

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

NO 49

VOL. 2.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

"AH LOVE, ONCE AGAIN."

I linger round the very spot
Where years ago we met,
And wonder when you quite forgot,
Or if you quite forgot,
And tender yearnings rise anew
For love that used to be,
If you could know that I was true,
And I that you were free,
Ah, love, once again;
Old love is waking;
Shall it wake in vain?
Love once again,
Meet me once again;
Old love is waking;
Shall it wake in vain?
Shall it wake in vain?
Forever yet my thoughts incline,
And back my memory slips;
I feel warm fingers locked in mine;
I see those quivering lips
Whose murmurs came like music thro'
When mine had set them free,
That all the world was naught to you,
Who only wanted me,
Ah, love, once again,
Meet me once again,
Old love is waking,
Shall it wake in vain?
Love, once again,
Meet me once again;
Old love is waking,
Shall it wake in vain?
Shall it wake in vain?

A SEASIDE ROMANCE.

BY KATHARINE TYNAN.

The evening was all unlike that when she
and Saxon had saved him. The sun had
gone down splendidly, and the sky was
still full of rosy light, but the beaueful
sea was dark with shadow. Here her
lover told her of his love, told her with a
vehemence and force that half frightened
her, while it made her quite faint with
gladness, constrained her to him in his
swift, strong young way that would heed
no hindrance, wait for no denial, but
she was glad to be constrained. The
passionate wooing was welcomed passio-
nately, though not even Eric new the
power of the heart he had awakened. The
girl was herself afraid of her own pas-
sionate delight.

In a year he would return for her. He
must return home to set his house in or-
der to prepare for the reception of his
bride. He was so eager, so glad, he in-
fected Alice with his own buoyant hope-
fulness, his own trust in the future. Her
eyes were shining with a loveliness that
almost started her mother when she
came into the lamplight of the room
where the invalid was lying, her cheeks
were flushed, her red lips parted softly
showing the small white teeth; her step
was a new thing. Mrs. Rossiter realized
in the moment, she understood the cause
of the change, that her daughter was
beautiful in this hour of supreme joy.

They told their story and the mother
kissed her new son, whom she had not
waited till now to love. Then she too lis-
tened with tender patience to all his
hopes and plans. She smiled at his des-
cription of the new home she was to
share with them in Norway, knowing
that her feet were drawing near their
home in the churchyard, but she said
nothing to sadden them.

The summer was indeed over, and the
pale gold of September had come. Alice
had always tasted to the full the sweet-
ness of the late pale summer that comes
with a fine September, and this year, at
the first, she was to glad in heart even to
feel lonely for her lover. A long letter
came from his first stopping-place, with
a ring which made the girl's heart beat
with admiration and pleasure—a broad
hoop of diamond and amethyst, heavily
and old-fashionably set, with inside this
motto:

"If she loves me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve."

She remembered one day to have said
to him that those lines of the poet em-
bodied to her the idea of all chivalry
from a man to a woman he loved.

The days of waiting were darker and
drearier afterwards. The equinoctial gales
brought a succession of storms, and the
wet October left a drenched and dreary
world, the blurred and disfigured gold of
autumn forests, trodden under foot. In
November, Mrs. Rossiter began to fail,
and henceforth Alice never left her bed-
side, the long letter to her lover being
penned there.

It was dreary with the wintry sea wail-
ing and tossing a colorless mass near and
far. There was no bright blue days of
frost it was rain, rain, forever, and sad
stories of shipwreck and loss of lives at
sea were on every tongue.

On Christmas Eve the mother died
peacefully, being indeed glad and ready

to go, but her going left Alice very lon-
ely. It seemed strange to have no one
in the house to work for, no invalid for
whom delicacies should be prepared, no
necessity for the quiet which had always
been maintained. Sometimes when the
wind banged a door, or Saxon barked,
she felt herself starting lest the noise
should awaken her mother, then relapsing
heavily into sadness at the thought of
how unbroken the grave sleep is. After
the first heavy shock was over she gave
herself up to visiting the poor and sick,
and she felt in healing and soothing
others a balm for her sad heart. She
was not always sad, however—a bright
gleam, that foretold spring, would often
awaken her heart into a sudden bouy-
ancy, with the thought of one who would
come in the summer.

Eric was very faithful in letter-writing
the postman came regularly, and his
sweetheart never knew the sickness of
waiting for letters. Sometimes she
thought they were not so buoyant as at
first. He had not been able to take a
new position after his illness, which had
left him weak, and his mother and sisters
were nursing him through the winter,
the enforced illness was galling to him,
and he chafed under it.

When the hawthorn was bursting into
bloom in May came a letter which dark-
ened Alice's blue sky for a time, yet at
first her thoughts were all of him. He
had been offered a good berth on a ship
that would sail in June: would he take
it? There would be further waiting for
them; but it would enable him to marry
when the voyage was ended. His year's
idleness had left him penniless, and so
he must not come for her as soon as he
had hoped. There was much more but
this was the gist of the letter, the dis-
appointment, the fear of him going on a
long and dangerous voyage, the sorrow
for his vexation, these things were only
lightened for the girl who loved him by
the true love which she read in every
line, between every line of this letter.

She wrote to him encouragingly and
hopefully, and these to her to patience.
There was fear in it, scarcely acknow-
ledged to herself, that when he could
claim her she would seem faded, and old
to him—he was so much younger than
she, and she knew the world was full of
women; no woman, she thought, could
resist him, whose manly beauty, and
whose bright boyishness were so irresist-
able. Still she wrote to him of nothing
but hope and patience.

He accepted the offered position, and
his next letter was one of farewell, the
last letter to be hoped for for two months
unless he should have the luck to send
me one by the passing steamer.

June did not seem like summer—the
glory of its sunshine and its flowers made
her eyes ache—the happy songs of its
birds pained her into fits of weeping.
She was so much alone, with but a ser-
vant and a dog, and her thoughts grew
more and more morbid—she felt a hopelessness grow-
ing on her, a certainty that Eric would
forget her. She thought of him every
moment, timing what he would be doing
and then the day of his sailing came.

After that she was always thinking of
him at him at his post, praying for him,
wondering if he, too, looked out on a
waste of waters and thought of her.

The time came round to mid-July; to
the anniversary hallowed by holy obser-
vance, and yet to her a day almost sad,
as when one keeps the anniversary of
one's dead. She thought how, if things
had gone well, he would have been com-
ing to her. She was frightened of her
future, telling herself that he would for-
get. It was such a bright day—so all
unlike this day last year—a golden day,
with the sea green-blue and sky gray
green—the island a greener spot three
miles away. The white lilies were in
bloom, and Madgie had placed some in a
tall green vase in the room, she shudder-
ed at their heavy odors, there was a
breath of death in them, she said, and
removed them out in the garden, where
presently a brown bee swung himself
into the tallest of them, and found it so
sweet that he dreamed there through the
golden afternoon, with a restful hum-
ming.

The day seemed unbearably long to
the girl, whose heart was curiously
heavy. The peace of the hills which so

often had lulled her had no charm to-day
and the sea was but a barrier and a grave.
The headache that came at morning
grew worse, and after a time she was
content to lie on a sofa, with Madgie
coming now and again to bathe her brow
with Eau de Cologne and to proffer other
remedies. Saxon sat beside her patient-
ly and wistfully all day, like Mr. Brown-
ing's "Flush," she thought once with a
weary smile, saying to herself a verse of
that great poet's praise of her dog-
friend.

The long afternoon came at last to
evening. The shadows darkened and
lengthened in the quiet room where the
girl was living over to herself the events
of last year. It grew dusk, and there
was no sound except the blackbird sing-
ing without, and now and then some
movements from the dog; farther away
she could hear Madgie saying her prayers
audibly in the kitchen.

Suddenly she felt a wild desire for
fresh air—to stand beside the sea where
she had found her love; she had an irra-
tional feeling that this would bring him
closer to her. She got up quietly and
went out just like last year, the dog fol-
lowing her. She wrapt around her a soft
gray shawl; and went down the garden
path, softly and swiftly along the beach
till she came to the very spot where the
dog had drawn him in. There she stood
gazing across the glorified water, yet
alight with the hues of the dead sunset,
the dog sitting by her, gazing out, too
with her hand on his great head.

It was strange the instinct that brought
her here to this spot sanctified for her to
meet her love again, for she did meet
him—no ghost no shipwrecked mariner,
but Eric Bjornsen in the flesh, bright sun-
browned, strong, too strong for the Eric
she had known, and his face irradiated
with a great gladness, with the joy of
their meeting.

She was gazing out, too sorrowful to
notice anything on either side of her but
the last ten minutes she had been in sight
of the pedestrian coming with long, swing-
ing paces from the village, where the
mail car had just deposited him. Her
attention was first attracted by the dog,
who rushed forward with loud barks of
welcome, then she saw her boy-love com-
ing to her with outstretched arms. In a
moment she was in their shelter, crying
and sobbing as if her heart would break,
and it was long before he had soothed
her and tranquilized her sufficiently to
understand from whence and why he
had come. On the eve of his sailing his
uncle's wife had died—"God rest her,"
he said reverently uncovering his bronny
locks—leaving all the property her hus-
band had given her to Eric. She sent for
him at last to tell him how she had loved
him as a child and felt his courtesy and
gentleness to her as a man, and how glad
she was that now her money could make
him happy. He only waited to do all
that was necessary; and to put on train
the preparation of a bride. He had not
written because he could not resist the
boyish temptation of surprising her.
There must be no more waiting, he said.
Not even for the indispensable trousseau.
They could be married within a fort-
night here in Alice's own old home, and
already he had taken passages for both,
as well as for Madgie, in the first Nor-
way going boat. He had arranged it all in
his delightful impetuous fashion, and
Alice felt the sweetness of lying passive-
in the hands she loved, all things being
done for her who had her life long being
accustomed to act and think for herself.
And Saxon would go, too, to be petted
and looked up to during all his honored
days.

And as they were going in to startle
and delight Madgie, "So," he said, "my
sweetheart, my wife, my well beloved
the year has brought me back after all."
—Illustrated Catholic American.

