERIES - \$100
 SECOND SERIES - \$25
 Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States).
 To obtain tickets apply personally, or by registered letter addressed
LANGEVIN & GAREAU
 St. Boniface, Man.

FURNITURE
 Wholesale and Retail
M. HUGHES & CO
 275 to 285 Main Street
 A Large Stock of
School Desks
 —AND—
OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C
 Constantly on Hand
UNDERTAKING
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M. Hughes & Co.
 Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg
HOTEL DU CANADA.
 Lombard Street, near Main.
 ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIEP.
 EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
 Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.
 EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.
 Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Z. LAPORTE, PROP.
 P. O. Box 525. LATE OF OTTAWA.
 Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY.
 THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO
 ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.
 Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.
AT VERY LOW RATES.
 Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 368 Main Street, where Sleeping-Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.
H. G. McMicken.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS
 IN THE CITY AT
PENROS & ROGAN
 —BUTCHERS!
 289 Main Street & City Market
 Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

BREEDING BUFFALO

A unique enterprise that promises great returns is about to be started in the North West. As is known, the buffalo which used to roam over the prairies in countless herds is now all most extinct, but Mr S. L. Bedson, warden of the Manitoba penitentiary, a few years ago secured a young buffalo bull and four heifer calves which have increased to a herd of 18 bulls, 25 cows and 18 calves, all thoroughbred buffalo. A company is being formed under the name of the North West Buffalo Breeding Company to buy this herd for \$25,000, obtain a ranch and carry on a stock business. The capital stock will be \$75,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. It is alleged that by crossing with ordinary cattle, a breed may be obtained possessing all the hardihood and most of the characteristics of the thoroughbred buffalo, the head and hide being at least equal to that of the buffalo, and the meat of very fine flavor. It is urged that one advantage which buffaloes possess over ordinary cattle for range breeding is that being natives of the North West, they are able to stand the extremes of heat and cold and unlike ordinary cattle can find their food in deep snow and under a crust of ice which they will clear away with their hoofs. Moreover, it is argued that the calf of a day old is capable of taking care of itself.

If all these claims are well founded this enterprise may accomplish a good deal for the North West. Everyone knows that an enormous amount of capital is invested in the stock raising industry of the Western States, and that western cities have been largely built up by the cattle trade. In the Alberta district of our own North West there are already seventy thousand head of cattle, and the business of stock raising is very profitable. But both in the north, west Canada and in the western and south western States there have been very large losses during exceptionally cold weather and if a breed of cattle is able to stand these extremes of climate can be raised the value of the millions of acres of grazing land in the Canadian North West can scarcely be over estimated. Moreover a solution of the Indian question may be found in this enterprise. If the herd of Buffalo owned by this company increases as rapidly as expected it will, before many years, be numbered by thousands, and the Government could by purchasing buffalo convert the Indian reserves into stock ranches and make the Indians raise their own food. They are never likely to make very good farmers, but as cow-boys the Indian and half-breed could compete with the white man on equal terms. Ultimately there is no doubt that the large ranches, whether of ordinary cattle or buffaloes, must give way to smaller holdings in order to make room for settlers, and it is to be hoped that farmers throughout the North West will be encouraged to devote more attention to stock raising in order to take the place of the large ranches which are a great source of wealth to the country and any enterprise that will remove the difficulties and lessen the losses now attending the business should be generously supported.

THE HABIT OF TREATING

There is no one thing that does more to demoralize not only boys but grown men, as the habit of treating and being treated. A man goes into a saloon, thinking he will take a glass of beer, worth of itself will hurt no one particularly. Tom and Dick and Harry and Jack have just sat down to a table, and they ask you to join them. You drink with Tom, and then you want to go, but Dick says, 'Fill me up again,' and you don't want to offend Dick, so you drink another. Now you have taken twice as much as you intended to, and you feel mad at yourself. You would give anything to go, but Harry says the boys have got to drink with him, and you worry down another, and you feel as though you were a beet wagon. Then Jack wants to show that there is nothing mean about him, and he pounds on the table and the waiter brings more beer. You only drink half of your's and you feel as though you were the biggest fool of the century, but they all have treated except you, and to go away now would look small and mean. You would rather give a dollar than put another slug of beer down under your vest, so you say, 'Let's have some cigars boys the cigars are brought, you light one, and feel as though every puff was going to raise those two quarts of beer slop around in a three pint stomach; and you finally go out of the saloon with tangled legs, disgusted mind, sick stomach and feel as if you wanted to maul yourself. You went into a saloon fifty pence a nickel, and you spent from ten cents to a dollar, and instead of enjoying yourself, as you thought you would when you went in, you made a fool of yourself. If, when you went in, and were invited to sit down; you had said, 'No boys, I am in a hurry,' and take but one glass, they would have said it was all right, and may be they would have been glad you did not stop. Perhaps they invited you simply from force of habit, or were 'sizing you up.'

