

**The Mystery of the Incarnation.**

The mystery of the Incarnation is to be adored in silent raptures of admiration rather than to be expressed by words; it is a prodigy that angels and men will admire for all eternity without being able to fathom it. Here He Who is wonderful in all His work has outdone what creatures could have known to be possible, even to Omnipotence itself, had they not seen it effected and accomplished; but it is for this reason more worthy of an Infinite God. It is comprehensible to the spirit of man, and nothing but the spirit of God could give us a just idea of it. This the inspired Apostle has done (Philip ii. 7.) when he says that "God animated Himself in taking on the form and similitude of a slave," for what is the Incarnation of the Son of God but the most astonishing humiliation of the Deity, but the annihilation of a God, since there is an infinite distance between God, Who is an Infinite immense Being, and man, who is a mere empty contemptible nothing. In the other mysteries of human redemption I see nothing after this that astonishes me so much, for that a God made man has embraced poverty, contempt, sufferings and death on the Cross, was but the consequence and as it were the engagements of the humanity with which He vested Himself; but that a God of Infinite majesty, all God as He is, should make Himself man, that the Eternal Son of the Eternal Father should strip Himself, as it were, of the rays of His glory, clothe His Omnipotence with our weakness, shut up His immensity in a little body, and be born in time under the veil and figure of a child, under the form and similitude of a slave, is something far more wonderful than the creation of a world out of nothing or the moving the heavens and weighing the universe with a finger.—Father Gohan.

**DUBLIN CASTLE RULE.**

**It is Injustice Exposed by an Honest Official.**

"Castle Rule in Ireland" was the subject of a lecture delivered at Steinway Hall, New York, on Sunday evening, by Mr. Thomas Murphy, late District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Mr. Murphy came to this country with strong letters of recommendation from Charles Stewart Parnell. He is the person who exposed the shameful practices of James Ellis French and other officials in Dublin Castle about two years ago.

The story he told on Sunday evening was that in May, 1882, when Lord Spencer went to Ireland there was a flourish of trumpets and a general belief that he would make it a special duty to clean out Dublin Castle, but that instead of hunting the rats he became their prey. At that time Mr Murphy knew six constables who could have proved acts committed by French, any one of which would have been sufficient to exclude him from civilized society, He communicated these facts by letter to Lord Spencer, but the only result he noticed was that French was made a county inspector over the heads of several of his superiors.

In August 1883, the same information was sent to the head of the police department and found its way into public print. Then the prosecution began, French was given sick leave and the use of public detectives to frustrate their efforts of those who sought to bring him to justice, but he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Lord Spencer afterwards denied having received the complaints from Mr. Murphy and that gentleman said that, if he was not implicated in the criminal acts of French and the rest, he at least tried to defend them from conviction.

Two days after the conviction of French, Murphy was suspended from his official position by Lord Spencer pending the trial of a charge against him. The charge was not sustained, but Lord Spencer ordered his discharge on the charge of sending his superior inordinate letters.

**THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.**

**Facts and Figures which Prove its Marvellous Growth in that Country.**

The Catholic Directory for 1886, which had just appeared under the auspices of Cardinal Manning and the other Bishops of the United Kingdom, shows the continued progress of Catholicity in that country with respect of priests, churches, and chapels. The priesthood now reaches a total of 2,256, and the churches chapels, and mission stations are 1269; these numbers are about double those which figure in the Directory 34 years ago. For England and Wales there is one Archbishop, with 14 suffragans, and two bishops auxiliary; for Scotland there are two Archbishops—Dr. Smith of St. Andrew

and Edinburgh, and Dr. Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow. The suffragan sees in Scotland are Aberdeen, Argyll and the Isles Dunkeld and Galloway. The Catholic peerage of England, Scotland and Ireland consists of one duke, two marquises, ten earls, three viscounts, and 24 barons; and there are 48 Catholic baronets and seven Catholic Privy Councillors. The Sacred College of Cardinals in Rome comprises in its list the following members English and Irish by birth or extraction:—Cardinal Edward Howard Cardinal Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal Francis Patrick Moran (Archbishop of Sydney), and Cardinal John Henry Newman.

**Linked at last.**

The tunnel between Liverpool and Birkenhead, under the Mersey, was formally opened to-day by the Prince of Wales and his two sons, princes Albert and George. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a heavy fog prevailing and snow falling, large crowds were present, both at Birkenhead and Liverpool. At the Central Station at Birkenhead His Royal Highness was presented with an address by the inhabitants of that city. The Mersey River R. R. Co. provided accommodation for a great number of persons within the station, and the entire place was filled with prominent people. All the prominent buildings in Liverpool were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. A loyal address was also presented to the Prince of Wales by the municipal officers of Liverpool. The royal party entered a special train at Rock Ferry, on the joint railways between Chester and Birkenhead, and proceeded through the tunnel, the party meeting with ovations at all points along the line.

