

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 11, 1886.

NO 501

M. C. CLARKE L. D. S. DENTIST—OF FIVE, 52 1/2 Main street up-stairs. Teeth extracted without pain.

J. A. McCAUSLAND, DENTIST—ARTIFICIAL Teeth from a single tooth to a full set. Best set, upper or lower, \$25. Vitalized Air for painless extraction of teeth, safe and harmless. Office, 372 Main street, Winnipeg.

GOOD BOARD AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS at 815 Main street, near C. P. R. Depot; meals at all hours. Good stabling & storage room for farmers & others coming to the town.

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

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

DR. DUFRESNE, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician
COR. MAIN AND MARKET STS.
Opposite City Hall. Winnipeg, Man.
McPHILLIPS & WILKES, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c
Hargrave Block, 325 Main St.
G. McPHILLIPS. A. E. WILKES

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
RADIGER & Co
477 MAIN STREET

Have on hand a large and well assorted stock specially selected for the HOLIDAY trade at LOWEST PRICES.

ARRIVED
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE.

An Extensive Stock of FANCY groceries. SPECIAL PRICES quoted on NEW Raisins, Currants, Peels etc.

McCORMICK'S FANCY CONFECTIONARY AND BISCUITS
Six o'clock Grocery
494 MAIN STREET.

YANKEE NOTION.
—AND—
TOY STORE!
249 Main St.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, & 50 Cents Counters.
HEADQUARTERS for Christmas gifts.
Thousands of useful articles.
You can save from 50 to 100 per cent in buying goods from us.
Store open from 7:30 a. m. until 10 p. m.

THE CASH GROCERY STORE!
FRUITS!

We are now receiving our supply of New Season's Valencia Raisins, Plantains, London Layers, Black Raisin Layers, Dehases and Veggs. Cases Patras Currents.

Vastizza Currants, Very Choice.

FIGS, extra choice! Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel of the finest. Leghorn

E. HUNTER & CO
72 PORTAGE AVENUE.

DREAMLAND.

Dear are the realms of Dreamland,
Sweet is the Queen of Sleep;
She lifts her wand of silence—
We cease to smile or weep.

She leads us to the portal,
She opens wide the door;
The present is no longer;
The past is ours once more.

We see our loved and lost ones—
We fondly clasp the hand
Of those who in our waking
We think in spirit land.

They speak to us in all known tones,
We breathe our low replies;
We read the same unchanging love,
Deep in their soul-lit eyes,
And e'en the faint rose perfume floats
About the sunny hair;
'Tis thus our memories often cling
To trifles light as air.

Between us and the buried past
Sleep only holds the chain;
'Tis sever'd when the closed door
Of Dreamland opens again,
— Emma H. Adams

RUTH

BY AGNES L. SADLER

From the Catholic News

More than two hundred and fifty years ago, while New York was yet New Amsterdam, in the "days of straw roofs, wooden chimneys, and windmills," the good ship "Queen Esther" brought thither a young Hollander named Heinrich Van Dam, who had been induced to emigrate by the hope of bettering his fortunes. It proved no delusive one, for having engaged in the first trade, he met with so much success that he was in a short time the possessor of a comfortable wooden house presenting a gable end of black and yellow bricks to the street and surrounded by a large garden, which in summer, was bright with tulips, white lilies, margolds, gillyflowers, garden violets, red and white carnation roses, and other flowers well known and dear to the gardeners of the lowland.

In the course of time, Heinrich wooed one of the blooming young beauties of New Amsterdam, and with so much success that Kathrine's substantial presence soon adorned his home. A huge oaken chest filled with the household linen, which a large portion of her girlhood had been devoted to spinning, in preparation for the momentous events, accompanied her. The event justified his choice; for fifty years, Kathrine proved a wife of which any Dutch burgher might have been proud; and Heinrich's prosperity waxed with his years, so that when he at length passed away, he left so ample a fortune that he was held in the deepest esteem by his descendants and his portrait, painted by Franz Hals during one of Van Dam's visits to the fatherland, was greatly prized among them and always hung in the place of honor in the dining room or library of its fortunate possessor.

The qualities which had distinguished Heinrich Van Dam were equally developed in his descendants. The family grew in wealth and influence with the city. At length about twenty-five years before the time at which my story begins, owing in the early death of an only son, its eldest branch was represented by an only daughter, Caroline. Imperious, ambitious for wealth, and conscious of great ability, Caroline was yet devoid of the pride which distinguished her family, and resolved if it suited her plans, to defy the unwritten law which required that its members should mate only with members of Knickerbocker families as old, and as distinguished as she chose to consider its own.

In the course of time she said to herself that it was necessary to break this rule, and accordingly did so. The only man among her numerous suitors whose gentle unworldly character, and utter lack of self-assertion, she felt might be depended upon to insure to a wife the scope which she desired was Robert Ames—a gentle, handsome and wealthy invalid. And Robert Ames accordingly she wedded.

Five years after the marriage, which though brilliant, was not a very happy one for the husband, he died leaving two children, Robert and Ruth, both of whom inherited their father's looks and disposition. That this should be so in Ruth's case pleased Mrs. Ames extremely, but she was bitterly disappointed to find that Robert had not inherited her own qua-

ties but possessed his father's weak constitution. A sickly boy, unable to remain at school or scarcely to study at home he aroused no emotion in his mother's heart save contempt. To her he seemed nothing but a living genial of her long jing for a son and heir to carry on the work which she had furthered so greatly the building of a colossal fortune which should render their name a synonym for wealthy in the mouth of men. So turning from her own son, Mrs. Ames centered her hopes on Schupler Van Dan, a distant relative and a man after her own heart. Poor Robert grew up untaught and unnoticed, and realized more and more each day his dependent position; until at length he announced to his mother that he intended to procure a situation in order to support himself. She offered no opposition, and a few weeks later he was made one of the assistant bookkeepers in the great house of Desmond & Sons, engaged in the Mediterranean trade. His slim salary was a source of pleasure to him, conferred as it did independence upon himself and rendering him able to procure for Ruth those countless little gifts dear to a girl's heart.

But, one rainy March evening, Robert came home and said that he did not feel well. The following day he was unable to go down town, and as shivering in his overcoat all day, and as he shivered about the heater, vainly trying to heat his chilled body with the faint breath of warm air which the small furnace fire below sent up through the great deary house. The next day found him no better, and Ruth insisted upon his going to bed.

But the thought that his place with Desmond & Co., might be filled, made him so anxious that Ruth saw that he would get no better until it was settled. But how was it to be done? She proposed to write, but Robert shook his head. So much depended upon it, he said, he said that he would like her to go herself, and after some demur, Ruth consented. To what would she not have consented for Robert's sake?

Accordingly, in the afternoon she set out for Pearl street, and succeeded without much difficulty in finding the dark, dingy looking counting house whose shield bore the name of Desmond & Co. In response to her request to see Mr. Desmond, the clerk conducted her to a small office where a gentleman was seated at a desk, within. He turned round as the clerk entered, and then he perceived Ruth, rose with an expression of surprise upon his face, for the visit of a lady was an event unchronicled in the history of the house, Ruth instantly recognized him as Mr. Anthony Desmond from Robert's description; he was tall fair, with florid complexion and winning blue eyes—the type of a healthy, honest gentleman.

On his part, what Desmond saw was a tall, fair young girl, whose face would have been beautiful, but for the lack of something undefinable; it reminded him of an exquisite flower which had bloomed in the shade. He also noticed that she was dressed more richly than well bred women usually are in the street; and his notice of this fact gave place to wonder at it, when, as soon as she was seated she said hastily, "I have come to see you in regard to your bookkeeper, Mr. Ames, who is ill."

"Ah!" said Desmond, suavely, in reply but inwardly wondering what on earth she had to do with the assistant bookkeeper, whose salary was manifestly inadequate to the purchase of velvet costumes.

"Mr. Ames is my brother," went on Ruth, "and he wished me to see you and explain that in a few days he will be able to resume his place, if things could be so arranged that—that"—here she fairly came to a standstill, blushing with mingled earnestness and bashfulness.

"I trust your brother's illness is not serious," said Desmond, who suddenly felt so strong an interest in his pale, delicate looking young clerk that we must really pardon her for believing that it was new born but existed ever since he had first beheld him languidly toiling at his desk.

"Oh, not at all," said Ruth, firmly believing, in her youthful ignorance that

she said was true, "Robert has just caught a very bad cold, and it will not be safe for him to go out for a few days."

"I am glad it is not anything more dangerous," replied Desmond; "as for filling your brother's place, we should never dream of such a thing while there was a prospect of his return to us. His service has given us much satisfaction for that." Here, it must be confessed, Desmond encroached a little upon the truth in his desire to please the young girl, and was rewarded by seeing Ruth's face glow with pleasure and pride at Learning Robert pleased.

"He will be so pleased," she murmured, and then rose to go. Desmond accompanied her through the counting house, and when they had reached the door said, in obedience to a sudden impulse, "If your brother is not to ill to receive visitors, I should like to call on him to-morrow evening and see how he is getting on."

"I am sure he would be very happy to see you," answered Ruth, though she was extremely surprised. Then they parted Ruth to hurry home with the welcome news to Robert and Desmond to return to his office and spend a large portion of the afternoon in speculating about his bookkeeper, to whom a salary of a few dollars seemed so necessary, and who yet possessed a sister who went at tired in velvet. If his parents were wealthy, surely they would not oblige a poor young fellow to work who was manifestly unable to do so; if they were not, how came she to wear great diamonds drops in her ears, and Alaska rubles fit for a princess. Suddenly he remembered that he had never asked her address, which might leave some light upon the subject. He enquired of the clerks, but none of them knew young Ames' address. Then he sent for the City Directory; but only to find that it was like seeing the proverbial needle in a haystack, to look for what he wanted here. There was not a trade nor a business that did not seem to have Ames engaged in it, with an exclamation of disgust, he shut the book. But his desire to see Ruth again grew greater in proportion as its gratification seemed more impossible. Again and again his thoughts reverted to her, as he sat writing in his office, as he rode home in the elevated train, and as he dressed for dinner, so that it was not at all to be wondered at, that he suddenly said to his sister, Mrs. Carr, who was dining at home that evening:

"Amy, did you ever hear of or know any people of the name of Ames?"

Mrs. Carr, who enjoyed the reputation of knowing everybody who was worth knowing in New York, cast her eyes down in thought for a moment or two, and then looked up triumphantly, as she answered:

"Why, yes, there is a Mrs. Ames who lives in St. Mark's Place. Then there are two old gentlemen of that name who live in Fifty-seventh street, and are extremely generous in the cause of charity."

"Have either of these old gentlemen any children," asked Desmond eagerly.

"They are bachelors," answered his sister.

"Well then the lady in St. Mark's Place has she any children?"

"She has one daughter" replied Mrs. Carr; "I don't know whether she has any more or not, but I hope she has not. The way that girl is brought up; she is twenty years of age, but has never been introduced into society, and goes on the street with great diamonds in her ears, and never dressed in anything but the heaviest velvets and silks. People say she is going to be married to that Schuyler Van Dam who goes about with the mother everywhere."

It was Mr. Desmond's time for scorn, which he expressed with that freedom which is permitted in the family circle.

