VOL. 2.

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GEG. M. MCCLURG, Principal of the College. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

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

One by one thy duties wait thee, Let thy whole strength go to each; Let no future dreams elate thee, Learn th ou first what these can tead One by one (bright gift from heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below. Take them readily when given-Ready too let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee, Do not fear an armed band.; One will fade as others greet thee; Shadows passing through the lan De not look at life's long sorrow; See how small each moment's pain; God will help tace for tomorrow, So each day begin again.

Eyery hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or b ar;
Luminous the crown and holy.
When each gem is set with care.

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

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

"SHULE AGRA."

CHAPTER I,

It was an evening in the month of June, and the height of London season. Carriages were rolling up and down in every direction, filled with gaily dressed ladies, and it required a little thought little English cottage and gay garden, and skill to steer one's way across any of the great thoroughfares. Perhaps no part of London was more crowded than High street, Kensington, which is narrow and yet very much favored by carriages, They had one little girl-baby, and when and for some minutes a man had been it was about nine months old there arose standing on the sunny side of the street for Dermot what is called "a grand opwaiting a chance to go to the grateful portunity" If he only could have foreshade opposite. Agreat stalwart fellow seen the sorrow it was to bring him.! He he was now all dusty and hot, and oh! was offered the post of ship's carpenter so tired. He had an honest face, out of in a new and splendid vessel fitted out which looked a pair of deep blue eyes for South American trade. The excellent that had in them a look of pain that one pay, coupled with the short voyage, prov sees more often in the eyes of dumb ed attractions too strong for Dermot, things. He looked bewildered as he gazed who sought a rapid road to fortune. So at the stream of carriages rolling by, and when Kathleen found all her efforts to ever and anon he started and strained dissuade him from his project either his gaze anxiously after one or another, as if he saw or thought he saw some wellknown face. It was evident from his good luck this venture was to bring, she hesitation to cross the road that he was not a Londoner; but at last he took heart of grace and found himself in the shade, and then went on his way. Many a one stopped to look after him as he strode along, neither looking to the right nor over in silence and solitude. As the day left, while the pained, anxious look fixed for the vessel's sailing drew near an his eyes seemed to deepen with every Dermot felt more than one remoreeful a passerby to ask, 'Is this London?' and heard her singing to her baby the sweetsome would look half scared and hurray on, as if they thought he was crazed, while tive land, but he slways strengthened others laughed as they answered. He had gone a long way for some time without sacrifice was for Kathleen, and after all asking the oft repeated question, and now found himself close to Hammersmith absence at the most. He did not dare sought some quiet place by the river side far from the din and turmoil of the busy Broadway, He quickened his pace on seeing a policeman walking leisurely on some yards in advance, and when he got near enough to speak to him he asked

"Is this London, sir?"

"Well hardly, my man," replied the officer, and then noting the weary, travel. worn look of the man, he asked kindly: "Tell me what part of London you wish

to go; perhaps l can assist vou?" "Well, indeed, sir, and that's what I hardly know myself," said he in deject. ed tones, and his voice broke silently as he continued: "I am looking for my wife and child that I haven't seen this sixteen

The policeman scanned his face critically while he was speaking, and noted the grief-worn lines in the honest face. He was an experienced man, and could tell a rogue from an honest man at a single glance. One of those heaven-sent impulses of kindness now made him resolve to try and help this poor wanderer. Hav. ing first consulted his watch, he said:

"I shall be off duty in a few minutes, and if you care to trust me with the story of your loss I may be able to help you. You are not a Londoner, I am sure, he continued smiling.

"No, that I am not,' said the man, lift. ing his head proudly. 'I am an Irishman"

I thought so. Now if you will take my tal. She had written about four times in

and rest yourself a little, for you are very tired. Here is the address of a quiet coffee-house in that street you see turning off at the left there. You can get anything you want there-good food and cheap;" so saying, he handed the man a leaf torn from his pocket-book, with an address written legibly on it.

"May God reward you. You have put fresh courage into me. ['ll go to that house, sir, and will be watching for you," and touching his hat gracefully, he went went óff.

A few minutes later, the officer fol. lowed him and heard his tale, which was as follows, beginning with early life, Der. mot Finlay was a native of the village of Clonakilty, in the south of Ireland, and had married, while yet young, the village schoolmistress, a pretty intelligent, good young girl, and in Dermot's eyes a very superior specimen of womankind. He was an affectionate and chivalrous sort of fellow, and his love for his young wife was almost worship. He thought he could not do half enough to make her happy or "comfortable" as he called it, and he grew too ambitious for village pay to satisfy him. He wanted to get rich and make a "lady" of Kathleen very quickly. With this intent he left the "old country" and found his way to Southampton, where he had a half promise of lucrative work in a shipyard, he being s carpenter. Very happy they were and Kathleen was delighted with her neat but Dermot grew more, ambitious and was never tired of dilating on his plans and hopes, while Kathleen laughed at him and said she was contented with enough. laughed at or absolutely withered away by Dermot's ardent pictures of all the night. quitely set about her preparations, and nursed her heartache in silence, like

many a loving woman, "For men must work and woman must weep," but the bitterest pains are wept est and saddest of the songs of her nathis resolve with the thought that the it was only a question of a few months say to himself how many.

Dermot sailed away one bright June morning, and poor Rathleen bade him good-by with smiling sips, poor little woman; but when he was fairly off she broke down, and it was many, many days before the dull load of sorrow on her heart seemed to lighten. She had one letter from him from Cape Verde and after that never a word of either ship or crew. Long after the owners and all concerned in the ship had given her up as lost, Kathleen continued to hope; but at last she was forced to face the truth, and, donning, her widow's gark, she went quietly about her work She had given up her little cottage and taken a room in a poor lodging house and she managed to support herself and her little one by teaching. Until five years before Dermot's reappearance she had struggled bravely on, but then her health broke down, and she was advised to try and get to London, where in some of the great hospitals there, she would be able to get the treatment her case needed, All these facts Dermott had elicited from the people with whom she had lodged, and in reply to his eager questioning as to her London, they whereabouts in lodgings she had gone to and the hospi-

'Most likely she was dead, poor thing, was the not very consoling opinion they expressed to the disappointed man.

But the child, the child,' he burst out wildly in a perfect agony of grief They could only shake their heads in profound ignorance and inability to give him any information or comfort, but they said perhaps he might find out more in London, if he went to the hospital where she had been. He seized on this bope eagerly, and set off for the metropolis. Alas? this was not the home-coming he had pictured when he parted from Kathleen so many years ago. To relate the history of Dermot's ship-wreck and miraculous escape, and the unaccountable vicissitudes that rendered all his attempts to communicate with his wife useless, would require more space than we can give, suffice it to say that he realized his ambition and was rich- but to what purpose? His history as told to the policeman, winding up with the account of his unsuccessful search for his loved ones, proved him a simple unpractical fellow, in spite of his giant strength. He had bought up a map of London, which he marked off in sections vowing to traverse every bit of it until he found his wife and child, for he would not believe they were lost to him forever not believe they were lost to him forever slender young girl, holding by the hand He had gone to the lodgings where she a tiny boy. A few people had gathered had been on coming first to London, but the house had changed hands and no one knew of the whereabouts of the previous tenants. Then he went to the hospital, where he had more success, one of the nurses then remembered her, and from this woman he learned that his wife had been discharged cured, and that some ladies had taken an interest in her and promised to assist her to earn her bread. The nurse had kept up intercourse with her for about a year or more, but illness in her own family had tion, he found himself face to face with obliged her to go into the country for several months, and when she returned she went to see 'Mrs. Finlay,' and to he replied: her surprise found that she had left; and 'I've been her landlady did not know where she had gone. Every clue that had been given to Dermot the policeman made a note of, and having given him clear and concise directions how to pursue his search, and promising to give him all the aid he could, they parted for that

CHAPTER II.

It was now the fifth day after Dermot's time they had been walking in the same meeting with the kind policeman, and direction as the singer and her little he had been pursuing his search systematically, but up to the present he seemed as far from his goal as ever, yet he did not despair for in his search he had come across one or two people who had all seen or known Kathleen at some time or other, and their encouragement was not without its effect. Then he had his fresh step. Occasionally he would stop pang as he saw Kathleen's pale face and deep faith as well to help him, and over ety of his lost treasure, he said to him selt that Mary, 'The Star of the Sea' he said to himwould as surely guide him to them as she had protected him through all the perils of the tempest. Those quiet June nights were never to be forgotten, when, wearied out with tramping all day, he London world, as he watched the pale stars gleam out, one by one, and listened to the river rushing by, sometimes his grief became so poignant that hope seemed to die; but, as he looked heaven ward; he would lift his head with a reverent prayer, and feel penitent for doubting the loving care and watchfulness of Mary, 'Star of the Sea,' None can know, save those who have experienced it the weariness of a quest in London especially if it be for some poor, world

forgotten creature. Dermot had a particularly hard day drudging all through Whitechapel, and he turned from his quest with a greater sense of desolation than ne had yet experienced. It had been a hot, oppressive day, and watering carts were everywhere busy, battling with the grimy London He felt neither heat nor hunger, but still he had sense enough to know that his strength would diminish under the influence of both if he did not take care, so he turned towards his quiet lodging with the intention of getting something to eat. The eager question that assailed him on entering as to the success of his search proved almost too much for his much-tried heart, but he answered quickly, and put an end to all comments by getting to his own room, where his evening meal awaited him. He spent but little time over it, feeling restless longing to be out again, as the little room seemed too small to breathe in that warm June night, especially with such a sorrow laden heart. Some impulse could on'y give him the address of the led his steps—not to the river this night where he was wont to go, but toward the West End, and he found himself in Begent street, bewildered by the glare of "Shula, Shule, Shule Agra. Cathu. advice you will go into some quiet place all and then they had never heard again light from the shops, and the ever-hurry- then, Cathutheen Shaune."

ing, motley crowd. He turned into Oxford street and wandered on and on until he got to Bayswater, and he moved across the road to look into Kensington Gardens, and, leaning against the rail ings, he gave himself up to thought, enjoying in a quiet way the cool night air, the tender greenery all around, and the sweet, fresh smell from the flowers. The din of London was very, very distant at that moment, and all was very still, when suddenly a girl's voice was heard singing far away, Dermot started as the sound broke upon his ear, and he wondered why his heart seemed to stand still for a moment, and then he bent his ear to listen intently. He could not hear the words, the singing was too far away, but the melody was born on a still night air so clearly that he could tell, now, why it affected him so much the first moment he heard it. It was one of Kathleen's songs, and the one that came most readily to her liss those days long ago when preparing for Dermot's departure. He took up the refrain as it came to his ear again and sang with an intensity of pathos that made the people pass

ing by stand to listen.
Shule, shule, shule agra—Peace why hast thou sighed farewell? The lad of my heart from home is gone. Cathutheen, cathutheen Shaune

And then with eager footsteps, and without daring to put a foot heavily on the ground, as if fearing to lose a note of the sweet old song, he sped along in the direction of the voice. In a quiet gray old square he found the singer, a around to hear her song, and, as the little boy went round with his cap in hand the coppers were given with a willingness that testified their appreciation of the singing. More than one door in the square opened, and the little boy went to each, receiving from all a contribution Dermet had held aloof, for he felt strangely moved; but as the girl and boy were moving away he went hastily forward, and twitching the boy's sleeve, he was just placing a half sovereign in his hand when another hand was placed on his, and he was pulled forcibly back, and turning round with much indignahis friend, the policeman. On Dermot asking an explanation of his interference

'I've been looking everywhere for you.

I have some news,"
"Thank God," said Dermot fervently
and yet he felt, what he acknowledged to himself to be, a most unreasonable feeling of disappointment, for he had tancied that old and well loved song would have led him to those he sought. It was the fancy of a moment, and he put it away and prepared to hear the news his friend had brought. Mean-

companion. "Well, your news, Mr. Ferguson," ask-

ed Dermot. "It's good news, and a little bad news Dermot; but I think I'll not tell you more than that they are found."

"Oh, where are they? Let me go to them at once."

"No, no. Hush, that girl is singing and Dermot yielded passively for the song and the voice held him captive They had drawn nearer to the girl, and the street lamp was shining full on her face and Dermot gazed at her with all his heart in his eyes, for the features were Kathleen's own-all save the eyes. Dermot shook all over as he looked at the unconscious girl, and he grasped his companion's arm in a way that made him wince, as he asked in a low, hoarse

"Is she blind? For God's sake tell me! "Yes, but now be a man, and be thankful she is living.'

"My child, my Kathleen's child. I solled down his cheeks.

"Come now, let us follow her. She is going home." And as they went along, Ferguson told the few facts he had elic ited, how the mother was a confirmed invalid, but able to earn a little by straw plaiting, and poor Eily, the blind girl added to her mother's meagre earnings by singing, but this she did unknown to her mother, whose heart it would have broken, as she opened this field of labor to her blind child by teaching all the sweet songs of her native land, and Eily's voice and ear seemed given as a compensation for the loss of her sight.