THE END

On Wednesday, his Holiness, accom-
panied by the members of his Antecam-
era, came down to the Basilica of St.
Peter's to make his visit for the gaining
of the Jubilee. The doors of the Bas-
ilica were closed during his stay in the
church, and no one but himself and
those who accompanied him were admit-
ted.

MR. GLADSTONE'S APPEAL

London, Nov. 11.—Mr. Gladstone pub-
lishes a letter inviting the Liberals to re-
unite. He says: "After reading the
Marquis of Salisbury's speech it seems to
me that we have arrived at the testing
situation for all Liberals really desiring a
Liberal union. We have no right to des-
mond, when the Government have pro-
duced their plans, that they shall pursue
an altered course upon them, but we
have already tolerated a long delay in
the production of those plans. The be-
ginning of new delays in February will
virtually be making indefinite the pro-
duction of the plans. I am unable to
understand how anybody promoting or
in viting such delay can be said to desire
the reunion of the Liberal party."

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Negotiations Between the Porte and Great
Britain Resumed—A Friendly set-
tlement Expected.

Constantinople, November 11.—The
pending negotiations between Sir Wil-
liam White and the Porte relative to the
Egyptian question will now, it is stated,
be completed forthwith according to the
instruction given previous to the recent
French agitation for evacuation. The
basis of the fresh understanding will be
the joint report on the condition of
Egypt, to be made by Moukhtar Pasha
and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the
special Turkish and British envoys re-
spectively, who have been for some time
investigating Egyptian affairs. Their re-
ports will deal with the workings of the
present Anglo-Turkish convention in
Egypt, and make suggestion as to how
reforms in military civil and other de-
partments of the Khedive's Government,
specified in the convention, can best be
carried into execution.

Paris, November 11.—The Journal des
Debats says cordial negotiations are
proceeding between England and France
in the direction of a friendly settlement
respecting Egypt.

London, November 14.—The Daily
Telegraph says: A French diplomat,
apparently with official sanction, says
France maintains sentimental and com-
mercial interest in Egypt, and though
desirous of peace, is incensed at the per-
manent occupation of Egypt by England.
The neutrality guaranteed by the
Powers is desired by France.

WHY THE IRISH PEOPLE ARE QUIET.

Liverpool, November 8.—At an Irish
meeting here yesterday the resolutions
adopted by Saturday's convention were
confirmed. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor
said it was supposed that Ireland was
quiet because the people were in a state
of abject despair. They would always be
quiet when governed in accordance with
Irish ideas. The Tories had rejected Mr.
Gladstone's bill, but were carrying out
Mr. Parnell's bill and the law of the
National league. That was when the
country was quiet. The Tories had found
the Irish people too strong for them.

FORCE REIGNS SUPREME.

Brussels, Nov. 15.—L'Etoile Belge pub-
lishes an interview between one of its
editors and one of the highest military
authorities of Belgium. The latter is re-
ported to have said that in the present
state of Europe, force reigns supreme.
Treaties are violated without scruple and
the small nations of Western Europe
would be treated like Bulgaria in the
east, Belgium, among others, having to
fear German invasion. His conclusion
was that Belgium should immediately
take an immense effort to strengthen its
military defences. The military author-
ity is supposed to be General Brialmont
one of the most remarkable officers of
the time.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our subscribers in the country
who have remitted money to this office
by letter or otherwise and do not see
their name in this column with the
amount credited should notify the office
at once:—

(Clandeboye.—A. Muckle, \$4. Baie St.
Paul.—A. F. McDonald, \$2.

Selkirk.—Fr. Allard \$2; H. Montgom-
ery, \$2; W. Bullock, \$2; Jno. Scarry, jr.
\$2; J. H. White, \$2; Jos. Whiteway, \$2;
Jas. McDonald, \$2; M. Mayot, \$2. East
Selkirk.—John Hoban, \$2.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Rev. Father,
Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, fifty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue, New York.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Feast of St. Raphael, Archangel.

"I am the Angel Raphael, one of the seven who stand before the Lord."—Epistle of the Feast.

The history of Tobias, one of the most beautiful narratives of the Old Testament, teaches so many lessons. There we find a charming picture of home life, the father of the family is at once the example and a teacher of virtue to his young son the son, a model of filial devotion to his aged parents, succoring them in their need, submissive to their will, delighted to give them pleasure.

The life of the family is full of peace. Even in affliction they recognize the finger of God and His blessed rest upon them. He is the sunshine of their home. To serve Him—to keep themselves free from sin—is their chief care. When, therefore, it became necessary that the younger Tobias should make a long journey, the first thought of his father was to find him a suitable companion. He would not trust his child to the guardianship of every man. He felt the necessity of great care in the choice he made. Such a choice is indeed not a trifling matter, not so unimportant an affair as most seem to think it, the happiness of a whole lifetime perhaps even eternal salvation itself, may be at stake. Young people especially are very susceptible to the influence of those who are about them. They are open-hearted, unsuspecting, too ready often to give their confidence and friendship to those unworthy of either. They are slow to abandon those upon whom they have bestowed their regard, unwilling to believe evil of them because of their affection for them. And so the danger to their virtue is very great when they fall into bad company, their ignorance of the world and their guilelessness leaving them open to many temptations.

Virtue is precious thing, it is a treasure beyond price. To have virtue is to possess nobility of the soul, elevation of mind, a close likeness to God. To have habits of virtue marks us out as true men, men who have made their animal nature subject to reason through God's grace. Virtue is not acquired in a day. The getting of it means work, constant work, for a time, perhaps a long time; but it is worth all it costs. When we have virtue, we have something of a great value; and because it is valuable it must be carefully guarded lest we lose it, for we may be robbed of our virtue as well as of our money.

The bad companion is he who is trying to rob us of our virtue—to rob us of the best we possess. He wants to destroy our innocence; he wants to disturb our peace of soul; he wants to urman us, to make beasts of us. Where are these bad companions? How shall we know them? "By their works you shall know them." You shall know them when you hear their filthy speech, when they make their dirty jokes and tell their smutty stories. You shall know them when they invite you to low drinking saloons, to places where purity is lost; when they tell you how to make money at the expense of honesty; when, in a word, they suggest evil to you. Flee from them; they are robbers, they are worse; they are murderers, they seek to take the life of our soul.

The Angel Raphael, on the other hand, teaches us the offices of a good companion. We find him guiding his young charge warning him of dangers, instructing him how to overcome difficulties. He is constantly striving to advance the best interest of Tobias and to further the object of his journey. This is true friendship; this is right companionship. It is unselfish, conscientious endeavor to promote the friend's welfare. Young people find yourself a Raphael, but trust not every man.

THE POOR OF IRELAND.

A Dublin letter in the Indianapolis Journal, says: "I have learned to respect the Roman Catholic Church more than ever before since my visit to this country. Everywhere I find the convents filled with the children of the poorer classes, being given an industrial education—children who would grow up in ignorance and vice. At the Convent of Kenmare I found nearly five hundred children received as day pupils. Many of these children came from five or eight miles, in the country, so poor that a breakfast was necessarily given 200 of them upon their arrival, and a piece of dry bread before they started for their homes at evening. The magnificent building of the convent were the donations of one man who is buried beside the altar in a cathedral adjoining Looe making his taught here, and I was

shown the bed-spread ordered by Queen Victoria, which was been skillfully wrought by the nimble fingers of the misses in these schools. Said the gracious sister; "Maybe you can mention our laces to the Americans, that they can order of us, for we support ourselves entirely through the generosity of those who love and see the necessity of our work, for our people are very poor. In the over crowded work house I saw these gentlemanly, sweet-faced sisters ministering in sickness and death. In this district I find the percentage of crime very low; theft is almost unknown, notwithstanding their poverty; woman are virtuous to an eminent degree. I believe this to be owing the strict surveillance of the Roman Catholic religion upon the conscience of these people. They live more for the reward of eternity than they do the pleasure of the present. So long as English landlordism reigns in Ireland let the Roman Catholic priests alone, that the latter may exercise a police power that keeps the soul from degradation that besets the body through poverty or sore physical distress.

THE NEW SCRIPTURES. ACCORDING TO TYNDAL, HUXLY, SPENCER AND DARWIN.

(From Dick's Recitations.)

1. Primarily the Unknowable moved upon the cosmos and evolved protoplasm.
2. And protoplasm was inorganic and undifferentiated, containing all things in potential energy, and a spirit of evolution moved upon the fluid mass.
3. And the Unknowable said: Let atoms attract, and their contact begat light, heat and electricity.
4. And the unconditioned differentiated the atoms, each after its kind, and their combinations begat rock, air and water.
5. And there went out a spirit of evolution from the Unconditioned, and, working in protoplasm, by accretion and absorption produced the organic cell.
6. And cell by nutrition evolved primordial germ: and germ developed protogene: and protogene begat eozoon; and eozoon begat nonad, and monad begat animalcule.
7. And animalcule begat ephemera; then began creeping things to multiply on the face of the earth.
8. And earthly atom in vegetable protoplasm begat the molecule, and thence came all grass and every herb in the earth.
9. And animalcule in the water involved fins, tails, claws and scales, and in the air wings and beaks; and on the land sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment.
10. And by accretion and absorption came the radiata and mollusca, and mollusca begat articulata, and articulata begat vertebrata.
11. Now these are the generations of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the Unknowable evolved the bipedal mammalia.
12. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse while he was a hipparion, and the haparion before he was an oredon.
13. Out of the ascidian came the amphibian and begat the pentadactyle, and the pentadactyle, by inheritance and selection, produced the hybotate, from which are the simiadae in all their tribes.
14. And out of the simiadae the lemur prevailed above his fellows, and produced the platyrrhine monkey.
15. And the platyrrhine begat the catarrhine and the catarrhine monkey begat the anthropoid ape, and the ape begat the longimanous orang and the orang begat the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evolved the what-is-it.
16. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod, and took him a wife of the longimanous gibbons.
17. And in the process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorphia primordial types.
18. The homoculus, the prognathus, the troglodyte, the autochton, the terragen—these are the generations of primal man.
19. And primeval man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence, and struggled mightily to harmonize with the environment.
20. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homogeneous to the complex and heterogeneous—for the weakest died and the strongest grew and multiplied.
21. And man grew a thumb for that he had need of it and developed capacity for prey.
22. For behold the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men wherefore the slow animals were eaten

and the slow men starved to death.
23. And as types were differentiated the weaker continually disappeared.
24. And the earth was filled with violence, for man strove with man and tribe with tribe whereby they killed off the weak and foolish and secured the survival of the fittest.

