

The Northwest Review.

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"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

NO 43

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THE LYRIC OF ACTION.

'Tis the part of a coward to brood
(Per the east that is withered and dead;
What though the heart's roses are ashes and dust?
What though the heart's music be fled?
Still shine the grand heavens o'erhead,
Whence the voice of an angel trills clear on the soul.
'Gird about thee thine armor, press on to the goal.'

If the faults or the crimes of thy youth
Are a burden to heavy to bear,
What hope can rebloom on the desolate waste
Of a jealous and craven despair?
Down, down with the fetters of fear!
In the strength of thy valor and manhood arise,
With the faith that illumines and the will that defies.

'Too late!' Through God's infinite world,
From His throne to life's nethermost fires—
'Too late,' is a phantom that flies at the dawn
Of the soul that repents and aspires,
There's no height the strong wings of immortals may gain
Which in striving to reach thou shalt strive
For in vain.

Then up to the contest with Faith,
Unbound by the past which is dead!
What though the heart's roses are ashes and dust?

What though the heart's music be fled,
Still shine the fair heavens o'erhead;
And sublime as the angel who rules in the sun
Beams the promise of peace when the conflict is won!

—Paul H. Hayne.

THE MISER, AND HIS DOG GRIP.

A Tale of the Common's Bend, in the Northern Suburbs of the City of Cork.

It lay away up among the 'High Rocks,' a spot known by this appellation that capped the rising ground. The eminence stood out sentinel-like to the traveler's left, along the road that wound to Blarney Castle. The Commons and Blackpool of North Cork are left behind.

From amidst the boulders the chimney of 'Dan's Hut' barely peeped. For years this was the only title the miser's domicile bore, Dan Dorrathy himself scarcely recognized his second name, so seldom had he heard it called by his poor and scattered neighbors. Only a few cabins and small white-washed cottages, detached and standing wide apart, relieved the beauty at some points of the solemn grandeur of the landscape.

Dan was in all truth a pedler. His stock and trade, always carried in a square, shallow wicker basket in front of him and supported by a pendent strap from the merchant's neck, consisted chiefly of combs, braces, tapes, pins and buttons. For more than forty years he plied his trade persistently. His faithful Grip, a bull-terrier rather than the average size, never once during a life of twelve years departed from his master's side.

The old man's peregrinations often took him days from home. His rambles not only included every precinct of his native city, Cork but Monkstown, Passage West, Cove and the adjoining village knew and purchased regularly from the hawk. An air of intense reticence and profound mystery pervaded the pinched and dwarfish frame of the merchant. He would push a comb or cardful of buttons into your hand without a word. Then, darting a glance at you from beneath a pair of shaggy, protruding brows, he awaited your handing him the money. Without a 'thank you' he turned away. Without the articles or not, of course you purchased. Unconscious of everything—even of the change the little pedler should have returned you—a knot of speculations so engaged the mind as to whether the individual present was wizard, man or elf, that you forgot all else.

Everyone supposed Dan Dorrathy poor. Who for a moment have thought him rich, or as rich as he thought himself? Yet away up in those High Rocks he had three thousand sovereigns stacked away. Summers came and winters sped by, yet the brightness of the gold pieces never decreased, though steadily the pile grew. How happy Dan was none can tell—how miserable who shall attempt to prove?

Ten years before the miser had committed to his charge a little niece—the child of a dead brother. Amy was in her seventh year when she became an inmate of Dan's hut. The child's mother had been dead some time before, and now her father lay at rest in the old churchyard at Killcully.

For months after the girl's arrival at the cabin her uncle manifested some slight concern for his niece's welfare. But then the girl was growing and ate heartily. She needed clothing too. Yet she was young, Dan thought, to work

abroad. The old man became uneasy. He thought well of the child, but more of his gold. For weeks together he would growl, and one evening in a morose fit he pushed the orphan from his side. In short, little Amy's life was fast becoming unbearable.

'You eat too much,' he said. 'Yer father ought to have saved his money. Yer clothes take all I earn.' Then turning to the dog, 'Grip! d'ye hear, lie down.'

Amidst the growing irascibility of her uncle, Amy withal, was patient, and daily performed her little household duty with alacrity and éare. Silently she grieves and during the long summer days, would wander out among the rocks and tall ferns, there to pour out her child sorrow to the bird and insect brood. How happy they all seemed to her. But oh, to be under some kindly roof in the big city beyond! This thought fascinated her. Yet 'Uncle Dan might be kind some day—surely he knows I am but a little girl.' Then, selecting the highest boulder she could find, she knelt down, beneath its shadow and breathed forth the sweetness and simplicity of childhood itself.

Alas! Dan Dorothy did not grow kinder, and ultimately Amy found herself one autumn evening upon the summit of Fair Hill, having wandered away from the miser's home. Her uncle had been treating that day by some of the neighboring farmer, and the liquor only intensified his customary moroseness. The dog Grip followed her some six or eight fields, but then quitted her side and bounded homeward. Turning her face towards the city lights, she walked onwards and was lost to Dan's hut and for the present to all knowledge of her uncle.

Amy's sudden disappearance at first excited some curiosity and a good deal of comment among the cottagers of the High Rocks and the Commons. But a little inquiry set matters right and proved that Amy had quitted home of her own accord. Had Dan's cruelty to his little niece been known the pedler would doubtless have received some decidedly sharp rebukes and just chastisement from the simple-minded but warm-hearted inhabitants of the district. The child, however, was too loyal to complain, and none knew of her real grievance save a good Sister of Charity.

The miser spared no pains to find his now lost charge. All efforts becoming exhausted, he ultimately reconciled himself to the belief that Amy had been carried off, or that she had secreted herself voluntarily from the only relative she had in Ireland.

Days, months, and years passed.

The first Sunday evening of each month was the regularly allotted time for Dan to exhume and count his buried treasures. During Amy's brief stay of ten months at her uncle's dilapidated home the miser always managed the day set apart for counting his hoard to send his niece abroad among the neighbors. On her return home she would be ordered to bed.

The hut, a long, narrow house of thick mud walls, thatched roof and earthen floor, consisted of three apartments. In one of these, farthest from Amy's sleeping room, Dan Dorrathy himself slept. As surely as the appointed day arrived so unerringly did the miser remove the four rough posts of a makeshift bed, and piling them and the tidden in one corner of the room, the centre of the day floor was made clear. Nothing very uncommon appeared. The soil lay flat, dark and rich, and the foot-steps falling upon it gave it only a dull, answering sound.

Previous to all operations the miser stood regularly, space in hand at the outer door of the hut to survey the joining rocks and raising hill-tops on every side. The coast clear, he barricaded the outer door and returned to his sleeping apartment, where from the centre of the floor he carefully removed the soil to a depth of three inches. The space revealed measures two by two and a half feet. Slowly the cover of a sheet iron box rose on its hinges, and within the receptacle lay rows of undressed brown linen bags, each filled with coin. A rough dip candle was the light within the room. Now and then the dog Grip gazed wistfully from the

lighted taper to his master's nervous, handling of the bright gold pieces. Then he blinked and blinked, and finally nodded to sleep upon the bedding piled beneath him in the corner. Silently into the small hours of the morning the pedlar scanned and counted his treasure. Then, as cautiously replacing the clay and roughing the floor around he strode down the soil until the surface looked smooth and natural.

Not a leaf seemed to stir without as the dog woke up and redressed his couch. This night, just ten years ago, little Amy ran from her uncle's wrath. 'Where,' thought he, 'could the woman be now? If death should overtake me, what would become of the savings! Grip, go find Amy!' This was the first time that the animal had heard his little mistress named since the night he tracked her through the fields. The dog was alert in an instant, and with a low keen whine, stood before the speaker. Another whine, almost speaking into a bark, and the dwarfish man growled out: 'D'ye hear, lie down!'

At the most southern point of the city of Cork and several miles removed from Dan's hut lived a pretty little bride and her well-to-do young husband, Farmer Ragan. Amy had only been a wife three months and her lot was happiness itself. Her avoidance of her uncle was intentional. She never met him in the streets of the city but she vanished into a doorway or turned down some alley till the pedlar had passed by.

One evening, leaving the city shambles, Dan recognized his niece. He could not be mistaken. She had changed, but her face was still young, calm and beautiful—the same Amy.

Grip, keep back,' hissed the little man as the dog, too, seemed to trace something in the girl's countenance.

Amy, unconscious of being followed pushed on homeward. Reaching the south gate bridge the miser and his dog fell back, but the small, keen gray eye of Dorothy never once lost sight of the slim, swaying figure in front of him. Through the gloom he traced it to the city limits and beyond. Other forms fitted by, but he saw them not. Amy's home was found.

At Dan's hut that night there was a slight rejoicing on the part of his master. The little merchant rubbed his withered hands and, pacing the floor of his cabin, hissed out some syllables of satisfaction. He never whistled but now he tried to. For the dog there were no imprecations to-night. Instead of lying down the animal frisked and bounded and now and anon uttered muffled barks as with secret delight. The dog had caught the spirit of its owner.

The miser by this time had formed a resolution. It was that Grip should be taught henceforth to find Amy. The animal must have three lessons a week. 'Three lessons a week Grip—can you do it, me boy?' And the dog exhibiting more ecstasy than ever, pricked up his ears, wagged his whole body and uttered another long, piercing whine which ended by his standing on his hind legs and running backward.

'Ah, Ah, Grip, I see ye understand. Now lie down, lie down.'

For some months afterwards the pedlar and his dog might be observed on alternate nights of the week plodding their way from the High Rocks to the southern limits of the city. Along the by-lanes and among the thinly populated streets, the miser paused at intervals to urge his dog forward. He had but one sentence of encouragement, which he always spoke in a quick, impulsive but subdued tone. Grip! went forward again.

The animal, after a few journeyings, soon understood his work. Unerringly each time he reached the cottage of his former mistress, but as unerringly turned away at a call from his master, who whistled sharply for the dog's return just as the beast was about to warn the inmates of the house by scratching on the door panel.

As this work proceeded steadily the pedlar began to treat his dog more kindly. The animal was now seldom kicked or told gruffly to 'lie down.' He

ate at the same board with the miser, and was taught regularly to scratch the ground above the spot where lay the peddler's treasure.

Dan Dorrathy had deep reasons for only confiding in his dog. Whom else dare he trust with the secret of his life? Even Amy might have robbed him long ago, he thought. 'Dogs may eat the value of; but they cannot carry money. Grip, was the old man's nightly soliloquy as he rolled into his couch. Yet Dan, in his way, loved the only child of his kin on earth. True, he could not part with his gold to Amy while he lived but how was he to hold it in death that was the peddler's constant thought.

Dan knew and felt that he was fast failing.

It was a bleak January morning when the miser staggered from his bed and threw the main door of the hut wide open. Regaining his couch, he fell back nervously, meanwhile clutching the bed-clothes and motioned to the dog. The faithful Grip was at his post, and pressing his muzzle forward against the now all but cold cheek of the dying man, caught the peddler's last words:

'Go find—' and the name died before its utterance.

Bounding from the hut the animal rushed headlong down the rock and along the snow bound road. Turning and pausing the miser pursued his course through the city, till, on reaching Farmer Ragan's house in the suburbs, his violent shaking at the outer door caused Amy more or less alarm. This time there was no whistle to recall Grip, and Patrick Ragan, the intelligent young husband, soon interpreted the dog's desire to be followed. The poor animal all but spoke. Away through the snow the trio dashed, the dog running on in front and Ragan's poney gig followed behind. It was quite true as Ragan had surmised. Dan Dorrathy was no more. The miser's remains lay cold in death.

Grip, on entering the cabin, jumped upon the couch, the miser's face was turned downwards, as if the man died with a struggle. Grip licked the hand of his late master. Then, recoiling, the poor dog slunk away. Amy knelt beside her uncle's form, while her husband turned from the sight before him.

There was no fire in the cabin and an air of wretchedness pervaded the dimly lighted interior of the low-roofed abode. Presently a scratching sound, as if produced upon an iron surface, arrested the attention of the visitors. A moment later revealed Grip tearing up the ground beneath the dead man's bed. Was it that the animal already contemplated preparing his master's grave? No, the truth in all its fullness now flooded in upon Amy's brain. Her uncle had lived and died all appearance a good peddler—in reality a veritable miser. What little he had denied the orphan a needy child he now assigned to a woman in all her plenty. The poorly-scribbled note found at the bottom of the iron chest proved to be Dan Dorrathy's last will and testament.

'To Amy Ragan this gold belongs. My dog Grip can find her.'