The best way for a young man is to make a rule and stick to it, never to treat or be treated. If you want a glass of beer, go and buy it and pay for it, and go about your business. If you want a cigar buy it and smoke it. Do not get in a habit of smoking cigars unless you can afford it, and do not take a cigar with every fellow who asks you to join him. If you do, you have to return the compliment some other time, but if you stop receiving such courtesies you can easily stop granting them. At first the boys will think you are economizing, and they will laugh at you; and in a year they will respect you, and in two years they will admire you, and will ask you how you manage to pull through

so nicely on so small a salary. A firm, 'No, thank you,' when asked to accept a treat will do it all, and instead of outsiders saying to you, 'He is going to the best pretty fast,' they will be very glad to meet with you and talk with you and say, 'There is a fellow that will some day fill his place in the world.' And when the spending thrifts have lost their money, these same fellows that have thought you small potatoes because you would not join in a round of drinks and cigars will ask you for a loan and say they always knew you had a good heart in you, and when you refuse unless they can show up collateral, they will be offended, but they will respect your business habits all the more.

To sum up: You have got to have some nerve, decide that you will not treat or be treated, and will only drink or smoke when you feel like it, and then pay for it yourself. Then you will save mopey, respect yourself, and will not lose the respect of any person you have reason to care about.

FREQUENT COMMUNION

With the holy sacrifice of the Mass, Prophet and Apostle have united the receiving of the Blessed Eucharist. 'As often as you eat this bread' says St. Paul and drink this chalice, you shall announce the death of the Lord.' During the first persecutions, daily Communion was an ordinary practice in many parts of the church. In the days of the penal laws, Mass was so seldom said in Ireland or England, that all present did not communicate. And well in those times, might men so live, for, from hour to hour, they stood face to face with death. At present, daily Communion is only found within the cloister; and, the number of weekly and monthly communicants is not one-fourth of what it should be. Christ 'prepares His banquet; and sends out his messengers to call those who were invited.' He adds, 'unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man, you shall not have life in you.' Yet, many Catholics pass whole years rejecting the invitation and defying the treat. The piety of young children attending school or just after leaving it, is frequently exposed to the grave scandal of a father, who for years does not approach the Holy Table. What a terrible judgement is such a parent laying up for himself! How false is he to the Christ, whose words he pretends to believe, and those of eternal life! How cruelly misleading is he to his children, in whom his example, stronger than all instruction, is daily tending to produce a similar neglect.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU

Presentation of His Letters of Appointment and the Red Hat by the Pope's Special Messenger. Quebec, June 29.—The formal presentation to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Quebec of the official letters conveying his appointment as cardinal sent by special messenger from the Pope and the red hat indicating the wearer's high office took place in the throne-room of the Archbishop's palace at one o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of a large body of clergy, judges, foreign consuls, senators, members of the Dominion and Provincial Legislature and leading citizens. The Comte Gazzoli drove to the place at one o'clock, and was received by the Archbishop standing at the foot of the crimson-covered throne, and with a tall brass crucifix on his right. As the Count advanced to the centre of the room he came to attention and gave the military salute, after which he took off his plume-decked helmet, and advancing towards his Eminence, bent his right knee and bowing at the same time handed to his Eminence a sealed package containing the letters announcing his elevation to the cardinalate. The documents were written in Latin, and as his Eminence received and opened them he handed them to his Grand Vicar, who after reading them in Latin translated them into French. The Garde Noble then paid complimentary addresses to his Eminence, which his Eminence replied to with marked eloquence, and welcomed the Court to Quebec. All the company, beginning with ex-Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court, and the Count de Primeau Real, were presented to his Eminence and kissed his hands, subsequently receiving the benediction, which his Eminence also afterwards gave to the large assemblage of ladies and others outside the main entrance.

