

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

Reading Room
Seneca

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 18, 1886.

NO 52

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78 PORTAGE AVENUE.

A FABLES BLOW.

The blow is falling! Let it fall—
Even death were not calamity;
God wot, why should we whine or call?
It cannot hurt our souls at all,
Since we are free.

A little less of earthly things,
Less favor of the world have we:
What then proud man? The robe still
rings
'Tis not the crown that maketh kings
But being free.

Then let the blow fall! What if it
Should lay us prone, both you and me?
O Lord of light, give us the wit
To soar heaven high, though low we sit
Content and free.

To toil to suffer, to live unknown:
What matter if brave men we be?
Why we can live and make no moan,
And, dying feel the grave a throne,
Divinely free.

—Sir Henry Wotton—

RUTH

BY AGNES L. SADLER

From the Catholic News

From that time forth, two or three
evenings each week found him seated in
Robert's room. In obedience to his wish-
es, Mrs. Carr, called, and much to Des-
mond's relief, passed a favorable hour
with Ruth, but reiterated her former one,
with added emphasis, in regard to her
mother.

As for Desmond, I may as well admit
that he was by this time deeply in love
with Ruth. Had she been a Catholic, he
would have asked her to be his wife at
once; but as it was, he thought it better
to wait. The task of bringing her around
to the Catholic faith was by no means so
difficult as he had thought it would be,
for her very nature, direct, simple, and
permeated with a sweet humility, had
been the best possible preparation for
conversion. He found that the brother
and sister had often gone to a Catholic
Church near by; the witnessing of its
solemn, majestic rite had been the only
experience not utterly commonplace
which they had ever enjoyed, and it had
soothed and satisfied them, Ruth espe-
cially, beyond expression.

The end of May came, and the Des-
monds and Carrs left town; but before
going Mrs. Desmond visited Mrs. Ames
and wrung a reluctant consent from her
that Ruth and Robert should spend the
month of August with them at Orange.
Ruth was enchanted with the project;
she had never spent any time in the
country, and had always longed to do so
and she thanked Mrs. Desmond her face
wore so sweet an expression that the
lady kissed her with unusual warmth,
and thought if she were but a Catholic
nothing could please her more than to
see her Anthony's wife.

With their departure the slight ripple
of interest which their acquaintance had
made in her life subsided, and it became
as quiet as before she had known them
but not so dull; for though she now saw
Desmond but seldom, scarcely a single
day went by without some proof of his
generous thoughtfulness, in the shape of
fruit, rare cordials, or wines for the
invalid, for such Robert continued to be
or flowers or books for Ruth.

The month of June proved excessive-
ly warm, and it told on Robert, who grew
visibly weaker. He now passed the most
of his time on the lounge and Ruth sel-
dom left him, except for a short walk af-
ter the sun went down.

One evening she was seated by
him, reading aloud Newman's "Callista,"
which Desmond had sent, and in which
they were both deeply interested, when
Margaret appeared at the open door and
announced that Mr. Van Dam wished to
see Ruth in the drawing room.

Poor Ruth trembled, she knew but to
well what this portended; but she was
above all things desirous of keeping all
agitation from Robert, so she rose with
seeming cheerfulness, laid her book on
the table, and with an assurance to Robert
that she would return as soon as possi-
ble, hurried down through the dimly lit
house to the drawing room. Upon open-
ing the door she found just what she had
expected and feared to find, Mr. Van
Dam and her mother seated and discuss-
ing, in their usual slow, keen manner,
a large sale of real estate which had taken
place that day. His entrance had no
immediate influence upon the conversa-
tion; Mr. Van Dam rose and bowed, then
sat down again and proceeded to answer
her mother in a way which showed that
his attention had not deviated from the

lady for a moment. But at length Mrs.
Ames arose and left the room, closing the
door as she did so, and then Mr. Van
Dam fastened his small, dark eyes, which
always appeared to Ruth curiously like
her mother's, upon her, and began, in
his small, keen voice: "Ruth, from what
I can gather from your excellent mother
it would be well nigh superfluous to
make a declaration of my sentiments in
regard to you. You are well aware of
them.

He paused, possibly to give Ruth an
opportunity to express her complete
knowledge of the said sentiments, but
if so she failed to take advantage of it,
and sat silent with downcast eyes and
hands folded lightly in her lap.

Finding herself obliged to proceed
without a reply he resumed:

"I am likewise informed by your moth-
er that you yourself, to some extent,
share them; that, in short, that the pros-
pect in becoming my wife is not a dis-
agreeable one to you."

"He paused as if relieved. Even to
such a man as Mr. Van Dam; the utter-
ance of a purpose of marriage is attend-
ed with some slight embarrassment. As
a natural manner of concealing this, it
occurred to him to draw forth a snowy
handkerchief and wipe his high and long
forehead while waiting for the lady of
his choice to assent.

As for poor Ruth, she felt that a cru-
cial moment which she so long dreaded
had arrived; the horrible probability
which had always through the late pleas-
ant days been like a serpent upon a
bank of flowers had become a certainty.
She must resist now or resign herself for-
ever to her fate; there are no fetters so
strong as those of implication and it was
with these her mother had bound her to
her would-be-lover, for whom she now
felt a mounting repugnance, instead of
indifference.

Gaining strength from desperation,
she lifted her eyes and looked steadily
at Van Dam, while she said in a voice
which trembled slightly in spite of her
utmost effort:

"You are mistaken in supposing that
the prospect of becoming your wife is not
disagreeable to me. It is so disagreeable
that nothing on earth would force me to
entertain it."

Van Dam stared at her for a moment
Mentally he objurgated the silly novels
which he felt sure were responsible for
Ruth's acting in this ridiculous manner.
She had been reading of lovers' scenes
and quarrels, and no doubt was deter-
mined to have the whole process gone
through before her consent should be
given. He would have to sit with her,
walk with her, talk with her even in
thought he could bring himself to de-
clare that he would have to purchase
flowers or books for her and all this
while the important business of his life
would perhaps would be neglected. Alas
how unlike she was to her mother! She
he felt sure, had required no such non-
sense as love-making; but then, to be
sure, she was an exceptional woman. If
she were but twenty years younger?

All of these thoughts of Mr. Van Dams
required some space in which to be re-
corded and read, but of course required
very few instances in which to be
thought. He finally arrived at the con-
clusion that it was best to say nothing
more upon the subject that evening, and
rising, stiffly bade Ruth good night and
retired.

The front door had scarcely closed af-
ter his exit from the house when Mrs.
Ames quietly glided into the drawing
room and seated herself in a chair which
Van Dam had just vacated.

"I trust, Ruth," she said, in a slightly
more icy tone than that which was habit-
ual with her, "that you have not been
attempting any silly coquetry with Mr.
Van Dam."

Ruth stood in great awe of her mother
and Mrs. Ames had done her utmost to
encourage this feeling. She waited in
cold silence for poor Ruth's reply, which
was slow and faltering.

"I have not, mamma. I have only told
him that I cannot be his wife."

"And, why?"

"Because I have no affection for him."
"Ruth, I have brought you as far
apart from other girls as possible in
order to keep you free from those non-

sential notions of love and lovers, which
fill their silly heads. Now, I ask you to
consider calmly whether a child like you,
or an experienced woman like me; knows
what is best for you."

"I could never be happy with Mr. Van
Dam," said Ruth, bursting into tears in-
stead of carrying on the discussion.

Her mother cast a scornful glance at
her as she sat weeping with her head
buried in her hands. "I see," she said,
"that it is useless to argue with you."
You have been exposed to other in-
fluences and in consequence you have
lost sight of your duty to me. But I will
not fail in mine, which is to preserve you
from any act of folly, and from this mom-
ent you may consider your acquaintance
with the Desmond's at an end."

She rose and glided from the room
leaving Ruth in a state better imagined
than described. After a long time spent
in trying to calm herself, for even in her
sorrow the unselfish girl thought of Rob-
ert, she arose and stole upstairs to the
study.

She opened the door softly and
stepped within; but what was her surprise
to perceive Desmond seated in a chair
which she had vacated when she de-
scended to her momentous interview, and
reading the book which she had laid
down.

In her amazement she stood still, and
Desmond arose at once and came to-
wards her. "Robert fell asleep on the
lounge shortly after I came in, and I
have been waiting for him to awaken
ever since. You see, he said 'what
poor company I am for an invalid, I
certainly cannot flatter myself with the
result which has crowned my efforts to
entertain him, can I?'"

"It may be the best thing for him,
however," she answered, conscious that
she was looking pale and miserable, and
that her eyes plainly showed that she
had been weeping, and in consequence
hardly knowing what she was saying.

"It is rather depressing to my vanity
however," he replied lightly, "and so
I shall withdraw and meditate upon it
during my walk home. Perhaps it may
do me good. Good-night!"

"Good night," returned Ruth quietly,
though her heart was breaking with the
thought that it was for the last time:
Would he be so calm she wondered, if
he, too, knew that it was to be a final
farewell. She moved aside to permit to
pass, and he was about to quit the room
when another glance at the fair stained
face, which had grown to be the dearest
thing on earth to him, made him hesi-
tate and finally step back and approach
her.

"Forgive me if I am rude," he said,
quietly. "But I cannot bear to see you
grieve. I know you are troubled about
your brother, but, believe me, there is
no real cause, as yet, for fear. He will
improve during the summer, and be-
next winter sets in I will carry him off
to Cannes and settle him there com-
fortably with some friends of mine, who
always pass the winter there, and are
the very kind of people that Robert
would like. In fact, I myself think I will
snatch a holiday. You must know I
have been threatening for the past five
years to take one and stay a while with
him."

But what was poor Desmond's dismay
on perceiving that, instead of bringing
back the bright look which he so loved
to her face, his words only made the
tears which she had been restraining
with the greatest difficulty burst forth
afresh.