"What," said he, that Schuyler Van Dam whom I met at your house one evening,

"The very same," acquiesced Mrs. Carr "I know he is not much to look at," she went on apologetically, but he is very wealthy, and I assure you, Mrs. Ames does not think of the persons, but of the two great fortunes which will be united by this marriage."

"And has Miss Ames nothing at all to

say in the matter," asked Desmond ho-

ly. "Not much I fancy" said Mrs. Carr tranquilly, but at the same time gazing keenly at her brother from behind her fire screen. "I fancy her mother has brought her up to know no other will than hers."

"I would not be sure of that," began Desmond.

Just then the entrance of some visitors divided Mrs. Carr's attention, and the conversation was not resumed.

The following evening which our climate furnishes in such abundance, muggy undertoot and foggy overhead; eight o'clock found Desmond, slowly walking along St. Mark's Place and peering through the fog at the numbers over the doors of those ancient abodes of gentility. At length he paused before one which was conspicuous for its gloom; and ascended the stoops. In response to his ring, the door was opened by a woman, whose pleasant, motherly face framed in gray hair, was imperfectly revealed by the dim light. No, Mrs. Ames was not at home, she answered, in response to his enquiry, but Miss Ames and Mr. Robert were, and then she showed him into a vast desert of a drawing-room, whose chilly atmosphere made him shiver, and departed with his card to upper regions.

In a few moments she re-appeared and requested him to follow her. He did so, and she conducted him up two flights of stairs to a room in whose open doorway Robert stood, waiting to greet him, and which presented a striking contrast to the dreary drawing room. It had been Mr. Ames' study, its walls were lined with book-cases, and since Robert began to earn money Ruth had striven with unskilful but loving hands to give it a pleasant aspect. A few yards of gaudy orange made curtains for the window, and covered the faded gray of the two easy chairs, and the lounge. The hideous marble top of a black walnut table was hidden by a deep red cover. In consequence of the continued dampness permission had been wrung from Mrs. Ames to light a fire on the long unused hearth, and it was now burning brightly so that as a whole, the room looked very comfortable and cozy to Desmond, fresh from the wet, cold streets.

Robert was unfeignedly glad to see him, and Ruth, who entered the room a few minutes later, was pleased with whatever pleased Robert, besides which, she was more at ease than she had been the day before, so that they then passed a very pleasant evening. "I regret that your mother is not at home" said Desmond at length "I should have liked very much to meet her," not adding that he intended to speak plainly to her concerning Robert's unfitness for the room, and the refinement of a counting-house. "Yes, it is unfortunate," answered Ruth, "What makes it more provoking is that mamma very seldom goes out in the evening, indeed does not care to, but some old friends, relations in fact, prevailed upon her to dine with them this evening."

"Yes, that is worst of relatives," replied Desmond, pleasantly. "They are altogether too fond of consulting their own tastes in regard to our pleasures, for instance, my sister insists that my father shall be present at every entertainment she gives, and the consequence is that he endures several small martyrdoms every winter. Then, in return, at my mother's receptions, Albert Carr, my sister's husband is offered up as a victim."

"Does he never try to resist?" asked Robert, laughing.

Desmond shook his head and smiled in return. "He may have dreamed of doing so, but in his saner moments he realizes that it must be useless. Amy has always had her way and always will, I prophesy."

The name of Mrs. Albert Carr was so potent a one in the fashionable world that its fame penetrated even into the remote regions of St. Mark's Place. Like all people who live out of the fashionable world, Ruth had no conceptions of how simple and easy it is to get on with really well bred people, and if she had known Desmond to be long a member of it she would have been kept at a disadvantage in his society by a sense of her fancied deficiencies. But now it was late for the knowledge to save her; Desmond's frank almost boyish manner made him surprisingly easy to talk to, so that before he rose to go, at 10 o'clock the brother and sister felt as if he were an old friend.

To be Continued.

GETTING ON IN LIFE.

An Interesting Subject to all Struggling for Success.

The underlying cause of human discontent and unrest, whether manifested by the individual or by the many, is a morbid desire to be 'happy.' Many a man would be happy indeed were it not that he misses true happiness in the feverish search for it. Happiness is like rest, found without effort and denied to such as forever seek it instead of enjoying it. The poor man says the Indianapolis Journal, is not happy because he wishes to be rich, imagining that riches would bring peace. The rich man is not happy for even more reasons than the poor man is not. He is unhappy because he is not richer because he fears his riches will take wings and get away from him, because his neighbor has more than he has, because he failed to make as much as he expected in his last speculation, or because he lost instead of making. All these and innumerable other reasons conspire to trouble the man of wealth.

But the poor man says: "Give me his possessions and I will take care of happiness." There is a delusion in this; and there were not the plan of this world would be a very imperfect one. It can not be that its Architect should lay it out on the narrow plan that none should be happy unless rich. The fate of humanity under such cruel condition would be deplorable. Only a very few of the vast number of mankind would stand any chance of an existence that would be tolerable. That this is a mistake needs no argument. The law of common sense, the law of God, the law of compensation—all law is against such a monstrous condition to happiness. It is not saying too much to say that the poor may be happy as the rich. There are troubles and temptations that come to the rich that the poor know nothing of. There are sleepless nights in the mansion that are unknown in the cottage, and often when least expected. The banker whom many a poor man envies may in turn envy the man who attends to his horses for the very peace of mind that he enjoys and to which the master is a stranger. Men living in mansions have often lived for years with the shadow of bankruptcy hanging over them from which they would only too gladly escape and welcome honest poverty. It were foolish to argue against the comforts that wealth can provide, but wealth alone cannot even buy peace, to say nothing of happiness. Wealth is a curse to the man who, relieved of its responsibility, would be happy.

But if any man would be rich, and feels that he cannot be happy until he is possessed of more goods than his fellows, there is a way to become so. One way is to be mean, stingy, grasping, intent ever on gaining more and spending less. He can stint himself and family, deny his wife and children the privileges that are cheerfully accorded the little ones of the poorer men, and in every way make himself and family bend to the severest conditions that he has devised. This is one of the ways to wealth and a way that is not likely to commend itself to honest men.

Then there are other roads to the accumulation of wealth. A man may become rich by theft, by fraud, by speculation and various other ways more or less questionable. But not this kind of wealth that the poor man envies, for he could not accept it under the conditions it was acquired. Besides as a rule, with very few exceptions, the wealth acquired in a dishonorable way cannot be retained and slips away almost as quickly as it came.

But it will not do for the poor man to conclude that all wealth is acquired in a way that cannot be thoroughly honorable. Many a man is wealthy and really happy in its possession, because he got it in a way that no man can question. There are thousands of men who have great possessions and who have come up from poverty by their own exertions. Their example, too, may be followed by such as would become rich. They got a start by practicing decent economies and by saving where others wasted. With the money thus saved they got that 'start' that so many long for. And from the "start" it became easier and still easier to get more, until at last the goal of riches was reached before it was realized. The great majority of the merchants and manufacturers in this country started as poor men, just as the young mechanic of to day is starting in life. They are men who "know how it is themselves," and with few exceptions are glad to encourage and assist others who show a disposition to follow their example. In truth, the world of business and traffic is ever on the watch for just such men. There is a steady demand for them to fill the gaps made by

death. There is every incentive for a young man to be frugal and persevering, for the reward though slow in coming is sure. He is working for a man who only a few years ago was where he is now and the way is plain to follow him. It will not be long until he is out of the way. The secret of success is to be ready to fill one of those gaps. To do this one must be qualified. The march of progress will not turn back. The men best fitted to take the lead will find themselves in the lead if they are but patient and faithful. The competent man needs no artificial help. He will take care of himself because he is in demand. The highway to success in all the walks of life is open as wide to day in America as it ever was, and any man may walk in it who chooses. It will be found, in the future as in the past, that personal worth is the key to success in any undertaking. It never did need "backing" and never will, nor is force intimidation required to put it to the test. It is the best guaranty of success, the surest foundation of happiness. Unlike material wealth, it cannot be taken by another. The competent man is already rich. If he is not happy it is his own fault.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN ROME.

Various Reasons Ascribed for Religious Outrages but Intolerance Its Only Inspiration.—The Jesuits, of Course, Receive Their Share of the Persecution.

Rome, Nov. 3.—Italy has again seen in the last two months one of those anti religious outbursts, which since the occupation of Rome return periodically wherever the Pope and the Catholics are thought to be regaining strength. The storm began with an after-dinner speech of Minister Grimaldi, who recently declared the Holy Father to be "the common enemy" of Italy, who had to be combated by all parties without ceasing. Then the Minister of Grace and Justice, Signor Tajani, expelled a number of Jesuits from their lodgings in a parish house of Florence and sent circulars around by which he ordered the authorities to expel from the old convents every nun who had taken the vows after the issuance of his mandate against the Religious Orders.

These measures which were hailed with satisfaction by the Radical papers, asked, moreover, the complete suppression of all religious communities, of whatever nature they were. To this end so called anti-clerical meetings were held in Bologna, Florence, Turin and other towns in which "Popery" was denounced quite in the same violent manner as formerly in certain Protestant countries; and severe measures were demanded against the growing influence of the clericals, "and especially of the Jesuits." The moderate Monarchists helped at first the Garibaldian Radicals in this agitation, until they began to perceive that they did in this only the business of the Radicals, and damaged the Monarchy more than the Church.

People have asked unto this day, vainly, for the real cause of this unexpected anti religious agitation, and the last number of the Civiltà Cattolica, the great Review of the Italian Jesuits, having asked the same question confesses that it is not yet possible to see clearly in this matter. Some maintained that to the brief of the Holy Father to the Jesuits the great anger of all Freemasons may be ascribed. But the brief said nothing new; it expressed the benevolence of Leo XIII to the Order of the Jesuits, as he had expressed it to many other orders; and he confirmed the spiritual privileges of the Order, which his predecessors had already granted, and what can it matter to unbelieving Radicals whether the Jesuits have more or less spiritual privileges?

Others, however, believe that the renewed decision of the Holy See, by which the taking part in the political elections, under the present circumstances of Italy, was declared illicit, had created the storm. Indeed, this decision has provoked the great anger of the Monarchists, who are longing for the help of the "clericals." These gentlemen, who formerly made use of Garibaldians and Mazzinians in order to conquer Rome, try now to keep their conquest and to defend it against the undermining labors of the Radicals, with the help of the clericals. It irritated King Humbert himself, who, as I am told, cried out: "Thus the Pope will make me perish and deliver me to the power of the Radicals?"

But this would only explain how the Monarchists took part in the agitation, and not why the Radicals cried out so, for they would have much to fear did the Catholics take part in the elections. Many suppose, therefore, that this "anti-clericalism" had its origin, but in the rumor spread by the papers, that the Roman question and the dangerous position by the Pope was spoken of at the interview of Kissinger and Gastein. Since Prince Bismark has come to a friendly understanding with Leo XIII, and put an end to the Kulturkampf in Prussia, he has lost the sympathy of the Italians; they know that he despises them, and they are afraid—whether rightly or wrongly I do not wish to discuss—that he may some day attempt to do something in favor of Leo XIII, for whom he shows such high esteem. It was really not remarkable that the speakers at the anticlerical meetings denounced Germany and Austria, as well as the Papacy, as the enemies of Italy of the revolutionary Italy. Therefore, it may be supposed that the Italian government fostered the agitation because it wished to make the world believe that the whole population of Italy is anticlerical.

and that it would not allow any other solution of the Roman question than the present one, with Rome as capital of the kingdom.