HOME TRAINING FOR DAUGHTERS.

How most successfully to help our daughters to a full preparation for their life work, is a problem that takes earnest thought and sound wisdom to solve. We all have some sort of an ideal woman in our minds that we wish our daughters to become. The manner in which they are to accomplish this result is often but a vague idea, and too often we fall far short of the ideal we have set before us.

This home training of girls ought to be a subject of serious thought. It is much easier to give good advice than to work out in our own homes and for ourselves this important problem.

While a knowledge of music or language or mathematics or science is very desirable, and in fact essential to thorough culture, yet the growth of character in a young girl, the development of heart, the awakening to a consciousness of what life means and the great possibilities for usefulness which she holds, and withal a tender thoughtfulness for others, are the true graces of womanhood, and are best cultivated at home under the care of a wise and loving mother.

This education of our girls can begin as soon as they can walk and talk. Nothing makes the little one happier than to be asked to help mamma in some way. The little feet run eagerly on any errand, and very proud is the baby girl at the thought of doing something useful. I have never yet seen a little child who would not leave her toys and dolls to help mamma bake or dust, or in any other domestic employment. Nature seems to have put a love for these employments into the hearts of our girls, and if we begin early it will not be a difficult task to foster this natural taste.

The mother herself should endeavor to be as near as possible to the model she would have her daughter copy. Some one has said that a young lady is a sort of walking advertisement of her mother. Seeing the one we can imagine very nearly what the other is. Of course there will be little differences and perhaps great contrasts in temperament, but in the main a girl is just about what her mother makes her, and in the broad principles which underlie the character, the one will be the other counterpart.

A COUNTRYMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Country yokel to his son at a concert during the performance of a duet: "Dye see, Tom, now it's gettin late, they're singing two at a time, so as to get done sooner."

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.

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
R. W. STARK,
Dental Surgeon Parlor
620 MAIN STREET
Higgins Block.
Office Hours Day and Night.
WITHOUT TEETH: showing the aged appearance caused by the loss of teeth.
The same face as supplied with R. W. Stark's celebrated Artificial teeth.

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
T. H. BRAZIER,
MERCHANT - TAILOR
has Just Received a Full Line of
ENGLISH, SCOTCH
IRISH, CANADIAN
TWEEDS!
Call and See Them Great Bargain
539 Main Street, South of James Street

SEND US
ONE DOLLAR
And we will send you 5 lbs Choice Natural Leaf Japan Tea or 4 lbs very choice Black Tea, warranted.
TWO DOLLARS.
And we will send you 6 lbs Extra Choice Japan, or Black Tea, season 18-6-7.
THREE DOLLARS
And we will send you 10 lbs of extra choice English Breakfast Black Tea, or 10 lbs Natural Leaf Japan.
FOUR DOLLARS
And we will send you a 10 lb caddie of our very finest Choice Black Tea or a 10 lb caddie of Delicious Uncolored Japan Tea, very choice.
FIVE DOLLARS
And we will send you a 10 lb. caddie of our very finest Extra Choice Assam or Himalyan, Black, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Japan Teas.
Send all monies by P. O. Order or Registered Letter, at our risk.
J. C. MILLS & CO.
TEA MERCHANTS.
368 Main Street,
P. O. BOX 501.

BLUE STORE
425 Main St.
FOR 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.
No Deception. Call and Judge For Yourselves
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
See Tickets on them at the Door
No trouble to show Goods. The finest and cheapest assortment of Pants ever shown in Winnipeg Remember the Place,
BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 15th of November next, for a permit to cut timber from that date to the 1st of October, 1887, on Section 11, Township 18, Range 6, East of the 1st Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.
The conditions on which a permit will be issued, may be obtained at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.
A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa, Oct. 27th, 1886.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Timber Berths" will be received at this office until noon on Saturday the 23rd day of October next, for a timber berth of five square miles, situated on Cascade River, a tributary of the Devil's Head River, in Township 27, Ranges 11 and 12 west of the 5th Meridian in the District of Alberta.
Sketches showing the position, approximately, of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Calgary.
A. M. BURGESS
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

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 2 00
8x10 size, single one 1 00
Larger Sizes at corresponding rates.
The managers of the Hudson's Bay Photograph Parlor 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 excellency of their work, and the general verdict of the best judges and critics is: "These 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 overdress, 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.

L. BLANKINTINE,
Dying 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 shirts and soft Hats Cleaned and Reshaped.
Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

How is it exemplified in the Church—Bishop Ireland's Address at the Conference of Charities in St. Paul, Minn.

A large audience assembled in the high school hall to listen to Rt. Rev. John Ireland, Bishop of the diocese of St. Paul, expound the system of charities in the Catholic Church.

President Neff, who made a happy reference to the Bishop's distinguished services in the cause of temperance.

SYSTEM OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES. A high honor has been conferred upon me in the invitation to read before this distinguished body upon the system of charities in the Catholic Church.

I will be permitted to express my sincere appreciation and recognition of the generous and high minded spirit in which you approach the study of charity—lofty, all embracing as the spirit itself of the truest charity—refusing your impartial attention to none of the several agencies.

From principle and tradition the Catholic Church is one vast storehouse of charity. Catholicism is nothing if it is not charity.

The vital doctrines of the Church demands work of charity as the necessary external evidences of inward faith; her most loyal and most devoted children are known by their consecration of will and energy to the works of charity; her most glorious monuments strewn along the course of time and making her passage through nations, are the homes of charity; her monasteries, her hospitals, her asylums, the decrees of her councils, the letters of Pontiffs, the lessons of her theological and ascetic writers urge, command charity.

You will hear from me brief statements of teaching and fact in the Catholic Church which bear upon the question of charity. This, and nothing more, we all understand, is the duty of the occasion.

I make no argument, I make no comparison; I pronounce no energy; I am the relator, not the companion of a cause. One of the catechisms of the Catholic Church says: "The fruit of the Holy Ghost is charity."

Then it tells what charity means, namely: "to feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to ransom the captive, to harbor the harborless, to visit the sick to bury the dead."

The Church's cardinal principle of justification is the necessity of good works. In her mind faith without works is dead, utterly incapable of producing fruits of eternal life.

Religion clean and undefiled, she repeats with St. James, "before God and the Father is this—to visit the fatherless and widows in their tribulation and to keep one's self unspotted from this world."

Love for the neighbor the Catholic makes the profession of in the same formula of morning prayer which contains the declaration of his love for the Creator—"Oh, my God, I love Thee above all things. . . and I love my neighbor as myself for the love of Thee."

His neighbor, his catechism explains to him, is every child of Adam—differences of race; language, creed or personal merit authorizing no distinction; and the meaning of this love for his neighbor, he is furthermore reminded, is determined by the Scriptural words "He that has the substance of this world and shall see his brother in need, and shall shut up his bowels from him, how doth the charity of God abide in him?"

Doctrines of this practical nature must needs result most favorably, and bring forth in no stinted measure living charity. The Church, in all her preaching lays the strongest emphasis upon the supernatural powers that go to build up charity. She issues no dry, formal command to perform works of charity. On her lips the practice of charity becomes the hopeful sign of predestination, the forerunner of divine clemency and grace to title and heavenly glory.

In the supreme judgement the just shall be rewarded, because when the Lord was hungry they gave him to eat, when he was thirsty they gave him to drink, when He was imprisoned they came to Him; and the reprobate shall be driven from the presence of the Judge because their record has no mention of these deeds of mercy. Charity to a neighbor puts on the highest value a human act may; it is the tribute of pure, disinterested personal love from the redeemed to the Redeemer. Christ appears personified in the poor and sick. Their own merits or demerits sink out of sight; their faces shine with beauty of Christ; their wants are the wants of Christ, their words of gratitude are words of Christ. "Amen, I say with you, as long as you did it to one of these My least brethren you did it to Me."

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Her ambition is to carve for herself in monuments more enduring than brass or stone, and more salutary for the children of men this record: she has passed by doing good. It is not to be presumed, however high the ideal of Catholic charity; or however he will to realize the ideal, that all members of the Church shall be possessed of true charity. Individual free will remain to obey or to resist; circumstances, too, of time and place may interpose obstacles and there will be the many who will bear the name but who will be strangers to the spirit of the Church; there will be the many who will give only partial loyalty to her teachings. But due allowance made for the short comings of human nature in times and places where Catholic action was play, great charitable work does and must exist. Immense sums are contributed in alms deeds; asylums, schools, reformatories are numerous; each centre of Catholic life, an Episcopal see for instance, is made a centre of charitable institutions. He who has visited with a painstaking eye a Catholic city, or a Catholic country, or a city and country in which Catholics are largely represented, be he friend or foe of the Church, he he a believer, if you wish, that he has found in no other matters a hundred subjects of blame and scorn, I am sure he will bear me out in my statement as to the facts of Catholic charity. I will name but one city—Rome. A well-known traveller, Mr. Eustace (Classical Tour), writes: "No country exhibits more splendid examples of public benevolence or furnish, es more affecting instances of private charity. She has the honorable advantage of surpassing all the kingdoms of Europe in the number and magnificence of her charitable foundations. To describe these in detail would require a separate work of considerable extent; and it will be sufficient to inform the reader that there is no disease of body, no distress of mind, no visitation of Providence, to which the human form is liable, from its first appearance to its final disposition in the grave, which is not relieved with tenderness, and provided for, if beyond relief, with a prodigality of charity seldom witnessed elsewhere." From my own personal observation of the charities of Rome, I can say that Mr. Eustace's words are literally true. It would be impossible to name a want for which provision has not there been made. To protect helpless infancy and provide for decrepitude; to shield the innocent from temptation and bring back the father from crime; to spare the blushes of sinking poverty; to assist the exertions of struggling merit, and repair the broken fortunes of honest but unsuccessful industry; to afford consolation and relief to the sick, the prisoner and the dying, and secure the honors of Christian burial for the dead, such are the leading objects, branching out into a thousand details of the comprehensive charity of Rome. Heroic charity blooms in the parterres of the Church. I mean that charity which cheerfully sacrifices life in the service of the neighbor. The missionary embarking for the Island of Molakoi to spend himself in the service of the lepers, certain beforehand that loathsome disease should one day spread itself over his own body; the Sisters leaving their New York convent at a moment's notice to land on the island in the East River where small-pox patients need their care; the priest rushing headlong amid shells and bullets to whisper consolation into the ears of the dying warrior—scenes of this kind are ordinary common occurrences. No one wonders at them; but marvel would be if they did not exist. The Church organizes charity; organization establishing unity of action amid numbers is in all matters the means to great and enduring success. The Catholic Church herself a great and powerful organization, is conscious of this fact, and her usual rule of conduct is to seek results through minor organizations modeled somewhat upon her own self, and governed by her own supreme power.