"No, no. You are very kind," she
cried, "but it cannot be," and then, con-
scious that she was losing all control of
herself, she rushed from the room, leav-
ing Desmond astounded beyond meas-
ure.

"A pretty mess I made of the whole
thing," he muttered to himself, as he
strolled homeward smoking his cigar.

"I told it so awkwardly that I suppose
she thought I intended to separate Rob-
ert from her—as if my holiday at Can-
nes would be any holiday without her to
share it. What a clumsy brute I was!"
and he smoked fiercely in his rage with
himself as he again perceived with his
mind's eye that slight, trembling figure
with its bowed head buried in its hands.

The following evening instead of going
to Orange, Desmond remained in the
city, and at an unseemly early hour

mounted the steps of the house in St.
Mark's Place. But what was his amaze-
ment when the door was opened by a
strange servant, who informed him that
Mrs. Ames had left the city that morn-
ing with her son and daughter, but she
did not know whether they had gone.

Twelve o'clock that evening found
Desmond in consultation with Mrs. Carr.
That lady wisely decided that Mrs. Ames
would never permit her material inter-
ests to suffer, no matter in what corner
of the world she might be, and advised
him to address a letter to the city house
and rely on its being forwarded to her
with her other correspondence. Des-
mond acted in accordance with this ad-
vice, and asked for her consent to his
marriage with her daughter. In the
course of a few days he received a reply
containing a curt refusal.

Three months went by without Des-
mond having seen Ruth, although his in-
genuity in endeavoring to find out her
abode deserved success. He perused with
the unflinching perseverance every notice
of the watering places in the daily pap-
ers, and visited St. Mark's Place every
evening to see if the house showed any
sign of life.

At length, on Sunday afternoon he be-
took himself to the Jesuits' church for
vespers, whither Ruth had once accom-
panied him. When the service was fin-
ished, Desmond who dreaded to go back
to the glaring streets, or to the great
empty house in Fifty-seventh street, de-
cided that he would go into the house
and visit one of the Fathers. So he sat
still and watched the slim congregation
as they passed down the aisles. Sudden-
ly to his utter amazement, he saw Ruth
among them. She was utterly uncon-
scious of Desmond's proximity, and the
later noted, with a lover's quickness,
that the sweet face looked worn and sad.
She passed him by without perceiving
him, and Desmond instantly rose and
followed her and down the steps, and
then he said "Miss Ames." At the sound
of his voice she turned her face towards
him. A vivid blush rose to her pale
cheeks, and this, joined to the glad light
in her eyes, made her face radiant with
beauty. But she said nothing, only sim-
ply placed her hand in his.

A few months later there was a low
nuptial Mass one morning at the Jesuits
Church, and Ruth and Anthony Des-
mond were married. Mrs. Ames was
not present; she had remained fixed to
her opposition to the last. Mr. and Mrs.
Desmond then went abroad, taking Rob-
ert with them, and Schuyler Van Dam
took up his abode in the house in St.
Mark's Place, and the report spread
that Mrs. Ames intended to make him
her heir. But in the early spring she
died quite suddenly of pneumonia, and
it was then discovered that she never
carried out her threat of making a new
will.

By the only one in existence Ruth re-
ceived the larger share of the enormous
fortune.

And never was wealth used more wis-
ely than it has been. Realizing perfect-
ly what so many, even among pious
Catholics, forget, that those who possess
great wealth are but stewards of a trust
for His poor, she used it chiefly in dry-
ing the tears of misery, and stilling the
cry of want which rises by night and
day in our great city.

The End.

RAILROADS FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese government has agents
in England negotiating for large purchas-
es of Rails, engines, bridges, and plant
required for her railway development.
—Frank Leslie's.

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EDUCATION WITHOUT GOD.

How groundless the popular notion is that the increase of intelligence lessens crime, has been frequently shown in these columns. Examples crop up every day. Take Massachusetts as an instance since it is the only State which gives accurate statistics. In that State the public school system has advanced to what its admirers think the point of perfection. Never was there a better educated population. Yet in 1850 when the population of the State was 995,514 there were 1,236 persons in prison, or one to every 804 of the population; while in 1880, when the population had increased to 1,783,985, the prisoners numbered 3,659, or one in 487. In other words, the proportion of criminals increased, in thirty years nearly double. Nor can this enormous increase of crime be referred to the influx of foreigners, as some writers flippantly assert in their glittering generalities. In 1850 the native population was 827,430, and the native prisoners 653, or one to every 1,267. In 1880 the native population was 1,339,594, and the native criminals 2,175, or one in 615. Thus, the natives have more than held their own in the race for the penitentiary, and are several points ahead of the foreign element.

It is no extravagance to charge this frightful criminality against the public school system. It has cultivated the intelligence, and neglected both the hand and heart. With every step it has taken nearer to the ideal set before it, it has been able to turn out a larger and larger crop of criminals. It trains the youth to aspire to what are known as the "genteel" occupations, and neglects to teach them how to work. Boys learn to look out for the easy places in life, and there being ten aspirants for each place, it follows that nine of them must be thrown upon the world unfitted for the only spheres where they can be useful.

But the banishment of religion from the school has had a more profound effect in creating criminals. Did the boys have any stable religious principles even the neglect of teaching them useful trades would not make them criminals. They would be crippled at the very start in life, it is true, but they would have that within them which would preserve them from the felon's cell. But, besieged by necessity, not knowing how to work, nor, indeed, greatly inclined to labor, and succumb to the first temptations to dishonesty, and fall. Those who are responsible for the exile of religion from the school will have a fearful account to answer for at the last day.

WHERE IS EMMET BURIED.

A question of Great importance to Irishmen Raised.

A correspondent of an Irish Journal writes from London: I recently visited Ireland for the first time in my life to gratify a long desire to see the land that gave birth to my parents, who were forced by foreign rule to leave its shores some years ago. Holding as I do national opinions, I was anxious to see the various objects interesting to one of my way of thinking, and a friend who had kindly undertaken to pilot me around Dublin, brought me through Thomas street, where I stood upon the spot on which Robert Emmet gave up his life for his country, sixty three years ago. I asked my guide who appeared to be fairly well acquainted with matters of national and historical interest where the young patriot's remains were interred, and he said that was to some extent a mystery, as no one knew the exact place of burial; for by some it is believed to be in St. Michan's Church in the city, while others are of the opinion that his ashes are laid in the old Glasnevin churchyard. We Glasnevin churchyard, an ancient Protestant burial place with a pretty little Church in the centre. Having found the polite and genial old lady who performs the duty of sextoness. I asked her was it true that Robert Emmet rested there, and she replied 'Yes, sir, it is quite true. He was buried here at night by torchlight, and "pointing to a small hole in the wall" was brought through there. Them, sir, was the troublesome times. The grave my attention was called to has a rough gray kind of stone at the head, and bore the appearance of having been clipped, probably by some persons, like myself, who were on a visit of research, and who were desirous to possess a relic from the grave of one of the world's purest patriots. This doubt about Emmet's resting place opens up a question of great national interest because the day may come in the near future when his epitaph shall be written and his monument built; and therefore it would be well that all uncertainty should be removed as to the exact place where lies the sacred remains of one whose leading idea in life was the redemption of his native

land, so that when the time arrives it may be known to Irishmen all over the world where our "young hero sleeps," and that there may be no misgivings about the spot on which his monument should be erected.

JOAN OF ARC, THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

The long procession of the martyrs of past ages brings to us few pictures of a sadder life, and service and death, than that of the Maid of Orleans.

She was the daughter of respectable parents, of the village of Domremy, in France. Taught to sew and spin, but not to read and write, she differed but little from the other village girls, except in greater simplicity, industry and piety. When about fifteen years old, she imagined that she heard unearthly voices calling upon her to go and fight for the Dauphin. At first she was restrained, but finally reached him and convinced him of her heavenly mission. In male attire, bearing a sword and banner, she placed herself at the head of the French troops, to whom her example and the belief of her divine inspiration gave new courage. She raised the siege of Orleans, and soon became the terror of the English. The Dauphin was led in triumph to Rheims, where he was crowned July 17, 1429, and Joan—saluting him as king, with fervent tears of joy—asked liberty to return home. He begged her to remain with the army, which she did reluctantly, but no longer hearing the divine commands which had before pashed her forward, felt fearful forebodings of evil. Taken prisoner by the English, she was tried as a coerecess—that being in those early days the simplest explanation of her success and her claim of inspiration strongly supporting the theory, was condemned to be burned. Accordingly she was bound to a stake, faggots were piled around her and the torches set fire to the heap; there in the midst of smoke and flame and torture, the Maid of Orleans rendered her soul to God.

THE ALLEGED DRAWBACKS OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

The upholders of centralization in England and they are exclusively the members of the present Government together with those landed proprietors who represent the dying phases of feudalism in that country, maintain that disorganization and anarchy are the sure resultants of local autonomy. They go back fully two hundred years to find a fixed and consistent ground on which to erect their opinion. In their eyes the masses still are the same unreasoning herd that needs to be whipped into recognition of its true interest, the beholds a tyrant in ever ruler and confounds liberality with license. All the utterances of Conservative leaders are but so many chafes rung on this gamut. The strong arm of the law, the necessity of preserving social order, etc., are cut and dry phrases, which mean bayonets and buckshot for those who clamor for the ballot. A Salisbury and a Churchill thus play knave and fool at the same time they know that the world has not been stationary since the days when the peasant cringed to the purseholder and kissed the hand that yielded the lash, and they are still greater knaves than fools in pretending to believe that the intelligent people of Europe and America are to be caught in the web of sophistries so transparent.