At present the agitation has ceased again, but it is feared that the government will take occasion from it to propose new laws against religious communities and against religious schools.

In a splendid manner the Civiltà Cattolica answers the old accusations made against the Jesuits at these anticlerical meetings, "You say, that the Jesuits conspire against their country. Well, we ask of you one thing, act as gentleman and prove your assertion. This is the only thing the Jesuits demand. Prove which Jesuit, and where and when, and in what manner he conspires against his country. If you are gentlemen accept this invitation, but produce facts not trumped up fictions, not phrases, truths, fables. To what may be attributed all the reasons, why the Jesuits should be expelled from their country, as true 'Liberals' wish? To invectives, calumnies, insults, slanders, odious tales, improbable and unproved enormities? It is too bad, really too bad what you allege against men who live openly, who speak publicly, who converse with all classes of people, who go everywhere and never are caught in any crime. Is it possible that a sect, hostile to religion and culture' as one speaker called the Jesuits, never has any member that falls into the hands of justice, we see to many to whom the Liberals would give a patent of national culture, appear before the tribunals and wander thence to the national prisons, to do penance their for their crimes, explain to us why you never find a Jesuit there, although they belong to a 'sect' hostile to and conspiring against their country. We ask for the key to the great mystery. And for the real key, not for a false one. You call the Jesuits Apostles of lies. Be it so; but lies are not refuted by exile and injustice, they are refuted as even a Liberal paper the Popolo Romano said, by the manifestation of the truth and not by violence. The same paper added: 'To the Apostolate of grand truths, but not a detestable Apostolate of Draconian and beastly vows. And the Jesuits give you their word of honor that they will lend all their attention to your Apostolate hallucinations.' Thus the Civiltà Cattolica. But we fear, the Radicals will not accept the challenge. They prefer to kill an adversary rather than to refute him.

A great consolation to the Holy Father in this time of violent attacks against his authority, was the little pilgrimage of Holland, that came in the past week and had the honor of presenting to him a most touching address, referring the great love and fidelity which the Dutch Catholics have for their successor of St. Peter. The Holy Father answered their address by telling them how greatly he was pleased by the signs of affection, and exhorting them to learn from the Roman martyrs of the first centuries' how we must behave to fight and win in the battle of God.

REV. FATHER SHEFFERS, 85 BOCCA LEON.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



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

J. THOMSON & CO.



UNDERTAKERS & C.

529 MAIN STREET.

Telephone. Open All Hours

HEINTZMAN PIANOS
KIMBALL CO'S. ORGANS
RAYMOND - SEWING - MACHINES
ARE THE BEST OF THEIR KIND IN THE MARKET.

Always Give Satisfaction

Call or Address

J. D. BURT & CO

271 Main St,

Winnipeg, Man

FRESH-MINED

COAL!

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

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

The Dominion Coal Company
400 MAIN ST, WINNIPEG.

BLUE STORE

425 Main St.

TO THE PUBLIC

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

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

Deception! Call and Judge For Yourself

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

See Tickets on them at the Door

No trouble to show Goods. The finest and cheapest assortment of Pants ever shown in Winnipeg Remember the Place

BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST
House Furnishing

HARDWARE

J. H. Ashdown, Hardware Importer

Invites Inspection of the Large Assortment on Hand

Heating and Cooking Stoves and Ranges

PALOR HEATING STOVES

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

J. H. Ashdown, 476, 478 Main

WINNIPEG

OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9:45 a. m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Breckenridge, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a. m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p. m. via same route arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p. m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY.

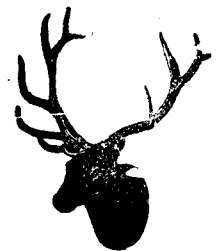
THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Car Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9:45 a. m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. McMicken



W. W. DINE, TAXIDERMIST

211 MAIN STREET.

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

L. BLANKINTINE,

Dyeing and Scouring Works,

MAIN'S WEST SIDE.

on James and Rupert

Clothing Cleaned and Dyed Equal to New.

Repairing and Altering a Specialty. Furs Altered and Repaired. Gentlemen's stiff and soft Hats Cleaned and Re-shaded.

Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

S. & N. SNIDER,

DYEING & CLEANING WORKS

547 MAIN STREET

Furs Altered and Repaired. Clothing Cleaned and Dyed equal to new! Country orders promptly attended to



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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. McLeod,

Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, Oct. 15, 1886

Table with subscription rates: One Column, 12 months \$300; Half Column, 12 months \$150; Quarter Column, 12 months \$75; etc.

Transient advertising 3 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion.

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 concerning facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Proprietor

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Catholic Club is to be organized in Calgary.

The Pope has invited the editors of Catholic papers throughout the world to send their publications regularly to the office of the vatican.

A weekly mail is to be established between Edmo. ton and St. Albert, Albert, N. W. T. instead of the present fortnightly one.

Sister Mary Frances Clare, better known as the Nun of Kinmare, is lying seriously probably fatally, ill at Roosevelt hospital, New York, where she has been for the past two months, suffering from a complication of diseases.

Lord Salisbury is said to have recently received from Cardinal Jacobine, the Papal Secretary of state, as a present, the third volume of St Thomas Aquinas' works.

St Peter's Cathedral at Pittsburg Pennsylvania, one of the finest Catholic Churches in the states, was burnt down recently. The cause is said to be the explosion of natural gas which supplied a store.

The Minneapolis Tribune, in speaking of Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul; who is now on his way to the Eternal city, says: "There is not in Christendom, a prelate who better adorns the Church and better exemplifies true religion than Bishop Ireland.

We are pleased to hear the many expressions of praise and good will coming from our friends at Moosejaw and Broadview. It gives us courage in our efforts to establish in the Northwest a good Catholic paper.

Rev. Father Bergin of St. Mary's Cathedral, Toronto, was presented with a purse of \$500 and an illuminated address by the parishiners of that church on the occasion of his removal to New Market near Toronto, Father Bergin is an eloquent speaker and one of the best preachers in the archdiocese of Toronto

The electors of Ward 2 will do well to cast their influence in favor of Mr. Quigley. Being a large property holder his interests are therefore closely allied to those of the city and it may be depended upon that his endeavors will be directed towards its well being. He is also possessed of good business qualities and will be an acquisition to the council.

The Gazette wishes to goodness that the Manitoba 'Free Press' would tell the 'Manitoban' 'What it thinks of Bigg's' It is said that if water is dropped long enough in one spot on a man's head it will finally drive him crazy. The first thing the 'Manitoban' knows it will have more lunatics on its hands. than it has any use for.—Ft. McLeod Gazette.

A telegraph from Rome states that the Very Rev. Mr. Dowling, of Paris (Ont.) has been appointed Bishop of Peterboro-

We congratulate the Diocese on the appointment of so worthy a successor of its first Bishop, and we but express the wishes of all who know him when we say to the Bishop elect.—"Ad multos annos."

Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, who died some days ago at an advanced old age, was consecrated in 1847. The civic authorities and citizens of all classes attended his funeral, The Earl of Kenmare was one of the dignitaries who led the funeral procession. Dr. O'Callaghan, who was appointed Coadjutor a few years ago and who now becomes Bishop of Cork, is a pronounced Nationalist.

In our remarks upon the Immigration sheds last week, the following sentence;—"Capt. Graham the very efficient immigration agent, is justified in making him and his subordinates the mediums' etc., should have read as in the manuscript thus, "Capt. Graham, the very efficient Immigration agent, is, we believe, descended from a race of people noted for their physical endurance, but we do not think that the government is justified in making him and his subordinates the mediums whereby to discover the limit to which human endurance can reach."

The Life and Labors of the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, first Archbishop of Toronto, by H. C. McKeown, has just been published by James A. Sadler, of Montreal and Toronto, in the usual excellent style of that well known publisher—paper, typography and binding being all that could be desired.

Every Catholic family in Canada speaking the English language should possess this excellent work.

Copies can be secured from Troy & Co. 20, Toronto street, whose agents are now canvassing the city. Gilt \$3; Plain, \$2 50.

Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Mr. James O'Connor, of the Queen's Hotel, died on Sunday Morning. She has been ill for a long time, and for some months had been confined to her bed; so the sad event was not unexpected. The news of her death will be heard of with sorrow not only by her numerous friends here and in London Ontario, where she lived before removing here, but also by many throughout Canada who have made her acquaintance while guests at the Queen's. The remains were sent to London, Ont. for interment.

The Ritualists are working zealous to prove that their 'Church' is the true Catholic Church. The Church antecedent to the Reformation. To accomplish this they have borrowed the vestments and many of the ceremonies of the one Catholic Church. They have also instituted 'Convents' and 'Monasteries,' but the most promising effort in this direction has come to a happy end. Mr. Rose, founder of the 'Brothers of the Common Life' has been received into the Church Catholic and also the Rev. Mr. Yeo of the Kent County school, both high Ritualists. They had unintentionally been led within sight of the beauties of the Church of Christ and their souls could not resist the force of His divine grace.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN AND HENRY GEORGE.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, issued a pastoral letter recently which was read in all the Catholic Churches of his archdiocese. It had been eagerly looked for not alone by Catholics but by persons of other religious persuasions, principally because it was understood that amongst other matters the Archbishop would refer to the new agitation in relation to private property in land, of which Henry George, the zealous apostle of "unearned increment," is the recognized leader. We believe Henry George to be sincere in the advocacy of his communistic theories, and has faith in what he teaches, which may be summarised somewhat as follows: The capitalist should supply the money and brain power, and the laborer to have an equal share with him in the profits of the investment, and that property, whether it be lands, stocks, etc., should be held in common, share, and share alike, thus putting a premium upon laziness and rascality generally. As the Catholic Church has always held sacred the rights of the individual in the property, which he had honestly acquired, Mr. George's monstrous doctrine could not be allowed to pass without a challenge, and the sentinel on the watch tower has raised his warning voice against the insidious spreading of those theories which threaten to sap the foundations of society. The New York Tribune, commenting on the Archbishop's pastoral letter says: "The most important point in Archbishop Corrigan's pastoral letter is what he says about the rights of property and

ownership in land. They are derived from nature, he declares, and must be held inviolate by all men. This is entirely opposed to the ideas of the Socialistic school of politicians, and it means that Roman Catholic influence henceforth will be thrown solidly against all schemes looking toward the confiscation of land. Thanks to these views, the Archbishop's letter will give more satisfaction to Protestantism to-day than all his previous communications put together; for whatever else timid souls may now fear from the Roman Catholic Church, they need no longer dread lest its power may be used to upset man's right to enjoy the fruits of his labor and saving. It should be a matter of congratulation to all Catholics that the Archbishop's letter will do much to remove unjust prejudice against their Church.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The word of Command has been given: "Go, and compass the city, armed, marching before the 'drum' of the Lord!" War has been declared; our peaceful Northwest country is to be invaded by the invincible legions of the Salvation Army, and the sound of the tabor and drum will be heard in the land. Winnipeg is the first strategic point of attack, her walls will be compassed round about, and like those of Jericho, must surely fall when the cry and shout of the warriors rend the air. The beleaguered citizens will soon hear the shot and shell of the attacking foe, whizzing about their ears, and the shouts of 'blood and fire,' the slogan of the conquerors will no doubt drive that sanguinary fluid into their boots, and extinguish any spark of sin that may be smouldering in their hearts. Yes; the Salvation Army is coming, and the people of Winnipeg are too sensible to offer any opposition but will allow it to come and go in peace. They will not trouble themselves much about the vagaries which they are about to witness, particularly after the novelty has worn away. We saw a good deal of the army in the eastern provinces last year and we fail to see what good it can accomplish in small cities and towns, where the people as a rule, respect law and order, which is the case throughout the Dominion. In large crowded centres of population; where there is a large element that does not come within the reach of the churches, the army may do much towards recalling the erring ones, but in comparatively small places like Winnipeg there does not appear to be a field for target practice even. We are quite prepared to give the army credit for sincerity and zeal in the prosecution of its work, but we think that some of the methods employed are decidedly objectionable. Familiarity breeds contempt, and the freedom and levity with which that name at which every knee should bow, is bandied about, has no other tendency than to bring that sacred name into contempt. It is so constantly on their lips; that the children on the street shout it forth in the most blasphemous manner whenever they want to play Salvation Army." From what we saw of the Army, we were forced to the conclusion that its tactics appeared to be largely made up of blasphemy, which is a sin against the second Commandment, and presumption of God's mercy, which is a sin against the Holy Ghost. Nevertheless, if its efforts bring one sinner to repentance, a great many of its objectionable features may be overlooked, and we feel sure that our citizens will do all in their power so secure for it freedom of action—within the law—