To Be Continued. LIFE'S BURDENS

A large part of life's burdens are self-imposed and wholly needless. Fears of calamities which never happen, a suspicious disposition, a jealous turn of mind—these are the tyrants that load us with burdens heavy to bear, but needless to carry. If we should honestly examine the various burdens of our lives, we should be surprised to find how many of them are of this character. Not only may we drop them if we will, but justice to others demands that we should. A man or woman habitually unhappy is essentially selfish, and is always a thorn in the community. There are enough crosses and trials in life which must be borne, without manufacturing artificial ones; and the more thoroughly we rid ourselves of the latter, the more energy and spirit we can bring to bear upon the former.

EGGS IN WINTER.

It is useless to expect hens to lay during the winter unless some considerable pains are taken for their comfort. The first thing necessary for their comfort is shelter; this should be provided, and should be constructed so as to afford warmth and yet plenty of ventilation. If it can face the south so much the better as it gives the poultry a chance to sun themselves without undue exposure. Then they must be watered and fed regularly—giving them water at least twice a day, i.e., morning and evening, not cold frozen water, but moderately warm, so that they can drink all they need without endangering their health, and feeding them as often. A very good way is to feed them in the morning on wheat screenings, cat, and an occasional feed of chopped onions and red peppers, mixed with bran or corn meal, cooked and fed warm; a small allowance of sunflower seed also will help mightily towards the production of eggs. Then just before going to roost at night a good feed of whole corn. This gives them a full stomach or gizzard to supply warmth, and something to grind during the night. With this treatment and with convenient nests, there will be very little trouble in securing a liberal supply of eggs during the winter, at a time when they bring the highest price, and hens are thus found to be as profitable in proportion to their value and cost of feed, as any other stock on the farm—Baltimore Sun.

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One Column, 12 months	\$200
Half Column, 12 months	120
Quarter Column, 12 months	75
One Column, 6 months	120
Half Column, 6 months	75
Quarter Column, 6 months	50
One Column, 3 months	75
Half Column, 3 months	50
Quarter Column, 3 months	35
One Column, 1 month	25
Half Column, 1 month	15
Quarter Column, 1 month	10

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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.—If you wish to have an honest press you must honestly support it.—Archbishop MacHale.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Our readers will be rejoiced to hear that His Grace the Archbishop who has been seriously ill for some time is now convalescent. The fervent prayer of every Catholic in this land is that God will long spare him to guide us in the way of salvation.

A story to the effect that Hon. Justice Taschereau had dismissed a case in Quebec because the Plaintiff was unable to give testimony in the French language was widely circulated and much believed a few days ago. The Montreal Star has this to say of the case—

"The statement that Hon. Justice Taschereau dismissed a case in Three Rivers recently because the Plaintiff was unable to give his testimony in the French language falls through completely when it is learnt that the honorable gentleman never in his life presided over a court of justice in that district."

The Orangemen, and those who would if they could maintain whatever of Protestant ascendancy still exists anywhere prate continually of civil and religious liberty. What they mean by it was once more exemplified in Armagh last Monday. A telegram says:

There was a scene at the Town Commissioners' meeting at Armagh. The Nationalist members were refused admittance and were prevented by the police from entering until the business had been concluded, on the ground that they were obstructive.

The ascendancy men were stupid as well as intolerant. What was done at a meeting, from which members thus expelled had no legal force whatever. Indeed that was not a meeting of the Town Commissioners at all.

In his speech at Leeds Mr. Morley said:

Tory statesman and newspapers now paraded Ireland as free from crime. If free from crime, why did they not hasten remedial legislation, instead of as Lord Randolph Churchill had announced dealing with other questions first? The real meaning of the programme was to shelve the Irish question. This was the misery and pity of it, that Ireland would have to learn again the cruel and desperate lesson she had been taught a thousand times, that she is to be treated with in time of outrage and agitation while nothing will be conceded to her on the ground of justice and tranquility.

This is precisely the story of Ireland's misery. When peaceful and tranquil she has been treated with cruel indifference, and when driven by neglect to acts of violence she has been coerced,

Owing to our boasted system of education it is the custom to berate and belittle the personal and mental qualities of those who differ from us politically or otherwise. But we notice with pleasure in the Montreal star, which is not given to belauding inferior men at the expense of superior men since the recent change in the editorial management, a happy departure from his rules. It was suggested by some people in London Ont. that Mr. Laurier should be prevented from speaking at a proposed meeting because of his known convictions, whereupon the Star remarks that such a course would be a most unwise one. Ontario boasts

of its freedom of speech and action. Let it not belie its record: Let Mr. Laurier have his say, he is a graceful and polished orator, and it is highly probable that when he gets through, the Londoners will be gratified instead of annoyed.

The proposal having been made to add the name of the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, M. P., to the list of the Council of Queen's College, Birmingham, England—an institution for theological and medical training—the editor of Birmingham Post expressed his dissent through the columns of his so-called Liberal organ. He was promptly taken to task by Professor Windle, who in a letter to the Post very clearly proved that Mr. Matthews' election involved no strange or alarming principle. The learned Professor pointed out that the Act which came into force in 1868, permitted the election to the Council of that College of others than members of the Church of England. At the present date several of its members are of denominations other than the Church of England. "It is therefore perhaps," argued Professor Windle, "late in the day to animadvert upon the inadvisability of others than Churchmen taking part in the management of a theological department, unless, indeed you would draw the line at a Roman Catholic, which, for the Liberal sentiments constantly expressed in your paper, I can scarcely believe to be possible."

The editor in answer to the Professor said that he could not see how a Roman Catholic could properly take part in the management of a Church of England Theological College to which the Professor pertinently rejoined that the same objection was equally applicable to members of Parliament.

It is a fact that out of the very large number of employes of the Provincial Government, there is not a single Irish English or Scotch Catholic to be found among the number. The English speaking Catholics in this Province have in the past given almost undivided support to Mr. Norquay, not it must be understood, with a view to receiving undue patronage or indeed any for that matter and it does seem strange to say the least that he should show such a spirit of intolerance. The English speaking Catholics of this Province comprise a fair proportion of the population and we refuse to believe that they are not as fully competent to fill any position equally well with their Protestant friends. If it is the intention of the Provincial Government that the people of this province of whom we are speaking are to be ostracised from all places within the gift of the ministry it would be just as well that we had an official notification of the fact. We have just returned from a tour through a great portion of the province and the fact has been repeatedly brought to our notice. We have only time and space now for this passing notice, but in a future number we will show conclusively to our readers the truth whereof we speak.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The Organization of the "Catholic Mutual Benevolent Society," is a work which should receive sympathy and encouragement from all Catholics; it is a new departure for Winnipeg, where hitherto there has been very little to bring Catholic men socially together. As this society is, we hope, but the first of many of its kind, it will not be amiss to offer a few reflections on Catholic Societies in general. They foster social intercourse among the children of the Church, open an outlet to the beneficent energies of the laity, awaken interest in Catholic works, and lead their members little by little to live better lives. In a country like ours they would be a great boon. Catholic Colonists, especially young men deprived of the genial influence of the social circle to which they were used in older lands, are driven into isolation, that too often leads them to seek companionship not only undesirable but positively dangerous. Such dangers Catholic societies obviate. In them are found means of social enjoyment and mental improvement, that cannot be found elsewhere. Friendships may be formed there, that will serve to lessen the "ennui" of life among comparative strangers, and by degrees, the good will, interest and devotedness of fellow members will amply reward the courageous sacrifice of leaving home and friends in the east, to build up another home here in the west.

It is natural to man to feel a need of doing good, though sometimes the way of doing it is hard enough to find, but when united with others not only by the same faith and hopes and aspirations, but by a same well defined worthy object the ways of doing good abound. Nor is it a small matter to have at hand others,

in whom we can trust, to talk to of our hopes and fears, our successes and failures; all these and many more advantages are to be had in Catholic societies. Besides nothing helps us so much in keeping in the 'way in which we should walk' as the feeling that there are around us, many striving, as we are striving, and striving with us for the same end; that we are having good done us by the example of others and that we are doing others good by ours.