Centralized power was undoubted advantages in many respect over the diffused authority of provinces and municipalities. It can remedy abuses without delay; it can seal to the quick the ulcerous watches that infect the body political and can visit malfassance in office with swift and condign punishment. Its treatment of social and political evils in speedy and heroic. It is like the old time surgery which resorted to the saw and cutlin without hesitation, and lopped off limbs that gave offence, so that a healthy though truncated body might remain. Under centralization organizations perfect, and the head is supreme in all things. On the other hand, autonomy is slow, halting and uncertain. It is the expression of the will of the multitude, and we know that the masses are slow to learn and to appreciate critical situations. But the multitude can be taught, and no sharper spur can urge them to the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to promote their own interest than the conviction that the control of those interests rests with themselves. What has made the people of our country the most intelligent and self reliant in the world, if not the very necessity which compelled them to take care of their own affairs? A free and enlightened press can mould out of the most incongruous and unpromising elements a free and enlightened people against whom the efforts of ignorance and the art of demagogism are in vain directed. It is

silly, therefore, for the Conservative orators and writers of England to inveigh against local autonomy as the gateway to political corruption and social disorder. The refutation of the slander is read on the title page of America, where Jew and Gentile, Pole, Hungarian, Mongol, Celt, Saxon and Italian feast at the same table and say a loving amen to each benediction.

It is true our people have been frequently duped by the wiles of crafty politicians, and will continue to be so for a time; but, thank God, that time is daily growing shorter; the inscription on the wall is already written for the professional politician, and his dark machinations and unscrupulous designs will be thwarted as soon as attempted by a community who are anxious to wipe out the disgrace of the past by turning out and keeping out bad men from places of power and importance. The days of centralized power are rapidly drawing to a close, for the people are becoming alive to the truth that under God, they are the depositaries of civil power, and that they will be made answerable for its exercise just as soon as they can be made convinced that it is theirs.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Stewed Tomatoes.—To a can of tomatoes allow a teaspoonful of minced onion as much white sugar, salt and pepper to taste, a tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of fine crumbs, stew fast for twenty minutes and rub through a hot colander into a deep covered dish. This is a decided improvement on the usual style of stewing tomatoes.

Veal and Ham Cutlets.—Cut enough veal cutlets to make a good dish and a like number of slices of cold boiled ham. Corned ham is best. Dip both in beaten egg, then in fine crumbs mixed with salt, pepper finely cut parsley and a dust of nutmeg. Fry in boiling dripping or lard; drain, and arrange in alternate slices of veal and ham on a hot dish. Garnish with bressos.

Tapioca Pudding.—Two kinds of tapioca pudding, very delicious, are thus made. (1) Pare and core sufficient apples to fill the dish; soak a half pint of tapioca in a quart of lukewarm water for one hour; add a little salt, flavor with lemon, pour over the apples. Bake until they are tender. Eat, when cold, with cream and sugar. 2. Four tablespoonful of tapioca soaked for two hours in tepid water. When the tapioca has softened add a quart of cold water, pinch of salt, tablespoonful of molasses and two large apples peeled, cored and sliced. Place in a covered dish and bake in the oven for two hours stirring occasionally; then remove the cover, still stirring. In half an hour the pudding should be a deep brown. Pour into another dish and serve hot with hard sauce. The hard sauce is made by beating to a cream one cup of sugar, one heaping teaspoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of boiling water. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.—Good housekeeping.

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Has almost every native bird for the Canadian Northwest either mounted or the skin.
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Artificial Human Eyes, and Eyes for birds & beasts kept in stock.




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public that they are the only firm offering for sale in Winnipeg this season absolutely fresh-mined Anthracite coal. Having last year completely exhausted their stock, purchases are thus assured that all Coal offered for sale by the Dominion Coal Company this year is fresh from the mines. They would also call the attention of the public to the fact that the coal imported by them this year is from the Celebrated Lehigh Mines, which ranks higher in quality, is slower burning and gives more heat to the pound weight than any other coal produced in America.
Parties Purchasing from them are assured that they will receive Screened Coal, and 2,000 lbs. to the ton.
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THE NEVER FORGOTTEN CHILD

How little those who have no children realize the desolation of a home which has lost even the smallest, tho' frailest, of these little beings, which come into the world one day, and possess it, for all that house is concerned, ever after.

On requires it, this packet can be opened and its contents made public. The superior took the paper and placed it among the records of the mission, where it remained until shortly after the death of the old Jesuit, when it was boxed up, still unopened, with a lot of others and sent to the head quarters of the order in Rome, where it is still supposed to be awaiting the fortunate that will disclose it to the hand of some appreciative investigator who may throw some more light on this very curious historical question.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD

Discourse by Cardinal Manning.

On Sunday morning the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached at St. Mary's, Chelsea, to a crowded congregation. We were still keeping the great festival of All Saints, his Eminence said, and the splendor and the beauty of the Communion of Saints was still upon us, and they could not easily turn their thoughts away from that feast, which came once in the year.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S WARNING.

The warning which Archbishop Corrigan of New York embodied in the pastoral letter he lately addressed to the faithful of his diocese, counseling them to beware of the unsound and untenable ideas in regard to property and land which are now being advocated by men who would not wilfully preach error is naturally attracting a good deal of attention in view of the fact that it is generally believed the Archbishop directed his utterances specially against the theories upheld by Mr. Henry George, and which appear to have grown in favor with quite a number of Americans recently.

The Archbishop does not speak in any harsh or comminatory tones regarding Mr. George's doctrines. On the contrary his language is both moderate and kind. His logic, nevertheless, is cogent and convicting, and Mr. George will find it extremely difficult to answer the argument of the Archbishop. But it must not be concluded that, because Archbishop Corrigan finds it necessary to speak against Henry George's ideas, he either ignores or does not regret the great amount of hardships which result to the working classes from our present social system.

To reform the abuses resulting from grinding monopoly and the unscrupulous use of wealth is certainly a great and noble work, one which needs more than crude theories to bring to a successful issue. The fact that Mr. George's pet scheme has been tried under Turkish rule and in British India with the result that the toilers of the land are ground down under heavier burdens than those imposed even by the landlords of Ireland, shows that the visionary ideas in Progress and Poverty resemble somewhat the beautiful fabric of a dream, which vanishes when submitted to the light of day.

M. C. CLARKE, D.D.S., DENTIST—OF FICE, 523 Main Street up-stairs. Teeth extracted without pain. J. A. McCausland, DENTIST—ARTIFICIAL TEETH from a single tooth to a full set. Best set, upper or lower, \$15. Vitalized Air for painless extraction of teeth, safe and harmless. Office, 372 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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Vastizza Currants, Very Choice. FIGS, extra choice, Lemon, Orange and Citron peel of the finest Leghorn. E. HUNTER & CO 79 PORTAGE AVENUE.



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Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE. This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends the Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd the Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. the Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba and a portion of the N. W. Territories and the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1883. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I. D. D. cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor to Bishop Provencher, Nov. 29, 1881, transferred to St. Boniface June 7, 1883; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See. Sept. 22, 1871 CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Massonauve, O. M. I., agent for St. Camille. Bps of N. W. T. George Dugas, chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I., secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg, Revs. M. Oullette, O. M. I. P. F., and F. Cahill O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Patrick's Church, Belkirk and Peguis—Rev. J. Allard O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier. St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. 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. Campeau, O. M. I., H. Gagnon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I., and Bro. Mulvehill, catechists. Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I., J. Deorby, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Maganand and LePage. St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunelles Rev. D. Fillion. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly. St. Etienne and Emerson J. N. Jutra. St. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev. J. Marroux. St. Leon, Rev. C. Etche. St. Aphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I. Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina, Rev. D. Gratton. Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J. Lussier, S. J.; Biala, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. J. Riess, Ecclesiastical Students—Messa, Cameron, Gillis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forcier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French. Pulpis—St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of St. Congregation of Mary Bro. William (director), Pulpis 180. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 20 day scholars 120. St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pulpis 60. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20 day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pulpis 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 80 day scholars 80. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pulpis 70. St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters of Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pulpis 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Snaighnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 35.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination readmitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing on the third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January. Terms—Board and Tuition, per Session \$20.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$7.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once \$5.00). Each Session is payable in advance. Pupils are admitted to the above courses, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Gilet; also a sufficient supply of Under Linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boquet Vail. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: 365 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Half Column, 12 months	120
Quarter Column, 12 months	75
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	40
Transit advertising 1 cent per line	45
Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.	250
Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month.	510
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Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.	

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Proprietor

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

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS
The new post office will be occupied this afternoon.
Owing to the pressure on our columns we have to hold over an interesting communication from Mr. Doherty on the C. M. B. A.

The ballot box used at the Gimli polling place in the recent election was burnt in transit to the returning officer and the contents of the box used at Fort Alexander were abstracted en route. These two circumstances point to the urgent necessity of filling two vacancies in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

A man named John Armstrong living on the Portage avenue road, near St. James, either committed suicide or was accidentally shot on Wednesday last. An inquest has been held but the decision is not known at the time of going to Press. He had been married about fifteen months.

The names of thirteen members of St. Peter's Lutheran church, Fond du Lac, Wis., have been struck from the rolls because they were members of the Knights of Labor, and elected to remain so despite the church regulation.

The polling at the Victoria Rifles bazaar, Montreal, for the most popular regiment in the Dominion closed finally Tuesday night the 90th rifles, Winnipeg were first with 2,130, the Montreal Garrison Artillery second, with 2,054. All the others were far in the rear. A handsome trophy has been purchased for the ninetieth, which they will receive in due course.

News has reached the city of the death in Edinburgh, Scotland, of the Rev. D. S. McPherson, who graduated from Manitoba College in 1884. He then went to Toronto to complete his theological studies, and after finishing them he went to Scotland on a visit to recuperate his health. His many friends in Winnipeg will regret to hear of his untimely death.