A SUDDEN DEATH

Little Lorrie Scarry, son of Mr. Jack Scarry, who was the pride of his parents and the light of the Lisgar House was taken ill on Friday last. On Saturday he became a little worse and on Sunday night he died. Previous to Friday he had been in the same health as usual, running around playing amusing himself and others, in and around the house as he generally did, and no one dreamed that within one short week he would lie cold in the graveyard. He was the pet of the whole house and when it was generally known among the boarders that Lorrie was dead, a tear glistened in many an eye, and some men did not try to conceal it, but really cried in earnest.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon to the R. C. cemetery. From the house the body was taken to the Church where Father Allard made touching references to the deceased and to the afflicted parents, who have the sympathy of the whole community.

Quietly sleeps the form we cherished. In the grave so cold and drear; Like earth's fairest flower he perished. Never more to meet us here.

Doomed to die in life's glad morning; Sickness stole his youthful bloom;

Death our feeble efforts scoring, wily bore him to the tomb.

Soon the eyes that beam'd with brightness, Dimmed beneath grim manhood's blight, And the sunny smiles of gladness; Faded 'neath the shades of night.

Just ere youth's bright days were numbered 'Ere we passed life's early dream; Quickly as earth's joys are sundered, Death's dark shadow crossed the scene

But though how in grief we sorrow, That we meet him here no more; Yet when dawns the light to-morrow We shall meet him on that shore.

On that shore where all is gladness, Where is shed no parting tear, Where no cloud of grief or sadness mars the brightness of the year.

May we pray that grace be given, Grace to meet our every care, That we may at last in heaven, Meet our lost and loved one there.

AN ODOMETER SURVEY.

Mr. J. B. Tyrell's Exploration Tour in the Northwest.

Mr. J. Tyrell, of the Geological Survey, who has just returned from the Northwest Territories, where he has been for the past six months conducting an odometer survey of that region south of the Saskatchewan, between Rocky Mountain House and Fort Pitt, was interviewed this morning by a Journal reporter respecting the objects and results of the survey.

Mr. Tyrell says: "We left Ottawa on the 1st of May last and proceeded to Calgary by way of the C. P. R., where we began our work. Now, before entering into an explanation of the work I will explain the exact objects of this survey for there are several. The survey was an odometer survey, that is a survey made by means of an odometer fixed on the wheel of a buck board, by which the exact distance travelled over is registered. The objects of the survey were to find out the agricultural and geological resources, and to get at the economical value of the whole country.

"We were also to investigate all the coal seams and veins in the district and determine the limits and the direction in which they ran for the purpose of letting persons occupying land under which there was or might be a coal seam, know that it was there. I will explain this by an example. In one part of the district where I was working, near Neutral Hills there was a man who owned a ranch, and on either side of him there was a coal mine, the one about 70 miles distant and the other about 85 miles distant. Now, this man was in the habit of drawing his coal from the nearest mine, of course at considerable expense. In examining this section I found by the geological formation of the land that these two mines which were about 175 miles apart were in reality the termini of a continuous vein, and that the vein passed underneath this rancher's buildings, so that if he had only known he could have got all the coal he wanted by digging down about 25 feet in his own property. One of the principal objects of our survey is to let people know where the coal situated, and the extent of it. We also were instructed to find out the value of the timber, soil and mineral resources of the district."

"What kind of coal was this which you found?"

"Oh, that of which I have been speaking is lignitic or soft coal, but we did not discover it. Coal has been known to exist in the region south of the Saskatchewan for a number of years, but not in such quantities that we found out. All that has ever been known of are the few places where the veins crop up to the surface. Why there is enough of coal in the district which we went over between Rocky Mountain House and Fort Pitt to supply the whole demand of the Northwest for all time to come. There are billions and billions of tons in the district which we surveyed. One vein, which is perhaps the largest and most extensive we came across, is situated south of Edmonton. It is 25 feet in width about 50 feet in depth extends for upwards of six miles in that vein alone just think of the amount of coal there is shored and there are hundreds of these veins, I might say the whole district between Rocky Mountain House and Fort Pitt is one vast series of coal beds.

"Did you find any anthracite coal in this district?"

"Yes; on the Red Deer River near the Rocky Mountain House that is, you know in a mountainous or hilly region we discovered four or five veins of splendid anthracite or hard coal."

Were these veins very extensive?"

"Well, I think they are very extensive, but could not say definitely. You know we are given a certain section of the country to survey and are not supposed to go beyond it. This bed of anthracite coal is just on the boundary of the section allotted to me, and extends into another section, but from the geological formation I am certain that there is sufficient hard coal in the district to supply

the whole of the Northwest for the next fifty years."

"Are the lands upon which these coal veins are situated taken up yet?"

"Well, yes, some of them are, but I do not think that it is known that hard coal exists upon the land yet."

"Oh, yes, it would be easily got out and shipped all over the country without expense."

"Is the soft coal found in the Northwest very good?"

"Yes, It is, I think, better coal than our Nova Scotia soft coal."

"What about the agricultural recourse of this district?"

"Well, in my opinion of this country is that it is the best farming and grazing land in the Northwest. I saw some of the finest crops out near Edmonton that I ever saw in my life.

"Is the country well settled?"

"Yes, it is, by ranches and farmers, all of whom are in comfortable circumstances."

"What distant do you travel over?"

"Well, taking the whole of it we got over about 300,000 miles in six months. I have brought some specimens of rocks, minerals, coal and birds for the museum, which I picked up in the course of my travels. My report to the Government will be very extensive and of considerable importance to the people of the Northwest.—Ottawa Journal.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections held throughout the Provinces on Thursday last so far as known at the time of going to press shows a good working majority for the Norquay Government. In the city the contest was keen and close, Mr. Linton headed the poll in South Winnipeg by a majority of 41 over Mr. Scarth the Government Candidate and in North Winnipeg Mr. Drewery had a majority of 268 over Mr. Conklin the opposition Candidate. As all the returns are not yet in it is impossible to give a correct idea of the state of the polls at the close of the contest. We will give correct results in our next issue.

Visit of Throat & Lung Specialists TO WINNIPEG.

DR. SOUVIELLE & CO.

The Surgeons from the International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto, Ontario are again here. On account of the large number who are constantly writing from Manitoba for their treatment, we have been induced to provide professionally, in order the more successfully to examine and treat those who cannot afford to make the trip to Toronto. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Consumption and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs. The surgeons are strictly specialists and they are restoring to health and vigor scores of poor sufferers who have been pronounced incurable. They use the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. Souvielle, of Paris, late surgeon to the French Army. You will fall to consult these eminent specialists they will be at the Brunswick Hotel Winnipeg, on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of November and can be consulted at all hours in their rooms. Call early so that the surgeons can give you a thorough examination. Consultation free. Read the following remarkable testimonials:

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

THE MAYORALTY TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—

City of Winnipeg

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

ALFRED PEARSON

UNLIMITED MEMORIES.

Men Who could repeat things poems and sermons.

There was a Corsican who could rehearse forty thousand works, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated and then repeat them in the reversed order without making a single mistake. A physician, about sixty years ago, could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost" without a mistake, although he had not read it for twenty years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind could repeat the whole of "Virgil's Aeneid," and could remember the first and last line in every page of the particular edition which he had been accustomed to read before he became blind. One kind of retentive memory may be considered as the result of sheer work, a determination before one particular cultivation or memory on other subjects. This is frequently shown by persons in humble life in regard to the Bible. An old beggarman at sterling known fifty years ago as "Black Heke," afforded an instance of this. He knew the whole of the Bible by heart, inasmuch that if a sentence was read to him he could name the book, chapter and verse; or if the book, chapter and verse were named, he could give the exact words. Dr. Moffat relates that after preaching a sermon on "eternity" to some Africans he heard a simple-looking young man repeat it all over to a group of natives with uncommon precision, the very gestures being reproduced. On telling him that he had done more than the original preacher could do, repeat the sermon verbatim the savage touched his forehead and said: "When I hear anything it remains there."

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

The 'Moniteur de Rome,' commenting on Lord Denbigh, says that the English Government feels more and more every day the advantage of a representative at the Vatican and it is more than probable that next year will see a British Minister accredited to the Vatican. If it were necessary to justify the eulogium that the Sovereign Pontiff has made of England, we might quote the choice that the Queen's Government has just made of Sir William White to represent her Majesty at Constantinople. Sir William is a fervent Catholic, a circumstance which does not prevent him from being an excellent diplomat and an excellent linguist. Let us add that it is the first time since the Reformation that the title of Ambassador has been conferred on an English Catholic undoubtedly to soothe the susceptibilities of Russia, the title ad interim has been added; but in England as elsewhere, the provisional lasts longer than any other. In the same order of ideas, let us quote again what has passed at Malta, where an ecclesiastic elected by the Chapter sits in the Supreme Council of the Government the Garibaidians and Liberals celebrated the 19th anniversary.

PRAY FOR THE SUFFERING SOULS.

By the Rev. Dr. O'Connell.
"There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." Purgatory is a place of imprisonment where the soul undergoes its penance for sins committed in this world. Purgatory is a place full of torments, and St. James said that the smallest pain endured in purgatory is greater than all the pain suffered here. God hates sin but loves those to refrain from it. The parent sends his child to school, but makes a little prison for him. The child does not like going to school, but the parent sends him through his love for it. It is God's love for His people that causes him to send them to purgatory. Nothing defiled can enter heaven, and it is a "holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead." Prayers for purgation. As the dead departed can enter heaven, the souls of the departed are having their souls cleansed of their imperfections. Pray for the dead. There are many reasons why we should do so. It is charitable to pray for the departed ones who stand in need of prayers.