Dan's death caused no little talk throughout the neighborhood for miles around. Yet as none really knew the man's habit all suspicion of any foul play that might have found lodgment in the minds of few soon died out. Many farmer laborers of the district and a few of the small farmers willingly assisted at the old man's funeral.

Amy's newly-found treasure being safely deposited with a prominent banking firm in the city, the young wife's next thought was to secure for her own home and future in his old age her uncle tried and faithful dog. But the funeral ceremonies passed, the animal was no where to be traced. A watch was kept upon the miser's cabin, but Grip returns not. Rewards were offered and the dog's name and appearance advertised, but no replies came.

Those who knew Grip's devotion and watched his wanderings at, and saw his presence ever by the side of the pedlar might have known that since Dan's death the poor animal had not thought of

CARDINAL MORAN.

A fervent and eloquent Address on the Irish Question by the Patriotic Prelate.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, at St. Bede's Convent High School, Newtown, New South Wales, on Sunday July 11th, delivered a speech remarkable alike for its eloquent force and its patriotic fervor. Touching on the Irish question, His Eminence said: A meeting of our citizens, which for its numbers, its weight, its harmony, its calm determination, has never been surpassed in these colonies, has ratified the statesmanlike proposals of Mr. Gladstone. Twenty years ago Ireland's petition for self government would have been flung aside as an insult. Nowadays her demand has become irresistible. Some would fain be scandalized because in Ireland religion goes hand in hand with nationality in this demand for justice. But why should not the Irish priests be united with the Irish people in asserting the rights of their native land? It is only a few yesterdays since both were alike proscribed by cruel and oppressive laws. Together they sought shelter in the secret cavern of the silent glen. They shared with each other the crust that was watered with the tears of their common affliction. Through centuries of gloom they were each other's solace and strength and comfort. Why should they not be united now, when the returning sunshine of liberation smiles upon the land which they love? For my part I would advocate the proposed measure of self-government for Ireland, in that I admire these fair Australian colonies which have become our home—and in that I admire the vast and almost boundless empire of which we are all devoted citizens. No one can fail to admire these fair colonies, radiant with youth, teeming with untold wealth smiling in prosperity, instinct with freedom. And whence comes all this? It is that their own Parliaments, sanctioning free institutions and equal laws, give security to Australia's sons in developing her vast resources, strengthen their energy, cherish peace, foster industry, and promote concord. And who will not endeavour to hasten the advent of the long-wished for day when through self-government a like prosperity and peace and concord may become the lasting heritage of the dear old land of the West? We admire this great empire which, encircling the globe in its wide embrace, is a home and centre of civilization for countless peoples. In extent and strength and power and majesty and wealth it surpasses the most powerful empires that the world has seen. You may call it a British Empire if you please, but it appears to me to be a Celtic empire also. It has been built up by Celtic hands, and moulded by Celtic genius, and guided by Celtic wisdom, and guarded by Celtic bravery. Rub out the Irish and Scottish names, for instance, from the records of Australia, and you will have to cancel the brightest pages of her history (applause). It is to strengthen and maintain an invincible unity in this vast empire that I would wish to see healed the long-festering sores of Ireland. For more than fifty years the Irish people have asserted their constitutional right to enact their own laws, and have claimed self-government as their birthright, and the Parliament of England may as well endeavor to stop the staves in their diurnal course as to hush the voice of Ireland so long as this inalienable right of freemen is not restored to her. When the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was enacted the Prime Minister of England declared it to be the purport of this measure to heal the wounds of the sister Island and to give her the kiss of peace. It is said, indeed, that the constitution cannot be changed. But many years ago the greatest statesman of England declared that the Constitution of this empire is peculiarly liable to change not only in the long run, as man changes between youth and age, but also like the human body, with a quotidian life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides. Its old particles daily run to waste and give place to new. What is hoped among us is that which has been usually found, that evils will become palpable before they have grown to be intolerable. It is also said that the Act of Union is a fundamental law on which the integrity of the Empire depends. But I would rather say it is a violation of the fundamental law by which the empire subsists. Upon the declaration of Ireland's rights by the immortal Grattan in 1782, an Act was passed, sanctioned by the Minister of the day, and confirmed by King George III, "That the right of the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of Ireland shall be, and is hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever and shall at no time hereafter be ques-

tioned or questionable." That appears to me to be the fundamental law of the nation's right and liberties, and as the Act of Union was passed in violation of that law, it is time that justice should triumph, and that the Act of Union would be abrogated.

POPE LEO XIII.

Leo XIII. is the 258th Roman Pontiff, and the 257th successor of St. Peter. He is the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, and was born in Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, on March 2, 1810. In 1818 he was sent to the Jesuit College, Viterbo, where he remained until 1824, when, on his mother's death, he was sent to Rome, to the care of an uncle who placed him in the collegio Romano, then restored to the Jesuits. At the age of 12 or 13 he wrote Latin, prose or verse, with a marvelous facility. Having entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, the Abbate Pecci frequented the schools of the Roman University to learn Canon and civil law. He and Duke Sisto Riario Sforza (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Naples) eclipsed all the rest of their companions. Becoming a doctor in laws, Gregory XVI. made him a Domestic Prelate March 16, 1837. Cardinal Odescalchi, famous for his humility in renouncing the purple to enter the Society of Jesus, gave Pecci Holy Orders in the Chapel of St. Stanislaus Kotska in S. Andrea al Quirinale, and on December 23, 1837 ordained him priest. As Apostolate Delegate at Benevento, Perugia and Spoleto he ruled with firmness and prudence, his energetic measures putting a stop to the brigandage which had infested the district of Benevento. In 1843 he was sent as Nuncio to Belgium, having been created Archbishop of Damietta in partibus infidelium. After spending three years at Brussels, where he met Queen Victoria, he was nominated Bishop of Perugia, January 19, 1846. He was raised to the Cardinalate by Pius IX in 1853 and in 1877 was selected to fill the important office of Camerlengo. After the death of the late Pope (February 7, 1878) he was elected to fill the chair of St. Peter, February 20, and crowned on March 3 in the Sistine Chapel. One of the first acts of his Pontificate was the restoration of his Hierarchy in Scotland.

THE TRUTH WILL MAKE CONVERTS

Protestants who rely upon the exposition of Catholic doctrine made by Protestant authors, obtain a very false idea of it. Historians, so-called, Catholic as well as Protestant, have represented acts of the Popes as unworthy of their high stations acts which Catholic historians proved to be upright and just. Of late years, historians gave become more enlightened and have greater attention to the search for truth, and gave cleared the character of great men from the obloquy cast upon them.

There is a remarkable instance of this in the case of Pope Siricius, whose character was cleared, and who was canonized after thirteen hundred years by Benedict XIV. Siricius was a stern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy.

Another instance is the case of Gregory VII., who opposed the cruelty and oppression of Henry IV., of Germany, a groveling hypocrite, and one of the worst tyrants of the middle ages, as well as a man steeped in every vice. Protestant historians justify the Emperor and blame the Pope. Henry sold Bishops and other church preferments to the most unworthy of the highest bidder and they in turn sold ordination to unworthy clerics. Thus the church of Germany had not even the faint appearance of Christianity. The Pope, as bound by his high office, used all the authority in his power to put down those grievous scandals, and for this was persecuted by Henry and his followers.

The Papacy being the keystone in the arch of the constitution of the Church, is especially attacked and calumniated. But this need not surprise any reader of the Bible, for Christ has said, "Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you and when they shall avoid you and shall reproach you and shall cast out your name for the Son of Man's sake. Rejoice in that for your reward is great in heaven, for in the same manner did their father's under the prophets."

These acts and diversities of views flow from misunderstandings, ignorance, and self-will. Our Lord Himself whilst on earth, together with his pure doctrine was assailed from all sides by wicked men, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Simon that 'this child was set up for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be contradicted.' Rejecting Christ has been the cause of the fall of many at all times. We have in England during these latter

times, very many noble examples of searching humbly and earnestly after truth. Cardinals Manning and Newman with a host of ministers of the Established Church are striking examples. Among the laity the names of duchesses earls, and marquises, peers of the realm, gentlemen of both army and navy as well as of the learned professions have swelled prodigiously the number of converts. We might mention among those the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Denbigh, Lord Bury, etc. etc. These having prayerfully sought the truth, obtained it. As we are all bound by the command of Christ himself, who says "Seek and you shall find" let us by obeying his command, find rest and peace for our souls. If this were universally done, we would have no false, so-called religions in the world, and much less prejudice against the truth of Christ promulgated by the Catholic Church. I would, therefore, with all true respect, beg to suggest to Protestant friends not to believe implicitly as true every assertion and quotation of so-called Catholics or Protestants against the Catholic Church.

A GREAT IRISH-AUSTRIAN STATESMAN.

Exactly seven years have elapsed since Count Taaffe was called upon to form a Government for the Austrian empire after his predecessor, Prince Auersperg had come to grief. It was on August 16, 1879, that he entered upon the duties of his office. Great and paramount are the changes that have been wrought by his septennial tenure of office. At the time of his accession the Poles of Galicia were dissatisfied and disaffected, and the Bohemians refused to send members to the Austrian Parliament because they considered themselves oppressed by the Germans, who formed but one third, while they form two thirds of the population of that kingdom. Count Taaffe, being an Irishman by descent, had inherited a lively sympathy for down-trodden nationalities. And he knew how to carry his sympathy into practice. What did he do?

Up to that time there had been a German ascendancy in Bohemia similar to the British ascendancy which used to exist in Ireland. The Bohemian State Parliament was a fraud and a sham. The 1,800,000 Germans enjoyed more political power than the 3,600,000 Slavs. Count Taaffe took means for securing a representation *pro rata*. The Germans finding they could lord it no longer over the Bohemians, exclaimed that they were being oppressed. It was the Orange case over again. Count Taaffe was up to it. He simply took no notice of the clamour, but enforced the law which was just to both sides alike. In due time the clamour subsided, and did not require to be restored, for he had taken good care that it should not be broken.

Upon this plan, which may be expressed in the words, "Justice all round," Count Taaffe has carried on the government of Austria for the last seven years, a longer period than any man has been Prime Minister in England for the last sixty years. The Count is now but 53 years old, and the Emperor of Austria was 56 on Wednesday, so there is no reason why the sovereign and the premier should not keep working together for many a year to come.—London Catholic Universe.



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, situated 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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WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET

Working oxen, per yolk in	25	00	to	40	00
Live cattle, per lb	90	00	to	104	00
Calves	5	00	to	8	00
Side bacon, per 100 lb	8	50	to	9	75
Pork, per barrel	13	00	to	16	00
Beef, per barrel	15	50	to	16	00
Beef, per doz	12	00	to	13	00
Corn, per doz	15	00	to	17	00
Cucumbers, per doz	40	00	to	50	00
Ducks, per doz	20	00	to	25	00
Eggs, per doz	25	00	to	27	00

FISH

Wholesale, per lb	4 1/2	to	5 1/2
Retail, per lb	5	to	10

VEGETABLES

Potatoes, per bush	40	to	1	50	
Beets, per doz	30	to	4	00	
Onions, per bushel	2	00	to	2	50
Turnips, per bush	25	to	30	00	
Cabbage, each	8	to	8	00	
Parsley, per doz	40	to	40	00	
Sage, per doz	40	to	40	00	
Carrots, per doz	30	to	30	00	
Parsnips, per doz	30	to	30	00	
Squash, each	10	to	20	00	

FRUIT

Cranberries, per barrel	10	to	10	00	
California Pears, per box	4	25	to	50	00
Briars, per lb Ontario	10	to	12	00	
Lemons, per box	7	00	to	8	07
Oranges, per box	8	00	to	8	50
Apples, per barrel	3	25	to	3	55
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	2	25	to	2	25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1	00	to	1	00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay	3	0	to	4	50
Straw	2	00	to	2	00
Timothy	8	00	to	8	00

WOOD

Poplar cordwood	3	75	to	0	00
Tamarac	5	00	to	5	00
Poplar poles, per cord	8	50	to	3	50

GRAIN

Oats, per bushel	32	to	25	00	
Barley, per bushel	30	to	40	00	
No. 1 hard wheat	64	to	64	00	
No. 2 hard wheat	58	to	58	00	
No. 1 Northern	50	to	50	00	
No. 2 Northern	00	to	00	00	
No. 1 regular wheat	00	to	00	00	
No. 2 regular wheat	00	to	00	00	
No. 3 regular wheat	00	to	00	00	
Rejected	00	to	00	00	
Flour, XXXX	1	00	to	1	00
Flour, superfine	1	55	to	1	40

Beef, roast, per lb	12	to	13		
Beef, steak, per lb	10	to	12		
Beef, corned, per lb	6	to	10		
Beef, boiling, per lb	6	to	8		
Beef, fore quarters, per lb	5	to	6		
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb	5	to	7		
Veal, roast	12	to	18		
Veal, chop	15	to	18		
Pork, roast	10	to	12		
Pork, steam	10	to	12		
Port, farmers' per 100 lb	5	50	to	6	00
Mutton, roast, per lb	12	to	15		
Mutton, leg	15	to	18		
Mutton, chop	15	to	18		
Lamb	12	to	15		
Lard	9	to	11		
Lard, per pail	2	25	to	2	25
Sausage	10	to	10		
Bologna sausage	12	to	12		
Shanks	5	to	4		
Liver	15	to	15		
Kidney	15	to	15		
Head cheese	10	to	10		
Heart	12	to	15		
Tongue	12	to	15		
Turkey, per lb (dead)	4	to	6		
Eggs, per dozen	25	to	30		
Butter, per lb	25	to	30		
Chickens (alive young) per pair	30	to	35		
Chickens (alive old) per pair	40	to	50		
Turkeys, per lb	15	to	15		
Ducks, per lb	10	to	12		
Prairie Chickens, per brace	40	to	6		
Prime antiocha cheese, per pound	15	to	15		

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THOS. RYAN

MAIL CONTRACTS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 5th November 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next.