The Scandinavian National Union of Winnipeg, of which Mr. Emanuel Ohlen is president and Mr. G. Alexson secretary, has issued a pamphlet relating to the Scandinavians in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, setting forth the advantages of the country as a field for immigration.

The Steamer, J. M. While running between New Orleans and Vicksburg was burned to the waters edge at 11 o'clock last Tuesday night and sixty lives are reported lost. The passengers were asleep, and the steamer burned so quickly that few had time to save themselves.

The English Divorce Court is engaged just now upon another chapter of aristocratic high life, the principals being Lord Colin Campbell son of the Duke of Argyll and brother of our late popular Governor General, and his wife. The Queen has given orders that none of the

papers which publish the filthy details of the case are to be brought into her household. Her timely disapproval of such meretricious sensationalism should have a good effect upon other heads of families who wish to keep their households free from such debasing influence.

The Bazaar that took place a week ago in St. Eustace under the direction and for the benefit of the Rev. Father Fortier was a great success. Amongst the ladies who presided at the fancy tables, were, Mrs Boisvert of Winnipeg Miss White of Marquette and Miss Bourke of St. Charles.

The ladies presiding over the refreshment table, were, Miss Schultz and Miss McDougall Mrs. McDonnell assisted by the Misses Mackilligan. The ladies who took part in the Bazaar wish to thank those who were present from Winnipeg and surrounding places for their kindly gifts and assistance.

Hon. Mr. Blake at Aylmer, Ont., on Tuesday refused to pledge himself for prohibition, which he said he could not honestly approve of yet. A great deal of capital will be made against him on this account. We honor him for his courage. Leaving the merits or demerits of prohibition out of the question there are so few public men in Canada who dare from conscientious motives to say anything that may injure themselves or their party, that Mr. Blake's honest statement is an oasis in the political desert of hypocrisy.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a very important decision in declaring that a criminal cannot be extradited for one offence and tried for another, until a reasonable time and opportunity have been given for his return to the country from whose asylum he has been taken. It is a remarkable fact that this decision has been given in face of the fact that the United States Government has all along contended just the opposite, and in the well known cases of Winslow and Lawrence upheld the contrary doctrine, notwithstanding the protests of the British Government. The highest court in the Republic has now decided against the executive. This is a pretty good proof that there is a good deal of balderdash in the Government's high sounding pretensions to legal acumen in the interpretation of the laws. Perhaps if the disputed fishery question was submitted to the United States judiciary a satisfactory conclusion might be arrived at.

MGR. CAPEL AND HIS CULMINATIONS.

Some weeks since a most infamous charge against Mgr. Capel, who visited this city a year or two ago, appeared in a New York paper and as a matter of course, it was reproduced in other papers that delight in maligning the Catholic Church. The attack was so unutterably gross as to carry its own refutation on its face, and he contented himself at the time with a denial of the charge. He has now made the following statement regarding it:

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Monsignor Capel has issued the following statement regarding several articles published respecting him in the Eastern States and England:—

To the public.—After two months diligent investigation aided by the disclosures made under pre-emptory orders from a representative of a New York Journal, I have been able to trace the authors of the slanderous stories circulated concerning me in the eastern press by careful comparison it being found that the reports published in certain papers were identical and originated at the same source. The reporter it is said who furnished the discovery is the editor of the Argonaut, a newspaper published in this city, and which is a rabid hater of the Pope, and has persistently indulged in personalities concerning me. He lately announced that I had become a Protestant, and at a subsequent period he invited those who desired to know my address to call at the Argonaut office and also referred him to a distinguished attorney of Sacramento for my manner of life. Profiting by this offer of information the reporter succeeded in learning that it was the Argonaut which supplied the news published concerning me in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia papers, and that the Sacramento attorney furnished additional news concerning me to one New York journal and which I, in a telegram addressed to the latter paper, characterized as a tissue of falsehoods, and who in the journal was made a catspaw to persecute an honorable American and thwart her claims in pending litigation. It now transpires that the Sacramento attorney is none other than the opposing counsel in her

suit. Honor and justice to a persecuted lady of irreproachable character, loved and respected by her neighbors and all who knew her, as well as duty to my church and myself will oblige me to take action. Simultaneously I will prosecute the authors here in California and publishers of the vile statements in the east. I may add that Mr. Valensin husband of the lady referred to, reiterates most emphatically that he never circulated any story reflecting on his wife and myself.

Signed T. J. Capel.

A TIMELY WARNING.

A telegram from Quebec states that his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, has issued a mandament prohibiting Catholics from attending the meetings of the Salvation Army. It is now in order that the Toronto Mail to use this fact as additional evidence of the "intolerance" of the Catholic Church, and those whose hearts are so sorely afflicted at the spiritual darkness in which the poor benighted Catholics are kept, may improve this opportunity to heap volumes of abuse on the head of the venerable prelate, for warning his people against the dangers thus thrown in their path by a pack of raving ranters. The Catholic church is ever on the watch to guard her flock from causes which have a tendency to lower the standard of morality, or that may directly or proximately lead to sin of any kind, and as Catholics can learn nothing that is good from the conglomeration of fanaticism called the Salvation Army, but on the contrary see and hear nothing but what inspires feelings of horror and disgust. The voice of the vigilant shepherd has not been raised too soon. The "bump of curiosity" is as much developed in Catholics as it is in non-Catholics and some of them cannot resist the temptation to go and see the antics of that blaspheming monstrosity, but one visit is quite sufficient to satisfy them that it is no place for anyone to be in who is possessed of a spark of reverence for the Saviour of souls and if they repeat their visits they sanction by their presence the presumption and levity of those deluded people. The following is the telegram referred to:

Quebec, Dec. 13.—A mandament from Cardinal Taschereau, read in the Catholic Churches here, prohibits Catholics from attending the meetings of the Salvation Army. Persons disobeying would commit a mortal sin. Tracts and hymn books distributed by Salvationists must be thrown into the fire."

THE CHAMPION ATHLETE.

As the Ontario elections are coming on in a few days we may be permitted to give a short sketch of one of the candidates for the County of Glengarry, Mr. Eoderick R. McLennan, who is well and favorably known in this city, having been one of the principal contractors on the C. P. Railway. Mr. McLennan was born in the County which he is now seeking to represent, on New Years Eve exactly 45 years ago of Highland Scotch parentage; his father was a member of the Presbyterian Denomination "Old Kirk", and his mother (Nee Macdonald) a Catholic. On his mother's side he is descended from forefathers that were remarkable for their large size, great strength and fine physique, so that his height of six feet four inches is not beyond their standard. At the age of eighteen Mr. McLennan commenced his career as an athlete at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he competed at the Highland games and not only distanced his competitors but "astonished the natives" by throwing the hammer over their heads into the harbor at the conclusion of the sports. After that he took part in all the Highland and Caledonian games both in Canada and the United States. Wherever a competitor entered the lists with courage enough to court defeat; until 1875, when he retired from the field; the champion of the world whose feats of strength have never been approached, much less equalled, a few of which are given below. He has followed railway building since his first experience in that business on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, nearly thirty years ago.

At Cornwall, Ont., in May 1865, he threw the 12 lb hammer, handle included with a run, 216 feet.
At Buffalo, N. Y. in July 1865, he threw the 10 lb hammer, handle included, with a run, 285 feet.
At Charlottetown, P. E. I., he threw the 16 lb hammer, handle included, with a run 180 feet.
At Toronto in 1872, at the Caledonian Games, he threw the 21 lb 5oz hammer without handle, with handle 23 lb 5oz, standing at a mark, 91 feet 7 inches. The same hammer with a run, 130 feet 4 inches. In both cases the handle

were the regulation length of 3 feet 6 inches outside of the socket. At the same games he threw the 57 lb weight by the ring, with a run 37 feet.
At Buffalo, in 1872: he threw the 22 lb ball 33 feet 6 inches and for this feat he was awarded a silver cup, bearing inscription, date of performance, distance, and weight of ball, performed according to the rules of the North American Caledoni Association. Besides that he holds several gold and silver medals as evidence of his athletic prowess.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The Civic elections were held in the city on Tuesday last with the following result—
Mayor: Alfred Pearson; his majority over Mr. Jones was 6.
Alderman—Ward 1, Stewart Mulvey and G. H. Ham.
Ward 2. A. McDonald and R. T. Riley
Ward 3. J. Penrose and J. Callaway
Ward 4. T. Ryan and E. F. Hutchnins
Ward 5. A. Black and W. Grundy.
Ward 6. D. McDonald and A. Polson.

CORRESPONDENCE

MOOSEJAW.

To the Editor of the Northwest Review.
On Tuesday evening the 7th inst there occurred a very pleasing affair which I am sure your many readers here will be pleased to see noted in the N. W. Review which is deservedly popular in Moose Jaw.
The occasion was the departure of Mr. McKenzie an extensive brewer here of British Columbia. The business is now entirely in the hands of Mr. Allan his former partner.
The affair took the shape of a banquet and was an exceptionally good one in every respect. Much credit being due to Mrs. McCaskil, of the Dining Hall, who prepared the menu. The leading people of the place were present, the chairman being Mr. Ross a member of the North-west Council, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. Gordon the chief civic functionary of the town.
After the company had shown their appreciation of Mrs. McCaskil's supper in a material way the chairman proceeded with a very full list of toasts which were heartily drunk and enthusiastically responded to. In response to the North-west Council Mr. Ross made a very happy and practical speech, briefly, renewing the most important questions before the public, Mr. Gordon responded to the Corporation, in a very full and instructive manner. Mr. Anabel was also very entertaining in his speech in reply to the raucous interests and elicited warm applause. Several attempts were made to induce Mr. Murray to speak but he wittily evaded the demands of the company, his amusing rejoinders provoking much mirth. The grand finale was the oration by Herr Von Signor Oatlander. He is a man of a vaulting intellect, no subject is too great or trivial for him. He did not hesitate to tackle the great and burning questions of the day, which perplex our legislators and harras the government in general. These questions were of little moment to him. He solved them with every satisfaction to himself, and with astounding quantity and the general expression was that his place was in the cabinet. Perhaps the most mirth provoking phase of his oration was his "expressions." He dilated upon the "beneficence" of this and that thing of the people of Moosejaw and "divuligated" the intricacies of political economy with the air of a "sanctified" statesman, indeed his ramifications through the social and political world so "enchanted" his listeners that the "climaxiations" to his "expressions" was drawn in a flood of laughter.
Dec. 9th J. C.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VIEWS.