There are different kinds of Catholic Societies; some wholly charitable, others literary, some merely social and others combining the various characteristics of each. But a society to be thoroughly Catholic must have something more than written constitutions, or an occasional literary or social evening, or even than visiting the poor; there must be, from time to time, some great outward act of religion, whereby indeed we prove ourselves in earnest in our work, and worthy the name we bear. In our great cities we have seen Catholic Societies at work, and it would be impossible to over estimate the good done by them in various ways; but the most striking feature of those which are really actively useful is the monthly general communion, the annual retreat, or some other such religious act, which stamps them as being at once full of Catholic vitality, and dutifully submissive to the voice of the Church. Without this there is always a danger that such societies will in time degenerate into purely secular associations, and lose every mark, but their name, of being in anything, better than the many philanthropic and social clubs which abound in every town. All this, of course, is not said to point out a line of conduct to the "Catholic Mutual Benevolent Society," whose organization suggested this article, for approved, as it is, by episcopal sanction in many districts of the United States, where it numbers among its members some of the best Catholics in the Republic, it cannot but be good and truly Catholic. Our object is merely to remind those who are disposed to help in so laudable a work as the establishment in our midst of this society, that great earnestness should be the mark of their interest in it; and that benevolence means wishing good and has value only in as much as it leads to beneficence which means doing good.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH

To-morrow at St. Mary's Church the announcement will be made of the intention to establish in this city the Association for the Propagation of the Faith. It is a society that flourishes in Europe and the States, and is blessed and encouraged by the Holy Father and the clergy of both continents. Its aim is all that its name implies. To instruct and make strong in the faith those who are ignorant of it and as God wishes not the death of any, therefore to work for the salvation of souls is to labor for the accomplishment of God's Holy will. To become a member of the association it is necessary to give in alms one cent a day or fifty cents a year and to recite once a day the Our Father and Hail Mary and an ejaculatory prayer to St. Francis Xavier, St. Francis Xavier pray for us. The Our Father and Hail Mary of the Morning and Evening prayers may be said for the intention. Writing of this and kindred Associations Bishop Ryan says the benefit resulting from these societies in a parish and in a diocese must not be measured by the few dollars and cents contributed to the missionary fund but these alms keep alive an interest in Catholic missions and in the propagation of the faith, and habituating children and adults to make little sacrifices and offerings for the conversion and salvation of nations and people yet "sitting in darkness and the shadow of death," they become identified with and interested in the great work of the Church, realize more forcibly the inestimable blessings of faith, which they have inherited, we may say, from Christian parents, and are more easily led to take an active interest in their own Church affairs in religion at home.

SELKIRK.

The mission, which that indefatigable priest Fr. Allard, has charge, has made and is making great strides. He is now negotiating for the erection of a new church, service now being held in a portion of his dwelling, which has been set apart and adapted for the purpose. Besides his duties at Selkirk, Fr. Allard attends to the Indian Mission at St. Peter's Reserve, where he celebrates Mass addressing the attendants in their native tongue, which he has mastered. Last Sunday Fr. Allard crossed the river at great risk to his life, in order to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for his Indian charges, recrossed and travelled a great distance to Nettly Creek where

he held service at 2 P.M. and returned to Selkirk just in time for Benediction. This gives an idea of how this missionary's Sunday is spent. In addition to this he is now obliged to teach school all week. These arduous labors are performed with a spirit of cheerfulness at once striking. Those of the people who penetrate not into the distant mission fields know not the hardships our missionary priests have to suffer and it is to be hoped that the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, which it is proposed to establish in this parish will start out with a good membership and continue to increase in numbers and usefulness. The object of the association is to aid such missions as that in charge of Fr. Allard, in this and the old world. All that is necessary to become a member of this society is to pay the sum of 50 cts. a year and to recite a few ejaculatory prayers. The history and aims of the association will be found in another column and those at a distance from Winnipeg may become members by sending the fee to Rev. Fr. Cahil, O. M. I., St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg.

The business aspect of this live town was an improvement on that of last season, receiving some impetus no doubt from the political excitement. In the neighborhood of Clandeboyne there have been some very serious prairie fires, Mr. Sullivan losing a large amount of hay together with his stables. He is an extensive stock raiser and will feel his loss keenly this winter. The entire neighborhood by whom he is highly esteemed, were in deep sympathy with him.

Mr. Jno. Scarry, Sr., of Clandeboyne carried off the first prize again for his butter. He is perhaps the most successful manufacturer in the country, producing a grade always No 1.

There is no better place in the province for settlement than Clandeboyne. The soil is rich and the land so situated as to render easy an effective system of drainage. Water is plentiful and the land extremely cheap. There is a church, school and a good market close at hand, making the place a very desirable one for the settler.

The Liegar House continues to be the leading hotel of Selkirk. Its appointments are first class and so conducted as to be largely patronized by transient and permanent guests. Howell & Scarry are the proprietors.

THE FAITH OF IRELAND.

The Rev. Dr. Todd, of Dublin University, in one of his numerous works pays this beautiful tribute to Irishmen and the faith of St. Patrick, Dr. Todd is no Catholic but he has caught the spirit of Catholicism, and would repay perusal by those who are now engaged in the work of defining Irishmen and descendants for the faith that is in them. The firmness with which the Irish people have clung to the faith implanted in their hearts by the Apostle of their country, under the most trying circumstances, and what is not equalled in the annals of the Church is understood by all; but the following tribute to the infidelity is to be appreciated on account of the source from which it comes. The Doctor says—"The faith preached by St. Patrick has been the consolation and glory of Ireland during a long night of social and political calamity. The people of the land passed through trials and wrongs seldom equalled or exceeded in the painful history of nations. They lost almost everything that the world sets a value upon,—land and wealth, and political consequence; but, amid all their losses, they kept as a hidden treasure beyond price the seed of the faith sown by the hand of St. Patrick. This has been a lamp to their feet and a guide to their paths; this has been an unspeakable comfort of many an honest heart when every comfort has been taken away; it has sustained the widow and the childless in their bereavement, it has made the poor cheerful, and light-hearted, and happy, and joyous in the midst of their poverty; it has lightened distress; it has made men in, different to injustice, teaching them to look forward to a happier and a better land, where all wrong and injustice is avenged. The faith sown by the great saint goes on increasing every year. Like the house built upon the rock, it has withstood every storm of wind that has been hitherto stirred up against it; the open assaults of heresy have not been able to root it out; the neglect of centuries has been ineffectual to destroy it; neither persecutions nor bribes have succeeded in removing it; it has grown to be a mighty tree, and though it bent beneath the storms that assailed it, they have passed away without doing it any harm. Nor yet is it satisfied with the power of resistance; it assails as well as defends, it has spread itself over the New World, over America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; wherever the tide of emigration carries the peasantry of Erin, there St. Patrick may be said to be planting anew the faith of Christ; and although among these wanderers from their native shore there may be many, alas! who have cast away the heavenly gift inherited from their fathers, and many more who, without denying the faith, nevertheless dishonor it with their

lives, still whatever there is of real Catholic faith, and zeal, and earnestness in these new worlds, may be said with the utmost truth to have sprung from the seed planted in Ireland by the hands of St. Patrick, that venerable prelate whose holy life has been engaging our attention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FEW CHAPTERS OF IRISH HISTORY

To the Editor of the Northwest Review.

SIR.—Your correspondent Mr. McNamara in his interesting communication entitled as above appears to have done injustice to the great Norman race, whom he describes on the dictum of Carlyle as 'forty thousand thieves.'

As the Saxons themselves had no title but Conquest and as Edward the Confessor had bequeathed his Kingdom to his cousin Duke William such request having been satisfied by the Pope himself the Normans can scarcely be described as thieves. They fought under the banner and the blessing of the supreme Pontiff whose decision is of more value in my eyes than that of the so called Sage of Chelsea who was not born till nearly eight hundred years afterwards. I deny however that the Norman Conquest began and ended with the sanguinary conflict at Senlac. The invasion of England certainly began when Emma daughter of Duke Richard I of Normandy and grand aunt of William the Conqueror arrived in England as the bride of King Ethelred after whose death she married King Canute. She brought in her train a vast number of Warriors and ecclesiastics. Her son Edward the Confessor who preferred his mother's race distributed among them estates, bishoprics and abbey. Another large body of Normans took refuge in England after the battle of Val de Dunes in which those who disputed William's title to the Dukedom of Normandy on the ground of his illegitimacy were overthrown. From M. Leopold de Lisle's history of the Lords of Saint Sauveur le Vicomte it would appear that the ever recurring squabbles between Norman and Saxon culminated in the time of Ethelred in an invasion of Normandy by the Saxons commanded by their King in person on which occasion they were utterly routed in the valley of the Saine by the Normans under the leadership of Neel the Viscount of the Cotentin. So that the Saxons even after they had conquered England still had a hankering for more territory. May not this invasion of Normandy have been one of the causes which led to the Conquest of England and William. It is undisputed that in the reign of Saint Edward a Norman, Robert of Iumege was for a time Archbishop of Canterbury and that he was together with a number of other Normans occupying English sees deprived by popular violence unlearned and uncanonical Saxons. Bishops were intruded with Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury. The character of the Saxon prelates is well described by Tennyson in 'Harold' "where Saint Edward says—

In heaven signs!
Signs upon earth! signs everywhere! your Priests
Gross, worldly, simoniac, unlearn'd
They scarce can read their Psalter; and your churches
Uncouth, unhandsome, while in Normanland
God speaks thro' abler voices, as he dwells
In stately shrines."

Again the statement that these 'Forty thousand thieves' established the House of Lords is misleading. In a sense it is true but not in the sense which would appear on the surface. The Norman Kings after the conquest had a great council call it Parliament or what you will consisting of all the great land owners and ecclesiastics in the Kingdom. In this they but followed the Saxon practice. Presently the great number of members among other reasons made the system inconvenient, and the tenants in capite, i. e. those who held directly of the crown together with the bishops and mitred abbots, began to assemble in one chamber being summoned by writ and became the origin of the House of Lords. The minor land owners who were much more numerous and who were tenants of the tenants in capite were directed to choose representatives from among themselves to sit in another chamber and form the House of Commons. The insinuation that there was anything reprehensible in the establishment of the House of Lords is thus refuted. I had always understood and still believe it to be the case that the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland did not (as your correspondent would have us believe) as a body adopt the tenets of Protestantism, but that the majority of them held to the Catholic Faith as strongly as the Irish themselves. Certainly in the time of Cromwell the majority of the inhabitants of the Pale were Catholics and of Anglo-Norman descent. To them as well as the native Irish was addressed the doom "To hell or Conaught." Are not such names as Nugent, Stapleton, Browne, Devereux, Barry, Clifford, Netterville, Barnewall, Carey, French, Esmonde, Burke, Fitzgerald, De Vere, St. George, Lalton Power, Condon, Stafford Butler, Mullins, Roche, Tracy and Lacy among many others sufficient proof that the Anglo-Normans of the Pale are not convicted of the charge of wholesale apostasy. Since the accession of the House of Brunswick it has been considered a mark of loyalty to exalt everything Saxon and German at the expense of the Normans. This craze has apparently reached its height and the tide is beginning to run in the direction of giving our Norman forefathers their proper place in the history of the English speaking race.