Butterfield and Workman, once per week computed distance 22 miles.

Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Canadian Pacific Railway Station 12 times per week, Computed distance 1 mile.

Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railway station 12 times per week; Computed distance 3 1/2 a mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at this office or in the first case at the Post-Office at the termini of the said route, and in the other instances of the Postmaster at Portage la Prairie.

W. McLEOD
Postoffice Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office
Winnipeg 27th Aug. 1886.

Gold Watch Free.
The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal Offer for the New Year: The person selling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Case, Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a silver Stem-wind watch, Gemma's Watches the third, with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 20 page illustrated New Year Book, a case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate and paper containing names of winners. Address
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Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own case. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult **DR. CLARKE**. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 12. Address:

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MEN OF GENIUS—HOW THEY WON THEIR NAMES.

It is not accident, then, that helps a man in the world, so much as purpose and persistent industry. To the feeble, the sluggish, and purposeless, the happiest accident will avail nothing—they pass them by, seeing no meaning in them.

Perhaps a woman may be a doctor of medicine, or of Law, but it does seem incongruous that she can be a bachelor of law or of anything else. The subject is now submitted to the college authorities throughout the land. Shall it be maids of Laws?—Church Progress.

CHEERFUL PEOPLE.

God bless the cheerful people—man, woman or child, old or young, illiterate or educated, hansom or homely. Over and above every other social traits stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature—what God is to the stricken heart which knows how to lean upon Him—

BOYS

We are apt to believe that the character of a boy is easily read. 'Tis a mystery the most profound. Mark what blunders parents constantly make as to the nature of their offspring, bred, too, under their eyes, and displaying every hour their characteristics. How often in the nursery does the genius count as a dulle because he is pensive, while a rattling urchin is invested with almost supernatural qualities because his animal spirits make him impudent and flippant.

DEATH OF MGR. CAPELLS MOTHER

A cablegram brought Saturday last to Monsignor Capel the sad intelligence of the death of his mother in England. The venerable and respected lady, who died in her seventy-sixth year was born in Ireland, her father, Thomas Fitzgerald was a farmer at Ardmore, county Waterford.

FEMINE BACHELORS

It is the tendency of modern speech to coin new names for ancient things. Boys cutting is a very ancient practice; and those who stood the brunt of the battle against it were women who have been continuously and regularly snubbed by the most civilized and progressive nations of the globe, and while the general boycott on women has, in late ages, been removed, it still lingers among us in various forms and divers places.

However, the Dickins on College girl is not the only member of her sex who has won honor this year in competition with the 'lords of creation.' A certain Miss Jordan was granted the degree of L. L. B. by Yale College, and has the particular glory of being the first woman so honored.

The Roman soldiers who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day, and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon.

FAMILY READING.

First Small Boy: "Say, Johnnie, where are you in Sunday School?" Second Small Boy: "Oh, we're in the middle of original sin." First Small Boy: "That ain't much. We're past redemption."

from the Emigration Commissioners one must have a character, and the man accordingly asked one of his neighbors. Everybody was anxious he should go, and everybody therefore testified to his excellent reputation. No one was more astonished at this result than the man himself, and, after looking at his certificate with its long list of signatures, "Well," said he, "I had no idea I was so much esteemed in the neighbourhood; I think I shall stay."

RECIPES.

Stewed Potatoes.—Pare and cut some potatoes into strips, cover with boiling water, put in a cupful or so of cold milk, with salt and pepper; when this boils, stir in a spoonful of butter rolled in flour, a little chopped parsley; cook two minutes and serve.

Pie.—A delicious pie is made thus: Take one large cup of the clear juice of any fruit; add a teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in as little water as possible, one cup of sugar. Bake with two crusts. Rub the top of the upper crust with milk in which you have dissolved a little sugar, or with the white of an egg. The juice left in cans of fruit can be utilized in this way, but it should be heated to the boiling point and the scum skimmed off, or it may be strained.

Tapioca Pudding.—One small teacupful of tapioca, one quart of milk, four eggs, a piece of butter the size of a chestnut, one teaspoonful of sugar, one small teaspoonful of salt; flavor with essence of lemon; soak over night in part of the milk, or in the morning two or three hours, in barely enough water to cover it; bake three-quarters of an hour. Tapioca is very nice soaked as above in water and boiled in milk. About a coffee cupful of tapioca to a pint of milk. Flavor with grated lemon peel, and add with cream and sugar.

COMMON SALT AS A CURE.

A correspondent writing to Social Notes says: "Some years ago I was almost given over by medical men on account of stubborn abscesses in the breast. I was sent to my native air, which did little for me, when a poor woman asked to be allowed to dress these open wounds with salt butter. What would appear an exorcising remedy became most soothing and in a very short time effected a perfect cure. Later I poisoned my lip which was quickly cured by simply rubbing common salt on the place. Quite recently a child in school had a running sore on her finger, which at once subsided to the remedy; and within the last few days I have been successful by dint of perseverance, in curing a ringworm on a child's neck by simply wetting the tip of my finger, dipping it in salt and rubbing it on the place affected. The pain arising from the process is but momentary, and when we consider the benefit, it must be owned not worth consideration."

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

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GOOD BOARD AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS at 215 Main Street, near C. P. R. Depot; meals at all hours. Good stabling & Storage Room for farmers & others coming to the town.

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

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

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BECK & McPHILLIPS (Successors to Royal & Prud'homme) Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Solicitors for Le Credit Foncier Franco Canadien. OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL. N.D. Beck LL.B. A. E. McPhillips

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L. BLINKINSTINE, Dying and Scouring Works, 346 MAIN ST. WEST SIDE. Between James and Rupert St. Clothing Gleaned and Dyed Equal to New. Repairing and Altering a Specialty. Furs Altered and Repaired. Gentlemen's (suits and soft Hats Cleaned and Re-shaped. Count Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

NOTICE. Weights and Measures The following balances only are admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum; or B. Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. DD Hydrostatic balance for weighing By order, W. HIMS WORTH, secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1888

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE. This Province was erected by His Holiness, Pope IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba a portion of the N. W. Territories, and the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I. P. D. D. cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853, nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan see, Sept. 22, 1871. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for R. R. Bvs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the Academy Joseph Mc Carthy O. M. I., secretary. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Oullette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier Rev. Portage, Rev. T. Baudin, O. M. I., St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis —Rev J. Allard O. M. I. St. Norbert —Rev J. M. Rivet. St. Agathe —Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier. St. Louis Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Bala St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev Girard. Lorette, Rev J. Dufresne St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I., H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvenhill, catechist. Lake Qu'appelle Fort Elton, St. Joseph's West, Rev. F. Lebrun, O. M. I., J. Decroby, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I. M. Magnan and LePage. St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. P. L. M. Rev. Joseph Rev M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev J. Joly, St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra Rev. J. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev J. Marcoux, St. Leon, Rev C. Etche. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev L. Campeau St. Charles Portage la Prairie, Rev J. Mc Carthy O. M. I. Brandon, Rev J. Robillard Regina, Rev. D. Graton. Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and medicine Hat Rev P. St. Germain O. M. I. EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Theological Seminary, St. Boniface—Teaching staff Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J. Lusser, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Faquin S. J.; Rev J. Cloutier and J. L. Renaud. Ecclesiastical Students, Messrs. Cameron, Ellis, Montreal, Dubois, Throette, Lanjane, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Leleivre S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—88. St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro-William (director), Pupils 180. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60 pay scholars 120. St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 80. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 90. St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55. St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 90, day scholars 130. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70. St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Rect sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan Iris 88. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and approved by the Bishop of St. Boniface.

\$250. REWARD The Postmaster General will pay a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party and his accomplice or accomplices who stopped and robbed the Prince Albert Mail south of Humboldt on the 17th instant. Such information may be communicated to the Commissioners of the North West Mounted Police Regina or the undersigned. W. W. McLEOD, P. O. Inspector, Winnipeg Man., 20th July 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and price. Includes One Column, Half Column, Quarter Column, and one-Eighth Column for 12 months.

Transient advertising 2 cents per line... Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news...

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

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher. THE PRESS—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.—If you wish to have an honest press you must honestly support it.—Archbishop MacHale.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. H. Soucisse left on Tuesday last for Regina.

The Rev. Arthur P. Arnot, formerly incumbent of St. James, Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, has been received into the Catholic Church.

From present appearances Mr. Thomas Gelly will be returned for his county by an overwhelming majority. His candidature is meeting with every favor.

We have received several letters regarding the dispute in St. Mary's choir, but we do not see the utility of bringing before the public a controversy the interest of which is purely personal, therefore we do not publish them.

In our last number we made an error in stating that the Rev. Father Drummond would visit Minnedosa during the week just passed. The Rev. Gentleman announces that he will preach a mission at that place beginning on the 23rd inst.

The promptitude of Mr. Norquay and his Government in holding good to their promises to aid substantially the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway will do much to raise them in the estimation of the public. The news had no sooner arrived that the construction of the road was to be begun than a Cabinet meeting was held, and substantial aid given. Thus another plank of the Reform platform disappears.

SIR JOHN AND THE TITHE SYSTEM.

A vigorous onslaught has been made by several journals throughout the country on the system of tithe paying in the Province of Quebec, and much has been said and done to deceive the people as to the true inwardness of the system and its effects upon that province. It has not been sufficient for these papers to be told that the people of Quebec who certainly must be credited with knowing their own case best, are satisfied with its workings and are just as prosperous as those under different institutions. No, they have represented to the public that the people of Quebec are groaning under a tremendous burden, the inevitable result of which will be to bankrupt the inhabitants. Now it is a known fact that fully 80 per cent of the farming people of Ontario are at the mercy of mortgages, who may hurl them from their holdings at any moment. The boasted prosperity of the Western Province is a myth. Its irrational and false progressiveness has led it into an enextricable abyss, whereas in Quebec we have a healthy financial status among the peasantry. But perhaps as good an answer as can be given to the wild ravings of these journals are the words of Sir John McDonald himself delivered at London the other day. He said: "It is convenient in the Province of Quebec and the people like it, especially in the agricultural districts, where they have more crops than cash) for them to pay their tithes in the produce of their crops rather than to subscribe and pay in cash. And what is the consequence? If the Lower Canada farmer has a large crop, why the person is lucky—Providence has helped the person as it has helped the farmer. And if the crops fail why Providence has deserted the farmer and has deserted the person too. That is their system, they like it, and it is a system of which Protestants cannot complain, for they have nothing to do with it. And if these people do not complain of it why should we in another province with different institutions, try to force our opinions upon them and get up an agitation upon a point of that kind? I disapprove of it altogether."

And we would ask that unspcakable

journal, the Huntington Gleaner, which aspires to the proud position of tail-piece to the Toronto Mail on this question, to contrast, with the fair tribute of Sir John to the equitable working of the system in Catholic Quebec, with the following case of inhumanity on the part of the Anglican Clergy of Wales, who have in and out of season, exacted from the famishing farmers their tithes by legal process. The extract quoted we take from an English exchange just to hand—

"The Anglican clergy in Wales have by their want of human sympathy inflicted on the Establishment an amount of damage, for which the tithes exacted from the farmers by severe legal process must be a poor compensation. Had they as a body, acted with leniency towards the struggling land cultivators, we should not now hear a cry resounding throughout the Principality for the abolition of tithes, and the disestablishment of the Church. Notwithstanding the depression from which the farming interest is suffering, they have insisted on receiving their tithes in full measure, and have given ground for the accusation that they are "the most unfeeling class in the country." The Anglican clergymen occupy in Wales a position which demands much thoughtfulness and delicacy of feeling on their part, and ordinary prudence should have induced them to keep steadily in view the danger of sowing the wind."