There is no more to tell. Dermot realized his "castles in the air" after suffer ings he never counted on, the greatest of which was the knowledge of the sufiering that his ambition had brought on those he loved so well. They all returned to their own well-loved land with their new found prosperity, for Dermot was a rich man, and like many others of his nation, he showed his love for Ireland by bringing back his riches to spend there on his poorer brethren. It was a trial to him to have his darling Eily blind, but God has been generous to him he felt, and so, while an occasional regret for her sake would come uppermost, he settled it by asking her to sing, "tor her voice

COLONIZAT ON.

The Process by which States are Designated

- The Criticism Which their Lives

Must Suracount.

The methods which are persued by the Church in investigating the claims joy to his fellow men.
of a candidate who is to be numbered among the saints are long, vigorous and expensive. Frequently the efforts end in failure after the person whose canonization is desired has been dead a hundred years or more. The proceedings are of the most searching character, and the meth ods adopted by the Church to verify the facts, and place the integrity of the deceased beyond doubt have been pro-nounced by a famous English barrister who was authority on evidence, to be so complete that he would accept testi mony blindly that had been collected by such a process. It is laid down as a rule which admits of no exception, that the same evidence shall be required through the whole of the process, as in criminal cases it is required to convict an offender of a capital crime. and that no evidence of any fact shall be received When the proceedings are concluded they are exposed to the whole world.

The claim of a person for canonization can never be advanced during his life. Af ter death, if it be shown that he had led a remarkably religious life and that any thing miraculous was connected with it, the bishop or archbishop of the diocese in which he died appoints a committee to collect evidence. If it be dis covered that the deceased indulged in any habit, no matter how harmless in a worldly sense, such as the use of tobacco, etc., that he had been publicly venerated, that his picture taken was with a halo above and around his head, or had his life been published without the permission of the bishop or archbishop of the diocese, the proceedings are immediately dropped, The evidence thus collec ted is sealed and sent with the bishop's approval to the Congregation of Rites in Rome and deposited with a notary. Aft. er some time the proceedings are le-gally verified and opened before the Cardinal President, and published, The Pope then refers the proceedings to a the candidate for canonization if he be the author of any. If one error against faith or one direct opinion contrary to quiry into the claims of the nominee, a member of the Congregation is appointbute all the good actions of the candi. date to self interest or some other less seemed miraculous to many was affected by some natural cause. This advocate is bound in his conscience to unceasingly persist in opposing the canonization. and like him to whom he is compared: he never gives up until he succeeds, or the words of canonization have been ut-

When the inquiries made above have been concluded the Pope signs a com. mission to the Congregation of Rites to institute the process of beatification, This is a sort of provisional permission authorizing the faithful to honor the per son beatified, but qualified as to the place and manner Before the commis. sion is granted, ten years must have expired from the time the result of the diocesan investigation was lodged with the Congregation of Rites. After beatification another commission is appointed by the Congregation, composed usually of bishops. who are delegated to investi. proposed. The proceedings of this body are secret, and the last step of its members is to visit the tomb of the lice proclamation.' deceased and note the condition of the remains. The solicitors of the Congre gation request that each particular virtue and miracle attributed to the pro. posed be inquired into. This is done. but of the virtues the commission can take no notice until fifty years after tne death of the proposed. The virtues mus be of the most heroic kind, and the number of miracles is in strictness, limited to two. Three Congregations are called, and the Pope collects the votes of the assembly, two thirds of which must agree in opinion before the de. cision is given. If the verdict be favor. able, the Pope then pronounces private sentence, and after three consistories are held, he signs the brief of beatifica. tion which is published in the Church of the Vatican. When the proceedings of beatification are complete, those of canonization begin. But it is necessary before any further steps be taken, that new miracles should be wrought, When these are proved to have occured, the proposed is canonized by the Pope du. ring certain prescribed ceremonies.

OCCUPATION.

What a glorious thing is occupation fo the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied or real sorrow When grief sits down, folds its hands and mournfully feeds upon its own tears weaving the dim shadows that a little ex. ertion might sweep away into a funera the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you dark and heavy toil not with the waves, wrestle not with the torrent, rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that will be come pure and holy in the sunshine and

which penetrates to the path of duty in shall spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no

FROM AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

General Proscription of the Irish Catholics by the Puritans.

By the Most Eminent Cardinal Patrick

I. The persecution carried on by the Puritan Parliament and Cromwell against the Catholics of Ireland has scarcelya parallel in the history of the church Without a special providence of God watching over His children whom He was chastising in His mercy, the Cathol. ic faith could not have been preserved in so frightful and so trying an ordeal. It if a higher degree of evidence of the same fact can possibly be obtained. not been consumed. No sooner had the not been consumed. No sooner had the Puritan faction become predominent in England, having dethroned their sover. eign, and imbrued their hands in his blood, than they resolved on the utter extermination of the Irish people, who had been true to Caesar and to God, and they did not hesitate to declare that thus alone could Catholicity be rooted out from our island. In fact, the extermination of the Irish Catholics became a leading feature in their political pro. gramme. 'The Parliamentery party,' writes Lord Clarendon, 'had grounded their own authority and strength upon such foundations as were inconsistent with any intoleration of the Roman Cath olic religion, and even with any human. ivy to the Irish nation-and more especially to those of the old native extraction, the whole race whereof they had upon the matter sworn to extirpate. Cardinal who, with the assistance of a (History, i, 215), Dr. John Lynch in Carq. commission, examines the writings of brensis Eversus corroborates this state, ment (vol. iii., pp., 85'90.) and adds; 'Three thousand Irish Puritans signed a morals be found in the writings, it puts a stop to the proceedings, unless the author in his life expressly retracted it. During the process of the in. the Irish race should be extirpated.' And page 89, he writes that the Irish ed as prosecutor. He is termed the Puritans 'rioted in the promiscuous 'Devil's Advocate.' His duty is to attrislaughter of women, old men, and child, ren; and the English auxilieres openly worthy motive, and to prove that what avowed that they would strain every ner ve to extirpate, without mercy, the Irish race.' The contemporary author of the 'Aphorismical Discovery, published for the I. A. S. by Gilbert, also states that 'It was blazed abroad by the best note of Protestants, that all Ireland, by that time twelve month must either go to church, be executed, or endure banish, ment or exile' (i. 12); and the Irish Bis, hops, in an official document in 1650 attest the cruelty of the Puritans 'whose practice daily is, and hath been, to ex, tirpate the Catholic religion and the pro fessors thereof, to the loss and profanat. ion of the churches, altars, use of sacra. ments, and everything that is dear to a Catholic, and also the shedding of prelates blood even to death, and contrary to the public faith, and the daily perse-

> 2 As early as the 8th of December. 1641, an act was passed in Parliament to the effect that the Catholic religion should never be tolerated in Ireland; and in order to carry this act into execution the Lords Justices issued the following order to the commander of the Irish for. ces; It is resolved, that it is fit his Lord. ship do endeavor, with his Majesty's for, ces, to slay and destroy all the said rebels, and their adherents and relievers, by all the ways and means he may; and burn, destroy, spoil, waste, consume and demolish all the places, towns and houses where the said rebels are or have been relieved; and harbored, and all the hay and corn there. and kill and destroy all the men there inhabiting able to bear arms.'

> cution of priests, friars, nuns, and their

imprisonment, and banishment by pub-

All the subsequent acts of Parliament and orders of the Lords Justices are dedicated in the same sanguinary strain. As an instance we may cite the enact ment by the Lords and Commons of Eng land, on 24th October, 1644;

'That no quarter shall be given to any Irishman, or any papist born in Ireland.

3 The writers of the party were anim. ated by the same exterminating spirit; and, though the soul shudders at the recital, we shall present an extract from one of the political pamphlets of the period, that the reader may fully appreciate the virulence of Puritan hatred against the Catholics of Ireland: '1 beg upon my hands and knees that the ex, pedition against them may be undertaken whilst the hearts and hands of our soldiery are hot, to whom I will be bold to say, briefly, happy is he hat shall reward them as they have ved us; that cursedis

do the work of the Lord negligently. Cursed is he that holdeth back his sword from blood, yea, cursed is he that maketh not his sword stark drunk with Irish blood-that maketh them not heaps upon neaps, and their country a dwelling place for dragons an astonishment to nations. Let not that eye look for pity, nor that hand be spared that pities or spares them, and let him be accursed that curseth them not bitterly,

4. It would be tedious to enter into full details of the cruel extermination by which the army in Ireland sought to carry into effect the desire of their English masters. The whole history of their sanguinary career may be well summed up in the words of the Protestant historian Borlase, "the orders of Parliament were excellently well executed" (Hist. of Reb., page 62). Leland and Warner refer to the letters of the Lords Justices themselves for the fact that the soldiers "slew all persons promiscuously, not sparing even the women." And Dr. Nelson, another Protestant his torian appeals to the testimony of officers who served in the Parliamentary army, "that no manner of compassion or discrimination was shown either to age or sex," Lord Ossory, too, himself a bitter enemy of the Catholics, in a let ter to Ormonde, informs him how the Puritan Lord President of Munster "caused innocent and guilty to be alike executed." commemorates some instanc es of barbaric cruelty for which we would seek in vain a parallel in the fiercest persecutions of paganism,

At the first outbreak of the revolution the Lords Justices were in great alarm. but when they discovered that the I rish were without arms, "they took courage," says a contemporary writer, "and rushed out with horse and foot and completely armed, they s lew man, woman and child as they came under their lash, as well those that held the plough as the pike, the goad as the gun. Thousands were thus killed, and the Lords Justices were known not to favor any officer that did not, upon his return from these bridings as they called them, give a good account of their sports, though their game was unarmed men, and too often women and children," (Ap. Prendergast, p., 56.

5. One of the officers, Tichbourne, who commanded in Dundalk in 1642, was able to boast that in his district "there was neither man nor beast to be found in sixteen miles between the two towns of Drogheda and and Dundalk, nor on other side Dun lalk, in the county of Monagan nearer than Carrickmacross." A Protestant dignitary, Dean Bernard describing this scene of desolation, writes, By the death of so many men about us, having their houses and all their pro visions either burnt or drawn hither the dogs only sur viving are found very usually feeding upon their masters. which taste of man's flesh made it very dangerous for the passengers in the road who have been often set upon by these masstiffs, tillwe were careful to kill them

Another officer. Sir. William Cole, commanded in a few countries of the North, slew, in a short period, as Borlace informs us; together with 2,400 swordsmen, "seven thousand of the vulgar sort" (Hist., p. 112). And the same historian adds (p. 113- that "after this manner did the English fight in the other quarters.

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FINE STOCK ALES. EXTRA PORTER

PREMIUM LAGER

IN WOOD OR BOTTLEL

THE 'PILSNER' BRAND LAGER IS EQUAL TO ANY ON THE MARKET.

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

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

EDWARD L. DRFWRY

NORTH MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BEER!

Street cars pass the Brewery every few minutes,

MOORE'S

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

D livered Free to Any Part of the City

AROR LAMPS

NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS V

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Speons

House and Bar Glassware a Specialty

Telephone Communication

All Goods at Moderate Prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Retail Department, 430 Main St

Wholesale, 30 Albert St

MOORE & CO'Y., PROPRIETORS.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

· ·		
ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).		
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *.		
RUMFORD'S, when fresh.		- /
HANFORD'S, when fresh		
REDHEAD'S		
CHARM (Alum Powder) #		
AMAZON (Alum Powder) #.		
CLEVELAND'S(shortwt. 1 oz.)		
PIONEER (San Francisco)	•	
CZAR	· ·	
DR. PRICE'S		
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's)		
LEWIS'		
PEARL (Andrews & Co.)		
HECKER'S		
GILLET'S		
ANDREWS&CO. "Regal" Milwarke, (Contains Alux.)		
Milwaukee, (Contains Alum.) BULK (Powder sold loose)		
BUMFORD'S, when not fresh		1

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. Mort, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious sub-lee. 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.

A FEW POINTERS Which may result in saving many a doctor's bill

The foundation of three, fourths of all cases of consumption is laid before the age of 25 years; in women, during their teens.

The hereditary elements not of spec, ial account as a case of consumption as less than 25 per cent of cases are clearly of consumptive parentage.

One of the ruling causes of disease and premature death in large cities is found in that exhaustive strain of the mental energies in the struggle for sub sistance- a death race for bread.

Insanity runs in families; but as in the case of family likeness, it sometimes overlaps a generation or more.

Personal resemblance entails like characteristics of mind and disposition. A current of the purest air from the poles for half an hour on a person sleep ing, sitting still, or overheated is a thousandfold more destructive of health and fatal to life than the noisomeness of a crowded room or vehicle, or the steuch of a pigsty for thrice the time.

To exercise in weariness, increased by every step, is not only not beneficial it is useless and worse than useless, it is positively destructive.

As no good traveller, after having fed his horse; renews his journey in a trot, but with a slow walk, gradually increas. ng his pace, so in getting up to address an assembly for a continued effort the first few sentances should be uttered in a low, slow tone gradually in tensified otherwise the voice will break down in a very tew minutes with coughing or hoarseness.