THE GOVERNMENT IRISH POLICY.

A Severe Criticism From Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P., on Tory Rule.

Dublin, November 27.—Mr Timothy Harrington, M. P., says: "The prosecution of Mr John Dillon is the first step of the Tory Government toward ruin. They have been endeavoring to show the people of England that they could rule us without coercion, but they confess by their prosecution of Mr Dillon and their proclamation of the Sligo meeting that they completely failed. They cannot afford to stop with this stroke, and we shall draw out to the full their brutal policy. The Irish people are now organized and they never were before, and their use more forces fighting on their side. I have no doubt there will be many prosecutions. Probably that of Mr O'Brien will come next, and I should not be surprised if I myself came in pretty early for a portion of the Government's attention. But the Government will have to go much further than their proceeding against Mr Dillon indicates before they can oppose any effectual check to our movement."

HE IS FORGOTTEN.

A recent visitor to Ferny, the home of Voltaire, notes with surprise that no memorial to the great man is to be found there. His very name is all but forgotten in the home where he dwelt. There is nothing surprising about it. Humanity remembers its benefactors. It was nothing to the man who would have robbed it of that which is dearer

than life, the belief in a better life. The man who lessons faith lessons human happiness. A people may accept the cold doctrine of negation, but the never thank its Apostle. To obtain gratitude one must give, not take away must construct not destroy.

SCOTCH AND IRISH.

Since the days of the Bruce the people of Scotland were never so well disposed towards the kindred people of Ireland as they are to day. Scotland's representatives in the British Parliament, although fewer in number, have been allowed almost invariably to determine what the legislation for Scotland should be, while almost as invariably the laws relating to Ireland have been passed despite the opposition of the majority of the Irish members. Yet the Scotch people also begin to think that Home Rule is necessary and to sympathize with the objects of the Land League. In Canada nearly all the Scotch Presbyterians are ardent Home Rulers, and the prejudices and misunderstandings which led them to regard Irish Catholics as a people to be put down and kept down because it was dangerous to permit them to participate in the government of the country, have to a great extent disappeared. The Mail, the Presbyterian Review established in all the Tory interest, and all the Tory papers have for months endeavored to excite a secession war. The Canada Presbyterian the organ of the great mass of the Scotch Presbyterians, says of these infernal efforts.

"We dwell in harmony. There are few Protestants in Ontario who cannot number among their best neighbors at least one Roman Catholic; and there are few Roman Catholics who would not number among their best friends several Protestants. Are neighbors living side by side in harmony peace—doing business with each other every day—to take each other by the throat at the bidding of every political ruffian, disguised or undisguised, who simply wants us to make votes for party? We are, perhaps, on the eve of a General Election, and we say 'No, most emphatically, No.' And we believe the people of Ontario will say 'No,' and strap out all such rufianism."

BAD BOOKS AND BAD PAPERS.

These are written with the intention of deceiving. They tell lies against God and man. Pagan hearts conceive, bring them forth and launch them on the world. These writers profess to be scientific and tell their readers that science is supposed to the revelations of God. They say that the times are progressive—that revelation blocks the road to progress, that science clears the obstruction. Some men affirm that God does not concern Himself nor the world in which man lives. Every vain man that desires the notice of the people and records the whims of his mind will find readers. The phantasmagoria of these feather brains are called the dawn of new theories on the world. They talk about the long ago, that the world has existed with its peoples and would attempt to show that religion is a conception of the human mind.

They aim to destroy the idea of man being dependent on God. To the effect their purpose recourse is had to ridicule. Rude jokes are invented and blasphemous assertions made, the first to court the attention of the unsteady and unlearned, the second to challenge the anger of God in the bravado of a fool saying there is no God! They speak of God's power over this earth and all in it as an idea invented to subdue and control the poor, weak and vulgar. They say that the progress of science has banished these old fogy notions and made people free to think, to judge and elect a worship which will agree with the enlightenment of the age. These doctrines have been and are yet being disseminated over the whole world, and the revolutions of these times warn us that the seed has fructified and the fruit is being gathered. These evils are the fruit of the day.

The logical consequences of them form the catalogues of crime which fill the columns of the morning papers and give dainty morsels to the curious taste. We have heard it said, how truly we know not, that the proprietor of a prominent daily paper was run to make money for himself and it did it because he gave the people what they wanted.

We know that by feeling the public pulse its weakness may be discovered, and that those who pander to its passions gather the most of gold for the time. If gold, no matter how gotten, satisfies, content is the result, for a time. Ill gotten gains never remain long with their possessor.

Men talk about their friends and boast of being true to them. What man can be a true friend to his fellow or society if he delights in proving himself an enemy to God,

Men say: I will not read what is abusive to my friends, and then spend hours over the works of those thriving from the gains begotten of their abuse against the majesty of an infinite God.

Men say: I love purity and will encourage no evil against it, and then take publication that banish modesty from

their family circle. Men deplore evil and then place destruction to society, and then place within the reach of their children books and papers whose pages and columns are made up from criminal trials of indelicate scandals which rotten the world.

You deprecate these evils, contribute your influence for their destruction. Do not help in the publication nor distribution of such books or papers. Do not buy them. Do not read them. Good books and good papers are good companions. Bad books and bad papers are bad companions. Bad companions corrupt faith and god morals.

RICHARD & Co

IMPORTERS OF

WINES LIQUORS

AND

CIGARS

365 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Ward Two

To The Electors of Ward 2:

GENTLEMAN,—At the request of a number of ratepayers, I have consented to become a Candidate to represent Ward 2 in the Council for 1887, and now solicit your support.

T M QUIGLEY

Ward Two

To the Electors of Ward 2:

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a number of ratepayers we have consented to become Candidates to represent Ward Two in the Council for 1887, and solicit your support.

A MACDONALD.
R. T. RILEY

Ward Two

To the Electors of Ward 2:

GENTLEMEN.—On the solicitation of a large number of ratepayers and residents of the Ward, I have consented to become a Candidate to represent you as Alderman in the City Council for the ensuing year. Having had a large experience in civic affairs in the east, I believe that I am in a position to give you a faithful and intelligent representation as Alderman, and if elected I will endeavor to advance the best interests of the city.

Yours Faithfully—
A. P. CAMERON

Ward Four

To the Electors of Ward 4

GENTLEMEN—I again offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the Council for 1887, and now respectfully solicit your hearty support. If elected I shall do my best to contribute to the great work in which we are all interested, namely building up a large and prosperous city.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully—
THOMAS RYAN.

Ward Four

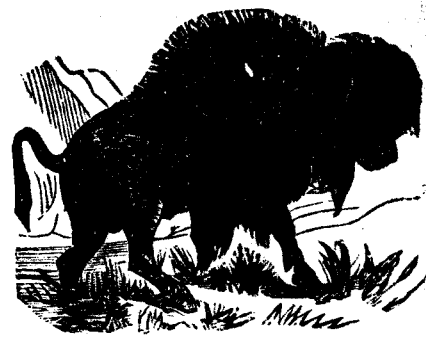
To Mr E. V. Hutchings:

DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned electors of Ward 4 of the city of Winnipeg, do request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as one of the representatives of the Ward at the forthcoming Municipal Election for 1887.
Mayor H. S. Westbrook, Duncan McArthur (banker), C. S. Hoar (banker), x Mayor Loan, Alderman Pearson, Ex-Alderman Carruthers, Brydon, Crotty, McNab and Palsion, Geo. D. Wood, D. D. Aitkens, A. McIntyre, and over 200 others.

To the Electors of Ward 4

Compliance with the above requisition I consent to place myself into the hands of the Electors of Ward Four, and respectfully solicit their votes and influence. If elected I pledge myself to do everything in my power for the best interest of the City of Winnipeg, and Ward Four in particular.

E. F. HUTCHINGS.



BUFFALO STORE

WE HAVE A FINE LINE OF.

Boys' and Youths'

OVERCOATS

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT :

LESS THAN COST

They were left over from last year, and we do not want to carry them over season.

ALFRED PEARSON,

BUFFALO STORE. MAIN STREET OR PORTAGE

CANADA NORTHWEST LAND COMPANY LIMITED

LANDS FOR SALE

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

TOWN SITES

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

Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen

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

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

WPEACOCK EDWARDS, 14 Catsie Street, Edinburgh, Scotland. W. B. SCARTH, 924 Main Street, Winnipeg

CARTIER THE MAYORALTY

To The Electors.

GENTLEMEN.—Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

THOS GELLY.

WARD 5.

To the Electors Ward Five

GENTLEMEN.—After being requested by a number of ratepayers, and having received many promises of support, I offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the Council of 1887, and respectfully solicit your votes, and request you to exert your influence in my favor. If elected I will endeavor to advance the interests of the city.

I am yours, etc.
JAMES STUART.

WARD 5.

To the Electors of Ward Five

GENTLEMEN.—I again offer myself as a candidate to represent you in your interests in the Council for 1887, and respectfully ask your support. I will not be able to see you all personally, and trust you will cast your votes in my favor on election day. If elected, I promise to serve the city faithfully to the best of my ability.

Yours truly,
W. GRUNDY.

307 W. GRUNDY.

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg

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

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

LYMAN M. JONES.

Ward Two

To The Electors of Ward 2.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been requested by a large number of the electors of this ward to allow my name to be placed in nomination, I have consented to become a candidate at the ensuing election.

I have been a resident for the city for the past 12 years, and have during that time served the electors 4 years in the City Council. This together with the fact that I have a large and extensive business in the Ward, is surely a guarantee that your interest will be fully protected in the next Council Board.

Hoping to have your vote and influence in the approaching contest I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

C. C. MONTGOMERY.

Irish News.

GALWAY

Mother Mary Ignatius Blake, of the Presentation Convent, Galway, died on Nov. 11, at the advanced age of 85 years 57 of which had been spent in the convent. She was for many years, at different periods, the Rev. Mother of the Community, and was the foundress of the Presentation Convent at Oranmore and Tuam.

A beautiful Celtic cross has been erected in the new cemetery, Tuam, by the inhabitants to the memory of the late Dr. P. J. Bodkin, a young physician who was born in the town.

Timothy Heveran and John J. Donnell, both of Shop street, Galway, co-partners in trade, trading there as general drapers under the style and firm of Heveran and Co., have been adjudged bankrupts.

LEITRIM

James Maguire, of Aughercastle House Carrick-on-Shannon, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for county Fermanagh.

MAYO

A large and enthusiastic demonstration was held on Sunday, November 7, on the historic green of Castlebar, where a platform was improvised. The day was most favorable, and contingents from Westport, Newport, Swinford, and the surrounding townlands attended and rendered the meeting imposing and influential. Banners, flags, etc., bearing appropriate mottoes, were observable, and the spirit of nationality was fully maintained throughout the proceedings. Among those present were; The Rev. P. Lyons, Adm., Castlebar; Father Griffin, P. P., Turlow; Father Royane, C. C., Father Farragher, C. C., Father Hatigan, C. C., Father Joseph McDonnell, Father Healy, C. C., and Father McHugh, C. C. Messrs. Deasy, M. P., M. Sheridan, J. Daily, J. P. Ward, R. C. Gillespie, P. Moran, I. Kearns, P. Walsh, etc. The chair was taken, amidst great cheering, by the Rev. P. Lyons, Adm. Mr. Deasy, M. P., delivered an inspiring address.