The Gleaner will also find in the above a precedent for the action of the Quebec House in allowing tithes to be collected by legal process, which it insists is not compatible with constitutional Government."

THE SCOTTISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

A week or so ago the "Review" commented somewhat severely on the unwarranted action of the above association who were so blinded by bigotry as to demand the dismissal of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary for England, on the ground that he was a Catholic. When we first referred to this matter we had not the full text of the insolent letter of these gentlemen, and based our remarks on a cable despatch which was by no means comprehensive. But this week we have had forwarded to this office from a correspondent at Minnedosa a copy of the letter as it appeared in the London Standard of the 15th ult. This extract makes it clear that the Protestant Alliance founded their protest on the same grounds as those which exclude Catholics from the Throne: And we take it for granted that our correspondent wished to bring that fact forcibly to our mind. The law as understood excludes Catholics from the throne and the office of Lord High Chancellor. But admitting for argument sake that the ban is applicable to the very position held by Mr. Matthews is it possible that our correspondent, who is apparently a man of large culture, coincides with the action of these gentlemen who dare associate the name of the Divine with an act of injustice. Apart from the satire such a law must be upon the "boasted civil and religious freedom of the British Empire, does he agree with these antediluvian exponents of Evangelical intolerance who, on this the hope illumined verge of the nineteenth century, with peaceable intentions on their hypocritical lips, revive musty laws which can possibly have no other effect but that of seriously affecting the general well being of the commonwealth.

THE DELEGATES ONCE MORE.

The following despatch, from a late number of the Montreal Star bears out conclusively what this journal said last week in reference to these gentlemen. The despatch was dated for Kingston and stated that:

"A lively meeting was held to-night in connection with the appearance of Rev. Dr. Kane and Mr. G. H. Smith, delegates of the Irish Loyal Union. The hall was crowded and each of the delegates made a speech of one hour's duration. Both speakers were emphatic in their language, and strongly against the Home Rule measure of Mr. Gladstone. To the Parnellites were attributed all the terror, outrage and murder in Ireland. A resolution was presented sympathizing with the minority in Ireland, in the struggles against the mischievous violence of Parnellites and other disloyal factions. Mr. W. Robinson, ex-M. P. P., presented a resolution recommending that the British Parliament grant to Ireland the same extent of self-government as Canada enjoyed. A scene followed. Cheers hissed and loud talking followed. Dr. Kane and Mr. Smith were called firebrands, and cheers for Parnell were heard in the hall. Mr. Robinson told Dr. Kane that he was mistaken if he thought he could change the views of Canadian members of Parliament by his speeches.

Just so. The Canadian people thoroughly understand the orange cohorts and are not to be won over to sympathy with their hellish and diabolical pursuits. The most striking feature of the affair was that Mr. Robinson is said to be, or was at one time, a member of that secret cabal

which now defiantly oppose law and order in Ireland.

THE IRISH LADIES AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The Orange Dames who a short time ago presented a petition signed by 500 of them, to the British Government, praying that Home Rule be not granted and picturing the disastrous results that would follow if Mr. Gladstone's measure should become law, have certainly done more to popularize the Home Rule movement and its noble champion than they looked for. Their petition has been met by a counter one signed by half a million of the representative ladies of Ireland, as witness the following from yesterday's despatches—

London, Oct. 5.—The deputation of Irish ladies, headed by Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, was received by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone yesterday, the occasion being the presentation of the petition of half a million of Irish women in favor of Home Rule. There was an immense crowd present. Accompanying the deputation were deputations representing the municipals councils of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and family met the petitioners as they entered the grounds, and accompanied them into the library, where Mrs. Sullivan read the address of the Irish women The mayors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel then presented Mr. Gladstone with the freedom of their respective cities, and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid efforts to restore Ireland's parliament, and expressing the hope that he would soon visit Ireland to receive from the Irish people at their homes the thanks they all felt towards him.

Mr. Gladstone replied, saying that the Irish people would always share his interest and affection. He alluded to the difference in the Irish question a century ago and now, and said it was necessary that the late government's Irish proposals should have being put forward in accord with the desires of the Irish nation, and also to make it clear that the proposals stood within the limits of imperial honor, safety and welfare. These aims were completely attained and they have been sustained with singular mildness and temperance of expression, which have so far characterized the conduct of Irishmen at every stage of the agitation till now. The cause represented by these honorable deputations is the cause of order, peace and legality. It is in the hope of conducting to a settlement of this great question in political affairs he was quite prepared to withdraw from the public life if he could believe it were better for Ireland, but he was unwilling to arrive at this conclusion. England's interest is as much involved as Ireland's. On the lowest grounds of civil and military economy, it is England's interest to change in some way the present civil government in Ireland, which costs British taxpayers yearly sixteen shillings per head of population, while the civil government in England and Scotland costs yearly but eighteen shillings. On far higher grounds, England ought to concede Ireland's request. England's character is concerned. There is a stain upon England in respect to her relations toward Ireland. He denied that the term separation which their opponents unscrupulously use to describe the meaning of the late government's proposals, is correctly applied in this case. The promoters of the bill never thought of separation. The present Government encourages the Irish land occupants to believe that judicial rents will be reduced. This is embodied in the appointment of the present land commission, and also in Salisbury's speech at the commencement of the parliamentary session in what he said concerning the judicial rents. He did not accept his statement to any great extent regarding legislation, which his Government proposed for the next session and reserved judgement also on the wonderful encyclopaedia delivered on Saturday by Lord Churhill, whose performances are less known than his promises. Full justice to Ireland requires careful investigation of her financial history before we reach the conclusion as to what should be accorded her. He hoped Ireland's triumph would come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and that there would be no intervening period of gloom.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

To the Editor of the Northwest Review Sir—

While thanking you for your kindness in giving space to my letter of the 14th September, I am afraid I must object to the editorial note appended. The case can be put in a very few words. You accept General Badaeu's account of certain English families on the ground of his eminent literary ability. Now I will ask is any author however eminent, an authority on all subjects and is it not probable that he may—especially when a foreigner like the General—err on a subject so little understood as genealogy? Most of your readers if suffering from any disease would prefer the advice of one specially trained for the purpose rather than that of the General, and I will then ask whether the opinion of a man who has devoted the best part of his life to the study of genealogy is not entitled to like respect until proved wrong? For nearly twenty years previous to my settlement in this province I made it my special and with the exception of law and history (its sister sciences) my only study. So far from being one likely to be misled by any work however old I am rather an adherent of the mod-

ern school of genealogists of whom the chief leaders are Pym Yeatman author of the greatest genealogical work of the age—The History of the House of Arundel—published in 1882, and General Harrison whose History of Yorkshire—the most complete county history ever attempted—is now being issued volume by volume as ready. The new school accepts nothing without investigation. Mr. Yeatman in a Prospectus of a work on which he is now engaged viz. "the Genealogical History of England from Canute to William the Conqueror" writes "In working out this part of his book, and in the hope of utilizing records which apparently have no meaning for English historians, he necessarily compared the results of his own researches with some of the published Histories of England of the present day, and he was confirmed more strongly in the views he perhaps rashly expressed some years since in the pages of his "Introduction to the study of Early English History," especially with regard to the utter untrustworthiness of these books. His book was written at a time when the writer was debarred temporarily from the active duties of his profession. Coming fresh from the practice of his profession, he was perhaps amused to find how shockingly ignorant of the truth of English History, are its so-called professors, and he raised up an army of opponents by blurring out the truth, but his views were true, and in this task perhaps no merit was earned, for it is a far easier thing to be a critic, an iconoclast, than to be a constructor; but in his "History of the House of Arundel" the Author has, he submits, given proof of his power in the latter capacity and he now proposes to apply himself to the important task of illustrating the portion of our history extending from Canute to William the Conqueror. There are doubtless many men far more capable than himself who might undertake this task but they choose to leave it to writers who however confidently and dogmatically they may write are yet singularly unfitted for the task for several reasons; the chief being their determination to keep to foregone conclusions, and to resist the natural inferences to be drawn from their premises, and the apparent inability to weigh conscientiously the facts within their grasp or even to comprehend their meaning. The true historians of the age are men like the late Robert Eytton who are not afraid of the labor of working through miles of records and of fairly estimating their worth. They prefer to gather their facts from the Chronicles, which for the most part are mere copies from each other, and few of them possess any real value. The so-called Saxon Charters are chiefly forgeries or if genuine are colorless and worthless etc."

I do not desire anyone to imagine that because I have defended certain families from false charges brought against them by General Badaeu that I am attempting to defend the House of Lords as a whole. Many of the general statements as to the mode in which modern peerages have been obtained are undoubtedly true. Three quarters of the existing peers are men who whatever else they may possess certainly have no lineage to boast of. The majority of the peerages conferred since the accession of William of Orange have only tended to degrade the House of Lords and this degradation is slowly but surely tending to the destruction of the Lords as a Legislative Assembly. They have for ages ceased to be what they originally were viz the chief tenants of the Crown or the great land owners of the Kingdom, and only remain in their present position because that particular kind of Upper Chamber has commended itself to the nation. The bulk of the aristocracy is outside the House of Lords and the peers of ancient descent regard the modern Brumagen Lords much in the same light as the descendants of the peers of Saint Louis do the myriads of barons, viscounts and dukes the offspring of the French Empires. Certainly we English Catholics have cause to be grateful to the Catholic nobles and gentry of England who kept alive the Faith among us during long periods of persecution and suppression when the Mass of the nation had apostatised. At the present day on the Sussex estates of the Duke of Norfolk the traveller might imagine himself in a Catholic country rather than in Protestant England. Every village almost has its church and from every point can be seen the hill of Arundel crowned by its proud castle and the Cathedral-like church of Saint Philip Neri. Arundel is I believe the only place in England where the Corpus Christi procession in all its splendor can pass in safety through the public streets, Apologizing for the inordinate length to which this communication has extended itself.

I remain your obedient servant. Wm. John Manbey.

Manbey Grove, Minnedosa, Michaelmas Day, 1886.

The question being discussed in this column is admittedly one in which very little interest is taken, especially on this continent, and when we published General Badaeu's resume we did not wish to be understood as giving an unconditional 'credo' to all his statements. Mr. Manbey is at fault when he says that we accept the General's statements unreservedly. We merely contended that the General's account was entitled to a certain amount of credence on the strength of his literary reputation and the study he is known to give the subject, just as our correspondent himself is entitled to every consideration owing to his vast knowledge of genealogy, and Mr. Manby would appear to stand on the same ground as ourselves when he admits that "three

fourths of the Peers of England have no lineage to boast of." That is about as far as we were ready to go with the General. We published Mr. Manbey's letter fully admitting the very likelihood of error in Mr. Badaeu's account and so as to be fair all round. We are pleased to know that Mr. Manbey who is apparently a man great in intelligence, is a follower of Pym Yeatman, who is the most reliable authority we know of. And we need only say that any future communication from him on this or any other subject will be welcomed and published. —Ed. N. W. REVIEW

IRELAND AND ROME

It seems a singular thing, when one comes to think of it, that with all its wealth and variety of churches, Rome should not contain one bearing the name of the Apostle of Ireland for its Patron Saint. There is scarcely one of the other nations of Europe whose patron saint is not commemorated in the Eternal city by a temple dedicated to his name and honor. Ireland, with her glorious St. Patrick, is almost the solitary exception. When the 17th of March comes round in each year the Irish in Rome have to seek the friendly shelter of the Church of St. Agatha or the Church of St. Isidor for the celebration of the Feast of their National Saint. It is not easy to conceive how this should have continued so long, but nevertheless there is the solid fact staring us in the face, and to this hour St. Patrick has no shrine in Rome, and assuredly this could not have been from any lack of sympathy between Rome and Ireland, nor from the absence of holy old traditions to bind them together in affectionate union. Since the golden link of love between them was first blessed by Celestine in the person of Patrick, it has never been sullied or sheltered, and no power of man has ever availed to break it. Her unbroken line of Prelates has always testified for Ireland her loyalty to the Roman Pontiff and her readiness to do service on their behalf. And Rome has in turn been always true to Ireland, and the most illustrious of its Popes have been the truest and most constant friends to this old Catholic land of ours. It is not, therefore, any want of mutual sympathy that has caused the strange fact of which we are writing. Nor is it that Rome has no traditions of Ireland abiding in her sacred places. The noblest of the Irish exiles sleep their long sleeps on the slopes of the Janiculum, and close to the spot where the martyrdom of St. Peter is reverently commemorated. The heart of Ireland's beloved Liberator rests in one of its most ancient and venerable churches, and the great Luke Wadding is only one of a host of Irish ecclesiastics and scholars whose remains are interred in Roman soil.