Bright and Cheery.—Some persons live in a perpetual state of fret. The weather is always objectionable, the temperature is never satisfactory. They have two much to do, and are driven to death, or twofold, and have no resources. If they are ill they know they shall never get well, if they are well they expect soon to be ill. Their daily work is either dredgery, which they hate, or so difficult and complex that they cannot execute it. In contrast to these we sometimes meet with men and women so bright and cheery that their

very presence is a positive pleasure. They discover the favorable side of the weather, of their business, of home surroundings, of social relations, even of political affairs. They will tell you of the pleasant things that happen, and give voice to all the joy they feel. Of course they are sometimes annoyed and worried by petty troubles, but the very effort they make to pass them over silently diminishes their unpleasant effect upon themselves, and prevents the influence from extending.

The murderer of the late Bishop of Madrid has professed repentance for his crime. Writing to the cathedral chapter of the diocese: "With all my soul I beg forgiveness of all, on account of the bitter grief I have caused by scandalous deed. Pray for me to God and to our Blessed Lady, and forgive from your hearts the most unfortunate and most unworthy of your subjects."

TENDERS

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

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

The lowest any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque of an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the Oats tendered must for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority.

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

TENDERS

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

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FR. WHITE, Comptroller, Ottawa, 18th May, 1886.



PERRY DAVID PAIN KILLER

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

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

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, combine to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Have a Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the 1st best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.25 a year. Specialized engraving and interesting information sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 312 N. 3rd St., New York.

F. CLOUTIER

begs to announce to the public that he has bought out the business formerly carried on by Cloutier & L'Heureux and is prepared to sell

Groceries, Provisions ETC., ETC.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

252 Main Street

Choice Butter, Fresh Eggs, & Everything AT BOTTOM PRICES

F. CLOUTIER, 252 MAIN ST

FOR THE FINEST QUALITY

IN-

P-H-O-T-O-S

GO TO

PARKIN

THE PHOTOGRAPHER

1484 Main Street

Up Stairs

Cheap Cash Store

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts., WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson,

Groceries,

PROVISIONS CANNED GOODS, ETC. butter and Eggs a Specialty. OUB, MORTO Small profits and quick ns. Free Delivery.

\$500 REWARD!

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

T. R. COLPITS,

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that a 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 \$40.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano \$12.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00 Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colors) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fees, payable in advance \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert. Contributions. Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The building, which is open on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a large Music Hall for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents, before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy, if possible, material will be supplied and made up at the close of the session, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boquet Vell.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase and clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superior Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of 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

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

TENDERS

for a license to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta, N. W. T.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, 5th day of July next, for two timber berths of eighteen and nineteen and one-half square miles respectively, situated on the head waters of the Bow River, in the district of Alberta.

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

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

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

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



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. Balances with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.
- D. Hydromatic balances for weighing 25 lb.

By order, W. HIMS WORTH, secretary.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.

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.

New Prints, New Muslins

New Embroideries

New Laces

GENTS' WHITE AND COLORE SHIRTS!

WM. BELL, 288 MAIN ST

CORNER GRAHAM

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.
 Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
 Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Argave Streets. Rev. Father Guellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.
 Sundays—Masses at 7.00, 8.30, and 10.30 a.m.; Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.
 Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
 Situated in Point Douglass. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.
 Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m.
 Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 10 1886

A mail is now despatched and received from the west every Sunday.

Councillor McKinnon of Rat Portage was in this city enjoying the holidays last week.

The arrivals of immigrants during last week at the Dominion agency were: males 121; females, 62; and 73 children total 256.

About sixty immigrants arrived from the east Saturday morning. They represented a mixture of nationalities.

During June 1, 183 immigrants reported at the agency here many who knew exactly where they were going no doubt went through without stopping, so that the total influx was much larger than is represented by the above figures.

The Selkirk Record says: The steamer Colville which left here for Norway House is long overdue. Fears are entertained that she has got grounded on the shallows in Play Green lake.

Notice has been received by Henry W. Suckling that patents have been granted as follows: Windmill to Antoine Lucier on June 21; self-raising water motive power, on June 16.

Mr. Dawson, M. P. for Algoma visited Rat Portage. After attending to general matters of importance in connection with the town; he was tendered an excursion on the lake by the conservatives of the town. He manifested a great interest in mining matters while at the place.