A growing inability to sleep in sick. ess is ominous of a fatel result, in ap. parent health it indicates the failure of the mind and madness: so, on the other hand; in disease or dementia, a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger of restoration.

No one can possibly sink if the head is thrust entirely under water, and in this position a novice can swim as easily as walk, and get to shore readily by lifting the head at intervals for breath.

Intense thirst is satiated by wading in water, or by keeping the clothing satur, ated with water. even if it is taken from the sea.

Water cannot satisfy thirst which attend cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and some other forms of disease: in fact, drinking cold water seems to increase the thirst and induce other disagreeable senations; but this thirst will be perfectly and plea santly subdued by eating a compariti-vely small amount of ice, swallowing it in as large pieces as practicable and

as much as is wanted.
Inflamations are more safely and far more agreeably subdued by the applica. tion of warm water than of cold.

Very excessive effort in a short space of time, as in running or jumping a rope etc., has repeatedly caused instant death by apoplexy of the lungs, the exercise sending the blood there faster than it can be forwarded to the heart, and faster than it can be purified by the more infrequent breathing on such occasions.

No disease ever comes without a cause or without awarning; hence endeavour to think back for the cause, with a view to avoid it in future, and on the instant of any unpleasant bodily sensation cease eating until it has disappeared, at least | ly to become. There is no lack of can for twenty four hours: it still remaining consult a physician.

The more clothes a man wears the more bed clothing he uses, the closer he keeps his chamber, the closer he confines himself to his house, the more readily will he take cold, as the more a thriftless youth is helped the less able does he become to help himself - Hall's Journal of Health.

'By a new ruling of the Postmaster General soft soap can be sent by mail The thousands of persons who for years have been yearning to send soft soap by mail will now have a better opinion of the Postmaster General. After all he seems to know the reople's greatest wants, and is prepared to satisfy them. Imagine the deep distress and keen dis. appointment of the young called the who Postoffice with a pound of soap to mail to his best girl, twenty five miles distant; so that she might always be re. minded of the donor when she gazed up. on his gift, and be informed by the post

from the mails!-Norristown Herald. THE MIGHEST OBSERVATORY

master that such dainties were excluded

The Tyrolese are going to do the highest observatory on record The advantages of regular accounts of what goes of a few thousand feet above us have long been recognized by meteorologists. The difficulty is, how to get them; and the nature of the chief obstacles may be gathered from the discription of the kind of quarters in process of construct. ion for the new hermit of the Sonnblick-He has to dwell in a log house on ordin. ary days, as in a stone residence he would probably be frozen to death. But although his wooden habitation is con, structed as strougly and solidly as possible, and anchored to the rock by steel wire ropes, it is anticipated that of a stormy night the whole structure may slip its cables and cruise off bodily into the valley In such emergencies the man of science in possession is recommended to retire to a massive stone tower of refuge, with wails of enormous tnickness; which, it is thought will resist the very worst the wind furies can do against it. Here; if he can keep nimself warm, the solitary will be safe until there will be a thunder storm, These, however, are usual in dirty weath. er on the Sonnblick; so three lightening rods and a special lightening proof fence have been added to the defences of the

observatory. The curious thing is, that an observer is already in training to take possession of his happy home.

THE PROTESTANT CLERGY

The Boston Herald draws a rather dark picture of the position of the mod ern clergy. A more humiliating posit ion, it says, 'can hardly be imagined than that to which so men are superior reduced being trotted round like bv spavined horses at a fair, to have their teeth, knees and hoofs inspected, to see whether there is still enough in them for this and that old broken.down parish gig, and that, too generally at a time of life when in any other profession the would be just entering on the highest functions and heaviest responsibilities of their career. Just at present the glories of liberty of Tom, Dick, Harry and every one else to pass his judgement on every man and everything, are the theme of general eulogy. It is in the church that this liberty gets its fullest and most varied play. The small boy of six, who votes the minister an old fogy; the simpering girl, who feels they ought to have something younger, more, emotion. al, and, probably. marriageable; the young man who is scandalized that his pastor does not ride a bicycle; the chaste spinster, that saw him smoking the loliar and cent materialist' that is outraged at not being wrought up by him to spiritual fervour; the woman the minis ter's wife passed on the street without seeing her-here is a small fraction of the elements of a public opinion that is to be conciliated and won over. or something has got to give way. Is it to be; wondered at, therefore, that the ministerial broker breaks and dies early, while those who deal merely in puts and strad dles wax fat and kick? Or it is further to be wondered at that more and more young men of parts and spirit renounce the idea of attempting a profession that demands of them the gifts of being at once infant school teachers, Grammer and High school teachers, college professers; post-graduate lecturers, private theatrical conductors, May.pole dancers, aud equally at their ease with drooling babies of two months and blind and deaf grand parents of eighty, and all this his grace at the imminent risk of beingout off from a starvation salary at a single angry meeting's notice?'

MY BOY, DO YOU SMOKE

The United States navy annually takes into its service a large number of ap prentice boys, who are sent all over the world and taught to be sailors. It has been the policy of the government since the war to educate the 'blue sacket, upon the principle that the more intelli gent a man is, the better sailor he is like didates for these positions. Hundreds of boys apply, but many are rejected be. cause they cannot pass the p hysical examination. Major Houston, one of the Marine Corps who is in charge of the Washington navy yard barracks is the authority for the statement that one fifth of all the boys examined are reject ed on account of heart disease.

sires to enlist is, 'Do you smoke?' The ling the difference between the two nat invariable response is, no sir;' but the tell-tale discoloration of the fingers the foregoing representatives of the old at once shows the truth. The surgeons say that cigarette smoking by boys pro. duces heart disease, and that in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the reject. ions of would be apprentices on account of this defect comes from excessive use of the milder form of the weed, This is a remarkable statement; coming, as it does, from so high an authority and bas. ed upon the result of actual examination going on day after day, and month after month. It should be a warning to par. ents that the deadly cigarette is about to bring incalculable injury to the young A law passed restricting its use to the dudes would not, perhaps, bring popu. lar disfavour, because it might reduce the number of these objects about our streets, but boys indulging in the cigar. ette ought to be treated to liberal doses of 'rod in pickle' until the habit is thor. oughly eradicated.

GOING THROUGH CHINA

A Bhamo, Burmah, correspondent of The London Times writes; 1 think I may mention that a few days ago, while the band of the 26 regiment, Punjab infantry, was playing in the evening out. side the north gate, a stranger appeared in the scene dressed like a Chinese Who was he? One of the ubiquitious Scots, a missionary, and one of the few who have ever succeeded in crossing from China in this direction. He took two months on the way, nearly one of which was passed as a prisoner in hands of some wild chief, He was a fine, well-set Scotchman, from Glascow, and my TICKETS to be had from the Parish Priest at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Wimnipeg, St. Bon; face, Selkirk and Port Arthur.

heart warmed to him. He had not seen a white face for ages; had dimnly heard in his remote corner of China that we had taken Bhamo. The first ocular demonstration he had of the fact was the band afore mentioned, as he rode on his ragged pony over the brow of the hill on which the band was playing, as he joined the officers who were listening to the band his first exclamation was 'Are you English?' and burst into tears. He has since become quite a chum of the

THE LAST DAYS OF THE 1818H HARP In 1738 the death throes of the Irish harp began, for in the March of that year Turlough O'Carolan expired. whose genius had revived its ancient glories for half a century. Others followed him who shed a bright lustre upon it, but it was the after glow of the sun that had

'The last of all the bards was he'

Undisputed prince of Irish harpers, Carolan; unlike many, obtained a niche in the temple of fame, while his harp and his songs were entrancing his peo ple. Posterity has ratified the verdict. Two only of his successors have approached him within any thing like meas, urable distance-Denis Hempsen and Arthur O'Neil. The latter achieved much fame, but was acknowledged to be inferior in execution, Hempson attained the great age of 112 years; his harp is preserved in a baronet's family at Down hill. Vigorous efforts were made at the close of the last century and beginning of this, to rekindle the expiring flame of national interest in the harp, but with little success. In the Dublin Evening Post, 1784, the following advertisement appeared, which was also reinserted in July, 1785:-

'IRISH HARP'

'To encourage the national music of Ireland, the following prizes will be giv. en at Granard, on Monday the Ist of August next, to performers on the Irish liberal and all business strictly confidentia harp, under the decision of judges to be appointed by the company then present.

Seven guineas to the best performer. to the second. Five

to the third. Three to the fourth. Two

A meeting was subsequently held, of which Walker says:_ 'The contest was held at the appointed time. The company was large and brilliant; but the performers were only mediocres, and the music common and ill.selected, Bunting gives an account of a similar contest with better results, which was held in the excha nge, Belfast in 1792 Hempson and O'Neil were present, with eight others. 'O'Neil carried o' the first prize of ten guiness, and Ch. Fanning the second of eight guineas, Six guineas awarded to the rest of the performers. Hempson was evidently out of form through sge, being then in his ninety, seventh year. An interesting incident occured at the close of the con.

test, which Bunting narrates thus;-'The Irish harpers were succeeded by a Wolshman (Williams), whose execution was very great: the contrast between the sweet, expressive tones of the Irish instrument, and the bold martial ones of His first question to a boy who de. the Welsh, had a pleasing effect in mark ions.' It seems that the harps used by race of Irish harpers were strung with thirty strings, and had a compass from C to D in alt,, 'comprising,' as Fer. guson remarks, the tones included between the highest pitch of the female voice and the lowest of the male.' An Irish harp society was formed in 1007; which came to a premature end six years later; a similar fate befell another in Dublin about the same period;

The Irish harp is now a thing of the past. 'Hushed is the harp—the minstrel gone'.' Both lie silent in a humble grave at Killroman, where Carolan sleeps, but the memory of their glories will always be fresh in the hearts of the lrish peo

TO BE COMPETED FOR

A WORK OF ART,

THE PORTRAIT OF THE MISSION-ARY FATHER BAUDIN, in Sepia, by Hermel Michaud, Esq.

The Tickets will be wold at 50c each, and will be limited to (500) Five Hun-

The Drawing will take place AT RAT PORTAGE OR SEPTEMBER 21st,

The funds will be applied towards assisting the good work of Pere Baudin.

GOOD BOARD AND COMFORTABLE rooms at \$15 Main street, near C. P. R. Depot; meals at all hours. Good stabling & storage Room for farmers & others coming to the town.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP Amateur's Portable Photographic 14 Plate Came: a [Lancater's best] quite new, Tripod stand, lamp, Leather satchel & all appliances, book of Instructions &c. or, What offers of furniture in exchange. A. E. P., Northwest Review Office.

DANIEL CAREY.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public.

Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba 25 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG.

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

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

BECK & McPHILLIPS (Successors to Royal & Prud'homme) Barristers. Attorneys, &c.

Solicitors for Le Credit Foncier Franco Canadien. OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL

A. E. McPhillips N.D. Beck, LL.B. McPHILLIPS BROS.

Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.

G. McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and R. C. McPhillips. ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

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

Bales of Furniture, Horses! Implements Ac., every Friday at 2 p.m. Country Sales of Farm Stock, &c., promptly attended to. Cash advanced on consignments of goods. Terms

P. QUEALY,

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

All Kinds of Work Done in First-

Class Style.

34 McDermott St., Winnipeg



The Postmaster General will pay a reward of Two hundred and fifty dollars for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party and his accomplice or accomplice who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert Mail South of Humbolt on the 17th instant.

Such informations may be communicated to the Commissioners of the North West Mounted Police Regina or the undersigned.

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

RADIGER & Co. IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

477 MAIN STREET.

Herit CHICAGO, ILL. Clark St.



The regular old established
Physician and Surgeon DR.
CLARKE, at the old number
continues to treat with his usual
great skill all private,
chronic, nervous and special
diseases. DR. CLARKE is
the oldest Advertising Physician,
as file: of Papers show and all
old Residents know. Age and experience important:

P Nervous diseases (with or without is,) or debility and loss of nerve power dreams,) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke atonce.

The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely egadicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations.

Tiseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of Cure given in every case.

warranty of the given undertaken.

EF Send two stamps for celebrated works on Caronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the Odd Dector. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Br.CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future uffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 8to 8; Sanday, o to 12. Address:

D. OLARKE, M. D.,

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holines ins IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends lst. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. the Diocese of St. Albert. 8rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th, The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba a portion of the N. W. Territories, an and the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.

June 7, 1853.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M.
I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, transtated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated
Archbishop of St. Boniface. the day of the
erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Ctthedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas,
P.P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O.
M. I, agent for Rt. Révs. Bps of N. W. T.
George Dugast chaplain of the academy
Joseph McCarthy O. M. I, secretary,
St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.

St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Oulllette, O.
M. I. P. P. and F' Cahill, O. M. I. Curate.
Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.
Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier
Rat Portage, Kev. T. L. Baud'n, O. M. I.
St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis
-Rev J. Allard O. M. I
St. Norbert - Rev. J. M. Ritchot.