Your Obedient Servant
Wm. JOHN MANBEY.
Manbey Grove, Minnedosa.
10th Nov. 1886.

Irish News.

CARLOW

On Oct. 16 Mr. Delaney, a vintner residing at Ballylinan, who had declined to supply excisable goods at ordinary prices to certain objectionable persons in the locality was refused a license (on appeal) by Judge Moleys of the Queen's Bench.

DUBLIN

Mr. Christopher Ryder, J. P., contributed the generous subscription of 1,000 toward the renovation and decoration of the cathedral. Marlborough street. He also contributed 450 pound toward the fund for building an Irish National church of St. Patrick in Rome.

KILDARE

At the Last Quarter Sessions there was an unusually large number of processes for rent.

KILKENNY

On Oct. 19, Mr. Fanning sub-sheriff accompanied by a force of police under the command of Mr. Lynch, R. M., Mr. Holmes, D. I. Johnston, and Mr. Morrell, D. I. Pitown, proceeded to Knockmoylan, near Ballyhale, and evicted four families. The chapel bell was kept tolling during the day. A large number of people assembled and the police were stoned. Much excitement prevailed. Colonel Tighe is the landlord; and Mr. McClintock is the agent.

One of the latest victims of the crowbar brigade in this county is Denis Brophy, of Rossanary.

Margaret Staunton, of Seskin, Ballyragget, widow, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

KING'S

In the Bjar municipal election the Nationalists scored an important victory.

LONGFORD

On Oct. 17, a splendid county convention, organized by the committee of the Longford branch, J. N. L. was held in Mr. McCann's stores, Market square, Longford, to discuss matters connected with the rent question and organization in the county. Mr. Peter Flood, C. T. C., president of the Longford branch, occupied the chair.

"That as far as practicable we promise to buy and take care that the members of our families shall buy goods of Irish manufacture only.

"That we promise to do all in our power to give effect to the provisions of the Laborers (Ireland) Acts."

Two families named Heally and Cunningham live in the townland of Longhan near Ballina, in this county. Their lands are so situated that one requires a pass over the other's farm, which the other refuses to allow. A murder took place on Oct. 16 in reference to this pass. The Cunninghams, it is alleged, attacked old Heally, beat him with a shovel and pelted him with stones. His skull was broken in, and his body all blackened and bruised. He died shortly afterwards. Two of the Cunninghams were promptly arrested, but the third, the alleged principal, has up to the present escaped the vigilance of the police.

LOUBE

The Shipping Gazette of Oct. 19 reports that the brass plate bearing the inscription "Irish Chieftan, built at Dundalk by J. Cormick," was found on the Lynmouth Sands, and as nothing has been heard of the vessel since, it is believed that she perished with all hands during the recent gale. The Irish Chieftan was owned by the Dundalk Shipping Company, and sailed from Kingstown for Swansea with a cargo of stones from Newry. She was commanded by Captain Owen Walters, of Dundalk and the crew was composed of the Captain's son, two men from the village of Armagasson (some 7 or 8 miles from this town), and a boy.—Freeman.

MEATE

At the last meeting of the Castlejordan I. N. L., held on Oct. 17, Rev. P. Fagin, C. C., in the chair. Mrs. McCann's eviction was fully discussed. The following resolution was adopted: "That we deem it our duty to severely censure the conduct of Mr. Thomas Wymer of Killowen, in unjustly evicting Mrs. McCann, and in so doing joining the exterminator or his own selfish purposes; and, further we are of opinion that it was his fault to break the agreement made by this committee between the two parties.

WESTMETH

During the recent storm the Shannon rose to a considerable height, and large tracks of land were covered with water and many houses submerged.

Mr. Lawrence Kelly has been elected chairman of the Athlone Town Commissioners for the ensuing year.

WELFORD

An all-round reduction has been made in the rent of Miss Martin's estate, Ballyknock, which was formerly in the hands of Mr. Boyd, of Chilcomb New Ross, under whose management much discontent prevailed among the tenantry. Recently the management of the estate has been conducted by Mr. Martin Hug, who has reduced the rent all round to Griffith's valuation.

WICKLOW

The interest in a farm belonging to Hugh Carey, Agbowle Upper, was set up for auction for the recovery of rent, in the Wicklow courthouse, and sold to the landlord for 5 pound!

The extent of the damage caused to Wicklow by the late storm amounts to over 8,000 pound. About one hundred and seventy fishermen have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the great damage done to boats.

ANTRIM

A fire on the premises of the Belfast

Confectionery Company on the night of Oct. 17 caused 1,000 damages.

The Rev T. Y. Killen, D. D. one of the leaders of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, died suddenly on Oct 21 at his residence, Belfast.

ARMAGH

John Rodgers a clerk in the employment of Solicitor Wm. Gallagher, dropped dead on Oct. 21 while going to the Crown office in Armagh.

CAVAN

On Oct. 17, an inquest was held at Belurbet, before Mr. James McGouran, Coroner, touching the death of John Ratigan, Belturbet a stone cutter, who was found dead in the house of Mr. Thomas Devine, of Belturbet, on Oct. 15 inst. A verdict was returned that the deceased died of alcoholic poisoning, "being in a delicate state of health."

DERRY

The death is announced of Rev. Michael Devine, C. B., Carndonagh. The deceased clergyman was a native of the Parish of Donagheady, county Tyrone. He studied for the priesthood in the Colleges of Carlow and Maynooth. He was twenty one years on the mission six of which were spent in the Parish of Iskaheen and fifteen in that of Donagh.

DONEGAL

The damage caused to property in this county, particularly fishing boats; by the late storm, has been very great.

DOWN

A magisterial investigation is now going on at Ballynahinch touching the alleged shocking murder of David Hall, for which Robert John Martin stands charged.

FERMANAGH

A man named Daniel McManus was drowned in Lough Erne on Oct. 16. Two days afterwards another man named Patrick Mallon, laborer, who belongs to the neighborhood of Coalisland, was drowned in the same lake.

MONAGHAN

At a meeting of the United Trades' League of Carrickmacross a resolution adopted calling upon some enterprising firm to establish a tan-yarn for the purpose of tanning home manufactured leather.

TYRONE

Much injury has been caused to farmers and others in this county by the recent storm. The mounre, for miles along its banks, swept a large extent of land, and did great damage, and the same has occurred on the Finn. The streets and houses in several parts of Strabane were heavily flooded, notwithstanding every precaution. Many sheep and other animals have been brought down.

CLARE

On Oct. 19 the Sub-sheriff of Clare, Mr. Cunningham, with his bailiffs arrived at Baultidoolen, near Kildysart, for the purpose of evicting two respectable families on the property of Colonel Ormsby Vandeleur viz Daniel Kelly and Martin Kelly. They were comfortably accommodated by their human neighbors, who came in hundreds to express their sympathy.

CORK

A great demonstration took place on Sunday, Oct 17 at Dromtariffe under the auspices of the National League. The Rev Father O'Sullivan, P. P. presided, and numerous clergymen were present, the principal speaker being Mr. James C. Flynn, M. P., who condemned in forcible terms the outrage recently committed at King Williamstown.

A little girl of about three years of age daughter of a farmer named Burke, residing at Barna, a rural district some eight miles from Bantry, was burned to death while left in the house recently.

Several boards of guardians in view of the great number of tenants who will be dispossessed from their holdings, have appointed provisional committees to prepare apartments in the workhouse to be known as 'the Ward of Honor,' for the use of evicted tenants, a special scale of dietary and other arrangements have been made.

On Oct. 16 and 20, a gunboat, with a large force of marines and police, engaged in the work of evicting unfortunate starving people on the Calf and other Islands near Schull the property of Miss Townshend. Some of the evicted are as destitute as the Achill Islanders.

KERRY

Seven poor tenants on Lord Ventry's estate were marched into Tralee jail on Oct. 16 for bog money, by a strong guard of the police. Warrants were obtained against them last court day. Being unable to pay, they had no option but to go to jail.

Last night Mr. C. Vandeleur, Dublin agent to Captain Oliver, when returning from collecting rents in Causeway was fired from Ardfort. He was injured.

LIMERICK

A school house in the Knocktoosh district was recently set fire to and burned by some unknown incendiary.

TIPPERARY

The announcement that Archbishop Croke had made a reduction in the pension of students in St. Patrick's College, Thurles for the home mission, is unfounded.

The death is announced of Mr. Rody Kickham who had for some time past been acting as Hon. Secretary of the Mullinahone Branch of the Irish National League. He had always taken an active and patriotic part in every national movement, and following in the foot steps of his immortal relative, Charles J. Kickham, ever worked for the benefit of his fellow countrymen,

THE PRIEST AS A CITIZEN.

Rev. Father Carr in Colorado Catholic.

True Catholics are true citizens, and an the other hand, faithful citizens make admirable Catholics. Thus the duty of a priest compels him to teach men not only doctrinal morality, but also political honesty. He can never be partisan, favor a party or ticket that urges the people to honor with offices of trust men, other dishonest, ignorant, immortal and blindly, zeal is for or prejudiced against a certain class of our citizens. He cannot teach his flock to be "hail fellows and well met" with the devil because he is the neighbor of a saint.

The enemies of the Catholic Church and those who theories or characters would in any way be injurious to the State, must never expect favor from him. The duties of which we have thus far spoken, are imposed on the priest by the general principles of religion that pertain not only to welfare of men's souls, but likewise to their well-being as component parts of the social system and civil government. The citizen priest in common with other Americans, has the right to affiliate with that political party which, in his opinion, is best fitted to govern and to preserve the liberties of the people. However, he should never accept "rotten planks" because they are on the party platform. When he becomes a priest he does not cease to be a citizen. The duties of his priesthood are not lightened. The priest should be an exemplary citizen, using his privileges and influence under the guidance of his knowledge as a priest, for the good and against the unworthy. It is the veriest foolishness to proclaim that, because a man is a priest, he must close his ear, shut his eyes to the evil characteristics of office-seekers, and keep from warning, individually, his people against them. He more than others is bound to see, to hear, to talk for the purification of 'ruling powers' and the guidance of his people in ways of justice and right.