But yet, in Rome, that has so many memories of Ireland, Ireland's national Saint is without a special temple to his glory. But at last a change is likely to take place. Father Glynn, the energetic and patriotic Prior of the Community of the Augustinians in Rome, has thought the happy thought of erecting there the church whose absence is certainly so striking and so singular. He has already made a giant stride in the direction of success. He communicated the idea to the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., and His Holiness at once sanctioned the project and gave it his blessing. From out his slender resources he has contributed the magnificent sum of four thousand francs, and thus he has set a practical example which is sure to be followed. The venerated Superior of the Irish college, the Most Rev. Archbishop Kirby, has, as might be expected from his brave, generous Irish heart, entered enthusiastically into the project and given it his blessing and his gift. Father Glynn will soon be in Ireland to solicit assistance for his undertaking, and we can promise him that he will not have long to wait before receiving a sufficient sum from Irish Catholics at home and abroad for the erection in Rome of a temple worthy of Ireland's National Saint and of the scattered children of his love and protection.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN PRUSSIA

That an understanding will soon become to between Rome and Berlin for the return of the religious Orders to Prussia is the informed opinion of the Westphalian Mercury. The report that Count Lefebvre de Behains, Ambassador from France to the Holy See, will replace M. de Concel in the Embassy of Berlin, is devoid of foundation. The rector of the parish of San Gaetano at Florence, a church of royal patronage, having ceded his apartment for the use of the Jesuits, the Minister of Justice has ordered its evacuation within three days. It is believed that the expulsion will be accomplished without the need of the intervention of force. This in the ministerial reply to the Pope's Brief of Father Anderledy; it is a symptom of the present Italian policy, and it is an indication of the efforts that certain Ministers are making to exasperate the religious sentiment in Italy.

much less desired to seek food. By day crouched beneath the long ferns that grew luxuriantly among the high rocks, and around the miser's hut, at night the dog travelled to the churchyard, some three and a half miles off. Here pawing aside the thick December snow, he cleared a small space upon his late master's grave. Here he lay. Till each morning dawned he was wont to watch the rough headstone as if in expectancy of movement from the solid granite. From cold and hunger Grip's frame hourly grew weaker. Ever and anon he staggered as he attempted to walk and finally found himself unable to move beyond the church-gate. His time had come.

A few months later and the skeleton of his devoted friend was found bleaching in the summer's sun, Dan Dorrathy's grave was now green and Grip had been true to his charge.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Interesting Gleanings— pecial to the Northwest Review.

The fresh water termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway situated on the Fraser River has a population of about 3,000 inhabitants and is being connected with the east by a branch line to the C. P. R. The city has given a bonus of \$75,000 to the Company, also right of way along Front street. The local Government has paid half the bonus but their yet remains about \$120,000 which the city has to pay. One might ask how is the city going to pay this money but council feel equal to the emergency: There is sufficient city property reserved to meet it, and when the road is completed the city will be able to begin with a clean sheet. The city has many advantages over neighboring places. The trade done on the Fraser River adds very much to the importance of the Royal city as it is called. And the farming land along the river when cultivated will add greatly to the city. All the business of the Fraser River district will centre here. There is also a large quantity of fruit grown in the city and from the orders in from the east your correspondent feels satisfied that in a few years this city and vicinity will supply a large portion of Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Roman Catholics of this city have taken an active part in building up the town. There is a large Convent here, situated on the most beautiful site in the city. Also a college, where a large number of pupils attend. A year ago our worthy superior, Rev. Father Guhan undertook the building of the new Church and it was completed last Easter. It is a wooden structure, gothic in its style, with stained windows and well furnished inside. The building throughout has a very neat appearance and reflects great credit upon the small congregation; also upon Mr. Mc Kay the contractor.

There is a Hospital being built here now, which will be completed by Dec. 1st. It is a frame structure, 46 by 80, three storeys and a basement. It is being built for the Sisters of Providence from Vancouver, Washington Territory, costing about \$20,000. Mr. Mc Kay has the contract and may be relied upon to make handsome buildings.

Our Protestant brethren often ask the question: How do the Catholics get all the money for these buildings, while they themselves far more numerous, cannot undertake such work? The answer the writer makes is "I know mine and mine knows me."

There is also another church here for the Indians attended by about 600 and it is pleasing to hear of the work of the Indian missionaries in this province of which I will endeavour to give your readers in the near future an account. The old Church here will be converted into a Catholic library, where our young people may have an opportunity of cultivating their minds.

M. J. McD.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Their Location and Destructiveness.

Minnedosa, Oct. 5.—Terrible destructive prairie fires are raging for miles in every direction around here. Townships 13, 14, and 15, range 17, are almost swept clean. The following are among the losers: Mr. Hunt, buildings, implements and his entire crop; Mr. Humes, the same loss, and had to seek safety in a slough; Messrs. Forsythe, Souster, Thompson, Bigham, Campbell, Allcorn, King, Paterson, Swanson, Sirett, Sharpe and many others, have lost every thing. The fires are still raging. The yearly fare tomorrow will be a failure, the farmers have to remain close at home.

Brandon, Oct. 5.—Dangerous prairie fires are burning in every direction around here.

Morden, Oct. 5.—There have been very extensive prairie fires in this vicinity during the past few days. North of here a large quantity of hay in stock was burned. Mr. Cox lost his stables and granary, R. Paterson lost a span of horses, John Gibson's outbuildings were all consumed, together with eight pigs, some grain, and thirty five tons of hay. Rev. Mr. Borthwick's farm building were all burned. John Borthwick's buildings, grain and hay stacks and 500 bushels of last year's wheat were consumed. A great many other losses are reported, but the details are not to hand.

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 5.—Prairie

fires destroyed about 100 tons of hay on Sunday belonging to Messrs Ingram and McDonald, two farmers living about ten miles north of the town.

Brandon, Oct. 6.—Prairie fires have done great damage in this district. The losses caused by the straw threshers have been more than usual. Five separators were burned on Saturday within a radius of thirty miles.

Newdale, Oct. 4.—One of the worst prairie fires ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants passed here to-day, sweeping everything before it—farm houses, outbuildings, hay stacks and fences—and out for the timely warning of J. L. Cook, the town would now have been lying in ashes. Mr. Cook who is a merchant here, noticed the fire south and in the direction of his farm, and made all possible haste to reach there before the fire; but seeing the fire making such headway he turned back to warn the citizens of the approaching danger, and the alarm was given none to soon. By the time the citizens got fire guards plowed, and sacks soaked with water to fight the flames, the fire was nigh upon them, and for a couple of hours it was hard to tell which was going to come off victorious; but by hard work the fire was got under control, but not before much damage had been done. Mr. Bell, a young man just outside the town, lost three grain-stacks, wagon and several farming implements; while it made complete havoc of Mr. Demill's fences. The citizens are all loud in praising Mr. Cook for his timely warning.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

The public mind now appears to be satisfied that this much talked of road is really to be begun, and that without delay as far as the first forty miles are concerned. The following particulars gathered by the Manitoban reporter will no doubt be found interesting as showing the earnestness of the Company to push the work:—

Those interested in the Hudson's Bay Railway are not losing any time—the time is valuable this fine weather—in getting ready for the commencement of the great work. At the Queen's this morning there was a busy scene. Dan Mann was up to his eyes in business, and doing all he could to get things straightened out. The president of the road, Mr. Hugh Sutherland, with A. W. Ross, J. R. Sutherland and Mr. Holt, the engineer, went out to locate the road and will return this evening. Although nothing is definitely known where the line will exactly run, it is presumed that the work will commence outside the city limits just north of the racecourse. At noon to-day the engineers commenced to lay out the route. The first party sent out went under the direction of R. J. Walsh, a gentleman well known in Winnipeg, who had with him eleven men, O. B. Davidson being second in command. Two other parties will follow, and the line be laid out without any delay whatever. Mr. Walsh was seen last night. He said he apprehended no difficulty whatever, and his only instructions were to push on the survey as rapidly as was consistent with good work.

Mr. Mann said that the firm had arranged with all the sub-contractors for the forty miles verbally, because they had not time to prepare the contracts for the amount of work they had agreed to do. There was no difficulty in getting men. Egan and Bros. had the first five miles, and with other contractors he had arranged with he was sure they could guarantee the construction of 40 miles within 15 or 20 days. The sub-contractors would get to work on Monday, by which time 20 miles would be located. The prices he informed the reporter, were satisfactory to the contractors, and returned them a good margin.

The feeling around town was most hopeful, and citizens generally expressed the opinion that the best result would follow.

It was stated that the company would purchase the Stonewall branch of the C. P. R. and hold that as the first twenty miles of the road, but this is not generally believed, although if it were done, it would be apparently a good stroke of business for the company.

Meeting Geo. H. Strevel this morning a representative asked him when he intended to commence work.

Just as soon as the line is laid out; was the answer. "My outfit is not here yet, but will be in a few days."
"You have 10 miles?"
"Yes, the second ten miles."
"How long will it take you to do that much grading?"
"Oh, about 18 or 20 days, if the weather is good."
None at all, and if the weather holds good, I will be able to do some work. You know, some of my contract is already sub let. I get the work from Mann & Holt am willing to take all the want to give."

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

CABLE.

Four of the moonlighters arrested at Feale bridge, Ireland, were discharged on Saturday.

One thousand operatives in the cotton mills at Nelson, Lancashire, have struck for higher wages.

The Democrats of London held a meeting in Trafalgar square Sunday afternoon, at the conclusion of which they quietly dispersed.

The German Government will ask the Reichstag henceforth to vote the military budget for an unlimited period, instead of for seven years as at present.

While two constables were arresting a man at Belfast, Ireland, Saturday, they were attacked by a mob, stones being freely used. Three persons were injured and had to be taken to the hospital.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and his wife went to the Gaiety theatre, Dublin on Saturday evening. They were cheered by people in the lower part of the nave while those in the gallery hissed and shouted "God save Ireland."

A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday at Altoft's colliery near Wakefield Yorkshire. Seven men have been found dead, eight have been rescued, and seventeen are missing. In all probability the missing seventeen have lost their lives.

The wreck of the steamer "Suffolk," which went ashore a few days ago at Lizard Point, Eng., has disappeared from view. Gangs of men are kept busy saving live cattle from dangerous places among the rocks. Some cattle are kept alive by fodder and water lowered from the cliff above.

A despatch from Rome says: The illness of Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, may at any moment prove fatal. He is very feeble and undergoes excruciating agony.

AMERICAN.

Kentucky and Minnesota have much established a quarantine against Illinois cattle.

Yesterday was the eighty-sixth birthday of Mr. George Bancroft, the American historian, and he received numerous letters of congratulation.

At the Pine Ridge agency in Minnesota a sergeant of the Indian police killed a Cheyenne Indian who resisted arrest on Saturday and serious trouble is expected in consequence.

Master Workman Butler, speaking of the threatened lookout of the Chicago stock yards, said that if packers could not make money at the present scale of wages, the men would probably consent to a reduction.

Prof. Ross, of the Dudley observatory announces that the comet recently discovered by Finlay, of the Cape of Good Hope observatory, is in all probability a reappearance of the famous comet of DeVico, which has not been seen since 1848.

The steamer "Alameda" which arrived at San Francisco from Sydney via Auckland and Honolulu, yesterday, made the fastest trip on record between Sydney and San Francisco, the time being twenty-three days, six hours and thirty minutes.

Count de Saulty, a French Royalist, said at Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday, that the next election in France will show that the sentiment of the people is for the Royalists. He predicted that the Count de Paris would be called back as King of France within the next four years.

The officers and soldiers from Fort Pembina, Minn., who went to investigate the supposed Indian troubles report things quiet. They say the report was sent to head quarters by a prohibition preacher who saw a half dozen Indians and halfbreeds drunk and noisy and became frightened.

Members of the New York Municipal Council of the Irish National League presented a beautifully illuminated address to Justin McCarthy Saturday night. It was inscribed on vellum and was surrounded by a representation of the Irish House of Parliament. The committee gave a banquet to Mr. McCarthy at the Hoffman House. The room was trimmed with Irish and American flags and Irish harps composed of evergreens.