Mt. Agathe— Revs. C. Samoisette and P.
elletier.

elletier. t Francois Xavier, Rev. F, X. Kavanagh. Baie St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachian, Rev

Girard.

Lorette, Re '. J. Dufresne'
St. Laurent and other missions of Lake
Manitoaba, Rev's. F. Camper, O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A Dupont O. M. I.
and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist.
Lake Qu'Appelle FortEllico. and the missions
West, Revs. L. Lebret, O. M. I. J. Decorby,
O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magnan and Le-

page.
Si. Jean Baptiste de la Ri viere aux Prunes
Rev D Fillion.
St Joseph, Rev M Pelletier.
St Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev J Johy,
St Pie and Emerson J N Jutra ;
FortAlexander, Rev A. Madore, O M I an

Bro J B Doyle,
Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake
Wirnings Rev J Marcoux,
St Leon, Rev C Bitsche.
St Alphonse and, M D de Lourdes Rev

L Campeau
St Cuthbert Portage la airie, Rev J McCarthy O M I.
Brandon, Rev J Robillard
Regina, Rev. D. Graton.
Wood Mountain.moose Jaw, and Medicine
Hat Rev P St Germain O M I

Hat Rev P St Germain O M I

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
The ological Seminary and Coll.ge of St
Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory
S J. (director), Drummond, S J; French S J
Lussier, S J; Blaiu, S J; O'Brien, S J; Bell
iveau S J; Paquin S J; Rev J Cloutier and
J L Rene. Ecclesiastical Students—Messra.
Cameron, Gllis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte;
Lanigne, Brothers Gaudet S J; Fornier S J,
Blouin, S J; Leiebvre S, J
Course of Studies—Theology. Classics, and
commercial course in English and French
Pupils—S0.
St Marr's Institute Winnings two houses

course of studies in English and French
Puplis—80.

8t Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—
Brothers of the Congregation of Mary BroWilliam (director), Pupils 180.

St Boniface Academy for Young Ladies
disters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60pay scholars 120.

8t Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters
of Charity, Pupils 60.

8t Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boar
ders 20, day scholars 60

8t. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—
Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.

8t Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars
and boarders—sisters of the Holy Names of
Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John
of God. Boarders 60. day scholars 130.

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

8t Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—sisters
Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M A
Reer sup. Pupils 70.

Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy

Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy supr. St Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy.

directress, Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Or-phan girls 38

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holv Names of Jesus and Marv. WINNIP G MAN.

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

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

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

and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the nst. tution.

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

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

Parents residing at a distance will please funish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the Inspection of the Directress. Fupils 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, entered contract of the parents and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

SixER SUPERSIOR**,

SixSix**Academy**,

Winnibez. Man

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

NOTICE.

Weights, and Measures
The following balances only are to be admit-

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 steely ard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.

C. Weigh Bridges.

D. Balance with equal arms and on which he load is placed aboved the fulcrums.

By order.

W. Himsworth, secretary.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa. Feb 24th, 1886

The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

13 Owen Stret., Wnnipeg

Every Saturday morning

Transient advertising, 12 cents per line rst insertion; 10 cents each subsequent in ertion. 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 intereswill be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

THE PRESS-THE PEOPLE'S DUTY .-- It you wish to have an honest press you must hon stly support it .- Archbishop MacHale.

CALENDER FOR SEPTEMBER. Consecrated to meditation upon the So

rows of the Blessed Virgin.

Wes of the Blessed Virgin.

Wes desday. Votive office of St Joseph.

2 Thursday St Stephen King and Cont.

3 Friday The Blessed Virgin Mother of the Divine Shepherd.

4 Saturday The Beheading of St John Baptis
From 29 August.

Sunday Tweith after Pentecost
Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels
Tuesday Votive office of the Holy Apostles

8 Wednesday Nativity of the Blessed Virgin

Mary

Mary
9 Thursday of the Octave
10 Friday St Nicholas of Tolentino Conf
Il Satuday of the Octave.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Montreal Star, with a good deal of truth, says, that if Lord Churchill should endorse a policy of eviction in Ireland, it may ultimaltely result in his eviction in England.

The Free Press should have the word 'inconsistency" stufted. It day after day waxes hot over the inconsistency of this and that person. According to the Free Press, the only consistent man is the one who brings his grain to market in a Red River cart instead of using the locomotive.

The Rev Father Joyce, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Lowell Mass., recently called particular atten, tion to the Sunday liquor selling, and announced that later in the year, if the practice is not suspended, the Oblate Fathers will make special efforts to have the law enforced.

The English National Liberal Federation has issued a circular to its support. ers, in which it is stated that, despite the formidable coalition of forces against which he had to contend, Mr. Gladstone se cured for his policy of conciliation the support of the vast majority of the Liberal electors of the Kingdom, and the Liberal Party has now committed itself to the work of effecting a real union between England and ireland on the basis of the concession of the right of self-government to the Irish people.

In the light of a remark made the other day by a notorious. Italian Freema son, Signor Castellazzo, it is not difficulty to see what is the object of the promoters and abettors of cremation. "Civil mare riage," said Castellazzo, "deprives the Church of the family. The secular system of instruction will soon take away from it the rising generation. Civil funerals and crematories will do away with its claims upon the bodies of those who have passed away." Cremation is, in fact, a process whereby unbelivers hope to we ken the influnce of the Catholic Church.

In an interview which he accorded to Mr. T. P. Gill, M, P., a few days ago, there Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, said that Mr. Gladstone's bill with the conflict which had risen out of had made it impossible for the English Liberal party to recede on the question of Home Rule. The Irish landlords had proved themselves to be fools in not accepting the offer of the Land Bill. The Nationalist patry must do their best to keep the demands of the Irish tenants still within the limits of right and justice; but their task had not been made at home-

easier by the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's

A respect d subscriber asks why we did not publish the address of the French Canadians to Mgr. O'Brien, inasmuch as gave that of the English Catholics, Our explanation is that we made every endeavor to get a translation of the address knowing that it would be read with a good deal of interest by a large number of our readers, and a copy of the address was promised for the Review. But, strange enough, the translation was sent to a paper in this city which we can truthfully say does not reach twenty Catholics households out side of Winnipeg.

The murderous work of the Chicaga Anarchists is laid at the door of that blasphemous scoffer Ingersoll by a Protestant minister the Rev. Mr. Blackwell. He says:-"Until the people applauded that arch-blasphemer Robert G. Ingersoll there was no such thing as a socialist de monstration on the lake front. To-day the rich board of trade men and the fashionable women who want to hear Ingersoll's epigrammatic wit, realized that they had paid their money for dynamite, The "Colonel" is presumably too busy just now defending official thieves in New York to notice the foregoing.

The following appeared in an Eng-

At six o'clock on Friday, after the close of the public works, crowds of mill workers, sympathisers with the Orange rioters, paraded the Crumlin-road and adjacent districts, and renewed their attacks on inoffensive Catholic girls. The poor girls were set upon, the hair pulled out of their heads, their shawls taken off and torn to shreds, and in addition to this, violent assaults were committed on many of them; their facer and hands be ing covered with blood. A number of Catholic girls were subjected to fearful treatment on the Crumlin-road by members of their own sex. who brought cans full of boiling water with them from the spinning-rooms, and when they got the "Papists" down poured the water over their heads and about their bodies, caus. ing excruciating torment,

Vile as are the instructs of the trute it is doubtful if they would of themselves lead to such a sanguine saturnalia.

Mr. Gladstone in an address at Chisle hurst on Saturday said: "The enthusiasm of the British friends of the Home Rule idea is an incentive to me to never be beaten in it, but to continue the struggle for the happiness of Ireland. Although there may have been prejudices between Great Britain and Ireland, the fact that in the recent electoral contest 1,400,000 Englishmen and Scotchmen polled their votes in behalf of Ireland shows that that prejudice is fast disappearing. Let men consult any book or nation in the world and they will not find one which does not say that the relations between Eng. land and Ireland under the union have been miserable for Ireland and dishonorable to England. If the country desires to redeem her honour and enabls her parliament to attend to its pressing business of imperial legislation, the Irish question must be settled.

FRANCE AND THE VALICAN

The appointment by the Holy Father of a representative to China has raised a spirit of hostility to the Holy See in France. Notwithstanding the fact that the Pope, before acceding to the wish of the Emperor went so far as to consult the French Government and stipulated that the appointment would in no way conflict with the existing relatious with France and China and that in all complications the interest of France would be taken into consideration, Muchill feeling has been raised by the remembered language of the radical and revolutionary journals of Paris. They complain that the Holy See is encroaching upon French ground altogether ignoring the fact that it was the Chinese court that first evinced the desire for a direct representative of the Pontiff at

They demand also that the Pope's representative should have no diplomatic character, fondly imagining that the Holy See can accede to a step which will not meet in the least the wishes of the Chinese Government, and which would only render the measure inefficacious. The Republicans say that the interests of France have been eutirely overlooked, and that, in fact, she has been directly insulted.

They are fully mindful of the fact the that Leo XIII comminucated his response to France before sending it to China and the outcry raises manifest the sentiments of hatred led by repub lican France against Catholicism. Thesesage scribblers would have the world be lieve that France, which persecutes the Church at home is its greatest protector

We have been told that Mr. Acton Burrows has threatened to crush the 'Northwest Review' by withholding his advertising patronage. There would be nothing new in that. Such has been his line of policy all along towards the Review. What advertising has come to us from his department has been with the order of those to whom he is subordinate, and in no way are we in lebted to him. His hostility to the"Roman Catholic Organ" has long been known and has been shown conspicuously with in the past two months. Mr. Burrows or indeed any one else are very much mistaken if they think that the patronage that has come to the Review in the way of advertising, will close our eyes to their conduct. We have always understood that the advertisements published in the Review from the department were an index of the government's resolution to stand in an independent attitude as well as a commedable wish to place its advertising where it would reach a large number of readers. Mr. Burrows must remember that the Review is an independent paper that holds party machines and managers in contempt and criticises the actions of men and measures with perfect treedom from the standpoint of its own views on public matters and the well being of the people and country.

We felt fully justified in bringing before the public the grave charges that had been made against Mr. Burrow's es. tablishment, and will not hesitate to re. iterate them when justice demands it. But we will not be any the less prompt to speak in a different voice of any acts of his that require measurement by a different standard, whether we do or do not receive his advertising patronage. The Review will publish the advertisement of anybody that pays its rates, giving them to understand that its prices

for the same do not include its opinions. We would advise Mr. Burrow's not to be too sanguine of crushing the "Review" He has systematically worked to that end for the past year, and to day we feel stronger than ever. We would also advise him to take heed lest he fall himself, For though a change in the tone of his slavish paper has taken place since the elections have been announced especially on the Irish question, inasmuch as it has maintained a magnificent silence on that great issue, not even venturing a word one way or the other on a question that has filled the papers of both continents for a year back. But the friends of Home Rule will not be deceived by this "discreet" silence. The Irish Catholics of this city are still mind of the persistent and malignant attacks of the 'Manitoban" on their most cherished wishes during last winter and prior to that time. If Mr. Burrows is anxious that the community should hearken to the voice of his organ for concerted action this fall some amends will have been made to the public otherwise it hopes are not likely to be realized.

HIS MAJESTY, THE GROUSE.

Although the questions which now occupy the attention of the British Parlia ment and people are as momentous as any that ever agitated the nation; quesseem to think that shooting a few grouse and pheasants is of far greater importance than the consideration and solution of questions that threaten to disrupt the Empire. Ireland's condition is on the verge of anarchy, many of her sons and daughters are in a state of semi-starvation; numbers of them are shooting each other down like savages under the pretence of zeal for religion: there is a loud demand made for Home Rule, and the amelioration of the condition of those samishing people. But what matters all that! Grouse is King, and his subjects, the law-makers of the United Kingdom, must lay aside every consideration except the gratification of the aristocratic taste for killing a few harmless birds. England Ireland, Scotland and Wales are knocking at the door for Home Rule, but they are gravely told by the astute statesmen: 'You must wait till we get through with our sports, we must kill a few grouse first.' The unemployed are vociferating for work or bread but the partridges must be shot before any means of relief can be considered. Dynamitards, boycotters and socialistic levellers are busy plotting mischief, but what of that! Grouse shooting is paramount to every other consideration. Could anvthing be imagined that would better show the callousness and heartlesness of the present Parliament of Great Britam? The excuse given is that they need rest after the elections. But do not the starving wretches, the victims of such

witnessing the anguish of their emaciasqualor and despair for the thousands of members of society. But, no, who cares their forefathers had been for many generations, therefore partridges being of and is amazed to see it left to drift as it hurricane that may at any moment engulph the vessel, "Pleasure to-day, seri while Rome was burning, and looka 28 if the of the British House \mathbf{of} mons were doing the same thing, The Perliament now in session deserve the severest censure because its members adjourn to shoot grouse instead of passing such measures as will ensure the beace, happiness and prosperity of the grandest Empire the world ever saw an empire which we hope will continue to be what it is today, the grandest under the sun, and the only way to do that is to give Ireland the right of which she has been so long and cruelly deprived.