PRAYER FOR THE TWELVE FRUITS OF THE HOLY GHOST.

O Holy Spirit, Eternal love of the Father and the Son, vouchsafe to grant unto me, I beseech Thee, the fruit of Charity, that I may be united to Thee by divine love; the fruit of Joy, that I may be filled with a holy consolation; the fruit of Peace that I may enjoy inward tranquility of soul; the fruit of Patience, that I may endure humbly everything opposed to my desires; and fruit of Benignity, that I may willingly relieve the necessities of my neighbor; the fruit of Goodness, that I may be benevolent towards all; the fruit of Longanimity, that I may not be discouraged by delay, but may persevere in prayer; the fruit of Mildness, that I may subdue every rising of ill temper, stifle every rising murmur, and repress the sensitiveness of my nature, in all my dealings with others; the fruit of Fidelity, that I may rely with assured confidence on the word of God, the fruit of Modesty, that I may order my exterior regularly; the fruits of Continency and Chastity, that I may keep my body in such holiness as becometh Thy temple, so that having by Thy assistance preserved my heart pure on earth, I may merit in Jesus Christ, according to the words of the Gospel to see God eternally, in the glory of His Kingdom. Amen.

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

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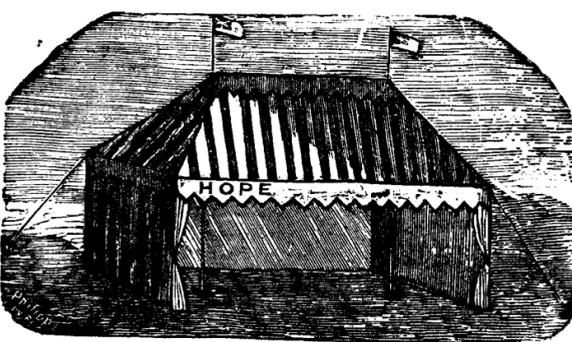
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This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission. The usual 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, \$2.50. 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 should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment; also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current price. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of seven service and after Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 10.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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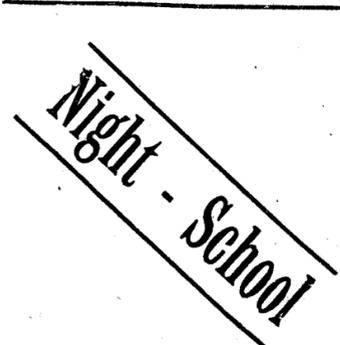
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth," will be received at this Office up to noon on Wednesday the 1st day of December next for three timber berths of fifty square miles each, more or less numbered respectively 16, 17 and 18; situate on the west side of the Columbia River near Golden City Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position, approximately of these berths together with the conditions upon which they will be licensed and the forms of tender therefor may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W. T., and New Westminster, British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the

Minister of the Interior
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 9th September, 1886.

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NOT IN A CLASS!

PURGATORY AND THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

We reproduce at the request of not a few of our patrons that portion of His Lordship the Bishop of London's pastoral relating to the doctrine of the Communion of Saints. Nothing more excellent as to literary merit, nothing more sweetly Catholic and touchingly devotional has ever appeared in our columns. Those of our readers who preserve not the Record, we would advise to keep at least the last and present numbers, or if they think it better, give the following extract and the beautiful verses that follow an honoured place in the album of Catholic literature which every good family should possess and which pious mothers should encourage their children to enrich and augment by just such selections as these:

The Catholic Church is a living organism—it is the body of Christ. It exists in Heaven in a triumphant state, on earth in a militant state, and in Purgatory in a suffering state: 'As in one body,' says St. Paul in the Epistle to the Romans, 'there are many members but all the members have not the same office so we being many, are one body in Christ, and each one members of another.' The communion of saints is a great fact attested by the revealed word of God, and embodied as an article of faith in the Apostle's Creed. The church is a vast society of the children of Christ embracing the saints in Heaven, the suffering souls in Purgatory, and its members still detained in the flesh. There is a bond of union, of sympathy, and of charity, binding all these children of the church in one great family of God. Death cannot separate these souls, nor raise up an impassible barrier dividing them for Christ, who is our peace, hath broken down all the walls of partition which sin death had interposed between God's children, and had made both one, that is, hath embraced and united the saints in Heaven, his children on earth and his suffering prisoners in Purgatory, into one body, which is His Church. And as in the human body, all the members are independent and minister to each other's wants, and feel for each other's sufferings, and contribute to the well being of the whole body, so, in the Church of God, which is the body of Christ, the various members thereof do, by the divine appointment, and according to their position and the measure of their capacity, minister to each other's spiritual needs, interchange kindly and merciful offices, are bound together by the bonds of active charity and friendship, which defy the powers of death and the ruin and wreckage of the grave. We here on earth invoke the prayers of the saints—they intercede for us with God—and by prayers, alms deeds and other good work we bring relief and aid and comfort, and we hasten the day of their freedom and happiness for the prisoners of God in Purgatory. This the communion of saints in the fullest sense of the word. It presents the whole world of souls who are at friendship with God, whether they still remain in the flesh or are already divested of their bodies, and are reigning in Heaven or suffering, with unspeakable longings for home, in Purgatory; bound together in the golden bonds of sympathy, friendship and love—bonds which death itself cannot rend asunder; for love is stronger than death—'tortis est mors delectio.' In the Catholic system the love of friendship and of charity is not killed or extinguished by death. It survives its awful ravages—it smiles above the wreck of mortality, like the blessed light of hope upon a death bed—like the rainbow of promise over the retreating waters of the deluge, Soul lives in blissful communion with soul—friend here with departed friend, and nor death nor the grave can part them. This is and ever has been the belief and practice of the Church, and hence we find in every Christian age, from the catacombs to this nineteenth century, prayers and sacrifice offered up by the living for the souls of the faithful departed. We find this belief and practice recorded on the dam walls of the catacombs—on mural tablets in churches—on the tombs that affection or pride has raised to the memory of the departed. We find them enshrined in the immortal pages of the Fathers—embodied in the liturgies of the eastern and western Churches and in the plaintive music and wailing dirges of the Church—in the 'Dias Irae,' and 'Liberas' they have come echoing, sounding down the ages, soothing and healing broken hearts, drying the tears of those made widows and orphans by death—and, in accents of tenderest pity and compassion, pleading at the mercy seat of God for the rest and peace and happiness of the departed ones. Oh far more heart reaching than Jeremiah's song of sorrow amid the ruins of his beloved city—far more touching and overpowering than the lamentations of Ra-

chel for the lost children of Rama—are the sorrow laden dirges of the Church when pleading to God for comfort and strength and patience for the living bereaved ones and forgiveness and mercy for the departed dead. All the sighs and sorrows of broken hearts—all the crushing afflictions and griefs of widows and orphans—all the heart anguish and agony of bereaved mothers—all the tears and hopes of the living for the dead—are taken up and given voices in the liturgy of the church, and in union with the pleadings of the precious blood, ascend to Heaven, and in accents more tearful more piteous and more touching than ever else pleaded for the remission of guilt or the alleviation of sorrow, cry out to God for comfort for the sorrows of the living and for mercy and pardon for the departed. Catholic Record.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS IN UGANDA.

When Stanley came home from his trip across Africa he said there was a grand opportunity for missionaries in Uganda. His glowing description of the country, teeming with 3,000,000 of intelligent and fairly industrious people, fired the hearts of English Christians. They sent several missionaries to live in the beautiful country near Victoria Nyanza in Uganda's chief town. French Roman Catholics soon followed the English pioneers, and all worked hard and zealously to help and instruct the natives. It costs the French tell us, \$5,000 to put a missionary in Central Africa. Those Uganda missions have cost not only many thousands of dollars, but also the lives of three white men and years of ceaseless toil and anxiety. The news reached us last week that the fruits of all these priceless labors and sacrifices have been wiped out in a bloody tragedy. The King of Uganda has murdered all the converts of the missionaries, who are themselves in great peril and implore assistance.

For a while a bright future seemed to be before these missions. They built churches and made quite a number of converts. A short time before Mtesa's death about eighty converts were admitted to the English Church on one occasion. Old and young crowded the school to learn to read. Mr. O'Flaherty learned to speak Kiganda like a native. Mr. Mackay sailed the great lake in the little bark Eleanor, which had been sent in sections from England. Mr. Ashe, excited much wonderment by digging wells and building a cart. But the King's councillors always viewed these whites with suspicion. They often advised the King to kill them on the plea that they were subverting the ancient beliefs and undermining his hold upon his subjects.

King Mtesa on the whole was friendly to the missionaries, and they and their work were safe while he lived. His young son Mwanga, however is the tool of his council, and they have filled him with fear that the whites may some day try to deprive him of the power which seventeen of his ancestors during nearly three centuries have wielded. The murder of Bishop Hannington, therefore, has been followed by the extinction of the native Christians.

When the story of the massacre reaches us it will doubtless be found that some of these hapless converts went to their death as fearlessly as the martyrs of old. A while ago King Mwanga warned his subjects of the danger of embracing new faiths by burning at the stake two christian boys who refused to renounce their belief. They died with Christian songs on their lips, perfectly sustained in the terrible ordeal by their unflinching trust in the Deity the whites had taught them to adore.

FOR THEIR PERSONAL COMFORT.

Paris is trying an experiment which has long ago been found to answer in Italy. On one of the boulevards a new establishment has been opened for the personal comfort of Parisians. You can wash your hands, have your clothes brushed, your boots cleaned. You can write your letters. Paper, pens, ink, etc are at your disposal. In one room are all the newspapers, not merely of Paris and the Provinces, but of all the great Continental capitals. A third room is devoted to works of reference, encyclopedias, dictionaries and directories. There is a telephone and a post office, and all this is open to any passer by who pays half a franc admission. The Italian idea did not go quite so far, but in some respects it was more useful. It was not a private speculation but a Government concern. In fact it was part of the working of the postal system of the country. You paid a penny entrance fee and found all the means of writing materials gratuitously. The French institution is a speculation, and if the building just opened on the Boulevard Montmartre succeeds, no doubt we shall see others established all over the capital.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Chicken Soup.—Save the broth after boiling chickens, and to it add two onions thinly sliced, boil twenty minutes, season with salt and pepper, add 2 beaten eggs and serve.