Mr M. J. McDonald of Rat Portage brightened our sanctum by a visit last week. He has decided to make his future home on the shores of the Pacific and in consequence was given a hearty send off by his numerous friends in Rat Portage. Our best wishes accompany him also for his future success.

Mr. Boyd, agent of Cole's circus, has been here. He says the circus shows at Emerson, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. They will pitch their tents for one day here, viz: on Saturday, July 31st.

The C.P.R. employes will hold their annual excursion on July 24, but there has been no decision as to the place where the picnic is to be held. It will probably be either Emerson, Portage la Prairie or Selkirk.

The crops along the Turtle Mountain district, from the lake of Killarney to the second crossing of Souris, in range 34 west of the second meridian, are looking really beautiful. There has been an ample supply of rain during the last month.

As the Vancouver train moved west Thursday morning the St Boniface bells rang out a merry peal, to show how old settlers appreciated the event of the day, and to wish God-speed to the inaugural train, and send by her the echo of their chime to the limits of St. Boniface province.

Mr. Justice Oumet, Mr. Thos. Mc Kay and Mr. H. Muma, the commissioners on the rebellion losses, having finished taking evidence in the west, left on Monday evening for Ottawa, to prepare their report. They will probably be about two months in arranging and sifting their evidence. They are accompanied by Capt Geo. H. Young, secretary to the commission.

At the Crookston Red River valley drainage convention the following resolution was passed: That an executive committee of delegates from each county in interest be appointed by the chair and three by J. J. Hill, said committee to all necessary surveys and maps, and to report a plan for the drainage of the valley not later than December 5, at a convention to be called by the present chairman, half the expense for said work to be raised by the counties in proportion to their acreage.

The Canadian Journal of Commerce says: Our great Northwest is the finest track of land open anywhere to day to settlers from the old world, if not the only unsettled territory now available, there is room in it for millions, and, given a good harvest or two there will be a na-

tion founded there which will in time require half a dozen railways to eastern ports. We need have no fear of the climate once settlement really begins. Cultivation and tree planting will soon put an end to the early frosts which are so far chief obstacles in the way of successful farming. It has been so in Ontario and Quebec, and in the Northwestern States, and must be so in our great Northwest.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. M. Haverty, proprietor of the Tecumseh House, which he purchased from Mr. Hershberg. The house has been entirely renovated and equipped in good style and made equal to any hotel in the city for transient and permanent guests. Mr. John Haverty whose name is a house, hold word from Port Arthur to the Rockies, is manager and is a sufficient guarantee that nothing will be found wanting at the Tecumseh House. Those of our friends in the country would do well to remember this visiting Winnipeg.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Whitemouth, July 1.—This town is profusely decorated with flags in honor of the arrival of the first through train from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our citizens were out en masse to welcome her. While here the engineer of the train was made the recipient of a beautiful bouquet of native flowers; presented by Joseph Whitehead Ross, a little boy of five summers. He is the grandson and namesake of Mr. Joseph Whitehead the noted railroad contractor.

A number of the young men of the town have organized a gun club. They have secured a complete outfit of glass balls and trap.

W. J. McKinley is making extensive improvement on his store.
 J. S. Poole is building an addition to the Lorne House.

Portage la Prairie, July 1.—A hot wave passed over the town last night. The air became as intense as if from a blast furnace the people thought their houses were on fire. Some were afraid the world was coming to an end. The wave lasted half an hour.

A sister of Dr. McFadden, of Neepawa was killed by lightning while in bed sleeping during the storm on Friday.

The Manitoba and Northwestern is open to Birtle for traffic, and the train service has been increased accordingly. The company has placed several refrigerator cars in the freight service in order to lay butter, etc. in Winnipeg in a good, wholesome condition.

Regina, June 26.—Mr. R. G. Pugsley president of the Regina and Long Lake Railway, has returned, and reports railway matters flourishing. The steamer for Long Lake is expected here in a few days.

The N. W. M. Police held a concert at the barracks last evening. It was very good.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Hayter Reid arrived home from their short visit to Crooked Lake reserve last evening at a quarter to twenty four.

Regina, July 2.—Great preparations were being made for the due celebration of the first, and our citizens had a day crammed full of enjoyment.