THE BOYS SCHOOLS

The Boys schools conducted by the Brothers, were opened Monday last. but the attendance has not been what it should. Parents are therefore urgently requested to send their children at once that the classes may be formed and the work of the ensuing scholastic year proceeded with. It is to be hoped that parents will not neglect this very important matter. It must not be forgotten that the accomodation at the schools is very inadequate, necessarly limiting the number of pupils so that it behooves those who wish their children to have a place during the incoming year to send them immediately Besides this it is impossible for a boy to make satisfactory progress unless he attends regulary throughout the year.

On Monday last a very pleasing event occured being the marriage of Mr. W. Colloton to Miss Tilliord. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ouillette; at St. Mary's Church. The bridesmaid was Miss M. Hare and Mr. J. W. Heric acted as best man- After the ceremony the party were driven to Mr. Rooks, where the wedding breakfast took place. The young couple are highly esteemed in the city and have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends We would add our sincere wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of the happy pair. The presents were numerous and very valuable.

OUR AGENT.

Our agent, Mr, A. E. Partridge will call on a number of our friends this week in the interest of the Northwest Review. We hope our friends will be prepared tions on which depend the unity and au- for him, and assist him in securing new tonomy of the Empire itself, yet the subscribers. We desire to increase our members of the Imperial Parliament list and feel assured that the courtesy extended to our former agent will be re

ROMAN EVENTS.

His Holiness Leo XIII received on Sunday 1st August, a deputation of the University of the Catholic Circle, which forms a section of the Roman Circle for social studies. These young students were presented by their ecclesiastical assistant, Mgr. Augusto Guidi. The Holy Father conversed with the representatives of the Circle for a considerable time speaking to them of their duties, of the object of the institution to which they were associated, and exhorted them to remain faithful to their religious principles. After having spoken a few affec tionate words to each one present, he bestowed a special benediction upon them and the society to which they be-

The Holy Father has given to the Soc. iety of Jesus a new pledge of his esteem and paternal affection, in the Brief Dol. yemus inter alia, dated 13 July last, and which has recently been published. In it the Holy Father refers to the evils which have come upon the Religious Orders, Founded by great Saints, they have been very useful to the Catholic Church; of which they form an ornament Prices very reasonable and to civil society which derives many great advantages from them. these orders have deserved well of religion and of literature; they have also contributed greatly to the salvation of souls. In consequence His Holmess is prolonged apathy, need rest too? Rest desirious, when the occasion presents

MR. BURROWS AND THE NORTHWESI from starvation and misery, rest from itself, of giving to the Religious Orders the praise they so well deserve. Learnted and famishing children, rest from ing that the Vicar General of the Jesuits Antonio Maria Anderledy, is preparing a people who, if treated even with the kind new edition of the Institute of the Socness and attention accorded to domestic liety of Jesus, he approves of and praises animals would be useful and respected the work. In order to manifest still more his love to the Society of Jesus, he confor all that, they are not worse off than firms by the present, the letters given by the Roman Pontiffs, from Paul III. to our own times. He confirms anew all more consequence, must first be attend that is contained in them and that foll. ed to. The world to day is watching ows from them, of the priviliges, imthe ship of state to see if it can safely munities, indults and exemptions, acride the storm that is raging around it. corded to the same society I he doubts and reserves concerning certain conceslists, and to hear those entrusted with sions will have no cause to exist henceits guidance saying, in the midst of the forward, after this Brief, by which Leo XIII. reestablishes the Society of Jesus in the canonical condition in which it ous things to morrow.' Nero fiddled was before Clement XIV, without preit judice to the favours accorded to it by members Pius VII, and his successors,

The Osservatore aRomano publishes an authorized declaration concerning the Holy See, France, and China. This is done because a portion of the French press has striven to excite public opinion against the Holy See in France on this question. After giving a full an 1 detailed account of the several negotia. tions that occurred between the three powers, the Csservatore sums up the leading points of the conduct of the Holy See thus, - 'I The Holy See has abstained from taking any decision until it had first informed the French Government. II. The Holy See declared to France that it would make no change in the relations resulting from engagements already existing between France and China, III. The Holy See, besides has formally expressed to China its detire that the engagements in force between that country and France should be maintained. IV, It was also declared on the part of the Holy See, that the position of France as well as that of China should be respected. V. It was added, finally, that it was the intention of the Holy Father that the representative of the Holy See and the Minister of France should exercise their respective powers in common accord, a course which could only be of reciprocal advantage, The Osservatore adds that a French journal has made use of threats, and that a nother official journal has joked upon the cannons of the Pope which will serve to defend the Christians in China. We may smite, says the Osservatore, at the sending of the peculiar person destined to assume the religious protection of the Christians in China-And it may be observed that French cannons did not prevent the bloody persecutions of late years,

Two hundred and twenty-four emigrants arrived last week.

The C. P. R. Company intends sending their exhibition car to the eastern shows this fall.

The British iron-clad Triumph, with 550 men on board, and drawing 25 feet of water, has been delighting the citizens of Vancouver by a visitation.



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

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

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

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

A. WILSON. WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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FRED AND GRAIN

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Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable.

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LAVAL UNIVERSITY Letter from the Pope to Cardinal Tasche read.

Quebec, Aug. 27.-His Holiness the Pope has just sent a letter to his Emi nence Cardinal Taschereau, expressing his extreme pleasure at the generosity of Mr. L. G. Baillarge an old and leading advocate of the city who contributed \$10,0000 towards the founding of a new chair of literature and perfection of eloquence in connection with Laval Univer sity. His Holiness writes. "We take this occasion, dear son to urgently reccommend to you and your venerable colleagues the Bishops of the province of Quebec to look with the greatest zeal and inthe most perfect harmony afterthe stability, protection prosperity and good working of that Laval University, which alone, in union with its Montreal branch the Holy See has decorated with the title of Catholic. We also recommend you to so act that the youth of your colleges and seminaries may be in scribed among the number of its pu

CLERGY TO VISIT VANCOUVER.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 30th Bishop McIntyre, Accompanied by Rev Fathers James Æneas McDonald Gregory McDonald, Allan McDonald and D.J. Giles, start on a trip over the Canadian Pacific to Victoria. The party will probably visit San Francisco and Denver on the return trip. Archbishop Lynch, who has been visiting Prince Edward Islandand will accompany the party to Toronto. He is greatly improved in health.

MANITOBA BUTTER.

What They Think of it in British Columbia, The Victorir times says: "M. Young of the new England bakery, has just re ceived a car load of Manitoba butter, con signed from the celebrated creameries at Stonewall, and consigned to him by the wholesole firm of G. F. & J. Galt, Winnipeg. This is the first direct shipment to Victoria from Stonewall, and as it reach ed its destination in four days it is cer tain a considerable trade can be done here by our Winnipeg friends in the butter line. The shipment was made up of 20 and 40 lb, packages as well as cases of roll. During his recent visit to Manitoba Dr. Barre, of the experimental farm, Guel ph, made a test of the Stonewall creameries and pronounced their butter equal to the best made on the continent. The shipment brought in by Mr. Young is an exceptionally pure article, rich in color and delicious in taste and flavor, and far cheaper than any American butter can be laid down in this market for. Mr. Young invites the attention of the trade and house keepers to a comparison with either the home or American made butter as to price and quality.

THE C. P. R.

Mr. George Olds, the traffic manager the Canadian Pacific road, has arrived in Chicago from the Pacific coast, after an almost continuous trip for five weeks instead of their signature, is in the form While out west he arranged for the immediate opening for several important merly been followed by kings and noagencies in California and Oregon. at San | bles, is constantly referred to as an in Francisco D. B. Jackson was appointed stance of the deplorable ignorance of ticket agent M. M. Stern, general freight ancient times. This signature is not, passenger agent. At Portland, Mr. C. P. however, invariably a proof of ignorance Dixon was appointed agent. Mr W. Van. | Anciently the use of the mark was not Waters was appointed agent at Seattle confined to illiterate persons, for among in charge of business at all Puget sound | the Saxons, the mark of the cross, as a points. A. Mr. Charleton was appointed attestation of the good faith of the per agent at Victoria. Mr. Olds said that the sons signing, was required to be attached company's new line to Halifax was about | to the signature of those who could write half done. It would be a short line be- as well as to stand in the place of the tween Montreal and Halifax, 500 miles signature of those who could not write. in length. While in San Francisco he In those times, if a man could write, or perfected arrangements for competing even read, his knowledge was considered for the California traffic, and appointed proof presumptive that he was in holy an agent, with head quarters in that city, orders. The clericus, or clerk, was synto take care of the company's affairs in onymous with penman; and the laity, or California. A traffic agreement was people who were not clerks, did not feel sought with the Oregon railway and Navi- any urgent necessity for the use of let gation company but rejected by the latter | ters. The ancient use of the cross was and consequently his company makes therefore universal, alike by those who whatever rates it seessit. It is securing a could and those who could not write. good deal of traffic from the Oregon rail. road territory, and is carrying considerable salmon from the mouth of Columbia river to St. Paul, Chicago and other eas. tern points. Mr. Olds speaks in glowing terms of the future prospects of this road, and thinks it will be able to compete successfully against all the Pacific roads.

The close season for prairic chickens and all varieties of groute expired yester

MILTON'S ABSTINENCE AND MELAN CHOLY

Milton was evidently one of those nat ures who learned very early by a kind of fastidious instinct the high pleasures of abstinence; not by tampering with indulgence and finding his mistake, a course which may lower the succeeding them. Give them their rosy youth. temperance from the realm of pleasure | Nor need this involve wild license. The to that of a distasteful and curative necessity. He had evidently discovered merning. If you have ever met the man or the woman, whose eyes have sudden. Or the woman, whose eyes have sudden. Or the woman, whose eyes have sudden. In the woman, whose eyes have sudden. Or the woman, whose eyes have sudden. In the woman in the woma

and vigorous with great spring and plentitude of animal spirits, and not dulled or clouded by any of the fumes and humors that haunt the brain of the full-blooded easy liver. On the other hand, he, no doubt, suffered from the vague and delicious melancholy common to austere souls and eremitic frames; it is a common mistake to speak of music as solacing or charming away such melancholy-it is not so; music is potent to lift the black clouds, the gloomy horrors of morbid melancholy, resulting on mental exhaustion or physical prostration, but the dreamy pensive mood, a condition of high and exalted delight, needs no cur ing, it is fed by music, strenuously bruis ing the sweetness out of it, the harmony and rhythm working up the soul to a purified ecstacy far different from the blind and animal rapture induced on by mere sensuous natures.

SHOW YOUR LOVE.

Only let a woman be sure she is precious to her husband-not useful, nor valuable, not convenient simply, but love ly and beloved, let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attention; let her feel that her cares and Iove are notied appreciated and returned; her opin. ion asked, her approval sought, and her judgement respected in matters of which she is cognizant, in short let her in fullfilment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society, as a well-spring of happines she will bear pain and toil and anxiety for her husband's love to her is a tower and fortress. Sheilded an 1 sheltered therein, any adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it -and by love I mean love expressed in words and deeds. for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out-it is to a house as a person to a machine—one is life, the other mechanism—the unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latte has a spring of beauty about her, a pene. trating and pervading brightness to which the former is an entire stearning The deep happiness of her heart shines out on her face. She gleams over. It is airy, graceful, warm and welcomeing with her presence; she is full of ad vice and plots and sweet surpasses for her husband and family. She has never done with the romance and poetry of life. She herself is a lyric pcem set ting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble Household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and tue end sanctifies the means.

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.

The mark which persons who are unknown to write are required to make of a cross; and this practice, having for-It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath, from its sacred associations, as well as the mark generally adopted. Hence the expression, "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath.

HOW TO PUT CHILDREN TO BED. Not with reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission. Take any time but bed-time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come when, all to soon, they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them, then, at least, have sweet memorys of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob judicious parent will not mistake my

home Dignity' rnd 'Sever'ty' stood where love and pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children: too much love, not one

LATH REMORSE.

Have you ever stood by the grave of one dear to you, and been compelled to remember how much happier you might have made that life which has now passed beyond your reach? Has the hasty or unkind word come back to you, and repeated itself over and over till you would gladly have given a year of your own life to recall it, and make it as if it had never been? Let us remember that those now living may soon be dead, and beware of adding to the things done that ought not to have been done, the things undone that ought to have been done. Many a heart has languished for the tenderness withheld in life, but poured out to late in remorseful and unavailing regret. Let us be tender to our friends while they are with us, nor wait till they are dead to find out their qualities. Let us bring all possible sweetness tenderness and truthfulness into all our relations, thus blest and being blest; let us keep our aims high, our hearts warm, our hands ready to do good, So shall we all ourselves with heavenly legions, who will fight our battle with the powers of darkness, So shall we, amid the changes of our earthly lot, plant ourselves upon the everlasting foundations, and calmly note how the things of this world fade and pass away, knowing that we have laid instore of things that endure.

HOW TO TELL A GIBL'S AGE.