New York, Dec.—The Post to night publishes at length the interview between editor Stead, of the London Pall Mall Gazette, and Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, regarding the plan of a campaign announced by United Ireland. Replying to the question, "Do you maintain that there are practically no contracts of tenancy now valid or binding in Ireland?" the Archbishop is reported as saying; "This is how I would state my views on the case. It is admitted on all hands practically all over Ireland, that reductions, and large reductions, are to be made in rents, and even in judicial rents. The question is as to the amount of these reductions. Whatever inconvenience there may be in having this grave question decided by the tenants, I must maintain that there is just the same inconvenience—indeed, I see in one way much greater inconvenience—in having it decided by the landlords. The landlord like the tenant now, is merely one of two contracting parties, neither more nor less. Within the last six or seven months two proposals have been made by the friends of our Irish tenants, adoption of either of which by Parliament would have saved us or rather, I should say, have saved the Government of the country from the responsibility of the present deplorable state of affairs, viz. Mr. Gladstone's land purchase bill of the present year and Mr. Farnell's subsequent proposal for the relief of tenants. If either of them had been accepted the

fixing of a fair reduction and fair rents would not be in the hands of the tenants. It would be in the hands of the constituted courts of the realm. If the present rough and ready way has had to be substituted for a formal judicial procedure the blame surely does not lie at the doors of the Irish tenants or their Parliamentary representatives and political leaders, who did their best in every possible way to have the matter referred for settlement to the courts. Till 1870 the laws of the country recognized but one ownership in the soil that as a matter of course was the ownership of the landlord. While the state of things continued, the tenants thus holding out for a reduction of rent would undoubtedly have been regarded as keeping possession of that which was legally the property of another, but whatever ground there would have been in the former state of things for requiring him to surrender the property, if he found it impossible to comply with the conditions under which he held it, the case now shows in wholly a different light as the result of the land laws of 1870 and 1881, for now, beyond all question, the system of land tenure in Ireland as a system of landlord ownership exclusively. The tenant as well as well as the landlord is now recognized by the law as having his ownership. The present Government have, in fact, proclaimed as their policy to get rid of dual ownership in land, as to abolishing it that can have no one meaning, viz. the adoption of Michael Davitt's proposition of the Abolition of landlords in Ireland, for we have only two classes of legal owners, viz. the landlord and the tenant. We may safely assume that it is now part of the Ministerial policy to get rid of the tenants or at least of all tenants. While there are tenants there is no way but one of putting an end to the ownership of land, that is by putting an end to landlordism.

Visit of Throat & Lung Specialist TO WINNIPEG.

DR. SOUVIELLE & CO.
The Surgeons from the International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto, Ontario are again here. On a count of the large number who are constantly writing from Manitoba for their treatment, we have been induced to the province professionally, in order the more successfully to examine and treat those who cannot afford to make the trip to Toronto. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Consumption and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs. The surgeons are strictly specialists and they are restoring to health and vigor scores of poor sufferers who have been pronounced incurable.
They use the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. Souviele, of Paris, which is used in the French Army. You cannot fail to consult these eminent specialists they will be at the Brunswick Hotel Winnipeg, on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of November and can be consulted at all hours in their rooms. Call early so that the surgeons can give you a thorough examination. Consultation free.
Read the following remarkable testimonials:
Miss Dillon, Toronto: Four months' spirometer treatment cured me of Bronchitis and consumption, after having been given up to die by four of our city physicians.
C. A. Kennedy, Esq., Smithville, Ont.: Your treatment has soundly cured me of Catarrh and Deafness.
S. D. Watt, Meaford, says: Dr. Souviele's spirometer cured me of Asthma and Weak Lungs when all other remedies failed.
For the benefit of the country patients we shall be at the Lorne Hotel, Portage la Prairie Oct. 18th 19th, 20th, At Brandon: Grand View Hotel; Oct. 22nd, to Oct. 27th. At Siskiwit: the Merchants Hotel, Nov. 3rd and 4th.

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THE FISHERY CORRESPONDENCE

The tone of the correspondence of the United States Government on the Fishery Question betrays an unexpected willingness on the part of President Cleveland's Cabinet to pander to popular prejudice. The letter read less like arguments seriously advanced to convince the British Government, than appeals to the latent spread eaglesism of the American people for a second term of office. We have great confidence in the common sense of justice of the American people; but these will be severely tried if for party purposes Americans are taught by their political leaders that such an insignificant country as Canada has no rights, which such a big institution as the United States is bound to respect. The correspondence reveals the fact that were Canada altogether dependent upon her own resources in the way of defence and upon America for the preservation of her rights, the Dominion would be constantly liable to the gravest risks, from American party exigencies. And the revelation comes none to soon; for a considerable section of our people have long cherished the belief that aggression from our neighbors across the line was a factor that need not be taken into consideration in forming plans for the future of Canada. Our fishery interests are of vital importance to us, but after a perusal of the correspondence one cannot help feeling that our rights in them would be worth little if unsupported by the power of Great Britain. Without indulging in the quarrelsome tone of the United States Government we may be permitted to observe that occasion of this sort serve to show British connection in its most favorable light for Canada. That war could rise out of such a dispute seems almost inconceivable; the most rabid which would shrink from wreaking such havoc upon both nations as war would entail upon victor hardly less than upon vanquished. British connection is practically valuable in this occasion because it ensures that before surrendering all right and property in our own fisheries we have to be convinced that justice demands the sacrifice, and not merely told that the United States ordains it.—*Mon. Treat Star.*

A NEW TELEPHONE

Galveston, Tex., Dec. six.—What is regarded here as an important test in the newly invented telephone was made yesterday, and proved a great success. The instrument is known as the Barritt. Nelsons Telephone, being the invention of S. L. Barritt and W. W. Nelsons, both young men, residents of Houston. The test consisted of talking over a wire 830 miles long, it being the distance to New Orleans and return. The articulation was far more distinct and perfect than over the ordinary short circuits. A dozen leading citizens talked over the circuit and all agreed they never held more satisfactory conversations. The new invention differs from other telephones, inasmuch as its combinations act simultaneously and in concert with each other by winding circles in the same direction and by using a carbon diaphragm with three carbon contacts the use of a large amount of battery power is enabled. The inventors claim they can talk from New York to San Francisco with the same distinctness as in yesterday's test.

IRELAND SURPLUS REVENUE

Up to the latter part of the last century Ireland had no "national debt" of any consequence. Arthur Young records that about 1759 the country in stead of being burthened with a national debt, had at the end of every session of Parliament a surplus revenue of from fifty to sixty thousand pound in her exchequer. Although in the disposal of this money there was much private jobbery, yet it was frequently in the construction of some excellent works of public utility, such as harbors, piers, churches, schools, bridges, etc. built and executed by some gentlemen, if not by economy, at least without any dishonorable misapplication. Young's concluding remarks suggest a strong contrast between the control of Irish revenue by an English Parliament. As the whole, he says, "was spent within the kingdom it certainly was far from being any great national evil." *Irish World.*

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE

Sir Charles Tupper Denies that the Dominion Government is to Blame.
New York, Dec. 6. In an interview in London yesterday with the Tribune's correspondent, Sir Charles Tupper High Commissioner for Canada, said with regard to that portion of the President's message bearing upon the fisheries; "I have read with great surprise that part of the message which endeavors to place the responsibility for the irritation arising from the protection given to the Canadian fisheries upon Canadian officials. The Government of Canada had given the fishermen of the United States the free use of the fisheries for a year upon condition that the matter should be submitted to the Senate for friendly settlement by an international commission. Gloucester fishermen declared their hostility to the negotiating of any treaty made by which they would be enabled to fish in Canadian waters, on the

ground that they did not require to go into Canadian waters to obtain fish. The Senate rejected the proposal for an international commission, and we then, in the most temperate manner possible, enforced the treaty of 1818 upon which our government was thrown back by the action of the United States to double the high import duties already imposed on Canadian fish. They have discovered that the abrogation of the treaty has only injured themselves. The president had good grounds for challenging the action of the Senate in rejecting his proposals, but none for his endeavor to throw upon Canadian officials the responsibility for the inability of American fisheries to find fish outside the three mile limit. The Canadian Government simply protected Canadian waters from illegal invasion by United States fishermen. What is really needed is the free use by the fishermen of the waters of both countries on reciprocal terms, some arrangement, in short, similar to that made under the reciprocity treaty of 1854."