**No Longer "The Orange North."**

It is an unparalleled opportunity for the Irish leaders and the Irish people to reciprocate their truthfulness with interest to cultivate with brotherly and loving hands these first seedlings of a National Protestant Democracy in the North and by the tenderest respect for their every susceptibility, by earnest sympathy with their interest, gradually to convince the most stubborn tillers of the Ulster soil that in the bosom of self-governing Irish nation alone they can hope to find security for their industry, chivalrous respect for their religion, and a bounding happiness as the reward of honest toil.—"United Ireland"

**RELIABLE RECIPES.**

**Boiled Fruit Pudding**—A quart of crushed wheat, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves, two cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, half a pound of suet chopped fine, a teaspoonful of cream tartar, half a teaspoonful soda, half a cup of molasses, half a pound rasins chopped fine, citron, and two teaspoonfuls of Burnett's extract of lemon. Boil two hours.

**Vanilla Cream Puffs**—Mix smoothly two ounces of flour with half a pint of milk and half a pint of cream, two ounces of butter beaten to a cream, four ounces of white sugar, six eggs, and one te spoonful of Burnett's extract of vanilla. Line some moulds with puff paste fill them three parts full with the cream, and bake for half an hour.

**Paradise Pudding**—Three eggs, a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, three apples, currants, teaspoonful of Burnett's extract of lemon, nutmeg, salt. Mince the apples, beat the eggs and stir them into the bread crumbs and other ingredients. Rub the currants in a small quantity of flour before they are put into the mixture. Boil one hour and a half. To be eaten hot with sauce.

**Velvet Cream**—One and a half ounces of gelatine; pour over it one and a half cups of wine, two teaspoonfuls of Burnett's extract of lemon, and rind of one lemon. Let it stand one hour. Add three quarters of a pound of sugar, and place over the fire, stirring until all is dissolved. Strain it, and when cool pour in one quart of thick cream, beating hard while pouring. Set to cool.

**Boiled Rice Pudding**—Take one quart of a pound of rice flour, rather more than a pint of milk, sugar to taste, one teaspóonful each of Burnett's extract of cinnamon and lemon. Mix the rice flour with a little cold milk; pour on to it a pint of boiling milk which has been flavored; sweeten to taste with loaf sugar. Gently boil until it thickens, stirring all the time; put into a mould until cold. Serve on a glass dish, and ornament with raspberry preserve.

**FASHION NOTES.**

Very beautiful articles of dress are seen at the opera; yet one can hardly say it is beautiful dressing. It is surprising that ladies cannot see that bare neck are not "dress." A handsome neck is

rare possession, and the jewel fit to adorn it do not belong to the majority; and without these essentials a low necked dress is out of place at the opera. Skirts show but little in a box, and the upper part of the dress demands the most consideration.

One of Virot's bonnets is of frog green velvet puffed on the crown, the brim edged with triangular beads, trimmed with a brown bird set on each side. Another bonnet is of golden brown velvet, the brim burdened by a puff and studded with large faceted golden beads and the crown overlaid with gold embroidered lace.

It is said that all the fashionable materials used in Paris are in rich dark colorings, brightened with shining stripes and glimpses of warm tints. Most of the browns, except sealskin brown are interwoven with gold color, and the gold mixing with the brown sometimes becomes copper. A burnished brown tint prevails in most of the greens and the grays show a dash of pink or mauve in their composition. Another color in the ascendant is deep crimson. Then come garnet red that is almost brown claret, ruby, damask, rose color, and Campana red for gowns; and for millinery these rich tones combined with coral salmon, terra cotta and dead rose, petal pink.

A very stylish dinner dress made for Princess Marie of Orleans was of pale heliotrope with a pinkish shade through it giving it the effect of opal. The skirt front had three wide plaits in plain plush trimmed on one side with plain aille, on the other with striped faille and marabout. The velvet train was a shade darker, made with simple plaiting and was lined with a lighter shade of satin and edged with a double quilting of the same.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Stonewall Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st of April next.

The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.

The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and at such hours as may be from time to time required to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of the mail trains.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stonewall and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, 8th Jan., 1886.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed respectively "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Post Office, &c., Building, Winnipeg, Man.," and "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Warden's House, Stony Mountain, Man.," will be received at this office until Monday, the 18th proximo for the erection and completion of HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, at the Post Office, &c., Building, Winnipeg, Man., and the Warden's Residence, Manitoba Penitentiary.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Winnipeg, Man., on and after WEDNESDAY, 30th inst.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an "accepted" bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, "equal to five per cent." of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOBEIL,  
Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1885.

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