Girls of marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are, but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then to multiply it by 2, then to add 5, then to multiply it by 50, then to add her, age, then to substract 365, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will denote her age and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822; she is 22 years old, and was born in the eight month (August.) Try it.

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It Contains not a Drop of Medicine, Poison, Stimulant or Alcahol! But is a simple, sugar-cane-like plant, grown near the Equator, and forther south, wa lately accidentally discovered by Lieut. Moxie, and has proved itself to be the only harmles and effective nerve lood known that can recover brain and nervous exhaustion, loss of man hood, imbecility and helplessness. It has recovered paralysis, softening of the brain, loos motor ataxia, and assabity when cuused by nervous exhaustion. It gives a durable, solid strength, ann makes you eat voraciously; takes away the tired sleepy lifeless feeling like magic, removes the fatigue from mental and physical everwork at once; will not interfere with the action of vegetable medicines,

Elli recovers Nervousness, Insomnia, Nervous and Mental Exhaustion at once, and Leaves no Benetion.

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

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Fine Kid, Goat and Calf Merchant **BOOTS AND SHOES** for Men. Women and Children, all sizes.

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NEW COODS!

BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN EVER

Dress Goods. Velveteens, Wincevs.

WOOL AND WOOL GOODS. Blankets,

> Flannels. Hosiery.

Gloves, &c.

A Large Variety Having been bought this season at ex

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Tailor,

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Consisting of

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Dying and Scouring Works. 246 MAIN ST. WEST SIDE.

Between James and Rupert St. Clothing Gleaned and Dyed

Eqal to New. Repairing and Altering a Specialty. Furs Altered and Repaired.

Gentlemen's stiff and soft Hats Cleaned and Re-shaped, Count Orders by Mail Promptly At-tended to.

HALL & LOWE

Are first-class in every respect. ST.

UNION JACK HISTORY

Curious points about the Banner of Grert Britain and Ireland.

We are all familiar with the white, blue and red ensigns, and with the union jack which occupies the upper quarter nearest the flag staff. The white ensign has the red cross of St. George in addition to the union jack. Without the jack this white ensign with a red cross represents our old national flag as it existed from the time of Richard 1. until after the death of Edzabeth. This red cross flag, the banner of St. George appears to have been chosen by the Soldier King in honor of the saint who was the patron of soldiers. It remained for more than 400 years the flag under which the English warriors fought on land and on sea. When James VI. of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth, the Scotch had a national flag. That also had a cross, but it was shaped differently from that of St: George, and was known as the cross of St Andrew. The ground of the Scotch flag was blue, and its cross was white. To mark the union of the two kingdoms under I sovereign the national banner underwent a change although Scotland still retained its separate Parliament. In the new flag the two banners of England and Scotland were united. There appeared in it the oblique white cross of St. Andrew on the blue ground, and the red cross of St. George on a white margin, worked in the blue field. The King was accustomed to sign his name in the French form of James, "Jacques" or, as we improperly pronounce it Jack. For local purposes the Scotch still continued to use the white St. Andrew's cross on the blue fiield and the English, the red cross on the white field. It was stated by royal pro clamation in 1696 that "whereas some difference hath arisen between subjects O, our South and North Britiam, travelling by seas about the bearing of their flags. For the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter we have, with the advice of our council, ordered that from henceforth all our subjects of this Isle and and Kindom of Great Britain and the members thereof shall bear in mind maintop the Red Cross, commonly called St. George's cross, and the White cross, commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together, and in their foretop our subject of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain in their foretop the White cross only, as the were accustomed." In 1077. when the Scotch and English legislatures were united, the distinctive flags ceased and the to be used, arranged in 1606 flags the single ensign for the became United Kindom. It was the sovereign that made the union and established the national flag and an establishment of distinct legislatures again would not al. ter the flag. Ireland would take presumably for its local ensign the red cross of St. Patrick, This Irish banner ought to have appeared in the union flag of of lives were so great that not an Indian 1606, but it did not. Ireland had no dis- could pass without being devoured in the tinct recognition in the union flag until attempt. It was long before the monster 1801, when the Irish and British legis- could be exterminated and then only latures were united. At that date the ly by the combined efforts of all the union jack underwent a further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white margin, recalling mosquitoes were slain and left the banner of St. George; the white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick showing over the white diagonal sun flew off in clouds of mosquitoes cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the Jack is therefore due to Scotland and the red and white as cross-

HAPPY EVERY DAY

es and margins to England and Ireland.

Sidney Smith cut the following from a newspaper. and preserved it for himself: "When you rise in the morning. form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easy done; a left off garment to the the man who needs tt; a kind word to the sorrow ful;an encouraging expression to the stri ving-trifles in themselves as light as air will do at least for the twenty four hours-And if you are young, depend upon it. it will tell when you are old, and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gent ly and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arith metical sum, look at the result, If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that is three hundred and sixty five in the course of the year And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that course of medi. cine, you have made 24.600 beings happy -at all events for a time.'

HOT WATER FOR INFLAMMATION.

Dr. Geo ge R. Shepherd, of Hartford,

Record:

"I have used hot water as a gargle for the last six or eight years, having been led to do so from seeing its beneficial effects in gynecology. In acuete pharyn gitis and tonsilitis, if properly used at the commencement of the attack, it constitutes one of our most effective remedies, being frequently promptly curaive. To be of service it should be used in considerable quantity (half pint or pint)at time, and just as hot as the throat will tolerate. I have seen many cases of acute disease thus aborted, and can commend the method with great confidence. I believe it may be taken as an established fact that in the treatment of inflammations generally, and those of the mucus membrane in particular, moist heat is of service, and in most cases hot water is preferable to steam. All are familiar which its use in ophthalmia and eoniunctivitis, as also in inflammation of the external and middle ear, and I feel confident that those who employ it for the most anulying of all slight troubles to prescribe for, viz a cold in the head or acute coryza, will seldom think of using the irritating drugs mentioned in the books, nor of in ducing a complete anaesthesia with chloroform in preference to the hot water douche

SUNNY ROOMS MAKE SUNNY LIVES Let us take the airiest, choicest and sunniest room in the house for our living room-the workshop where brain and body are built up and rewarded, and there let us have a bay window no matter how plain in structure, through which the good twin angels—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter. This window shall be the poem of the house. It shall give freedom and scope to sunsets, the tender green and changing tints of spring, the glow of summer, the purple of autumn, the white of winter, storm and sunshine, glimmer and bloom—all these we can enjoy as we sit in our shel tered room, as the changing years roll Dark 100ms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chillng to energy and vigour, but in light is good cheer. Even iu a gloomy house, where the wall and furniture are dingy brown, you have but to take down the dingy curtains, open wide the windows, hang brackets on either side, set flower. pots on the brackets and ivy in the pots, and let the warm air steam in.

THE ORIGIN OF MOSQUITOES.

The Indians have a very satisfactory account of the origin of the Montezuma mosquitoes. The legend runs thus: There were in times of old, many moons ago two huge feathered monsters permit ted by the Manitou to descend from the united sky and alight on the banks of the Senecs river. Their form was exactly that of the mosquitoe. They were so large that they flew to the earth. standing one on either bank they guarded the river. and stretching their long necks into the canoes of the Indians as they attempted to paddle along the stream gobbled them up as the stork king in the fable gobbled up the frogs. The distruction warriors of the Cayugo and Onondago nations. The battle was terrible warriors but \mathbf{the} finally triumphed and the mammoth unburied. For this neglect the Indian had to pay dearly. The carcases decom posed and the particles vivified by the wiich have filled the country ever

GOOD HUMOR.

Keep in good humor. It is not the great calamities that embitter existence it is the petty vexations, the small jeal. ousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries. that make the heart; heavy and the temper sour, Dont let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality it is always foolish, and always disgrace. ful, except in very rarc cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another: and even that noble rage seldom mends the matter. Keep in good humor,

The company of a good humored man is a perpetual feast; he is welcome every where. Eyes glisten at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his presence. Franklın's indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old Congress as Adam's fire or Jefferson's wis. dom. He clothed wisdom with smiles and softened contentious minds into ac quiescence. Keep in good humor.

A good conscience, a sound stomach, a clean skin, are the elements of good humor. Get them and keep them, and be sure to keep in good humor.

THE HABIT OF SWEARING.

The meanest, most useless and most Conn., adds his testimony to that of contemptible vice that ever grew rank many others, by saying in the Medical in the hot house of the devil is profane

swearing: We protest against it as members of society, as decent men. On boats, in cars. in places of business, on the open streets, at concert doors and every where else, rings the incessant oath of the habitual swearer, Young men just learning to curse appear to think there is something manly and brave about it while old swearers interlard the commonest remarks they make with cold blooded blasphemies and a variety of diabnlical curses. No man or woman of any refinement or decency at all can be otherwise than lacerated and shocked by these brutal and vulgar verbial miss. iles every day; and no tellow who is so shamefully guilty of projecting them can do otherwise than sink beneath the contempt of such men and women with every vile epithet they hear them utter Public profanity ought to be an indictable offence with a penalty of ten days in jail for every oath.

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

Į.			
Beef, roast, per lb	k0 12∤	to	\$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb	10	to	16
Beef, corned, per lb	-6	to	10
Beef, boiling, per lb	ĕ	to	-8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb	5 1	to	6
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	04	to	71
Veal, roast	191	to	18
	15	to	18
Veal, chop	10	to	12
Pork roast	10	to	12
Pord steak	5 50	to	6 00
Port, farmers' per 100 lbs		to	15
Muton. roast, per lb	122	to	
Mutton, leg	15		. 18
Mutton chop	15	to	18
Ham	14	to	1
Breakfast bacon	12	to	15
Lard	9	to	11
Lard, per pail	2 25	to	
Sausage	10	to	
Bologna sausage	$12\frac{1}{2}$		
Shanks	8	to	4
Liver			5
Kidney	15	to	
Head cheese			10
Heart	12}	to	15
Tongue	121	to	15
Chickens, per lb (dead)	-6*	to	10
Eggs, per ozen	25	to	30
Butter, per lb	25	to	30
Chickens. (alive young) per			
pair	30	to	35
Chickens (alive, old)per pair.	40	to	56
Turkeys, per lb	20	to	15
Ducks, per lb		to	12
Prairie Chickeus, per brace	40	to	6
Prime anitoos chiese, per	20	w	v
pound	15	to	
pouna	10	w	

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

	WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.
1	Mlch cows 25 00 to 40 00
Į	Working oxen, per yolk in
ı	demand 90 00 to140 00
1	Live cattle, per 10 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Calves 5 00 to 8 00
	Calves
	Roll bacon 13 to
١	Hams 13 to
1	Pork, per barrel 15 50 to 16 00
. !	Beef, per barrel 12 00 to 18
	Corn, per doz 15 to 20
ı	Cucumbers, per doz 40
	Ducks 20
٠	Eggs, per doz
	FISH.
'	
	Retail, per lb 8 to 10
Ì	
	VEGETABLES.
1	Potatoes, per bush,
١	
	Turnips, per bush
.	
	Parsley, per doz
	Sage, per doz
	Parsnips, per doz to 30
	quash, each 10 to 29
	FRUIT.
	Cranberries, per barrel to 10 00
	California Pears, per box 4 25 to 50 0
	Grapes, per lb., Ontario 10 to 12
١	Lemons, per box 7 00 to 8 07
	Oranges, per box 8 00 to 8 50
'	Apples, per barrel 3 25 to 3 55
١	Ripe tomatoes, per bushel 2 25
	Green tomatoes, per bushel for
	pickling 160
i	
	HAY AD STRAW.
	Straw 2 00
	Timothy 8 00 to
	GRAI.

Oats, per bushel Rarley, per bushel No. 1 hard wheat No. 2 hard wheat No. 1 Northern No. 2 Northera No. 1 regular wheat No. 3 regular wheat Flour, XXXX Flour, superfine WOOD. 32 to 80 to 80 to 80 64 58 50 00 00 00 WOOD. 3 75 to 0 00 5 00 to 5 5 8 50 to 3 0 Poplar cordwood.....

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-THE-

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Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50% Suits Worth \$18 at \$103 Suits Worth \$22.50. \$12

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

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithnetic Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. There is also a prepatory Course, and a commercial department, in which Book Keeping is taught

TERMS			
			num
Board and tuition	. 3	180 (00
Tuition		30 (90
Bedding		10 (00
Washing		15	00
Music Lessons		30	
Use of Piano		5	00

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

The students must be suitably supplied with linen, clothes, shoes, napkins, towels, A uniform is obligatory; directions as to the form may be had at the College. August 7th 1886.

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Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchaseth eir Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 343 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H G McMicken

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (viaSt. Vincent, Croekston, Barnes ville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7 p.m. via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and tackets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

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H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

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Gold Watch Free serjeton to the series of the tenter of the series of the

IRISH NEWS

KILDARE.

The Local Government Board has sanc tioned in Athy Union the erection of 128 cottages and the purchase and repair of two cottages under the Labouer's Act, The guardiens wanted to have 220 cottages built.

KILKENNY.