CARLOW

The death is announced, Nov. 10, of Maryanne, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Dillon, aged 21 years.

DUBLIN

The blessing and opening of the new buildings in connection with St. Josephs Asylum for the Blind on Nov. 8, was an interesting event in more than one point of view. The Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by a large number of priests, performed the religious ceremony. The institution at present contains over eighty blind males, who besides being instructed in the Christian doctrine, are taught to read and write, and some industry by which they may be able to earn their bread as well. The asylum is in the care of a community of Carmelite brothers. On the new buildings there is a debt of some 2,000 pound due, and about 4,000 will be required to carry out the architect's designs in full. Considering the exceedingly meritorious nature of such a charity, and the help it gives to one of the most helpless classes of humanity, we trust that generous hearts will prompt a speedy subscription of the comparatively small sum needed to bring St. Joseph's up to the highest state of efficiency.

The festival of St. Lawrence O'Toole, the last Irish canonized Saint, was celebrated on Nov. 14, with special solemnity in the Parochial Church, Seville place Dublin, and takes its name from the patriot Archbishop of 700 years ago. The Archbishop presided on the occasion.

Sir John Lestaigne C. B., Inspector of Industrial Schools, died on Nov. 12 at his residence in Dublin.

KILKENNY

The Irish Times London correspondent contains the following: "Lord Arthur Butler, the heir to the Marquitate of Ormond, is to be married very soon, it seems. The interesting event will add a fair Republican to the ranks of the British nobility, for the lady is a daughter of Columbia, and by all accounts a bewitching type of the belle Americaine. This personal twiddle is, no doubt, offensive to the exalted personages it concerns, but the chronicler is subdued to what he works on, and besides there is a satisfaction in recording that Miss Ellen Stager, the Chicago lady who is destined to wear the coronet of the Butlers, has 'pour tout potage' the pretty little sum of \$2,000,000. The Stager family represents a prominent commercial interest in Porropolis, and, as it appears, billionaire Mackey is a relative, it is by no means improbable that a substantial drift from the big bonanza may find its way to Kilkenny castle."

KING'S

On November 6 Mr. A. Burke, L. G. I. opened an inquiry with reference to the proposed erection of seventy-five laborers' cottages in the Parsonstown Union. The estimated cost of the schemes is 6,686 pounds.

Seven families have been sent adrift on the property of Thomas Reynolds at Tinnamuck. The names of the parties evicted were; Patrick Fleming (crack of the whip), Martin McGann, John Curry, Thomas Colgan, Pat Daly, Mary Daly and Paddy Burke.

Terence O'Reilly, Esq., has granted abatements amounting to 20 per cent. to the tenants on the Lackeen property of the late John Russell. He has also offered to sell to the tenants at 17 years' purchase on Griffith's valuation, adding to the farms in some instances from 3 to 23 acres of turbary, on which they formerly only enjoyed the right to enter.

LOUTH

Mr. Collins, agent for the Incorporate Society at Louth, has intimated to his

tenants, in answer to a memorial for a reduction of 30 per cent, that he will give a reduction of 20 per cent, on the rents due last gale day, provided it be paid before the 1st December. Last year when the tenants asked for abatement they were answered by processes of ejectment.

On Nov. 11, the impressive and interesting ceremony of the profession of two young ladies in the Order of Mercy was witnessed in St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, Drogheda. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, presided. The young ladies professed were Miss Kelly, of Donmore, and Miss Delaney, of Dunscaughlin.

MEATH

The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, has made the following additional changes in his diocese; Rev. J. Gelsinan C. C., from Kinnegad from Summerhill to Multyfarnham; Rev. Father Concannon, C. C., from Turin to Tullamore.

The Nationalists propose to hold a County Convention in Meath.

QUEEN'S

Thomas Dempsey, of Castletown Mountrath, merchant, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

WESTMEATH

At a meeting of the Mullingar I. N. L. held on Nov. 7, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we congratulate the Walshstown and Slane, estown tenantry of Lady Nugent on the bold and manly stand they have taken in the fight with landlordism and we express our disapproval of the action of those larger tenants who have not taken up the same position."

WEXFORD

On Sunday, Nov. 7, a large and most enthusiastic meeting was held at Cranford, a townland situated about four miles from Gorey. The meeting was called for the purpose of denouncing an eviction which had taken place recently in the county, Mr. John Redmond M. P. Mr. Counsel B. L. and Mr. James O'Connor, of United Ireland, attended. They were met at the railway station by a large number of persons with bands and banners with men on horseback, who loudly cheered them. They were conveyed in a carriage and pair, which was surrounded by the horsemen, to the place of meeting. They received an enthusiastic reception. Deputations were present from Arklow, Gorey, Coolgreney, Bolavogue, Carew and Ferns. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: "That we condemn the action of evicting landlords, and of land and grass grabbers, and call public attention to the action of Miss Swan and Mr. Denis Doyle (groans), and we convey our sympathy to Mr. John Doyle and his family and undertake to support him in his fight for his home in every way in our power."

WICKLOW

Archbishop Walsh has appointed the Very Rev. W. Dunphy who has been for several years curate in Ferrybank, Arklow, in the parish of Avoca, county Wicklow, Parish Priest of The Naul.

A remarkably fine specimen of a white seal was captured during the storm of Nov. 6, in the works of the Dublin and Wicklow Manure Company on the Murrage at Wicklow. When taken it was lively and in perfect health although it must have suffered a great deal of hardship in crossing the Sea. Rough and railway line to reach the place where it was discovered in the company's works. It was placed in a concrete house, which was improvised as a tank, where it disported itself in its great satisfaction, and eagerly devoured large quantities of herrings, which, fortunately were in abundance in the port. It was an object of much curiosity in the neighborhood, and numbers of townsfolk visited it. The matter having been communicated to Dr. Haughton he expressed a desire to secure it for the Zoological Gardens, Dublin. Accordingly the company sent it there.

ANTRIM

On the early morning of Nov. 11, the house of Mr. Joseph Blair, a respectable well-to-do farmer residing at Ballymunn within view of Lough Neagh, took fire, when the inmates of the dwelling, numbering eleven altogether, were fast asleep. Three persons were burned to death, whose names are Martha Blair, aged 65 years; Margaret Jane Blair, aged 9 years; and Martha Blair, jun., aged 4 years. The two last mentioned are children of Joseph Blair, who with his father, James Blair, husband of the deceased Martha Blair, sen., and his son, James Blair, jun received severe burns.

Thomas Montgomery and Zuis Hacins were engaged working at some gas pipes in Bellast, and while connecting two of them they were overpowered by the escaping gas and rendered insensible. It is expected they will recover.

There recently died at her residence, Tullinmullin, about four miles from Ballymena, an old woman 102 years of age named Jane Agnew. The deceased, like others who had reached such a patriarchal age, was blessed with excellent health almost up to her demise. She was fifteen years of age at the Irish rebellion, or "The Turn out," was as it is more commonly denominated in the North, and was most entertaining in an evening in relating her recollections of some of the chief incidents connected with the rising of '98."

CAVAN

Rev. Constantine Smith, St. Louis, America, has offered an abatement of 15 per cent. on the half-year's judicial rent, due at May last to his tenants in Moher parish of Lough, provided same be paid in November.

TIPPERARY

On Nov. 12 Archbishop Croke admin

stered confirmation at Thurles, to 420 persons.

LIMERICK.

An inquest was held at Limerick on Nov. 9 on the body of Thomas Melner, dock laborer, into whose eye the stem of a pipe was driven by another laborer named Cross in the course of a dispute regarding the discharging of a ship. The jury found that death was caused by an abscess in the brain, produced by the wound, but believed that the injury was not intentionally inflicted.

RULE FOR LIVING WELL.

The Caterer, in an article on "Good Living" considered from a culinary rather than a moral point of view, sums up the matter in the following sensible way:

If living well consists in living neither luxuriously nor expensively, in what, then, lies the secret? And how may the man of moderate means take advantage of it? The question is not a difficult one to answer, and he will put that question in the shape of a few short rules:

1. Buy with judgment.
2. Buy the best, for the best is always the cheapest.
3. Let your economy regulate the quantity.
4. Let our cook be a cook, and one that knows how to utilize what is now thrown to the dogs or otherwise wasted.
5. Study simplicity in the number of dishes, and variety in the character of the meals.
6. Let the housewife be watchful enough to trace the leaks that are liable to spring in every larder.
7. Let the mistress be indeed the head of her own household, and of her kitchen.

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

HARDWARE

Mulholland Bros

468 Main St., Winnipeg.

Table Knives, Carvers, Pocket Knives
Scissors, Cruets, Plated Spoons & Forks, Fancy Stands & Hanging Lamps, Lanterns, Best American Coal Oil, Coal Oil Stoves, Cook Stoves and Ranges
for Wood or Coal; Granite Ware; Toilet Sets Iron Bedsteads.

Manufactures of Tinware.

MULHOLLAND BROS., 468 MAIN ST.

THE WINNIPEG DRUG HALL

Directly Opposite New Postoffice.
J. F. Howard & Co
Successors to J. F. Caldwell & Co
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

THE
Winnipeg Business
COLLEGE
Now Open Now Open
121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR
Call at the College,
496 MAIN STREET.
Reduced Terms to two or more entering in a Club.

WANZER SEWING MACHINE!

BUY THE

Improved Wanzer 'C.'

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

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

443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Opposite J. H. Ashdown's Hardware Store

JAMES D. CONKLIN, General Agent

AMERICAN : ART : GALLERY.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

First Prize Awarded at the Provincial Exhibition

MRS. R. E. CARR,

574 1/2 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Special Attention Given to Children's Photos

SAWS FILED AND SET

Skates, Cutlery Ground & Repaired

All Kinds of Job Work Neatly Done.

J. W. CURRELL 18 McDERMOT ST

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. Religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all) \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.00. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishments they left. Every pupil is provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters and subject to the inspection of the Directors. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 10.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS

STATIONERY, TOYS

MAIN STREET

FURNITURE

Wholesale and Retail

M. HUGHES & CO

275 to 285 Main Street

Large Stock of

School Desks

—AND—

OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C

Constantly on Hand

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches given our prompt attention

M. Hughes & Co.

Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS BOOM

WE MEAN BUSINESS

and never do anything in the half-way style, and will, until further notice, make Photographs of the following REDUCED PRICES, viz.:

Cabinet Size, per dozen.....\$1 50
Card Size, from 50 cents to.....1 00
8x10 size, single one.....2 00
Larger Sizes at corresponding rates.
The managers of the Hudson's Bay Photograph Parlors exhibited no Photographs at this fall's St. Boniface Show. Consequently got no prizes, but they are receiving GOLD MEDALS every day at their Parlors for the excellence of their work, and the general verdict of the best judges and critics is: "Those wanting a real Artistic Photograph should trot up to the HUDSON'S BAY PARLORS FIRST," where we make crooked eyes look straight, old and wrinkled faces look young and smooth, care worn and cloudy expressions exchanged for sunshine and happy faces and the likeness retained in perfection.
Now is the time while the boom lasts. Do not overdo, but put something on that will take well, and when appointments are made please be punctual to the minute.