Carman, July 5.—Another accident has occurred; similar in nature to that which betel Mrs. Squires, and from the same unfortunate buggy. As Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dutledge, of tp 7, r 3, were driving into the village to attend the picnic the seat of the buggy slipped off its base while crossing a small ditch or ravine, throwing both backwards out of the buggy to the ground. Mr. Rutledge escaped unhurt; but Mrs. R sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade. She now lies in an adjoining bed to that occupied by Mrs. Squires. At the time of leaving home this morning she proposed staying with Mrs. S. for a time and waiting on her until partially recovered. Dr. Cunningham has good hopes of the recovery of both the invalids.

Calgary, July 2.—The through train was greeted with a monster demonstration at Calgary. A brass band was at the station, bonfires were lit, and a grand display of rockets and other fireworks. Three ringing cheers and a tiger were given for the C.P.R. Great interest is shown by the people all along the route.

Shoal Lake, July 3.—The Hon. C. E. Hamilton received the unanimous support of the Conservative convention held at Beulah yesterday. The Liberals hold a convention here to day to appoint delegates. It is not known when their county convention takes place. They seem afraid to bring out a man.

Brandon July 5.—The ten-year old son of J. D. Bowley was drowned this afternoon in the river while bathing. The body was found in six feet of water.

The Imperial Loan Company begins business and have opened a head office here.

Mr. D. B. Woodworth passed through on his way west to-day. He claims the Northwest Central will begin from this point before fall.

Birtle, July 3.—The convention of the Liberal Conservatives to day at Beulah was a very large and influential one and greatest interest was taken. Hon. C. E. Hamilton received the largest number of ballots, and his nomination was made unanimous. His election is assured. Every township in Shoal Lake county was strongly represented. At the close a Liberal Conservative association for the county was formed with Mr. D. D. Fraser of Soun Oak River, as president, the presidents of the different local associations as vice presidents, and Mr. Ingersoll, of Shoal Lake, as secretary.

NORTHWEST NAVIGATION.

Mr. Murdoch, C. E. Going Up the Great Saskatchewan.

Mr. W. E. Murdoch, C. E., is in the city on his way up the great Saskatchewan to make an examination of that stream with a view of increasing its navigation facilities, and as to the best means of keeping the water within its own banks during the season of navigation. In reply to a reporter, Mr. Murdoch said that this was being done in accordance with the Dominion Government's desire to further the development of the country by the main water arteries as well as by railways. The Government are alive to the condition of matters in the Northwest and are anxious to open up all avenues of commerce to facilitate the advancement of a country with such possibilities before it.

"Can you give any information as to the breakwater at Port Arthur?" the reporter asked.

"Well, in regard to that I may say that 2,000 feet has been completed and the work will probably be proceeded with in the course of a month and 1,700 feet added northward. When completed it will make a perfect harbour at the head of navigation on Lake Superior—a harbor on the Canadian side from which the grain shipments will in the near future more than equal those from Duluth. The growth of Port Arthur will depend on the immigration to this country. It is at the head of navigation and must be a most important port at a much less rate than can be made by an all-rail route. This means a large increase in the shipping interests."

Mr. Murdoch left on Wednesday and will proceed to Cumberland House.

THE BEAUTY OF THE SELKIRKS.

Summit, Rogers Pass, July 3.—The highest altitude of the railway in the Selkirks was reached by the first through train at 11.30 this morning, sharp on time. The Rockies were entered this morning just before daylight, and the train arrived at noon and on time. A number of Winnipeggers, amongst whom were A. D. Elliott, H. A. Chadwick and James Dickie, were met. The enchanting scenery in the mountains was thoroughly enjoyed by the passengers, who were up at five o'clock gazing on the grandeur and beauty. The train is due at Port Moody at 12 noon to-morrow. The first return train leaves there on Tuesday at noon.

LYING WITH THE HEAD HIGH

It is often a question among people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with his head exalted or even the body is most wholesome. Those who consult their own ease on the point argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in the bolstering up of their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury; it is nevertheless a dangerous habit. The vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head, are always lessened in the cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty near on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep in this position to avoid danger.—Hall's Journal of Health.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Archbishop of Winnipeg, is conducted with the highest quality. 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 their scholastic year in this institution, a few steps from the old one. It is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating; and perfect security against fire; gardens and playgrounds, 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, is a liberal and comprehensive religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules of the old one. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all) \$5.00. Board and tuition, per month \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, 1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left.

Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a hair brush and comb, a plain toilet case, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Director. No deduction for dupes withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service 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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