The marriage is announced (at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley street, Dublin by the Rev. Robert Staples, of Michael Francis, second son of Michael Molony, Newpark Lodge, Kilkenny, to Margaret Josephine, eldest daughter of the late John Cuddy, Cloncully House Queen's

KING'S.

A pilgrimage was made to Clonmac noise on Sunday Aug. 8, by the Dublin Antiquarian and Historical Society. A large number of people were present.

The new school at Clarbally, of which Mr. Hickey is teacher, has been com. pleted

LONGFORD

The death is announced (August 2.),at his mether's residence, Cassiono. Gran. ard, of Rev. Patrick K. Brown, C. C., aged 27 years, and the second of his sa. cred ministry,

A boy named William Murray. was drowned in the Royal Canal at Longford on Aug. 1,,

On Aug, 1st a man named John War. ren, for many years a coachman to Mrs. Gradwell. of Platten Hall, Drogheda, took suddenly ill and died in about two hours.

Mr. John C. Sellars, eldest son of Pet er Sellars, borough magistrate, Dundalk has been admitted a licentiate of the King's and Queen's College of Physici.

On July 31 Mr. O'Mahony, member for North Meath. addressed his constit. uents from the Town Hall, Kells, The Rev. D. Cooke, C. C. took the chair, and introduced Mr. O'Mahony. Mr. O'Ma. hony addressed the meeting, and told them of the various reforms necessary for Ireland and which the Irish mem.

bers were ready to carry through.

Thomas Chambers, of Riverston,
Kilmessan, farmer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

QUEENS,

The Athy Board of Guardians, in ad dition to the erection of cottages, pro turned a verdict that death was caused pose a scheme for the acquisition of by the blow of a stone thrown at him by 34 acres of land, to be parcelled out on Ralph under provocation. Ralph was allotment to agricultural laborers liv. arrested and sent on remand to Limering in the town of Stradbally. The Local Government Board however, did not sanction the project.

WESTMEATH.

John Moughty; of Multryfarnham, grocer; spirit, dealer and general merchant, has been adjudged a bank.

WEXFORD.

The death is announced (Aug, 1) of Alderman John Sinnot, of Wexford,

An eviction of an arbitrary character took place in North Wexford; on July 28 on the property of G. F. Brooke. The tenant was Thomas Lenthan, Oulart, near Coolgrenny.

Several tenants have been granted reductions on the property of John P. Waddy and Mrs. Waddy.

WICKLOW

At Drogheds on July 29, a man named: George Tyrrell of Arklow, fell from the rigging of a vessel to the deck and sus tained injuries which ended fatally in a

Patrick Flynn. a porter in the employ child by cutting its throat. of Mr. Dunphy, Phibsborough Road Dub lin, in crosing one of the locks of the Royal Canal, fell into the water and was drowned.

On August 5, a coal porter named James Higgins fell into the nold of a vessel at the North wall and was fatally injured.

On Aug. 5, in the Channel, about twenty miles from Kingstown, a collision Which happily did not result either in a loss of life or serious damage to property, occurred between the City of Dublin Steampacket Company's mail boat 'Mun-ster' and the London Northwestern cattle boat 'Alexandra.,

A suitable residenceis about being built

for Rev. P. Kavanagh, C. C, Swords, E. J. Kennedy, T. C., ex-High Sheriff, has been appointed to the Commission of Peace for the city of Dublin.

Patrick Murphy. of 47 Mary's lane, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

FERMANAGH

The number of claims to vote lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for Fermanagh amounted to 2,800 or about twice as many as last year. Of these about 780 Conservative's claims have been lodged for North Fermanagh, and over 600 Nat. ionalists, for South Fermanagh, 680 Con. servatives and 550 Nationalists. Owing to the recent significant defeats of the Conservative candidates for the repre. sentation of the loyal' county of Ferman agh, their friends have boasted that at the coming revision the tables will be so completely turned as to leave it imposs ible for the Nationalists' hominee again to be returned. From the exceedingly large number of claims on their own behalf and objections against their opponents, however, it will be no feet to affect a change in the be no easy task to effect a change in the present popular representation of this

county... On the night of August 2 a dastardly at Levalio Upper. been made.

MONAGHAN

Margaret McKee. daughter of Terence McKee, a farmer, residing near New. townhamilton, recovered 120 pound in an action for breach of promise against Bernard Lafferty, a farmer at Knocknan, in, Co. Monaghan.

TYRONE

The following have been appointed to the commission of the peace for this county; Joseph Falls, Drumballyhugh, Rock; Peter Shields, Barracktown House Altmore, Pomeroy; and Dr. M. Mamin, Pomeroy,

CORK

The Lord Lieutenant (Aberdeen) has commuted the death sentance passed on the girl Mary Brophy, who was convict, ed of the murder of her brother at the Cork Assizes, to a sentance of penal servitude for life.

A two.year old child, Amelia O,Gor. man, fell into a tub of water in the yard attached to her parent's residence at called themselves the poor brothers of prosperity Square, Cork, and was drown' Christ. They devoted themselves to

The potato blight has appeared in several districts of the West Riding of Cork. In the East Riding the crops are on the whole, encouraging.

The Michelstown P. L. Guardians are about to build cottages under the Laborers Act.

Rev Paul E. Murphy, son of Edmond N. Murphy Clonmoyle House, Coachtord was ordained a priest at Tullaw Co. Carlow, on Sunday, Aug 1.

LIMERICK

The work of eviction goes on in the County Limerick, Last week Mr. Fred Hobson sub Sheriff of Limerick, evicted three house tenants in Newcastlewest as also some tenant near the village of Castletown. Yesterday the sub Sheriff proceeded to Rathpalantine where anoth er tenant was evicted. It is expected that some other evictions will take place at an early date in the immediate neighborhood of Banogue Bridge,-Cork Ex aminer Aug 7.

The Limerick Corporation have resolved to build 35 laborers' cottages at the cost of 3,500 pounds which sum has been borrowed from the Board of Works.

TIPPERARY

An inquest was held at Nenagh on August 2 on the body of Michael Haugh who was killed by the blow of a stone on the head by Thos. Ralph. The jury re turned a verdict that death was caused

DOWN.

The following claims, to be registered as voters for the different divisions of the county of Down have been lodged in the office of the Clerk for the Crown and the peace in this town-East Down Divisions. 1,117 ordinary claims, and 30 lodger claims; West Down Divisions, 475 ordinary claims and 25 lodger claims; North Down divisions, 922 ordsinary claims and old home. 40 lodger claims. South Down divisions, 1,588 ordinary claims, and 15 lodger claims. In the East and South Divisions about an equal number of claims have been lodged by Conservatives and Na-tionalists. In the North and West Di visions the claims sent in are almost entirely Conservative, comparatively, few having been lodged by the Nationa list in these divisions. The Nationalists in South Down and the borough worked energetically and nothing was left undone to secure the insertion to the last of every man possessing the legal qualifi-

At Warrington on A.g. 2, a woman

CAVAN.

At a meeting of the Virginia I. N. L held on Aug. 1, it was resolved to serve some notices of claims in the cases of persons wrongfully objected to by the clerk of the union.

ANTRIM.

The Morning News states that in the West Division of Belfast the Nationalists have lodged with the Town Clerk 4,242 claims, of which 700 are for lodgers A number equally as large has been lodged by the Conservatives.

ARMAGH.

Samuel Byers of Moorsham, Markethill, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the County Armagh.

POLYGAMY IS UNNATURAL

Not only has there never been any ques tion of polygamy among Christians, but in the general opinion of theologians when our Lord expounded the law of marriage, He spoke of mankind generally, not only of those who should be members of His Church, and consequent ly withdrew the former Dispensationthus rendering polygamy an infringement of natural as well as of the Christian law, and therefore a violation of nature even in heathens.

THE FLOWER OF BELIEF.

When in your last hour all faculty in the broken spirit shall fade a way and sink into inanity-imagination, thought, effort enjoyment-then will the flower of be lief which blossoms even in the night remain to freshen you with its fragrance in the last darkness.

LIVING EXAMPLE,

Parents should remember that what attempt was made by some Orange fiend to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding their children to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding the roast to roast to death an entire family stronger force in moulding the roast to roas of Nationalists named Carrelton, living dren's characters than the most fervent

No arrests have yet exhortations they can utter, the most urgent efforts they can make, or the longest array of motives they can present. It is their living example that will be followed, If to them duty is a heavy cross to be borne, and happiness something quite apart from it, perhaps even opposed to it, no reasoning, how. ever cogent, no assertions, however forcible, no testimony, however weighty, will ever convince their children of the contrary.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. The Originators of the Pamous at World Wide Organization.

From Good Words.

The originators of it were two young French knights of noble birth, Hugh de Pynes and Geofrey of St. Omer. They found seven others ready to join them, all like themselves of high rank, who had won their spurs on the battle field. They Christ's service and his mother's. They took vows in the presence of the patriarch, vows of the usual kind, to cut themself off from all worldly interest, the vow of poverty the vow of chastity, the vow of absolute obedienco to the one among them whom they should choose as their head. Thus organised they took the field as mounted police on the pilgrim's road. The palace of the Latin Kings was on the site of Solomon's temple. A wing of it was set apart as a pilgrim's home and as the home and station of thir guards. The knights had their suites of rooms, with appointments for their horses and servants, and it was from this that they took their names as Brothers of the order of the Temple. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was their Chapel. They had a Gothic hall with lances in rack, and suits of armor hanging on the walls, and long swords and crossbows, and battleaxes __very strange objects in the Temple of Jerusalem, almost as strange as the imaginary Gothic castle in the mountains above Sparta to which Faust and Mephistopheles transported Helen of Troy. It was here and thus that the Knight Templars, who were soon to fill a large place in the world, began their existence-nine young gentlemen whose sole object in life was to escort pious souls to the scene of Christ's sufferings and resurrection. So much belief was able to do. Their life was spent in fighting. They had a battlecry by which we know each other—Beauceani, as we know from "Ivanhoe;" but what besuceant meant, ne one can tell for certainty. It was, I believe an old cry of the Burgundian peasantry a sort of link with the



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarhæa.
Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bower
Cramplaint Dain in the Stomach, Com-Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

U SED EXTERNALLY, it cures
Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns,
Scalds Old Coughs, Swall Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet,

The PAIN-KILLER is soid by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 59c. per



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And contains—ore of them than all other Canadian papers
combined. Ashas 300,000 readers of the right class.
ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms
ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" or "Wanted" in
Wanted, "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in
sertee. In The WEEKLY MAIL for cents per word
each insertion, or ments cents per word for five insertions,
or in T'. E DAIL MAIL at two and a half cents per
word each insertion. Address- THE MAIL Toronto, Canada

NEW GOODS

Just Received Now

WE HAVE THE FINEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishings IN THE CITY.

WHITE& MANAHAN

496 Main Street.



TENDERS FOR A LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRIT-ISH COLUMBIA

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

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

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

A. WILSON,

FLOUR FEED AND GRAIN

1640 MAIN STREET

Prices very reasonable

D. HALLEN FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty.

Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott St., Winnipe

HOTEL DU CANADA.

Lombard Street, near Main.

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG. EVERYTHIG STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Booms in councction with the But and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLING. Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Z. LAPORTE, PROP. P. O. Box 525. LATE OF OTTAWA.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

.ands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA THE TEST:

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



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. TO HEALTHFULKES HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTI In a million homes for a quarter of a century is ha

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, "he Best Dry Lop Yeast in the World. FOR SALE BY CRECERS.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF

CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Is conducted by Bisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms: water-works: the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubriou and agreeable sites; such are some of the princpal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace The Archished Tache, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English are 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 is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per. month, \$10.00 (A deduction is made when two of more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Plano, per. month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month \$1.00. 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 underlothing, a plain toilet case, a able knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring.

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a manufila of the same color, a s

satinay are recomended by parents or sustidians

SEALED TENDERS adddressed to the PostGeneral will be received at Ottawa until
S0th JULY, 1886, for the conveyance of Her
Majesty 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 33 1.8 miles
Broadview and Rallway Station, twelve
times per week; computed distance 1-8 of a
mile.

Burnside and rallway Station, twice per
week computed distance 5; miles.
Qu'Appelle Station; six times per Week
computed distance 18 miles
Qu'Appelle Station; six times per Week
computed distance 18 miles
Qu'Appelle Stotion and Rallway Staton. 12
times per week; computed distance 1-5 mile =
Printed notices containing further informatron as to conditions of proposed contracts
may be seen and blank forms of tender may
be obtained at the post offices at the termini
of the respective routes.

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

TECUMSEH

MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Couvenient to Railway station.

This Popular House has been completely refurnished and equipped with modern convenience by Mr. M. Haverty, and made equa to the best. The bar is filled with the Best o liquors and cigars,

The manager, Mr. John Haverty is one ol the bestknown hotel men in the Northwest

\$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 holdgood until further notice

T. R. COLPITS.

ARTIST.

IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases.



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of impositie or mistakes, owing to the great namilaria of caps and labels, under which inferio brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MUNINE & CO. Champagne, see that the labels said curb bear its name and initials.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.