Canadian.

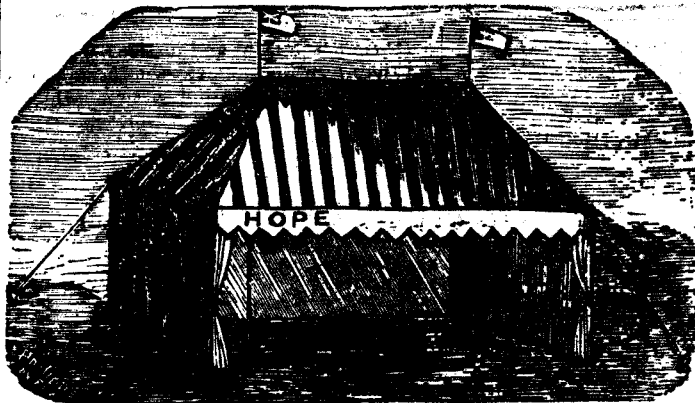
Major Crozier has returned to Belleville from a trip to California and Central and South America, completely recovered in health.

The Salvation Army were attacked by a number of roughs while passing the Byward Market, Ottawa square, Sunday afternoon; sticks and stones were freely used, and one of the soldiers was badly out.

The Ottawa Sharpshooters Monument Committee have decided to raise a fund of \$600 for the erection of a suitable monument in the central portion of the city and the placing of a tablet over the sharpshooters' graves at beachwood cemetery.

From the report of the assessors for 1887 just made, it appears that the population of Hamilton is now 42,741, an increase of 1461 over the returns of last Spring. The gross value of assessable property is now \$20,749,988, an increase of \$141,850 over the assessed value reported in the Spring.

The Government steamship "Napoleon III," Capt Laroche, from Natashquan, arrived in Quebec Sunday afternoon with 207 fishermen and their families from Labrador coast. They were landed at the Grand Trunk Depot, South Quebec, and forwarded to Beauce, where preparations have been made for them.



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

All products of this well-known establishment are guaranteed to be of High Standard Quality, being manufactured from the choicest malt and hops obtainable. Are carrying a much larger stock than ever.

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Street cars pass the Brewery every few minutes.

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Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the
undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for
Hospital, etc., Regina, N. W. T." will be
received until Thursday, 7th October,
1886 inclusive, for the erection of.

Hospital and Surgeons House

AT REGINA, N. W. T.

Plans and Specifications can be seen
at Clerk of Works Office, Regina, on and
after Monday, the 20th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that
tenders will not be considered unless
made on the forms supplied and signed
with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by
an accepted bank cheque made payable
to the order of the Honorable the Mini-
ster of Public Works equal to five per
cent. of the amount of the tender, which
will be forfeited if the party declines to
enter into a contract when called upon
to do so, or if he fails to complete the
work contracted for.

If the tender be not accepted the
cheque will be returned.

The Department of Public Works will
not be bound to accept the lowest or
any tender.

By order,
D. EWART,

Architect.

Clerk of Works Office, Regina, N. W. T.,
August 16th, 1886.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Grant, the well-
known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the fol-
lowing liberal offer for the Spring of 1886: The person who will
send the largest number of names to the Home Grant, will receive a Gold
Watch, Lady's Hunting Case and Swiss Watch, worth \$50;
if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an
elegant Steam-Winding Gentleman's Watch, the third,
a Key-Winding English Watch. Each person must send 50 etc.
with their answer, for which they will receive three months' sub-
scription to the Home Grant, a 50 page illustrated New Year
Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate
and paper containing names of the Publishers.
* Full of HOME GRANT, HARTFORD, CONN.

ARMAGH

The potato blight has appeared all over the county Armagh. The corn crops have suffered heavily from wind and rain, and it is feared that if the weather does not improve most of the harvest will be lost.

Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of all Ireland is still holding his own, and although he is occasionally somewhat weak, there is nothing in the state of his general health to cause any apprehension.

CAVAN

The Most Rev. Dr. Finnegan Bishop of Kilmore, was on Sept. 6 presented with a purse of 1,000 pounds by the laity of his diocese.

CORK

A large and representative meeting of the inhabitants and ratepayers of Timoleague was held on the 6th inst in the Courthouse, Timoleague, for the purpose of taking steps towards making a line of railway from Timoleague to Ballynacarty a distance of about four miles, to join the Clonakilty Extension Line at Bellinascarty.

Extensive preparations are being made in connection with the intended great public meeting on Sunday next at Middleton to consider the question as to the fairs of the town and the action of the lord of the soil. The law has decided that Lord Middleton has the sole right to do with these "just as he darned please," as a down-Easter would say; but the people affected by this ridiculous decision do not intend to sit down quietly while the law superintends the ruin of their local business. The days when musty charters could be set up as obstacles to the general interest have gone with the turnpikes, as Lord Middleton will soon, doubtless, find out.—United Ireland, September 11.

DUNN

The report that Bishop Leahy was recently seriously ill is unfounded. The venerable Bishop is in his eighty-sixth year.

An itinerant fiddler named Wm. Boyle fell from a load of hay near Camlough, on the 9th inst., and was killed.

On the 4th inst. a man named Betty accidentally fell into the river at Merchant's Quay, Newry, but was rescued by Constable Sweeney. This makes the third life the Constable has saved from a watery grave.

KERRY

On Sept. 7, Mr. Justice Monroe declined to admit to bail Dr. Hugh Brosnan Thomas McCarthy, James Connell and Matthew Griffin, who are in custody in Tralee jail on a charge of having, on the night of 11th of August, assembled with firearms and fired shots "to the terror of her Majesty's subject."

The tenants of Captain Oliver's place, near Causeway, have unanimously decided to offer sixteen years' purchase, at Griffith's valuation, for their holdings.

On Saturday night, 4th inst, a large concourse of people, with scythes, sickles, and horses, assembled on the evicted farm of Richard Lawlor, of Ballymacelligott, and removed all crops there from view in a short time. The crops were to be cut for the landlord on the following Tuesday.

LIMERICK

The sub sheriff of Limerick, accompanied by bailiffs, etc, carried out the eviction of eight tenants at Athes, on the 7th inst., on the property of Captain Verschoyle.

On the 6th inst, a grand bazaar and fancy fair was held at Kilmallock for the purpose of helping to liquidate the debt on the new Church of SS. Peter and Paul, now in course of erection in the town. The foundation stone was laid in 1879, and it is expected that the church will be entirely finished in about two years more. A large sum was realized.

LOUTH

On the 1st inst. the ceremony of conferring the white veil took place in the chapel attached to the Convent of Mercy Dundalk, the recipient being Miss McMahon, daughter of Francis McMahon, of Springhill. Rev. P. Clark, Adam., officiated at the sacred ceremony in the absence of His Grace the Primate.

MAYO

At nine on Sunday morning, 5th inst., Thomas F. Routledge, sub sheriff of this county, his assistant and a staff of bailiffs, accompanied by thirty men of the Royal Irish Constabulary under the command of Mr. Henn. R. M. Ballina, and Mr. Triscott, D. L., of Westport, embarked on board Her Majesty's gunboat "Banterer" at Westport quay, and proceeded to Inniskea, Innishburg, and other small islands in Clew and Blacksod Bay for the purpose of executing some ejectment decrees.

MEATH

An inquiry was held at the Nayan Workhouse on the 13th inst, into the schemes and representations of the board of guardians and laborers in Nayan Union before the Local Government Board inspector. There were 140 representations and 81 objections.

ROSCOMMON

The Lords Justices have appointed Mr. William F. Purcell to be resident magistrate for the county Roscommon.

WEXFORD

Catherine Kinsella, one of the Kinsella sisters, who had made themselves famous by their stubborn fight for their holding, from which they had been evicted, has again been thrown into to prison in consequence of her refusal to pay the fine imposed on her some months ago for trespass on her evicted farm. The man Rigney who committed an assault on Miss Kinsella as far back as Nov 1855 has at last been fined—ten shillings—while the victim of his brutality, for a simple act of trespass on

what is in right and justice her own land will now find herself the occupant of a prison cell for two or three months.

TIPPERARY

Mr. Thomas Boyd, of New Ross, ses, sional Crown Solicitor for Tipperary, has been appointed Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the county Tipperary, in the room of Mr. Robt. Sargent, deceased. The position is worth about £1,000 per annum.

WATERFORD

At a special meeting of the Waterford Corporation held on the 7th inst., Alderman R. Power president, it was resolved by 19 to 4 votes to re name several of the leading streets in the city. King's and Queen's street is to be called O'Connell street, Beresford street is to be called Parnell street. The Coal Quay is to be Meagher's Quay, and Little George's street and Gollows road are to be Gladstone street and Gladstone road. A motion to call Great George's street Davitt street was adjourned in order that Mr. Davitt's sanction should be obtained for such a use of his name.

The Dunganor correspondent of the Waterford Citizens say: "A family named Brodhrick were, about two years ago, evicted out of their farm at Medeligo, northwest of Dunganor, and what is the result? The farm is still idle, and a commonage for the whole country around. No one will take it, and the late tenant and family are living in a hut alongside the farm.

On the evening of Sept. 4, the body of a girl named Ellen Crotty was found floating in the river, below Ballyhack. She had been missing for some days, and was supposed to have accidentally fallen into the river.

On Sept. 7, at the Kilmacthomas board of guardians, a notice of eviction of a respectable family named Casey, holding a fine farm of 112 acres, at Kilrossenty, was read. The Landlord is Mr. John Palliser, who claims £73,10s.—only one year's rent.

LONGFORD

At the meeting of the Longford I. N. L., held on the 4th inst. J. Mc. Govern in the chair, a resolution was passed strongly denouncing the committal of outrages. The vice-president and Mr. J. Nugent. T. C. were appointed delegates to attend the Scrabbe Convention the following Sunday. The committee had under consideration some cases of land grabbing lately in the parish, and considered that she pieces of bog taken by John Macken, of Muckstaff, from which a bailiff was evicted for not doing duty-work to be grabbing of the worst kind.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

The highly injurious caustic effect of lime accidentally introduced into the eye as frequently occurs to those engaged in building, may be entirely neutralized by the use of cold sugar water, owing to the formation of compound of the lime and sugar, which is without any action upon the eye.

If the feet are tender or painful after long standing or walking, great relief may be obtained by bathing them in warm salt and water. A large handful of salt to a gallon of water as warm as can be borne is the proper proportion. The feet should be immersed and the water thrown over them with the hand, and also over the legs as far as knees. When the water becomes too cool, dry the feet and legs, rubbing with a rough towel upward. Neuralgia of the feet has been cured by perseverance in this method night and morning.

Health in the Sleeping Room.—The adornment in sleeping rooms with bits of bric-a-brac and dainty odds and ends adds much to the beauty of the apartment although the custom is not to be commended on hygienic grounds. Japanese wall pictures, photographs, fans, dried ferns, and grasses and a hundred souvenirs of merry and sentimental experiences often cover the walls, forming lurking places for disease germs and the emanations that even the most healthful body will throw off during sleep. The less of this bric-a-brac about in sleeping rooms the better. Only such ornaments as can be easily dusted should be admitted. The rooms should be thoroughly aired daily, and the fewer carpets the better.

The Oyster as an Article of Food.—"It is all nonsense about a steady diet on oysters being injurious to the system," said a wealthy Thirty fourth street physician to a reporter the other day. Many persons think so, however. It may be true that oysters do not produce the most pleasant results when cooked in a rich style and eaten just before going to bed. When taken with wine late at night, of course, if there is any bad effect the next day the oysters are blamed for it. Oysters have excellent medical qualities. are nutritious, and when plainly cooked or eaten raw are very wholesome especially so in cases of indigestion. Oysters never produce indigestion, and that is something that cannot be said of any other alimentary substance. During my experience I have found in several cases where oysters have been taken daily they have done much towards curing the patient. Invalids have discovered in oysters the required aliment, besides being by far the most agreeable food to take. Raw oysters, too are said to be

very good for hoarseness, although I have never tasted their merits on that point. It is my belief that the oyster is the most healthful article of food known to man."

TO MUCH GRAIN FOR POULTRY

Corn has long held the lead as a food for poultry, and on almost every farm, if the hens are fed at all, it is with corn. It has served an excellent purpose, however, as the hens usually have free range, and supply themselves with those elements which are lacking in the fat-producing corn, which really does more to keep them in good flesh and condition than assist in egg production. If grain is fed—and once a day is often enough if the fowls have the use of the range.—It should consist principally of wheat and oats, with only a small proportion of corn. Laying hens should be fed differently from those intended for market, as in the one case, eggs are desired, and in the other, fat or weight. A cow giving large quantities of milk does not readily fatten. A similar fact applies to the hen; a good layer does not fatten quickly during the laying period and a hen that takes on fat, and eats large quantities of grain in preference to bulky food, is not usually a good layer.