T. R. COLPITS, ARTIST,
244 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

All who are not Satisfied with their Education

ERRAND BOYS

MECHANICS

BUSINESS MEN

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

Each student has a Desk and works entirely by himself

NOT IN A CLASS!

Night-School

IRELAND AS IT WAS AND IS

Its Glory in the Days That Knew Not Landlord Greed.

The wrongs for which Landlordism is responsible enumerated and framed in a strong but just impeachment.

Within the last few weeks ago the people of this country have been reading in the daily press of the sufferings of the inhabitants of Texas and Charleston from the failure of crops and the earthquake. With the true instincts of men and Americans, they have come to the rescue with a generosity and promptness that make one feel proud of humanity. Trains of provisions have gone southward to preserve the sufferers from starvation, enriching the givers and the receivers, and binding in bonds of love and charity the hearts of north and south. Americans take no credit to themselves for this noble work: it is only their duty to their fellow men and citizens, they say, and they say the truth.

Yet it is a great thing when men do as well as understand, their duty to their fellows. Now let us take a glance, at the foreign news of those same papers that brought us accounts of the Texas scarcity and of its relief. We find that 'Irish affairs' take up a space great beyond all proportion to the size of seeming importance of Ireland. The general tenor of these reports is poverty, fall of prices, inability to pay high rents, total stagnation of trade, eviction terribly on the increase, Belfast Orange riots the sending of troops into the country and the like.

From this, one can infer that there is a fearful state of misery in the land justly called "the gem of the sea."

Starvation is rife in Ireland, not through visitations of Providence, as in Texas and Charleston, but through the fault of men: and these the rulers of the most wealthy and luxurious country under the sun, who boast more than any others of their freedom, justice and generosity.

To those English rulers and their satraps, the landlords, a remedy very different from the American one of trainloads of provisions has occurred and been put in execution. They send ship loads of soldiers, horse, foot, and artillery, instead of pork and flour, and carloads of 'ejunction processes,' instead of dollar bills.

By acts of Parliament, passed and enforced with an evil persistence, the English destroyed every industry in Ireland except those of farming and cattle raising—the linen trade is confined to a corner in Ulster, and is well nigh dead there. Now that cattle and butter have fallen to less than half the prices of former years, and farm products have been brought down by American competition, the people are unable to pay the back rents that were an intolerable burden in the best times—so the fiat of English law has gone forth, that they are to be torn from their cabins and cast helpless on the world.

There is an exceeding great hard ship in the case of these poor people, as they have in most cases, by the admission of the very English law that destroys them a larger property interests in their farms than their landlords. The same legislation that ruined their once flourishing manufactures, has consequently deprived the boys and men of the trades that insure success in America and the colonies, and the exactions of the landlords in the past hindered the accumulation of capital, so that there is no more help less creatures among the children of men than the evicted Irish farmer and his family.

This their rulers are well aware of, as they are of the other interesting fact that these evicted tenants and their children are building up all over the globe a power fiercely hostile to the British Empire—a power that is neither timid or forgetful, and is awaiting its chance, if justice be not done soon, to pay the deep, long debt of the bitter past. It is well known to the landlords and the Tory Government that encourage and supports them, that further eviction can effect nothing but injury to Ireland and England. The Irish people have nobly offered to forgive the past, and close the quarrel of centuries by their acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Parliament. The best men of England have ratified those terms and given their votes and voice for this truce of God, when here comes these human tigers of landlords, whose history is one black, bloody tear stained record of execution persecution, lust and plunder, and stard between two nations, saying there shall not be peace.

Now a question arises to the lips of the nations whose holy desire for peace and good will is being so ruthlessly frustrated, who are you "to the landlords—who would prevent peace among men

what are your records in the past, what claims have you on us and on humanity that on your account war should rage for ever? This question has been often answered, yet it is still above ground, waiting to be answered again. In view of the interest it at present excites I desire to say a few words that may perhaps throw more light on a very complicated problem.

It is impossible without observation and the aid of tradition, for the casual reader, or even the more attentive student of history, to form any idea of the present misery of Ireland. When we compare what she is with what she was and with what under other circumstances, she might be to-day, the thought is sufficient almost to make a man mad. Ireland has now no skilled workers in gold, or silver, brass or iron. but it was not always so. An Englishman in the Magazine of Art has recently said that in gold and silversmith work the ancient Irish have never been excelled. Dante commends them for the excellence of their wollen fabrics in his day, and says they introduced the harp and the method of playing it into Italy. In days long anterior to Dante they taught public schools, as Dr. Keating says, for every king and prince in Europe. In St. Patrick's time they kept up an extensive trade with Gaul and Spain—in their Apostolic days they taught Latin and music to the Germans! Of their architecture and art we have specimens in their books and wonderful remains of church and tower that, despite time and Cromwell, have come down to our times. At a time when division of labor was not much in vogue, these men were employed to make an Irish harp. We know that places now covered with peat to a depth of fifteen feet were once cultivated, and where less than one century ago the song of the reaper was chorused by the whirring of spinning wheels and the whizzing of shuttles, a few miserable sheep and starving bullocks now relieve the houseless desolation.

Not in material wealth alone has Ireland deteriorated. The first sixty years of the seventeenth century were remarkable, not only for the splendid soldiers she produced, but by a still more glorious company of great scholars. Europe had no brighter names on the roll of her scholars in their day, than Fathers Wadding, Colgan Rothe, the O'Leary's O'Shiel, the physician, Usher and many lesser stars that burned brightly in the firmament of genius. Then as Campion, an Englishman, says, they spoke Latin like a vulgar tongue, and a band of shipwrecked Spaniards found the first farmer they met, in the County Leitrim, able to talk to them in pure Castilian.

There was not in those days a town-land in the island that did not contain persons who could play beautifully on the harp, and compose music and poetry of excellent sweetness and pathos. As long as the old tribal system of landholding remained, that gave the people as strong a right to their portion of the tribe lands as the chief to his, learning, arts music and commerce flourished and Ireland was able to withstand the whole power of England in every successive generation. When the present most iniquitous system of landholding was established, the sun of prosperity, art, science and learning set on Erin, and a long and terrible darkness has since endured.

It is not to be supposed that poverty and ignorance are the only effects of landlordism—moral and social consequences have resulted from that most degrading slavery, that are every day embittering the lot of Irishmen and their children all over the world. The sense of property has to a great extent been destroyed in them owing to the penal and the land laws. The German who owned a house and farm as real estate in the Fatherland, knowing that the possession of land is the foundation of power and prosperity, gets him a farm as soon as possible in America—the Irishmen who in reality never owned land at home, and whose memories of "tenancy at will" are anything but pleasant, cannot be got to go on a farm in this country. He hangs around cities spends his money with his friends, often losing most of his inherited good qualities, and either remains unmarried, or brings up his family in poverty, since he has no trade as a rule, and often ends in shipwreck of himself and all that is his.

Neither the education, training, nor association of his Irish farm home fitted him for the life of American cities, where in his life is too often one of slavery out of doors, and humiliation at home, if home he have. It is enough to make one's heart bleed, to see the hundreds of young men crowding daily into our cities, without a trade or friends or preparation of any sort to fight successfully the hard

battle of life.

There is an aspect of Irish landlordism not to be touched on, so heinous, so brutal, so villainous, that one might pray to be excused treating of such, but it is expedient to make fully manifest the character and crimes of this chartered iniquity. In female purity the Irish Catholic population have always held the foremost place among nations. A few days since a famous English journal—The Pall Mall Gazette—produced very striking statistics regarding this matter. Here it was, that the landlord could inflict the severest humiliation on his hated serf. History is, unusually silent about these dark deeds, but tradition is not; and in some cases tradition has become history. The people who suffered were always very reticent, as no man willingly publishes his own disgrace or shame—but the landlords have exacted a terrible and extensive tribute from their serfs. The sacrifice of the daughter was often the condition of the father retaining his home and farm in those terrible penal days when "America was very far and heaven very high." The law, instead of punishing, shielded the wrong doers, and men are still living who have seen landlord "barems" filled with the victims of these human minotours perpetrated such horrors up to the middle of this century, and it was for this they so often provoked the blunderbus of the parent and brother.

But the infancy is dying fast—like the evil spirit it is, it will tear and rend the patient it so long possessed, at its going out—but out it is going. When it is dead and gone one of the darkest chapters of history will be closed.

JAMES KEEGAN.

A. M. D. G.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. There is also a preparatory course, and a commercial department, in which Book Keeping is taught.

TERMS	
Board and tuition	Per annum \$150 00
Tuition	30 00
Bedding	10 00
Washing	15 00
Music Lessons	50 00
Use of Piano	5 00

Payments should be made half-yearly in advance; no reduction in the above terms is granted for absence of less than one month. Stationery articles form extra charges. The students must be suitably supplied with linen, clothes, shoes, napkins, towels, etc. A uniform is obligatory; directions as to the form may be had at the College. August 7th 1885.

GREAT SALE.

MRS. NAGLE.

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

Bassinette Bazar

264 MAIN STREET

Reductions Made on Cash Sales

FOR BARGAINS

—CALL ON—

F. GRIEVE,

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE

Roofing, Eavetroughing, Bell Hanging

253 Main Street

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE

Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 11, a NEW THROUGH LINE from CHICAGO and West of Montreal. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and is the only route between the East and west via the only route between the Dominion of Ottawa, the Capital of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL, through Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway to St. Thomas, from Smith's Falls to Montreal. Eastern Division forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL via Ottawa forming the Canadian sea-ROUTE from the west to the Canadian seaboard. It is laid with steel rails, and was built and made the model road of Canada before being opened. It is unequalled in this country. The train service is with the finest equipment. Fast Express Trains, with the finest parlor and luxurious sleeping cars on the day cars and through without change making as quick time as the fastest train for any other route.

CARTIER.

To The Electors.

GENTLEMEN.—Your vote and influence is respectfully solicited for

THOS GELLY.

THE MAYORALTY

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg

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

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

LYMAN M. JONES.

NATIONAL

Assurance Company of Ireland

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1822

Capital, £100,000,000 Sterling

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

HOWARD & WRIGHT

AGENTS!

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

FISH. FISH.

AT

J. H. DAVIS

303 Main St., Winnipeg

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

Fresh Fish



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the

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

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

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

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

Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 29th November, 1886.

P. QUEALY,

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

4 McDermott St



JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE LINE OF

JERSEYS

WHITE AND MANAHAN

496 Main Street.

STOVES

An immense variety of

PARLOR.

HALL AND

COOK STOVES

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

VERY CLOSE PRICES

Also a large assortment

Hardware & Lamp Goods

J. L. WELLS

556 Main St., Cr. McWilliam

PROF. MUMMERY

& COMPANY

ANATOMISTS, NATURALISTS

AND TAXIDERMISTS

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

Globes & Glass Cases for Minerals, Native and Foreign Birds.

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

Terms Moderate. Show Rooms at J.M. Perkins, 41 Main St. Winnipeg

Telephone address, New Douglass House Come and See the CHILD CALF

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. Hydrosstatic balances for weighing By order. W. HIMS WORTH, Secretary Island Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1884

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

SATURDAY, DEC 11, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

J. Tumbley of Pincher Creek, who jumped through the window of the Rosin house while asleep, has been taken to the hospital.