HE 'QUEEN OF THE POOR' IN PARIS

"During the whole days of the past week writes the Paris correspondent to the Times, the Queen of Greece was not to be seen. The "Queen of the poor;" as she has been called, devoted these two days to visiting some of the chief charitable institutions of Paris, and it has not been easy to trace her steps during the forty-eight hours thus snatched from amusements and pleasure and bestowed on the afflicted and outcast. Her first visit was to the Asylum St. John de Dieu in the Rue Lecourbe, for deserted and incurable children. There are about 490 inmates, blind, lame, scrofulous, disabled in every way, being miserable at the very birth and doomed to be miserable to the grave. Next her Majesty went to Passy to the "Ouvre des Apprentis," conducted by the Abbey Roussel, who has under his care 400 or 500 boys rescued from idleness and poverty, and mostly deserted by their parents. Then came a visit to the "Ouvre du Calvaire," where the young widows of the station tend patients suffering from the most revolting and incurable maladies. A more consoling spectacle awaited her next day on visiting the Central Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul. Here 'incoognito' was impossible, for except crowned heads, no "outsider" ever enters the house. The Queen's visit was expected with the simplicity becoming the spot and the visitor by the 400 professed Sisters and 700 novices, and conducted to the chapel which was lighted up as on a grand festival. Having visited the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Queen concluded her rounds in the realm of charity by visiting the establishment of the Nursing Little Sisters, founded twenty-two years ago, and now numbering eighteen communities. These Sisters says the Times correspondent, go to the dwellings of the poor and care and nurse them without even accepting a glass of water. The Queen was sent that one of them had just died and was still unburied, 'I will see her,' she said, and went down to a kind of mortuary under the chancel. The Sister, half reclining in an arm chair, in her costume, was surrounded with flowers and tapers. Others were watching round the remains, calm and composed. The Queen asked what sheet of paper was in her hand. The paper was carefully taken from her, just as though from a living person. It was the paper on which she had signed her vows which had been placed in her hand. The other Sisters spoke of her with tenderness to which a sleeping child is referred to. "Has she not, madam, the appearance of sleeping the sleep of the happy? Is she not beautiful in her last dress?" They contemplated the corpse with the envious look cast by a laborer on a sleeping comrade, who has finished his task. "Behold," said the Queen, "the secret of their unalterable cheerfulness. With us the idea of death is always like a dark veil. With them death has nothing but what is pleasing; they regard it as the end of every ill and the dawn of all felicity. What faith there must be to march thus towards the Infinite.—*London Tab.*

SAULT STE. MARIE BRANCH

The Rival Railway Said to be Negotiating About the Extension
Toronto December 7. It is reported here on reliable authority that Messrs Hickson and Wragge, of the Grand Trunk railway, who have just returned from New York, met several American capitalists there, and received that the fund necessary to extend the Midland system of the Grand Trunk through Algoma to Sault Ste. Marie would be forthcoming whenever required. The Grand Trunk has obtained permission from the United States Congress to build a bridge across the St. Mary river and the canal to connect with its American allies, and as Congress has refused to permit more than one railway bridge over this canal the Canadian Pacific are debarred from building their bridge. It is understood, therefore, that negotiations are in progress between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific to the effect that either the Grand Trunk should purchase the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway and complete the extension to the Sault, giving the Canadian Pacific railway unrestricted running powers over the bridge and the new line, or else that the Canadian Pacific should complete its Algoma line and give the Grand Trunk running powers over it to connect with its own system, say at an extension to somewhere about Saultby in return for using the bridge.

FEARFUL DEPRESSION IN IRELAND

Farmers unable to Realize a penny on their produce
The most remarkable fact of the present situation in Ireland is the earnestness with which the people are adopting United Ireland's plan of campaign

T. P. Gill cabled the other day. This is likely to be a far more effective weapon, because more feasible, than the no-rent manifesto of a few years ago. It is all so bold enough for all present purposes. It is ready brought numbers of landlords to their knees, and it is likely to overcome all if universally adopted.

Evidence most convincing of the fearful depression in things agricultural is to hand this week. Barley is fallen enormously. Last week it was sold in Dungarville at three shillings a barrel, and in pork the best samples for melting fetched only from seven to ten shillings where hitherto from fourteen to fifteen were given. The fall in price will be understood from the statement that the average price of barley for the last forty years has been eight shillings, good and bad years together.

Pitiable scenes were witnessed outside the town of Middleton, County Cork, recently, consequent to the failure of the farmers to sell their barley crop. The cork distillers' Association determined to buy none but samples, even at these low prices, and as a consequence about 250 loads remained in the streets unsold. Many poor farmers had come long distances in the hope of selling, in several cases, their only resource to meet the rent and other demands, and these remained on the streets all night, suffering from a bitter cold and in a state of despair.

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Irish News.

CARLOW.

At a meeting of the Rathville, Ticknock and Talbotstown I. N. L. held on Nov. 14, the chairman, Rev John Phelan, P. P., expressed a hope "that Irish landlords would ere long open their eyes to the existing distress, and recognize the folly and injustice of trying to exact impossible rents from their impoverished tenants." One thing is certain, however, more soft appeals will never open the eyes of the Irish landlords.

DUBLIN

On Sunday evening, Nov. 14, a great demonstration in honor of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was held in sagart. A splendid display of fireworks was kept up during the stay of His Grace.

James Phelan, of 13 Thomas street, Dublin, corn merchant and miller, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

KILKENNY

John J. Cantwell, of Castlecomer, grocer and general merchant, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

KING'S

Count O'Byrne has given his tenants a reduction in the rents of 4s. 9d. in the pound, the Count leaving the matter to the arbitration of Very Rev. E. O'Leary, P. P.

A ceremony of religious reception took place recently at the Sacred Heart Convent, Wagga, Wagga, Australia. The young lady received was Miss Mary Kate Dunne, Barnaby House, Philipstown.

LONGFORD

On Nov. 15, a force of police numbering twenty-five men under the command of District Inspector Flower, of Ballymahon, and a magistrate went to the parish of Newtowncashel, to evict ten families on the estate of Lord Annap. The Subsheriff, Thomas Gill, C. E., was accompanied by the landlord's bailiff named Curran. Immediately on the appearance of the police the chapel bells were rung and a crowd assembled, who commenced to throw stones and mud at the police, despite the fact that the later had fixed bayonets to force the way. The crowd became so excited that the clergymen of the parish were appealed to by the constabulary and succeeded in allaying the tumult very considerably. But every effort to advance was met with a stern resistance by the people, who cheered, groaned, and cursed the bailiffs and the police as exterminators of the people. Curran received a blow of a stone on the head which severely cut him, and the uniforms of the constabulary were covered with mud. After some ineffectual efforts the police and sheriff had to retire, no eviction being accomplished.

LOUTH

The corner-stone of a new church at Monasterboice was laid on Sunday, Nov. 21, by Bishop Logue.

On Nov. 13, a man named Winters was fearfully gored by an infuriated bull at Yellowbatter.

LIMERICK.

A new weekly service of the Erin Steamship Company has been arranged for between Liverpool and Limerick.

The tenants on the property of the Earl of Dunraven decline to pay their rents unless they are allowed a reduction of 30 per cent. They have been offered a reduction of 20 per cent.

WATERFORD.

Two young men named Credon, brothers have been arrested at Lisamore on a charge of having murdered a farmer's son named Devine, who lived at Ballysaggan, about four miles from Lisamore. Devine was waylaid and beaten while returning home from Lisamore, and his skull was fractured. He died from the effects.

GALWAY

The tenantry of the Rev. Mr. Jameson on his property near Neal, decline to pay any rents, having been refused a reduction of six shillings in the pound.

MAEO.

On Nov. 19 the remains of Father Lavelle were borne to the Church beside the historic abbey of Cong, followed by a funeral a mile in length and of a very representative character.

SLIGO

The Marquis of Sligo has offered the tenants on his estate at Lecanvey to sell them their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act at eighteen years purchase, the present rent to be taken as basis of sale.

MEATH

At a meeting of the Castlejordan I. N. L. held on Nov. 14, a communication was read from the Central Executive refusing the application of the branch on behalf of the evicted tenants, Messrs Kelly and Thompson and Mrs. Mary Brennan, and was directed to write again to the secretary to urge on him the necessities of the cases.

QUEEN'S

Elizabeth Seale, an inmate of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, committed suicide by hanging herself on Nov. 14.

WESTMEATH

The farmers of this county are preparing to carry out the plan of campaign outlined by United Ireland.

A tinker named Myles Doran was found dead on Nov. 16, on the road to Ballyhaue, near New Ross. It is supposed the unfortunate man, under the influence of drink, had taken a nap by the roadside, and succumbed to the effects of cold during the night.

WICKLOW.

A Catholic library and reading room was recently opened at Avoca, by the Rev. Father Germaine, P. P., Over sixty six members were enrolled.

ANTRIM

A Miss McIntyre, of Torrington Terrace, Antrim Road, Belfast, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire.

ARMAGH

Arthur Donnelly, a well known merchant of Lurgan, died on Nov. 19. On his death bed he made a solemn declaration of his innocence of the charge of firing from one of his stores on riotous Orangemen who had wrecked his house.

DERRY

Much satisfaction is felt by the tenants on the London companies at becoming the purchasers of their holdings.

DONEGAL

On Sunday, Nov. 14, the Church of St. Finan, Falcarragh, a remote part of Donegal, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Iogue. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up, which amounted to the substantial sum of 900 pound.

DOWN

Mr. Thomas D'Arcy J. P., died on Nov. 13, at his residence, Dromalane. The funeral took place on Nov. sixteen. The Most Rev. Bishop Leachy recited the last prayers in the church and delivered a panegyric. The Rev. Thomas Hardy, P. P., officiated at the grave.

The premises of McBride, pork and grain merchant, Downpatrick, were burned to the ground on the early morning of Nov. 17. Loss, 10,000 insured.

MONAGHAN

On Nov. 18 a great demonstration in support of the National movement was held in the townland of Dromod, Aghamullen, West, a district about six miles from Ballybay. Men and women, accompanied by several bands assembled from all parts of Monaghan and Cavan to take part in the demonstration, and many hundreds of people were present. Messrs Cox M. P., and Jordan M. P., attended and delivered addresses, and additional interest was lent to the occasion by the fact that the meeting was held on the scene of an eviction, where a special police hut had been erected, though the district is in a perfectly peaceable condition. The Rev. Father McKenna, P. P., presided.