What farmers should learn is, that hens ought not to be fed exclusively on grain, else they will cease to lay. They will keep in better health, thrive better and become more productive when fed on some bulky food, as boiled roots, steamed out clover, short grass or even well-cured corn fodder, though a small proportion of grain, with a little meat and milk will of course, complete the ration. By regulating the food so to combine the elements necessary for her purpose, the hen may be confined without detriment, while the profits will be much larger than when she is fed wholly on grain, and especially on corn.

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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.

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TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Timber Berths," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, on the 27th of September next for licenses to cut timber on ten berths of fifty square miles each, situate on the Porcupine Hills, partly in the Province of Manitoba, and partly in the District of Saskatchewan N. W. T. Sketches showing approximately the position of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Ottawa 31st Aug, 1886.

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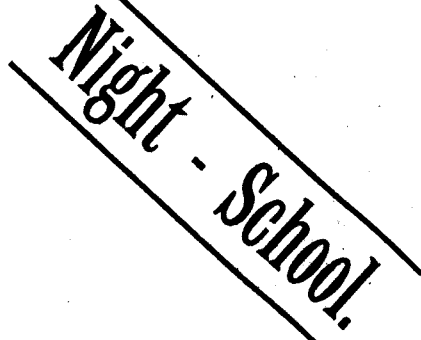
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HOW THEY FOUGHT IN '98.

On the 26th day of August, 1798, Lord Cornwallis, with 8,000 British Soldiers occupied the town of Castlebar, in the county Mayo. More than half this number were regular troops belonging to the "royal army," and consisted of English Highlanders and Hessians. The remainder were Irish Orangemen, loyal subjects of King George the enemies of Irish freedom. Those 8,000 men armed with the best muskets then in use, and with 15 pieces of artillery, not including the carabineer's guns marched out to meet the enemy. The enemy consisted of 800 French soldiers of the expedition sent from France, under General Humbert who had landed at Killala, three days previously and 1,500 Irish rebels, armed with pikes. The English soldiers and their Orange allies, confident of victory, being superior, both in numbers and guns boasted openly that they would annihilate the French detachment, and hang every rebel found in arms against the King. As the grand army was ascending an eminence about two miles out of the town, a tremor ran through their royal hearts, for there, right before them, were the French and Irish advancing to battle. The English general chose a very commanding position, planted his guns on the hill, and opening with a discharge of grape and cannister, mowed down the files of the advancing enemy. A cheer burst from the Orangemen on the hills as the French and Irish paused and fell back before the dreadful fire. Their general, Humbert, in order to divert the fire of the artillery, which was concentrated upon his little army, now divided his men into columns, and at the head of his Frenchmen, again advanced to the charge. The rebels, on the right, moved at the same moment and another volley of grape greeted them from the hill. But on pressed the stout pikemen of Mayo, and, as they advanced within range of the enemy fired off their muskets, and, flinging them away, grasped their pikes, and with a cheer burst upon the batteries of the English, and carried them with the pike. The French followed: their gallant leader had stormed the English position on the left, and with their bayonets were driving the redcoats before them. Thirty minutes from the time the first shot was fired, the Englishmen and Orangemen were running from the field, leaving their arms, ammunition behind them, and two regiments prisoners in the hands of the Irish and then commenced the most cowardly retreat known in the annals of war.

Sir Jonah Barrington, an English historian, speaking of this, says: "Our army fled to Castlebar; the heavy cavalry galloped among the infantry and Lord Jocklyn's light dragoons, made the best of their way, through thick and thin, to Castlebar and towards Tuam, pursued by such of the French as could get horses to carry them. About nine hundred French and Irish took possession of Castlebar without resistance, except from a few Highlanders stationed in the town who were soon destroyed. This battle has been called the 'Races of Castlebar.' A considerable part of the Louth and Kilkenny regiments not finding it convenient to retreat, thought the next best thing they could do would be to join the victors, which they immediately did. About ninety of these men were afterwards hanged by Lord Cornwallis at Ballinamuck.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon says: "So strange was this panic that the royal troops on this fatal occasion never halted until they reached the town of Tuam, nearly forty miles from the scene of the action."

What a noble spectacle! Thousands of British soldiers and Orange hirelings running for forty miles from a mere handful of French and Irish soldiers! The allies lost but few in action, and none in pursuit, while the Orangemen and English lost two thousand killed, hundreds wounded, all their artillery and two regiments prisoners.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF PROTESTANTS ON CATHOLICS

The eminent divine Faber in many of his writings warns English Catholics against the dangers accruing to them from constant intercourse with Protestants. Catholics in England being a very small minority as compared with the bulk of the nation which is professedly Protestant, this danger is very striking and well nigh inevitable. In Ceylon, on the contrary, we are the majority as compared with Protestants; but unfortunately the bulk of the nation is heathenish, and it would seem that our danger ought to come from heathenism in all its forms, including Buddhism. Yet, it is not precisely so. Although the lowest classes amongst Catholics are liable to be affected by heathenish superstitions, we can

always hold our own against Siva, Vishnoo and Buddha and all dangers arising from them can easily be removed from them by instruction and education.

What threatens to impair the soundness of our faith and the clearness of our intellectual sight, is the influence of heresy. For, although Catholics in Ceylon immensely outnumber Protestants, the latter, as a body are rich, active and influential; they represent the European—that is to say, the governing—class: they occupy most of the public offices and dispose of the much coveted Government situations; in all the small towns of the interior they rule supreme, with no little arrogance, as the representatives of her Majesty the Queen, and in large centres, what is called 'society' is thoroughly imbued with Protestant ideas and manners.

Catholics cannot, therefore, avoid being in contact with Protestants, and the more English customs, manners and language spread, the more also will this contact increase. They must, therefore, be on their guard against the danger that threatens their faith, and for their guidance, with the help of the experienced writer we have named above, and who was himself a convert from Protestantism, we will place before them the catalogue of evils which flow from intercourse with heresy.

1. Human respect. Fear of being ridiculed, it being the disgraceful habit of Protestants, though they pretend to be so very liberal, to mock at Catholics and Catholic practices. Concealing one's sentiments through fear of offending Protestants or companions. Trying to be outwardly as Protestant-like as is impossible to a Catholic and rejoicing if one has been perchance mistaken for a Protestant.

2. Spurious charity, which causes one to hope and express the hope that all Christians are saved, even in heresy thus confirming in heresy many who might be converted through fear of eternal damnation.

3. Becoming obtuse and careless about heresy. Looking at Protestantism although it were another Church, whilst it is no Church at all. Feeling no repugnance nor hatred for its errors. Consequently being cold and indifferent about the conversion of others. Feeling no concern at the sight of so many souls in danger of damnation and at the outrage which the sin of heresy causes to the Majesty of God. Giving a half consent to the accursed doctrine that one should remain in the religion in which he was born, whatever it may be.

4. Losing respect for authority in matters both doctrinal and disciplinary. Sifting through the dogmas proposed to our faith by the Catholic Church and admitting them because they appear to us well grounded; thus adhering to Catholicism on Protestant principles. Losing much of the respect due to the character of the priesthood. Viewing the persons rather than the dignity of bishops and priests. Losing that simple and childlike confidence which Catholics, in purely Catholic countries, place in their priests as their spiritual fathers and pastors.

5. Endeavouring to introduce into the Church lay influence and management to supersede or counteract the influence of the clergy.

6. In matters of discipline, being remiss concerning obedience to the precepts of the Church, such as those of abstinence, fasting and hearing Mass on Sundays and days of obligation. Frequenter Protestant churches and meetings. Reading Protestant Books and all sorts of newspapers, perhaps, even, joining secret societies.

7. Neglecting those practical devotions of which Father Faber says that they are to Catholics what "his hair was to Sampson"—the Rosary, images, picture medals and other blessed objects, relics invocation of the Saints, familiar love of the Blessed Virgin and the like. Loss of a lively faith in Purgatory, causing one to neglect prayer for the holy souls and so forget his departed friends and relations.

8. Hazy ideas about penance expiation and sacrifice—losing sight of the virtue of almsgiving as an expiation for sin.

9. A disposition to praise everything Protestant and to run down everything Catholic—authors literature, newspapers, books, colleges, etc. Sending one's children to Protestant or other non-Catholic schools.

10. Using Protestant in preference to Catholic expressions—"minister" for "priest," "service" for "Mass," or "office," "sexton" for "sacristan," "Sabbath" for "Sunday," etc.

11. Diminution of one's respect for the sanctity of marriage. Gradual rubbing off of the natural horror a Catholic feels for divorce. Banishing of one's esteem for the holy state of virginity.

12. Last but not least, a liking for mixed

marriages, although knowing well that the Holy Church holds them in un-mixed detestation. Sometimes, even, having a marriage of that description solemnized in a Protestant Church, in defiance of the anathemas of the Church.

Let Catholics who, by choice or through necessity, mix with Protestants, look at themselves in the above mirror and see, whether they have not already to some extent caught the infection. Let them also remember that, although very seldom, Catholics at the contact of Protestants leave their Church for the so-called Reformed Religion, yet this intercourse unless well guarded against, causes a gradual decay and sometimes a complete wreck of their faith.—Ceylon Catholic Messenger.

A CURIOSITY IN NEVADA

Although there is not much to be found in Nevada that is of interest to the antiquarian, still there are to be seen in Lincoln County, at no great distance from the Colorado River, some interesting traces of an extinct civilization. One of the most remarkable of these relics is in the Kingston range, near the summit of Clarke Mountain. On the eastern face of this mountain stands a perpendicular cliff of limestone 250 feet in height. On the face of this cliff, about 100 feet above its base, is engraved the following inscription: 'L D.' The cross and letters are of mammoth proportions, being not less than sixty feet in height. The characters are cut into a rock to a depth of over two feet, and are to be seen at a great distance. The letters must have been cut for a guiding sign of some kind yet the amount of work required for their engraving seems disproportionate for the utility of such purpose. The Indians have no tradition of regard to this curious relic, but the fact of the inscription being made in Roman letters, and preceded by the figure of the cross, indicates that the work was done by white men and Christians. At Ash Valley and on Indian Creek are to be seen traces of the walls of adobe buildings, and about Pah Tuck Springs are found blocks of hewn granite. It is known that there were Jesuit missions about the mouth of the Gila River, some of which are indicated on a map dated 1757, but there is no account of the missionaries having pushed so far North. The Indians in this region show signs of having once been subjected to the influence of civilization; they do not rove about, but live in permanent villages.

A NEW USE FOR NIAGARA

Husband:—"Let us go to Niagara next week. I should like very much for you and me to spend a week there. I think I should enjoy it very much."

Wife:—"It is very unusual for you to be so considerate to me. Why do you want to take me to Niagara Falls?"

Husband:—"Smith took his wife there last week, and he said she was speechless with awe, and I just thought perhaps—Ouch! let go my hair!"

A. M. D. G.

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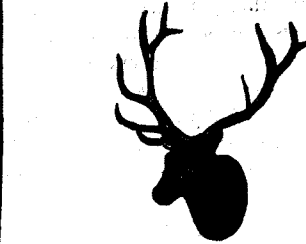
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Roofing, Eavetroughing, Bell Hanging

253 Main Street

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.
Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30, and 10.30, a.m.: Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated in Point Douglass. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.
Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

Higher prices are being paid for wheat at Emerson and Gretna than at St. Vincent and Neche, just across the line.

Rumor has it that the C. P. R. authorities contemplate building a branch from Brandon to connect with their present Southwestern line.

The number of immigrants arriving at this station for the last two weeks was 348. A large party of Hungarian immigrants arrived on Thursdays train from the east.

A large railway outfit consisting of horses, mules, implements and men have arrived at the Portage from the end of the Manitoba & Northwestern, to commence work on the Hudson Bay railway. It is a portion of D. Mann's outfit.

Nine large cases of field roots, vegetables and fruits exhibited at the provincial exhibition were shipped by Sunday's express to Montreal for transmission to London, England, where they will be placed on view in the Canadian section of the colonial exhibition.

A special meeting of the Provincial Cabinet was held Monday evening, in connection with Hudson's Bay Railroad matters. Mr. Hugh Sutherland was present a portion of the time, and the details of the terms on which the Government is to aid the first forty miles of the road were settled.