Baked Potatoes.—Peel and slice very thin, and then let stand in cold water for half an hour, which hardens them; put them in a pudding dish, with salt, pepper and one half pint of milk; bake for an hour, then add a piece of butter the size of an egg.

Gossamer Bread. One pound of flour, three ounces of butter, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, one egg. Mix all together roll the paste to a thin sheet, fold it and beat it for fifteen minutes with a rolling pin, roll out as thin as possible on a greased baking sheet, cut in four-inch squares, which will spring apart and bake.

A Good Layer Cake. Cream 4 table spoonfuls of butter with 2 cups of sugar add 3 full cups of flour sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 cup of milk, the yolks of 4 eggs, well beaten, and the four whites whipped to a stiff froth. Bake in 2 jelly-cake pans. Mince a cup and a half of figs very fine and a third of a cup each of pistachio nuts, from the confectioner's walnuts and blanched almonds, adding the froth and white of 2 eggs, a little sugar and a enough rose water to moisten all. Mix thoroughly and place as a layer between the 2 cakes. Cover the cake with icing made with white of egg lemon juice and confectioner's XXX sugar.

FORCING CUCUMBERS.

Peter Henderson in American Agriculturist Cucumbers from seed sown in October will give a continuous crop until June—of course, if well handled. When wanted only to succeed crops of lettuce or radishes in spring, the seeds should not be sown until February or March. The variety for forcing which seems to be most favorably received in our markets is the "Selected Early White Spine," though, of late years, the beautiful long kinds, such as "Telegraph" and "Ramblor," (almost exclusively used in Europe), are beginning to be favorably received. Forced cucumbers from December to May average, for best quality in the market \$6 per dozen, and if the forcing is well done, this price will be found to pay very well. Southern competition, of course, seriously interferes with the forcing of cucumbers, as it does with nearly everything else in early vegetables and fruits; but, like hothouse plants the bloom and fine appearance together with the more delicate of the forced cucumbers, find customers who will pay for the finer quality in all large cities.

FATTENING HOGS.

If hogs have been kept in a healthy, growing condition through the summer, as they always should be, upon good, nutritious food, the process of fattening should now be commenced in earnest by the providing of a supply of heavy food fed in such quantity as will supply the demand of the animals and keep them in a state of complete quiet. This should be done before extreme cold weather sets in, as then a considerable proportion of the food material is required to maintain a normal condition of bodily heat. Corn meal is probably about as good a feed as can be employed, unless it be oats and peas ground together.

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

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 with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.
D. Hydrostatic balances for weighing By order,
W. HINSMORTH, secretary.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1884



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SELLING VERY LOW

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BUFFALO STORE, MAIN STREET OR PORTAGE AV

Canada Northwest Land Comp'y.

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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 shares, which are 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 Pacific 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.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m.

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, NOV. 20, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

Farmers of Manitoba must look to their laurels. A car load of very good butter from Ontario was laid in the city last week and was sold at 17 cents a pound.

Several new flat cars arrived from Montreal, all being lettered "Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Railway," and loaded with steel rails for the company.

A private letter received from Emerson gives the intelligence that while H. Tennant, M. P. P., for Morris, was driving across the bridge at Emerson, on his way to attend a political meeting at Gauthier's, last Tuesday, he was thrown from his gig by the collapse of the seat.

J. H. Rhynas, of Montreal, who has been visiting this city for the past three weeks, and staying at the New Douglas House, left for the west this morning.

The Manitoban of Tuesday said:—Among the arrivals on the south train last evening were Senator J. G. Thorp and E. S. Hayes, of Eau Claire, Wis., and A. Pugh, of St. Paul, all of whom are in interest in the development of the coal mines at Banff.

Mr. McLeod Stewart is accompanied by Mrs. Stewart, and before turning east will visit the Pacific province.

The Victoria Times tells of an apple tree in Capt. Walker's orchard, of the Spitzberg variety, from which the Capt. has just picked 1,600 pounds of apples.

The rails of the Hudson's Bay Railroad are coming in daily. Hitherto there has been some difficulty owing to the C. P. R. being short of cars.

On the report of the Minister of Public Works, setting forth that the council

of the Westbourne municipality have passed a resolution stating that in consequence of the M. & N. W. railway having been built in a great measure on the main highway through that municipality, the local government be requested to arrange with the Dominion Government for a new survey of the main highway through the municipality, so as to make the highway correspond with the railway and that the municipality are willing to grant the railway company one half of said railway, the Lieut-Governor in council has decided to ask that the Dominion Government order a new survey of the highway.

The agricultural experiment stations to be established under the authority of the Dominion department of agriculture will be five in number. The chief station, which will also answer the purpose of provincial stations for Ontario and Quebec, is located about two and a half miles from Ottawa, and will be under the direct management of the chief officer Prof. Saunders.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Brandon, Nov. 16.—Saturday and Sunday were unfortunate days for three brakemen on the C. P. R. While coupling cars on Saturday in the yard here, a young man named Light had his hand badly smashed.

Portage la Prairie, Nov. 15.—W. A. D. Baby, inland revenue inspector for this district, accompanied by Mrs. Baby, leave for their new home at St. Catharines, where Mr. Baby receives a similar appointment.

The rush of traffic on the M. & N. W. railway is unprecedented and is straining the company's present resources in rolling stock. They have just received a new first class coach, also a baggage and mail car, which will be put on the road at once.

Newdale, Nov. 11.—Mr. Dewitt and Mr. Creares are erecting two very nice dwelling houses, which they will enjoy this winter.

Mr. J. L. Cook will soon move into his new house, which he has labored hard to finish before the winter sets in earnest.

The young people anticipate great enjoyment at their skating rink soon. A few more nights such as last night will put it in fine condition.

Montefiore, Nov. 10.—A good many farmers in this vicinity insured their property in the Northwest Fire Insurance Company last summer. The agent of the company represented that policies would cover losses from prairie fires when proper precautions were taken regarding fire-guards, etc.

Another seam of coal has been struck by a man near the west end of Turtle Mountain. The man was digging a well when he came upon the coal. It comes out in large lumps. This is fortunate, as the wood of Turtle Mountain is being burnt by prairie fires.

The people of township 3 ranges 24 and 25 are petitioning for post office accommodation. As it is they have to take turns in carrying the mails for the district. If the Government does not give them a post office they will have to continue in an isolated position.

Carberry, Nov. 16.—A fire started this morning in the office of Messrs. Smith & McCall. It caught from the stove and rapidly reached the main building, occupied by Joe. Thompson as a general store. In spite of every effort it caught the dwelling on Jno. Speers and then David Maxwell's implement warehouse.

Calgary, Nov. 15.—Gordon McKay been appointed municipal auditor. A spill of a five gallon keg of whiskey was made at the barracks Tuesday. It came from Farewell and was nicely encased by a barrel having been shipped per express to a fictitious address here.

The fire limits defined in the by-law

passed Monday night have the following boundaries: On the west by Barclay st. on the east by Drinkwater st., on the north by McIntyre ave., and on the south by Atlantic ave. Within these bounds the walls of all buildings must be constructed of brick, stone, brick veneer or plaster, and in each case a permit to build must be obtained from the works committee.

Gretna, Nov. 13.—A. E. Winkler, Grit candidate for Morris, states that he has withdrawn from the contest. This leaves H. Tenant, M. P. P., A. F. Martin and Col. W. O. Smith in the field.

Brandon, Nov. 13.—Chief of Police Duncan is now out every day and expects soon to be able to resume work.

A high wind of last week took the tin of the roof of a large block of buildings to west of 12th street.

RAT PORTAGE.

Rat Portage, Nov. 15.—Messrs McDonald and Kigney have leased the Queen's hotel here. It was opened to day under favorable circumstances.

The steam tug D. D. Maher caught fire this afternoon; while lying here at the wharf. She had just returned from a trip and was about to be laid up for the winter, and the fire had not been extinguished.

Reburn, Nov. 12.—Several fishing parties from along the river here have started for Lake Manitoba for white fish the close season having ended on the 10th inst.

Blackwood Bros. intend to commence shipping as soon as the weather sets in steadily cold.

Long Lake is completely frozen over, and skating is now in order.

Ducks and geese are all gone. Large quantities of baled hay and dry firewood are being shipped at this station, all going east.

Messrs Jones and Gibson, of Waterous Engine Company, were out this week, and went north as far as Lily Bay to inspect the machinery of a saw mill there. They report game as extremely scarce on the way, very few chickens or partridge been seen.

Ex Reeve Porteous, of Woodlands, is busy canvassing for signatures to a petition asking J. M. Robinson, of Portage la Prairie, to allow himself to be run in opposition to our present member, Wm. Wagner, M. P. P.

Mark Fortune is still in the field, and is flooding the riding with his address to the electors.

M. D. Filleul arrived by C. P. R. from the east yesterday, and was driven north in the Count de Simoncourt's carriage, to visit friends at Lisbyville.

M. de Sainville, Mr. Farnsworth and W. Wagner, M. P. P. went east last night. The weather continues fine, clear and cold.

The people of Clandeboys are anxious for a bi-weekly mail. If the matter was brought to the attention of the Postal authorities we feel sure that the want would be supplied.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, 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.

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.

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This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere.

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

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J. H. D. MUNSON

G. W. ALLAN



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth," will be received at this Office up to noon on Wednesday the 1st day of December next for three timber berths of fifty square miles each, more or less numbered respectively 16, 17 and 18; situate on the west side of the Columbia River near Golden City Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position, approximately of these berths together with the conditions upon which they will be licensed and the forms of tender therefor may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W. T., and New Westminster, British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the

Minister of the Interior,

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 9th September, 1886.

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ERRAND BOYS

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BUSINESS MEN

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