The Royal ice rink is having good patronage, and it is safe to say that in a short time it will be crowded every evening. The management have secured the service of the infantry school band, and music is furnished without stint.

An Ottawa dispatch says Richard P Blake, Ottawa agent of the Manitoba Milling and Brewing Co., complained before the Railway Commission Monday of discrimination in favor of Ogilvie and against himself and others in rates of freight on grain from the Northwest.

Some three months since a well was commenced at the south east corner of the dining hall at the C. P. R. depot, and work was completed on it this morning. It has been sunk to the depth of 104 feet, a considerable portion of which has been through rock, and although water has been struck, it is not of the best quality.

The executive committee of the opera-society, has appointed Mr. J. C. Dunster conductor. This appointment was made cause it was stated that Dr. MacLagan was not strong enough to perform the arduous duties and Mr. Jewett who was expected back is still absent from the city. Mr. Joe. Tees was appointed stage manager, a better selection could not have been made. Joe has had a considerable experience, and possess the natural ability to fill the responsible position.

The secretary-treasurer of the board of agriculture has received a telegram from Mr. H. J. Leroy, secretary treasurer of the Portage, High Bluff and Poplar Point and Burnside electoral divisions agricultural society stating that the cheque for the provincial grant to the society and other papers belonging to him were missed during the fire in the Merchant's hotel there. Payment of the cheque has been stopped.

The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn., says: The Canadian Government has wisely made provision for a number of experiment stations for the teaching of the best agricultural methods and the conduct of experiments for the benefit of agriculture in the Northwestern provinces. The attention to be paid to forestry in these experiment stations is worthy of high commendation, and will undoubtedly prove a decided benefit to Manitoban agriculture.

Messrs. Egan Bros., of this city in addition to getting out 125,000 ties for the C. P. R., will take out 10,000 cords of wood. Mr. W. Skeadewill take out 100,000 ties for the C. P. R.; Egan and Irvine 6,000 cords wood, and Buchanan and Sullivan 5,000 cords of Wood. The Messrs. Egan went to the woods on Saturday with 154 men.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Portage la Prairie, Dec. 11.—The last few days of cold weather has given the new heating apparatus in the office of the M. and N. W. Railway a good test. The result has been most satisfactory in spite of the Northwinds. In the cellar of the building is a large horizontal boiler, and from this run the main steam pipes, which, on reaching the floor above seem to radiate in every direction and penetrate to every room of the spacious building. With a pressure of 20 pounds of steam the waiting rooms and despatcher's office on the lower flat are kept almost uncomfortably warm, while the head office on the second flat are at a nice temperature.

Gen'l Supt. (Baker: Chief Engineer Webster, Train Despatcher Henry, Mechanical Superintendent Gilmour, and Mr. Doucet, private secretary to the general superintendent, returned by their special train this evening from a trip of inspection. They went out on the main line to Langenburg, at end of track, over 170 miles west of Portage la Prairie, then returned to Binscarth and west out over the Russell Branch and finally ran down from Minnedosa to Rapid City and the Saskatchewan Branch.

Mrs. E. G. Grover of Regina, secured

the first award for the prize story in the last New York Tid Bits. Her story was entitled "How the Dynamiter escaped."

Mr. McWilliams of Regina, who has the contract to build a Roman Catholic Church at Medicine Hat, has, it is understood, also received the contract for the erection of a new English Church at that point.

For reasons that are not made public the Mounted Police authorities have declared the canteen at the barracks "out of bounds," the effect being that no number of the force should be allowed to visit it. In consequence of this the canteen was closed two weeks ago.

Constable Breckenridge, of the N. W. Mounted Police, who deserted some time ago from Regina, was captured in Ottawa last week and brought back here on Tuesday by Inspector O'Leary of the Dominion Police. Breckenridge was sent down from Battleford six months ago as an invalid, but the medical authorities at head quarters could not see it. Before he could be sent back, however, he managed to make his escape, and has had his freedom until last week Breckenridge has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour.

MacLeod—Alf Wilson froze his feet badly during the late cold snap. Word was also brought in that Policeman Huitt who deserted from his post on Thanksgiving night, was badly frozen after getting across the line.

The Northwest Cattle Co., and the Mount Head Cattle Co. have amalgamated, the whole being now under the name of the former.

To kill a wolf will cost at the most \$5. Every calf that a wolf kills is a loss of say \$20. Which pays the better, to lose a calf or pay for the killing of a wolf?

Very nearly fifty wolves have to be killed by the Oxley rancho Co. J. Paterson, the foreman, says the big gray wolves run in packs of nine or ten, and that such a pack will tackle a full grown cow.

We have heard of several cowmen who will probably eat their Xmas dinner in the elite east. There is also a strong smell of orange blossom on some of the Alberta cow ranches. The boys should be on their guard, for the fever, once started, is about as pleuro pneumonia and, in great many cases, quite as fatal.

Lethbridge—Last Wednesday the cars on the inclined tramway broke away twice and smashed up themselves and everything they met considerably.

Mr. A. S. Dorch, treasurer for the Company, took a trip over the line on Monday last to make the boys' hearts glad with shekels.

A carpenter named McQueen, working in the machine shops, had the misfortune to cut his foot badly yesterday morning while working with an adze.

Work on the English church has again been resumed. Bricks have been procured from Medicine Hat and it is hoped the masons work will be completed in a week or so.

A man named Robson met with a painful and disabling accident the other day at O. S. Mains ranch. He was running stock on a side hill, when his horse fell and rolled on him, breaking some of the small bones of his ankle. He was brought in to town on Monday and is progressing favorably under Dr. Mewburn's care.

A man named Dallas had his wrist broken one day last week by getting between some coal cars on the inclined railway. Under Dr. Mewburn's able care he is progressing favorably.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

Gen. Pithie, secretary general to President Grey, is dead.

King Milan of Serbia has announced that he will not receive the Bulgarian deputation.

On the invitation of the vatican, the Hessian Government has consented to negotiate for a revision of the Hessian religious laws.

A report is current in Berlin that Count Waldersee will succeed Gen. Von Moltke as chief of the staff, and that Gen. Suedler will succeed Gen. Von Scheidhoff as Prussian war minister.

Prominent citizens of Brussels have sent to the public prosecutor an accusation against two residents of Brussels implicating them to the robbery of the mail car on the Ostend express.

A hog disease is prevailing in the vicinity of Wabash, Ind., radically different from the hog cholera which affects animals' bowels. The malady strikes at the lungs, brain and eyes, and appears to be incurable. Thousands of hogs have died and farmers will lose about \$100,000 by the scourge.

AMERICAN.

A snow storm set in at Memphis, Tenn., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 11 p. m. it was fully four inches deep.

A Brockton, Mass., telegram, says the total loss by last night's fire in the opera house block is estimated at over \$200,000.

The bail of Fotheringham, the accused express messenger of St. Louis, was yesterday fixed at \$20,000. He was unable to furnish sureties.

Col. Lamont authorizes a denial of the report that President Cleveland is seriously ill. He says the President has not found it necessary to call a physician.

According to Bradstreet's, there has been an increase in business activity throughout the United States, largely owing to the cold snap. The total number of failures during the past week has

been 238 against 204 last week.

The Manchester Courier stated yesterday that a gentleman, who has returned from British Columbia and a trip over the Canadian Pacific railway, declares that the line is the finest in the world. Great hopes are entertained that the Pacific Province will now advance to prosperity by leaps and bounds.

CANADIAN.

A real estate exchange is to be established in Toronto.

The Halifax city council has appointed a committee to appropriately celebrate the Queen's jubilee.

Messrs. Fisher and Blouin, of Quebec have received a contract from the Government for \$15,000 worth of saddles for the cavalry.

Malone Bros. grain warehouse at Al. vinstone, Ont., containing about 300 bushels of peas, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss \$2,000; insured for \$1,200.

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

HARDWARE
Mulholland Bros
468 Main St., Winnipeg.

Table Knives, Carvers, Pocket Knives
Scissors, Cruets, Plated Spoons & Forks, Fancy Stands & Hanging Lamps, Lanterns, Best American Coal Oil, Coal Oil Stoves, Cook Stoves and Ranges for Wood or Coal; Granite Ware; Toilet Sets Iron Bedsteads.

Manufactures of Tinware.

MULHOLLAND BROS., 468 MAIN ST.

THE WINNIPEG DRUG HALL

Directly Opposite New Postoffice.

J. F. Howard & Co

Successors to J. F. Caldwell & Co

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

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 Manner.

4 Market St

GREAT SALE.

MRS. NAGLE.

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

Bassinette Bazar

264 MAIN STREET
Reductions Made on Cash Sales

WANZER SEWING MACHINE!

BUY THE Improved Wanzer "C."

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

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

443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Opposite J. H. Ashdown's Hardware Store

JAMES D. CONKLIN, General Agent

AMERICAN: Art: GALLERY.

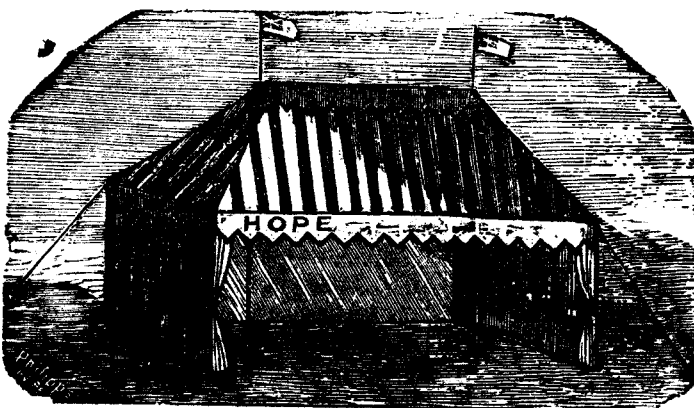
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

First Prize Awarded at the Provincial Exhibition

MRS. R. E. CARR,

574 1/2 MAIN STREET, WINNIP. G.

Special Attention Given to Children's Photos.



HOPE'S
Tent
Awaiting
AND
Mattress
Factory
McCWilliam St
Winnipeg

DON'T BE DECEIVED

IN BUYING GOODS

But go where they are in a position to sell you goods at COST and UNDER COST and the only places in Winnipeg is from

Geo. H. Rodgers and Co.

AND WHY?

Because they are always buying and selling **BANKRUPT STOCK** and therefore Can and Do sell less than wholesale prices.

We don't advertise **CLEARING SALES** but are always selling at **Less Prices Than Those who Profess to.** We are now slaughtering **The Bankrupt stock of D. S. McDonald of Alsia Craig Ont.**

Boots and Shoes.

ALSO

The Large Estate of **J. A. Smith and Co St. Thomas Ont.**

Fur coats

Clothing

Gents Furnishings &c

Parties requiring goods in the South or Centre of the city will find one of our stores next to C. P. R. Ticket Office 467 Main Street. People further north will find **The CHEAPEST** dry good stock in Winnipeg at 568 Main St, Cor McWilliam, and opposite, at 575 Main St. you can get Boots and Shoes at most any price.

Geo. H Rodgers & Co. Bankrupt Stock Dealers.

P. S. A carload of trunks and valises just received at 467 and 575 Main St.

Bankrupt Prices

G. H. R. & Co.,