In portions of southwestern and northwestern Manitoba the continued drought is causing the wells to dry up, and in some instances the farmers have to draw their water supply a considerable distance, especially where the well are only dug to the usual lake and river levels. In such places it is only necessary to sink them to the next sand strata to obtain an abundant supply, but in the higher country greater difficulty exists in doing so.

It is the intention of the M. & N. W. railway company to push forward the construction of their main line to some point that will place them in a position to be a strong competitor for the trade of the Saskatchewan country. From the end of the line to Prince Albert they will bridge and grade the trail wherever it is found necessary to do so.

Mr. H. S. Holt, who is Mr. D. D. Mann's partner as contractors for the Hudson Bay Railroad, arrived in the city Monday morning last to begin work. Mr. Holt will attend to the engineers part of the work. He is confident that a considerable portion of the road will be built this season.

There was a fine exhibit of fruit shipped through here the other day en route from British Columbia to the Colonial and Indian exhibition. It comprises apples, pears, squash, turnips and watermelons. Some of the apples weighed 1 1/2 one spash tipped the beam at 60 lbs. Samples of Chilliwack pears measured 9 1/2 and 10 inches in circumference.

The C. P. R. Telegraphic service is giving every satisfaction. Answers to telegrams sent to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and other eastern points being received in from fifteen minutes to an hour time. This morning a telegram from Montreal was received at 10.21, was delivered and the answer thereto was received at the Montreal office at 10.25. Time four minutes. Cablegrams were also sent to London, England, addressed to different persons and answers received in five and nine minutes respectively.

The Calgary Herald says: "Major J. Stewart is in town from St. Paul, where he has been to perfect the arrangements of the Anthracite Coal. Operations on the coal mines of this company near Banff will shortly commence on a large scale. The management from Pennsylvania will be along in a few days, and machinery and supplies are already on the road. A large output will be taken out of the seams during the coming winter and placed on the market at this and other points. A hundred men will be employed in the mine. The head office is in Winnipeg.

A telegram from the Minister of Customs, Ottawa, was received by Mr. Hugh Sutherland Tuesday morning to the following effect: The same privilege will be extended to Hudson Bay railway contractors as was accorded to C. P. R. contractors, which was to receive 90 per cent refund of duty upon horses, oxen and mules only upon usual evidence of exportation. This concession will be fully appreciated by the contractors.

It is learned from the postoffice authorities that nearly all the mail on the train burned Sunday morning was destroyed. It was rumored that the majority of the mail bags had been saved but this is incorrect. The mail matter for Emerson, Manitou and points in the southern district was burned and all the registered matter for Winnipeg was destroyed. The only registered mail saved was that for Virden and points west as far as British Columbia. It is supposed although of course not yet definitely known that the loss will be very heavy.

Liverpool Journal of Commerce: It is worthy of special note that at the Royal Manchester, Liverpool and North Lancashire Agricultural Society's show at Chester, the Canadian Government has a magnificent display of grains, grasses, timber and minerals from Manitoba and other parts of the Dominion. Worthy of notice are the 233 different varieties in the ear and to name, and a remarkable sample of the celebrated Manitoba red wheat of this year's crop. It was sown April 9th and out August 12th. the weight per bushel was 62 pounds, and the yield per acre 35 bushels. It was grown at the Biscarth stock farm, on the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway. There are also specimens of flour made at the Ogilvie mills at Winnipeg, which has a capacity of some 900 bls. per day by the Hungarian roller process.

The prices paid for wheat throughout the province just now are as follows: with a prospect of an immediate rise: 59c. at Emerson and Gretna, 57c. at Morris, Pilot Mound and Clearwater; 56c. at Morden, Killarney, Boissevain, Carman, Macdonald, High Bluff and Portage la Prairie; 55c. at Thornhill, Morden, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Carberry, Douglass and Brandon; 54c. at Elkhorn, Alexander, Oak Lake, Virden and Moosomin.

It is learned that Henderson & Green wood, the extensive grain firm, 33 Mark Lane, London, Eng, have sent circulars to parties in this country announcing that the new English wheat crop is deficient in quantity and irregular quality and that quite 18,000,000 quarters in wheat and flour will need to be imported. A representative of this firm will shortly visit the Northwest to make arrangements for the shipment of grain and flour from here to London.

Work on the extension of the Southwestern branch of the C. P. R. has ceased for the season, and the contractors and men are returning to the city. Messrs. Beach and Schultz, who had the contract for building the line west from Boissevain returned to the city Thursday with their outfit. The road has been extended twenty-three miles, and the new terminus is six miles west and three miles north of Deloraine. Five side tracks, each half a mile long, have been put in at this station, which is said to have good grounds.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Regina, Sept. 30.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney are on the train arriving from the west tonight.

Mr. N. F. Davin, of the Leader, has arrived home from Banff.

Carberry, Oct. 1.—A sad accident occurred a few days ago near this place by which a young man nearly lost his life. Ed. Purdy was attending a threshing machine, and when just stopping he laid his hand on the main belt to assist in bringing the machine to a stand still, but it had to much force and as quick as lightning it jerked his arm in and twisting it off half way between the wrist and elbow threw him a distance of ten feet. It was a nasty compound fracture. He was brought in and placed under the care of Dr. Shaw. Mortification soon set in and rapidly went up the limb towards the body. On Wednesday Dr. Shaw assisted by Drs Gilbert and Gunne took the arm off at the shoulder. He stood the operation well, and there is a fair prospect of his recovery.

Threshing is going on everywhere, the yield of wheat is unexpectedly large, and the grain good; here has been a yield as high as 42 bushels per acre, mill measure. A few days ago one of our steam threshers threshed out 1848 bushels at Mr. Bailey's in one day's run, all in daylight. Who can beat that!

Grain is coming in with a rush now, and there is a great want of cars to carry it off

Newdale, Oct. 1.—Mr. Dewitt is building a fine residence also a stone granary and stable.

Duncan McKee, one of our local printers, is getting himself in trim for some great event as he is seen every evening

taking a northward course, we think Duncan is too heavily weighted to make fast time but he is doing extremely well for an amateur, and some fine day Dunkc will surprise some of the local sports.

Princed Albert, Sept. 21.—We had a little snow last week and wet disagreeable weather. Weather fine this week. Farmers are taking up their potato and other root crops. The yield is fully up to the average.

Mr. J. Sproat, of Halton county, Ont., who has been here on a visit to his brother, Lieut. Col. A. Sproat, leaves for home to-day.

The Hudson Bay Co. are fitting up their grist mill here with rollers, and expect to begin grinding early next month.

J. M. Rae and O. E. Hughes left yesterday to pay the Fort la Corne Indians their annuities. A large number of Indians in this agency will give up the treaty and take scrip as half-breeds.

Reburn, Sept. 29.—The residence of Lachlan MacLean, Reeve of Portage Municipality, at Poplar Point, narrowly escaped being cremated on Monday last during a big wind storm. The fire originated in a pile of dry firewood near the house, but how is a mystery. It is supposed sparks must have been blown from the chimney. Owing to the scarcity of water the house was saved with great difficulty. Even the milk in the dairy had to be used.

G. M. Jackson, one of our Woodlands farmers, has decided to go into mercantile pursuits. He has leased the old Hudson's Bay store at Poplar Point, recently vacated by Armstrong Bros, who have moved to Portage la Prairie, and is now in Winnipeg purchasing a general stock.

John Porteous, mail contractor between Reburn, Meadow Lea and Woodlands, transfers his contract on the 1st October to Cecil E. Slade, who will run a comfortable stage every Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of the train from Winnipeg.

We have a very heavy wind storm raging here to-day with occasional showers but no earthquake yet.

Calgary, Sept. 30.—Captain John Stewart, one of the proprietors of the Cascade coal mine, is in town for a few days getting ready to commence immediate operations on the mine.

Mr. Cayley, proprietor of the Herald and M. N. W. C., left for Banff last night to enjoy a well earned holiday.

Mr. Geo. C. King, postmaster, received a telegram from Mr. Jas. Hogg, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg stating that he would arrive in Calgary on Monday, and that the branch of the Bank of Montreal about to be opened here will open for business about the middle of the month.

The jury found Wm. Mitchell, who was being tried for the robbery of the De Raimboulville Bros. on the night of the 4th and 5th of August last, not guilty.

A sailor explaining a quadrille to his messmates, thus described the third figure 'You must heave ahead,' said he, 'and pass your adversary's yardarm, retain your berth on the other tack in the same order, take your station with your partner in line, back and fill, and then haul on your keel, and bring up with your partner; she then manoeuvres ahead of along side of you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the other line, make a stern board, cast her off to shift for herself, regain your place as best way you can, and let go your anchor.'

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

For some time past the question of purity in baking powder has formed quite a feature of newspaper discussion, and eminent doctors of philosophy have given opinions as to the ingredients which compose many of the articles sold under that name. The investigations have narrowed down to the limit which awards the Royal Baking Powder the palm of purity, and several of the most distinguished scientists have testified to their conviction that no extraneous or deleterious matter enters into its composition. The Royal Baking Powder Company have achieved a world-wide reputation for the success which has marked their preparation of cream of tartar for baking purpose. It is indisputably shown that they have eliminated all elements of tartrate or lime, alum or other impurities, and present to the public a healthful and chemically pure article. Such widely known chemists as Henry Morton, E. G. Love, H. A. Mott, Wm. McMurtrie, and others have verified its superiority over other manufactures, and testified, through practical experience, to its excellence. It is well for families to observe the fact that it costs more to manufacture the Royal Baking Powder than any other, but it is, as shown by chemical analysis; the one "absolutely pure" baking powder made.

WANZER SEWING MACHINE!

BUY THE:

Improved Wanzer "C."

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

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

443 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Opposite J. H. Ashdown's Hardware Store

JAMES D. CONKLIN, General Agent



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Moosomin and Redpath, from the 1st January next.

Computed distance 41 miles.
The conveyance to be made in a suitable two-horse vehicle, via Hilburn and Rocanville, also Dangola, if established. The Mail to leave Moosomin every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Redpath at 5 p.m., leave Redpath every Tuesday at 8 a.m., and arrive at Moosomin at 7 p.m.
Or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leave Redpath on Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Moosomin at 6 p.m. Leave Moosomin on Friday at 7 a.m., and arrive at Redpath at 6 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tenders obtained at the Post Offices of Moosomin, Hilburn, Rocanville and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 18th September, 1886.

ADVISE 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.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th November, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Wallace and Whitewood station, from the 1st January next.

Computed distance, 100 miles.
The conveyance to be made in a suitable two horse vehicle, via Yorkton, Armstrong's Lake, Crescent Lake, Boakview, Kinbrae, Sumner, Esterhaz and Forest Farm.

The mails to leave Wallace on Monday, at 9 a. m., arrive at Whitewood station on Wednesday, at 3 p. m.; leave Whitewood station on Thursday, at 8 a. m., and arrive at Wallace on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leave Whitewood station on Mondays, at 8 a. m., arrive at Wallace on Wednesday, at 2 p. m.; leave Wallace on Thursday, at 9 a. m. and arrive at Whitewood station on Saturday, at 3 p. m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained, at the Post offices above named and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,
Post Office Inspector

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

**THE
Winnipeg Business
COLLEGE**

Re-Opens Monday, Sept 6th

121 STUDENTS LAST YEAR

Call at the College,
406 MAIN STREET.
Reduced Terms to two or more entered in a Club.



NATIONAL

Assurance Company of Ireland

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1822

Capital, £100,000,000 Sterling

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

HOWARD & WRIGHT
AGENTS

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

P. QUEALY,

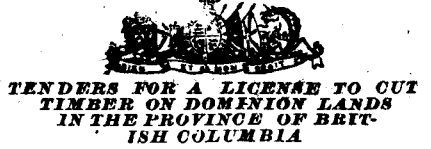
BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the

WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

84 McDermott St., Winnipeg



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

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tender of a timber birth,' will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 1st day of November next, for four timber births of ten square miles each, more or less, numbered respectively 4, 5, 8, and 9, situated on Kicking Horse River, and Otter tail Creek, a tributary of the Kicking Horse River, near 60th and Otter tail stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

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

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
Department of the Interior.

Ottawa, 14th August, 1886.



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for Timber Berths,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 27th of September next, for licenses to cut timber on ten berths of fifty square miles each, situate on the Porcupine Hills, partly in the Province of Manitoba, and partly in the District of Saskatchewan N. W. T.

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

A. M. BURGESS
Deputy of the

Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa 31st Aug., 1886.

All who are not Satisfied with their Education,

ERRAND BOYS,

MECHANICS,

BUSINESS MEN

Can take up as many or as few, subject as they chose.

Each student has a Desk and works controlled by himself,

NOT IN A CLASS!