We learn that the Presbytery at Ballybay at its last meeting accepted the resignation of the Rev. Matthew Macauley, the well-known Nationalist Presbytery minister who had been pastor of the congregation of McKelvey's Grove, Castleblaney, since the year 1847. During Mr Macauley's ministry the congregation was organized, the church and manse and schoolhouse were built by his personal exertion. He collected a large amount of the money in England and Scotland, after forty years faithful service, and having devoted his lifework to the interests of the Church and people, was regarded as inferior to none. This venerable clergyman has practically been driven out of his congregation and from the home of his adoption by the bigotry and intolerance of an ignorant Orange section, all attempts of the Assembly Commission (of which, if we mistake not, the Rev. Dr. Hanna St. Enecha Belfast, was a member) to affect a reconciliation having been found ineffectual. Freeman.

TYRONE

At a meeting of farmers held near Gortin recently, a resolution was adopted calling upon the landlords to grant reductions in the rent commensurate with the present agricultural depression.

CLARE

The death is announced of Rev. John O'Donohue, P. P. Caarighaholt. Deceased was a native of Nenagh, and was for some years at Borrisokane.

A remarkable robbery was perpetrated in the town of Ennis early on Nov. 13. Nine head of cattle, five milch cows and four yearlings having been seized for rent, were placed in the goal pound on the previous night, but in the morning was found that the locks of the prison had been broken by a sledge-hammer and the cattle stolen. The police have been informed that a man saw a party of forty or fifty men near the goal at eleven o'clock at night. The affair has created great amusement in the town.

Mr. Michael Kelly, J. P., who was shot some time since on returning home from Ennis, is almost completely recovered. The man Thomas McMahon, in custody, has been identified as one of the party who made the attack on Mr. Kelly.

The Derreen tenants near Mullough West Clare, on the property of Mr. Michael Kenny, of Castle, and Mr. William R. R. Kenny, brother to the member for Mid Tyrone, have been given a reduction of 20 per cent, on rents already, under Griffith's valuation, holding adjoining estates, have refused any reductions

and have procured ejectment degrees and in consequence the tenants are about adopting the United Ireland plan of campaign on these estates.

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

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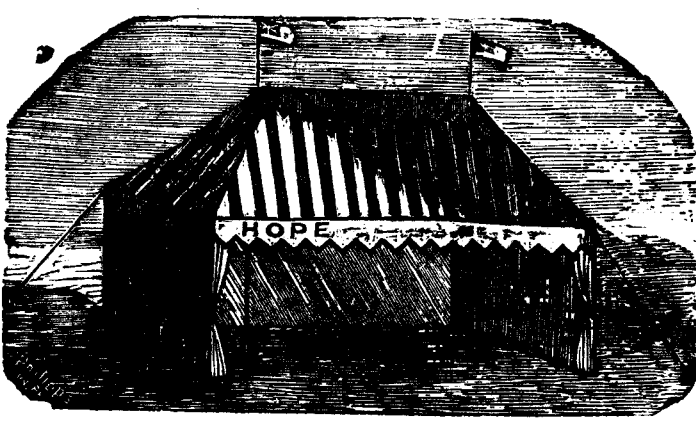
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ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS
OF CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished
patronage of His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP OF
ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity.
The latter would respectfully direct the
attention of parents and friends of education
in general to the condition of well-being
and comfort in which they begin their scholastic
year. The new edifice, situated a few
steps from the old one, is equal to any
establishment of the kind in Canada or else-
where. Spacious apartments, well lighted
and ventilated, comfortable class-rooms;
vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works;
the most improved system of heating, and
perfect security against fire; gardens and
play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious
and agreeable sites; such are some of the
principal advantages afforded by the new
building. The course of studies followed by
the pupils, under the direction of His Grace
THE ARCHBISHOP, includes, comprehends re-
ligious instruction, the usual branches of
English and French education, pleasing arts
and domestic economy. It has received the
approbation of most competent authorities.
Difference of religion is no obstacle to ad-
mission, but a general compliance with the
rules is required from all. The St. Boniface
Academy counts thirty-seven years of exis-
tence. Reports of conduct and progress of
each pupil will be sent occasionally to the
parents and guardians.
Terms—Entrance fees (once for all), \$5.00.
Board and tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A
deduction is made when two or more of the
same family are sent.) Music and use of
Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per
month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month
\$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments
to be made every two months in advance.
Pupils coming from other institutions
must furnish certificates of good conduct
from the establishment they left.
Every pupil should be provided with suffi-
cient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a
table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six
able napkins and a napkin ring.
The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black
merino dress, and a mantle of the same
color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for sum-
mer, and a white hood for winter, a white
veil of plain net. Parents are invited to in-
quire at the institution for certain particu-
lars before preparing the uniform. When
desired it can be furnished in the establish-
ment as also articles for toilet, drawing and
and fancy work, payment in advance is re-
quired, school books and stationery are fur-
nished at current prices. Other books and let-
ters are subject to the inspection of the Dis-
tress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing
before the end of the two monthly terms
unless in case of sickness or for other cogent
reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents
near relative and guardians, on Sunday, be-
tween the hours of devins service and after
Vesper, until 5.30 and on Thursday from 10
to 30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted un-
less they are recommended by parents or guar-
dians.

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FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER,
Repairing a Specialty!
Prices Most Reasonable.
45 McDermott St. Winnipeg

All who are not Satisfied with their
Education

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MECHANIC

BUSINESS MEN

Can take up as many classes as subjects
they choose.

Each student has a Desk and works entered
by himself

NOT IN A CLASS!

Night - School

THE DECLINE OF FRANCE.

Mgr. Meignan, the Archbishop of Tours, has recently made a remarkable exposition of the consequences by which France is to day overwhelmed as the result of the growing impiety, the blind enmity to everything Christian displayed by the men to whom the councils of the nations are entrusted, and the daring encroachments of the sect of freemasonry.

The Archbishop then institutes a comparison between the condition of France and those other countries which, though to day similarly pervaded by unbelief, yet retain the safeguard of a Government from which the spirit of Christianity has not utterly departed.

In a few sentences of argumentative power and clearness, the Archbishop then goes on to show that the deluge of evils by which France is overwhelmed at the present day, may be plainly traced to the influence, subtle and insidious of the sect of Freemasons.

Yet a hope remains that the struggle must eventually come to a close; it may be that the days of persecution are numbered, and that an era of peace will soon dawn upon the distracted land.

In such elements consists the great strength of the cause of religion to day in France, and through which alone can its victory be insured.

and noble principle; to bring to the defence of the Church and to the honor of God the weapons that are supplied by mental study and the acquisition of knowledge; to diffuse its influence by education and by the union of its members in the works of faith and charity, and above all by the efficacious example of a life adorned with all the fruits of a Christian training.

THE CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

In a lecture last night Professor John N. Newberry, discussing the causes of earthquakes, presented some forcible arguments against the theory that the globe is solid to its center.

LEGEND OF THE GATES OF HEAVEN

One day, while our Lord was walking through Paradise, He was surprised to see a group of persons—men and women young and old—whom He had not met before.

"Peter," said the Sovereign Judge, "I have just seen here some among the elect who are strangers to Me. I do not suppose that you have smuggled them in, but it may be that you were absent for a short time and forgot to close the gate."

"It is very strange said our Lord. He then called to him one of the 'suspects' among the elect and mildly questioned them. They gave their family and baptismal names, but none could be found in the index to the Book of Life.

"How did you get into Paradise?" he said to them. "You surely did not come in by the gate!"

"No, sir," replied an old man, speaking in the name of all, "This is how it happened: We knocked long and loudly at the gate, but in vain; you would not open. At length in despair, we went around the holy city, vainly hoping that we might find some opening in the walls. We found none; the walls of heaven are as impenetrable as they are beautiful; Suddenly, just as we thought all was lost, we heard a voice, sweeter

and more harmonious than all the angelic choirs, saying to us, 'Come my children, come!' And at the same time an opening appeared in the wall, which closed just after we entered.

The Prince of Apostles then went in haste to his Master, 'Lord,' he said, 'I have made the investigation which Thou has ordered. It is all as I had foreseen. It was not by the gate these elect entered. It was—it was—'

"Be not afraid to explain," said the King who saw that Peter hesitated and trembled.

"It was thy Mother that called them and admitted them through a breach made in the wall."

"I thought so," said the Lord, with a sweet smile. "However," he added, "the Book of Life must not be untrue; the names of these elect must be written there. Look again Peter—not simply to the index, but in the body of the book."

St Peter obeyed. Scarcely had he turned a few leaves when he noticed some lines written in a fine elegant and evidently feminine hand.

"Poor Peter!" said the Prince of the Apostles to himself as he returned to his post: "you are but a mere turn key. The Blessed Virgin Mary is the true gate keeper of heaven, or rather is the gate itself. Well may Christians often say to her, 'Gate of Heaven, pray for us.'—Ave Maria."



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th of January, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mail on a proposed contract for four years.

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

Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 1st a NEW THROUGH LINE was opened from Chicago and West of Montreal.

Weights and Measures. The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures. The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.



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WE HAVE A FINE LINE OF.

'Boys' and Youths'

OVERCOATS

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT:

LESS THAN COST

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

ALFRED PEARSON,

BUFFALO STORE, MAIN STREET C R PORTCAR

CANADA NORTHWEST LANDS LIMITED

LANDS FOR SALE

The lands reserved for selection by this Company have all benefits of the Land Act and are good Agricultural Lands. For sale, without cultivation or settlement restrictions.

TOWN SITES

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

Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen

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

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

Cabinet Size, per dozen \$1.50 Card Size, from 50 cents to 1.00 8x10 size, single one 2.00 12x14 size, single one 2.00

The managers of the Hudson's Bay Photograph Parlors exhibited no Photographs this fall's St. Boniface Show.

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

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

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

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Board and tuition \$180.00, Tuition 80.00, Bedding 10.00, Washing 15.00, Music Lessons 30.00, Use of Piano 5.00.