Sundays Masses at 17.00 8.30, and 10.30, a.m.: Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Cate-chism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m. Week Days Masses at 6.15 and

7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. Situated in Point Douglass. Rev. Father

Cherrier, rector. 'Sundays-Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m. Week Days-Mass at 7:30 a.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL

In the Dominion Government Savings Bank at Winnipeg, for the week ending August 22, the desposits were \$18:509; withdrawals, \$7,741. Il.

The first new wheat of this season to the Ogilvie Miling company arrived yes terday from Gretna. It was a carload of first class sample of N. 1 hard wheat

There will be a large emigration next year, Many families from Dakota and other states have intimated their in tention of moving to Manitoba.

The lieutenant governor in council has authoriz i certain school districts to borrow money as follows. St. Mary's, \$450; Carlingville, \$575; Belmont \$200, Ashfield, \$600.

A letter from the Blackfoot agency says the Indians there are busy har. vesting, and the crops are going 'to be a good average yeild this is a good test of the soil, as there was more than usual dryness this season.

Minnedosa, Aug. 29,—On the arrival of the 5 o'clock special, and immediately after the ceremony of turning the first sod of the Saskatchewan and West-

A grain firm in Glasgow have written to a grain dealer in Brandon asking for samples to be forwarded to them. the receipt of the samples they will cable the prices they can pay, delivered in Brandon or at the stations along the C. P. R. The grain is to be No. 1 hard. to be shipped in sacks furnished by the

Mr. G. V. Moser, solicitor, Kendal, is visiting this country with letters of recomendation; with a view of gaining information which may be useful for dissemination amongst agriculturalists and artizans in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, England, and with the intention of trying to form an emigration society for the purpose of assis+ ing intending emmigrants,

Mr. George Muller writes from Toronto the 24th inst, to General Freight Agent Kerr as follows: "I thought I would just let you know how we got through with hogs. Leaving Winnipeg and failed to carry out their engage on the 19th inst at 21 o'clock, arriving in Toronto on the 24th at 16 o'clock and any article you may see fit to put in road and today turned the first sod newspaper regarding shipment of live which heralded the approach of a new on C.P. R. with the greatest des-Manitoba and the Northwest. Yesterpatch I am ready and willing to sign.

The Canadian Gazette of Aug. 12 says: The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Bureett-Coutts passed through the Canadian section on Thursday of last week. The Baroness, in her passage through the central gallery, stayed for a short time under the game trophy, and with Mr. Burdett-Coutts entered into conversation with Mr. Hubbard in regard to the Northwest, and especially the settlement of East End Londoners at Moosomin, Mr. Burdett, Coutts was also much interested to learn of the progress of the coal mines at Lethbridge in the Northwest.

Lt. Col.MacKeand who has just returned from the west says that the prospects for a good fall trade were never better-The crops as far west as Indian Head are harvested and in goop condition The colonel went as far as Calgary and speaks of that town as being a very lively wideawake place. The cattle ranches are being filled up with a splendid class of stock and in a short time there will be large herds of sheep in the country. A few days ago 4,000 sheep were brought from Montana to Calgary only eight being lost on the way. It is reported however that Indians are stealing the sheep, and opinions are expressed that there are pro babilities of trouble on that account. The Indians are very anxious to buy rifles and amunition, one of the redmen offering as much as \$15 for 100 roundd of Winchester cartridges which of course were not sold to him. In regard to trade Col. Mckeand says Win nipeg houses may do a good business yield at least 400 bushels per acre. as far west as Calgary but in the British fact if this crop could only be exhibited Columbia district the through rate leads at the Colonial Exhibition, it would be merchants to buy in the eastern prov what Manitoba soil is capable of produc-

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Glacier Hotel, C. P. R., B. C., Aug. 25 The third of a series of most successful concerts was held last evening (the 24th by the men employed on the various works here; in one of the large rooms of the Glacier Hotel, which is being built by the C. P. R. in a beautiful spot surrounded by magnificent scenery three miles west of the summit of the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains, and two miles from the west glacier from which the hotel takes its name, and to which a road is seing cut through the forest and the chaotic mass of drift wood brought down the mountains by some very recent snow-slide, which will make a most romantic walk or ride. The performers were loudly encored, and very good naturedly responded to the repeated calls. L. R. O'Brien, the president of the Royal Canadian Academy occupied the chair, and, seated very modestly in the background amongst the audience was J. C. Forbes, R. J. A, of Toronto, who with Mr. O'Brien, is located here for a time in tents on a painting tour, and whose pictures of the grand, scenery around, when finished and exhibited, will raise those artists to even a higher position, if possible, in the world of art than the one they now occupy.

Prince Albert, Aug, 18.—Mr. Church, representing Sandford, Vail and Co., of Hamilton, arrived from Winnipeg last

Harvesting is about over. We have had very heavy rains during the last ten days, which heve delayed farmers considerably especially in having oper-

Work is at a standstill at present on the new court house. Mr. Dodridge, the contractor, had some trouble with his bricklayers and they left him. He had two of them before Capt. Young, J. P., for deserting their employment and the magistrate fined them \$30 and costs each with the alternative of 30 days in jail. They paid the tines.

ern Railway, a general meeting was vol-untarily convened at the grand Central Hotel to receive Dr. Harrison, M, P. P. the new minister of Agriculture. J. D. Gillies was elected chairman, with T, McNutt secretary, Mr. Gillies made a few appropriate remarks, referring to the Saskatchewan and Western, and other matters of interest. Dr. Harrison being loudly called for, responded follows; 'I can assure you that I feel a deep debt of gratitude to the people generally for viewing my efforts in the kind way they have done. When I came to you in 1882 I did not intend to enter into public life, and although you afterwards asked me I declined at first. since I was elected I have done my best to forward the interests of the country. I have felt deeply interested in railway matters, and have used my influence to forward your interests in this respect. The success of the Government interest was proved by the fact that railway bonds sold at ten per cent. above par when placed in the market. I was asked one year ago to go to Ottawa to secure the same terms for the Northwest Central as other roads enjoyed, and secured them, but that company waited too long ments. The Manitoba and Northwestern stepped into the breach, and are carrying out the project of building this

day the Lieut-Governor asked me accept the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture, which I did. I feel the responsibility of the position, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office as faithfully and well in your interest as in the past I have endeavored to do as your representative. I am very tired, having been very busy lately attending the convention and other duties, and will close by saying that we are all working for the best interests of the country whether we ourselves Grits or Tories. 1 thank call kindly for the expressions of good

will. The meeting after giving cheers for Dr. Harrison, J. D. Gillies and the secretary adjourned to the railway platform giving the new minister three rousing cheers as the train slowly moved westward.

Edmonton, Aug. 31,-The half.breed scrip commission finished their labors at Lac la Biche on Thursday. About two hundred scrip was issued. The com-mission is now on its way to Battleford.

The crops are more than half harvested, and the yield is the best on record in quality and quantity. The weather is very favorable.

Virden. September 2nd.—The report of the crops in the immediate vicinity of Pipestone are exceptionally-good, and are all that could be desired, owing to the dry season, While travelling through this locality a person cannot but be struck with astonishment and admira-tion at the gigantic wheat fields which some of the farmers have, and the vast progress which they have made since they first settled here, having a fertile soil and an abundance of hay, wood and water, which renders it a first-class place for mixed farming The wheat crops of Messrs. John McKindon and Sons is deservedly worthy of note for being the finest crop in the vicinity, and probably one of the best crops in the Province. Mr. McKinnon has about 950 acres under wheat and about 200 acres will In

clear proof to convince people abroad of

Regina, Aug. 30 Rufns Stephenson is doing the town along with Major Bowles, we saw them to night viewing the archi tectural beauties of the place and imbibng the "ozone."

The Lieut-Governor left on Saturday night for Banff and British Columbia. His health is improved, and we hope he will be fully recovered on his return.

Minnedosa, Aug. 25.—Miss Parnell sister, in.law of Rev. Mark Jukes, rural dean of Minedosa, has left here for her home in Wales, where she is advised for the benefit of her health, which has been in rather a precarious state for some time. We hope that the change may result in the permanent restoration of her health

Mrs. Langley, of the Portage, who gave birth to a child on the M. & N. W. express train, is, we believe, doing well. The little stranger, whose advent to life was marked by the most extraordinary circumstances, is also thriving, and bids fair to possess a vigorous constitution. The M. & N. W. Company might at least present the child with a quarter section of land in memory of the singular circumstances.

Mrs. Dr. Beauchamp's mother, from Toronto, is now paying a visit to her daughter and son-in-law, and expects to remain here several months.

J. Todd, of Burnside, is officiating in the Presbyterian pulpit, Mr. Wellwood, B. A. having resigned the pastorate. ·Harvesting operations are well nigh over, the grain and cereals being of excellent quality.

FULL LIST OF MANITOBA'S EXHIB-

The following exhibitions, have been arranged for:

Provincial Exhibition, at St. Boniface, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. MANITOBA ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES, Birtle No. 1, at Birtle, Oct. 9.

Birtle No. 2, at Russel, Oct. 8. Brandon No. 1, at Brandon, Oct. 7 and 8 Brandon No. 2, at Carbery, Oct. 7 and

Cartier, at the Roman Catholic Church grounds, St. Norbert, Sept. 24.

Dauphin, at Neepawa, Oct. 8. Dufferin, North, at Carman, Sept. 23

Dufferin South at Morden Sept 23 and Emerson, at Dominion City, Oct. 5 and 6 Minnedosa. No. 1, at Rapid City, Oct.

Minnedosa No. 2, at Minnedosa, Oct 6 Mountain No 1, at Crystal City, Oct. 7

and 8. Mountain No. 2, at St. Leon, date not

Morris No. 1, at Gauthier, Oct. 9. Morris No. 2, at Morris, Oct 7 and 8. Norfolk No. 1, at Holland station, Oct. 5 Norfolk No. 27 at Austin, Oct 6

Portage, High Buff and Poplar Point and Burnside, at Portage la Prairie, Oct. 14 and 15.

Rockwood, at Stonewall, Sept. 23 and

Springfield, at North Plympton, Sept. St, Andrew's, at Selkirk, Oct 4. and 5

St. Clement's at East Selkirk, Sept 23 St. Francois Xavier, at St. Francois Xavier, Oct. 8. Turtle Mountain No. 1. at sec. 20. tp.

3, r. 20 w., Oct 5. and 6 Turtle Mountain No. 2. at Cartwright

Oct. 6

Westbourne, at Gladstone, Sept. 24. Woodlands, at Meadow Le (church sheds), Oct. 9.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES Yorkton, Oct. 7.

The secretaries of societies not included in the above list, and of societies in the Northwest Territories; are requested to send in their dates, etc.

NEW POSTOFFICES

The tollowing new postoffices were opened in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories on the first of September

Arrochar_Sec.25, tp, 14, r. 32 west first principal meridian, Assiniboia; Wm-Ranald McDonald, postmaster; nearest railway station, Red Jacket, on C. P. R.

Basswood_sec. 28, tp.15, r. 9 west! first principal meridion, electoral county of Marquette, Manitoba; Mr, Isaac Cooksman, postmaster; a station on the M. & N. W. Railway, ten miles west of Minnedosa.

Estehraz-Sec. 7, tp. 19, r. I west second principal meridian, Assiniboia; Mr. Julius Vass, postmaster, nearest railway tation, Whitewood, C. P. R.' 26 miles south. This is one of the Hungarian colonies,



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 enly in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

Absolutely Pure.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PJL RALWA. Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Min'neapolis 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 Luxuriant 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, Geo. H. Heafford Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial, Agent Winnipeg.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Croekston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m.

Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Enrope at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

LINES.
Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St.
aul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railyway
363 Mair street, Winnipeg.
E. u. McMICKEN, Agent.

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

A. M. D. G.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

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

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. There is also a prepatory Course, and a commercial department, in which Book Keeping is taught-

TERMS

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

The students must be suitably supplied with linen, clothes, shoes, napkins, towels, A uniform is obligatory; directions as to the form may be had at the College. August 7th 1886.

EDWARD KELLY,

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING,

93 Pertage Avenue, . Winnipeg.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT

PENROSE & ROCAN -BUTCHERS!-

289 Main Street & City Market

Sa Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

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 The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35,

for 20,00, No Deception. Call and Judge For Yourselves

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.

FURNITURE

Wholesale and Retail

M. HUCHES & CO

275 to 285 Main Street

A Large Stock of

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-AND-

OFFICE FURNISHINGS &C

Constantly on Hand

UNDERTAKING

in all ts branches given our prompt attention

STORE! M. Hugnes & Co.

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitob RAILWAY.

THE ALL BAIL ROUTE TO

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Steeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipog 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 purchaseth eir Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 363 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained,

H G McMicken

THE

Business Winnipeg COLLEGE Re-Opens Monday, Sept 6th.

121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR

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

in a Club.



All who are not Satisfied with their Education,

ERRAND BOYS,

MECHANICS.

BUSINESS MEN,

Can take up as many or as few subjects as they chose

Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself,

A CLASS!