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

A uniform is obligatory; directions as to the form may be had at the College. August 7th 1885.

St. Paul, Winnipeg & Manitoba RAILWAY

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

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Car Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES. Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase six Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodation, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. McMicken

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
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.
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.
Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

SATURDAY, DEC 18, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

During the month of November 450 immigrants arrived here from the east. A number of Russian immigrants arrived on the east train this morning, and are now at the immigrant sheds.

The secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg general hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of reading matter from Mr. W. D. Russell, and 25 fowl from Mrs. Thomas Howard.

Market Superintendent Marshall was among the number who drew a cast prize in the last drawing of the Louisiana State lottery, and received the money last week.

The Winnipeg Field Battery are organizing a gymnastic club among the members of the corps, and meet for drill and exercise this evening.

The last Official Gazette contains an order appointing Mr. A. Guy Ross lieutenant in the Field Battery. He served with the battery as a staff sergeant during the Northwest campaign, and is a general favorite with the boys. His appointment dates back to 6th September.

The new Canadian Hotel at Glacier, on the summit of the Selkirk, is now completed and has been opened for the accommodation of the public. It is furnished in a comfortable style and fitted up with all modern appliances.

The last Gazette contains the following: Winnipeg Field Battery of Artillery—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, from 6th September, 1883, Sergeant Andrew Guy Ross, vice Thomas Nixon, left limits.

A despatch from Calgary states that John M. Young, who has been wanted for some months by the Calgary authorities for alleged complicity in the robbery of the Edmonton coach and the murder of Clinker Scott last August, gave himself up on Wednesday; and is now in custody at Calgary awaiting trial. He says that he can prove that at the time of the crimes he was many miles away from the place where they were committed.

Calgary Tribune:—A surveyor who has just returned from an extended survey of a timber limit in the foot hills west of Morley states that the party of Stony Indians that he took with him were the best lot of men for the work he ever employed. He states also that they set a good example to their white brethren, in that before every meal they were scrupulous to ask the Divine blessing. All this speaks well for Rev. Mr. McDougall's missionary labors amongst the Stonies.

Calgary Tribune, Dec. 7:—On account of a telegram received yesterday from the headquarters of the Rev. Fathers Oblates at Paris, France, the following unexpected changes are among the Rev. Fathers missionaries of Alberta: Rev. Father Lestanc, now in changes at St. Albert, is called by the Superior General at Paris; Father Leduc leaves here to take the place of Father Lestanc; Father Lacombe, instead of going east, stays here in charge, with his old friends for Calgary. Bishop Grandin, with some of his priests, left this morning for Lethbridge and McLeod, to meet with the other Catholic missionaries of those places.

Lethbridge News, Dec. 8: The Right Rev. Bishop Grandin, Bishop of Saskatchewan, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Doucet, Claude, Feisy and Robert Boone arrived here on last night's train. They were met here by Father VanTighem, of McLeod and will go on to that place to-morrow morning. Father LaCambe and Leduc were expecting to accompany them, but the former took sick on the way, and the latter had to return to his diocese owing to the Superior of St. Albert being called to Europe. While here they will pick out a site for mission property at this point. At McLeod they will hold an Ecclesiastical. Retreat in the Mission there next week. The Bishop will visit the Piegans, and the mission of Pincher Creek, after which he will leave for Rome, Italy.

"It is wonderful what cold a man can actually stand without freezing," said a Manitoban conductor one night recently as he pulled his head down into the fur collar of his heavy coat and shivered in a sort of staccato motion. "The other night, when the mercury stood at about 20 below, I brought a man 200 miles on the front platform of the mail car, the most exposed place on the whole train, and he never froze a spot as big as an old fashioned three cent piece. He had on only an ordinary sack coat and one flannel shirt, and moccasins on his feet, and it was a night, too, that seemed to nip my nose every time I put it out of the baggage car. The tramp took it as kindly as if he were an Esquimaux, and like Mark Twain's horse Baelbec, didn't seem to want anything as much as to lean up against something and go to sleep. I wouldn't have taken the ride for anything dressed even as I am. But a tramp will do anything rather than walk.

A tremendous snowslide occurred near the summit of the Selkirk on Tuesday afternoon. It was seen to start from one of the most lofty peaks. At first the sound could be barely heard. As the avalanche came down it gathered strength. The sound increased to a roar. Huge fragments of rock were caught up and carried like pebbles. The snow was thrown up in vast clouds like spray or white smoke, and the huge bulk the slide could only be seen at intervals as it bounded up from some obstruction to mid air. When the timber line was reached the roar increased to a thundering din above which nothing could be heard. The echoes of the mountain were awakened, the reverberations sounding like the incessant belching of artillery and gradually dying away in the remotest canyons and gorges. The immense trees of the forest were levelled like so much stubble, and the avalanche ploughed its path through, leaving not a stick standing. It broke directly over one of the snow sheds, and carried its bulk with awful fury into the gulch below. The snow and rocks were packed in hundreds of feet deep, reached up above the shed, which now supports about twenty-five feet of snow and debris. An examination proves that the timbers of the shed have not been disturbed in the slightest by the tremendous strain that was put upon them.—Calgary Tribune.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Rapid City, Dec. 15.—The weather for the past few weeks has been most magnificent as if nature had entered to accelerate the good work of the Conservatives and to assist them in the celebration of such a glorious victory.

Joking aside, the people of Ontario, the Globe's Mr. Canant or the defamers of our country wherever they may be, should be made to understand that at this season, within about a week of Christmas, we are still driving wheeled rigs and the weather mild and pleasant. Since the advent of the railway the business of the town has been increased by a tinsmith shop, a printing office, two livery and feed stables, a barber shop, etc.

Selkirk, Dec. 15.—The ballots cast at Fort Alexander have been lost. It appears that the deputy returning officer was Henry Dickson, of Selkirk, and the poll clerk was Homer Dupont, Dickson came into Selkirk on Saturday and delivered the ballot box to Wm. Young, the returning officer for the divisions. When Young got home the lives in St. Andrew's he found, on looking into the box that it had been opened and every thing taken out except the Election Act and the pencils. Under authority of the act Young has obtained a statement from the deputy returning officer and from the poll clerk, showing the vote at Fort Alexander to be: Glass 10, Hay 2, Robinson 1. On the strength of this he will declare Glass elected.

NORTHWEST NUGGETS.

Sub agent Minn, of Pitt, says his Indians are quiet and comfortable settled for the winter.

Superintendent Cotton, of the Mounted Police, delivered a lecture last week in Battleford on "Canada: the past development and future prospects of the country."

Tenders are called for the supplying of tamarac poles for the Government telegraph line between Pitt and Saddle Lake. The wire have been strung between Battleford and Pitt.

The Battleford Herald says that there are 32 cases of fever among the police here. Enquiry failed to unearth more than eight—five in H troop and three in D. The fever is of a much milder type than that at Battleford. There are no cases among civilians.—MacLeod Gazette

MR. GLADSTONE AS HE LOOKS

I was much interested in the appearance of Mr. Gladstone as he rose to speak. A rather small, worn man he seemed from the visitors' gallery, whose thin gray hair betokened age, but whose active movement as he rose to his feet indicated abundant vigor. With a perfectly quiet manner, but with now and

then a graceful gesture, his words came out in smoothly flowing sentences directly to the point. At times with a touch of irony, and often with a quiet humor which never failed of its mark, he showed himself the master of Parliamentary fence which all men know him to be. When he sat down it was evident there was nothing left of the motion. Later on in the spring, as the fight waxed harder and heavier against him, he displayed with all the fire of youth those wonderful qualities which have made him, even to his contemporaries, a marvel. Men say that he never fights better when the battle is desperate. With a courage born of the most complete conviction that stopped at no risk and no labor, with an alertness that took in the whole field, with an eloquence that dazzled even his enemies, like a very Cour de Lion he fought almost single-handed the unequal fight. At a distance looking at him it would seem wholly beyond his physical powers. Close at hand, his face is marked indeed, with the lines and wrinkles of many campaigns, and you see before you still an old man, but you see also at what distance you miss, that the lions are the lines of endurance and hardy strength, more than of weakness and old age.—Hon. Seth Low, in Brooklyn Magazine.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children's 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's teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

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468 Main St., Winnipeg.

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

Manufactures of Tinware.

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Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES
All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.
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Invites Inspection of the Large Assortment of
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES AND RANGES
PARLOR HEATING STOVES
to burn Coal or Wood Kitchen Utensils in great variety. Some Novelties this season New Egg Beater, New Gravy Strainer, Lady in er Pan, Quite new, see them

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

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,
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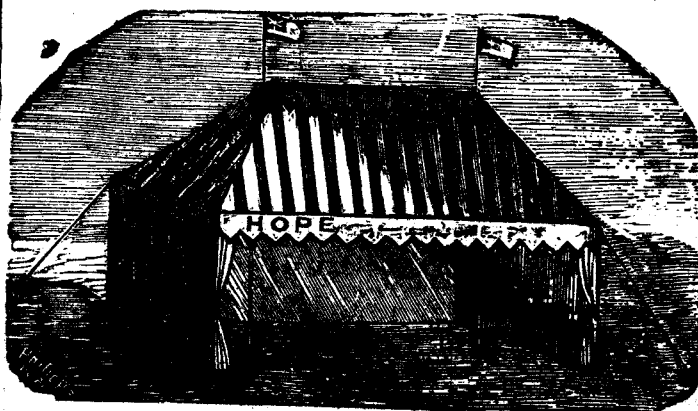
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Special Attention Given to Children's Photos.



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

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AND WHY?

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

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

Boots and Shoes

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Fur goods

Clothing

Gents Furnshings &c

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

Geo. H Rodgers & Co. Bankrupt Stock Dealers.

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

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