

Honest Protestant Talk.

The Dean of Clonfert made a very remarkable declaration from the pulpit of the Derry Cathedral on the occasion of the anniversary of "the shutting of the gates." The guileless Britons who apprehend that the opening of an Irish Parliament would be the prelude to an edict against Protestantism, and the popping of rifle-shots along the ditches north of the Boyne, would improve their political education enormously by studying it:—

"In Ireland the democratic movement of the present day had given to the demand for Home Rule a commanding strength, threatening to involve us in many trials; and for these it was well we should be prepared. We have just given our voice in reference to it, said the Dean, each one according to his conscientious judgement; and we are ready to give it again. And having done so, we must leave the question in other hands. But we cannot help looking forward, and considering our position in case of the demand being agreed to. In that case we may anticipate much to try our principles; but we need not anticipate civil war until, which God forbid, the awful necessity arises. And if we talk of it as we anticipate it we shall only be led into idle bravado. We have no reason to attribute to the majority in this country any desire to oppress the minority so as to excite civil war. For them to do so, with the power of England at hand to help that minority in whose safety her honor is involved, and the Queen's troops actually garrisoning the country, would apparently be a blunder too gross to be committed by one of the shrewdest and quick-witted of European races, disciplined as they are to act under such able leaders."

These, we have no hesitation in saying are words of noble and elevated patriotism. They represent, we believe faithfully, the mind of every thoughtful Irish Protestant, who has no rack-rents to conserve or a mental twist like that of the ex-Inspector of Fisheries. The pronouncement is all the more weighty that it was addressed to the froth "de la" froth of Orangeism on the occasion of an Orange highjink in the very tabernacle of Apprentices Boyhood. The Dean intimates plainly that no Protestant in his senses is seriously in dread of Smithfield fires or any other form of tormenting at the hands of his fellow-countrymen, and that any blatherskite to the contrary is but the mumping and mowing of daft politicians. The Dean of Clonfert has no more belief in Brother Johnston's hundred thousand ditch-liners than Prince Hal had in Jack Falstaff's accounts of his own prowess at Gaeshill.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST

Its Mark is Impressed on Many Works of Nature as Well as on Our Hearts.

It almost seems as if God had marked the Cross on the things that we see around us, on purpose that we should never be able to forget it. You cannot see a bird fly in the air but with his wing he makes a sign of the Cross, teaching us thereby that if we only seek to rise above this world it can only be by means of the same holy sign. You can not see a tree but its side branches and trunk present the same figure reminding us of that tree to which our dear Lord was nailed, and the glorious fruit which it has brought forth throughout the earth. You can see in a ship the cross is set forth by its masts and yards, showing us by what means we may hope to pass the waves of this troublesome world. Flowers have the Cross painted on their leaves, sunset skies, in their clouds, and in the Southern hemisphere there is a beautiful constellation which bears its name.

COOKERY FOR COLDS.

A Pleasant Draught for a Cold.—Boil a quarter of an ounce of gelatine in a pint of new milk. Reduce it to half the quantity, add sugar to taste, and a drop of almond essence. This should be taken at bedtime, not too warm:

Apple Water.—This is a refreshing beverage when a bad cold has the effect of making one thirsty. It is especially appreciated by children. Cut four slowly-baked apples in quarters, put them in a jug with a couple of cloves. Pour a quart of boiling water on them. In three hours strain and sweeten to taste.

Lemon Whey.—This is often recommended to excite perspiration after a chill, and is less healing than the white wine whey sometimes given for that purpose. Pour into boiling new milk as much lemon juice as will make a small quantity quite clear. Add enough hot water to make it a pleasant acid, and sweeten to taste. Strain and drink hot before going to bed.

Rice Caudle.—This is an excellent remedy for any case where a sudden chill has brought on diarrhoea: Soak some rice

for an hour in cold water, strain and put two tablespoonfuls of the rice into a pint or rather more of new milk. Simmer till it will pulp through a sieve. Put the pulp and milk into a saucepan, with a crushed clove, a bit of cinnamon, and loaf sugar to taste, Simmer ten minutes more. If too thick, add a little milk. Serve with exceedingly thin strips of dry toast

THE MONK'S LABORS.

The Work of those who Treasured Learning and Preserved the Arts and Sciences.

The true monk is ever at work, and though shallow writers talk of lazy monks will they tell us whether modern society and modern life, can give up what it derived from the monks? They remodeled society in Europe. Treasuring up the learning, the arts, the science of Greece and Rome, in the cloister, they came forth to initiate into all this the rude barbarians of the North and became the teachers, the architects, the painters, sculptors, the historians, as they were in successive ages, the physicians, chemists, gardeners, and scientific agriculturists: Every branch of knowledge shows the hand of the early monks. They were essential to the society which they contributed to form; they were in it and of it. Government and laws also felt their influence. Woman, under this influence rose, and continued to rise, till the Reformation broke up the monasteries, and especially the convents of women, where women formed self-subsisting communities, a support and a shelter to all women in the land.

It is evident to every one who is versed in the knowledge of the Gospel and in the history of the primitive Church, that the religious state is modeled after the holy life and doctrine of Christ and his Apostles, and strongly recommended both by their word and example, as a state of superior merit, sanctity and perfection. The three vows of voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience constitute the essence of the religious state. By the vow of poverty a religious person sacrifices all the eternal goods of the fortunate; by the vow of chastity he sacrifices his own will, liberty, judgement and understanding. Thus he sacrifices every thing he possesses on earth, becoming free to fulfill the will of God wherever he may be placed. This is the secret of success of monastic institutions; the pages of history recount their achievements, and it is only prejudice, ignorance or bigotry that speaks of "lazy" monks.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Trials the Irish People Endured to Conquer After All

George III reigned fifteen years. Dull, bigoted, cruel; striving in a blind way to be honest, but his blood tainted with the stains of centuries of intolerance, he was now the living type of Protestant fanaticism. In Europe the old orders of things existed without break or fissure. In America the first heaving of the volcano were plainly felt. The King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland existed only in name. The Irish Parliament sat in College Green to register the decrees of the English Privy Council. But what a Parliament! Four millions of Catholics without a representative! The broken Treaty of Limerick is spoken of among the traditions of the Irish peasantry, but its guarantees had sunk more completely out of the mind of English and Irish legislators than the statutes of Gloucester. The penal code was in full legal effect. Burke had described it a few years before; with the calmness of concentrated passion, as "well digested and well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of the people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." Yet even Burke hardly gave credit enough to the magnificent qualities of the race which was able to survive this code. It failed in its object. It did not succeed in expatriating them. It never could degrade them.

THE SOUND OF BELLS.

Bournier, in his "Life of Napoleon," says the sound of bells produced upon Bonaparte a singular effect, which I could never account for; he listened to them with delight. When, were at Malmaison and walking on the avenue leading to plain of Ruel, how often has the tolling of the village bell interrupted our most serious conversations. He stopped short, lest the moving of our feet should cause the loss of any of those sounds which charmed him. He used even to be vexed because my feelings on these occasions did not accord with his own. So powerful was the effect upon him by the

sound of bells, that his voice would falter when he said; "Ah, this recalls to my mind the first year I past at Brienne; I was happy then." When the bells had ceased he would resume his gigantic speculations, and launch into futurity, place a crown upon his head, and hurl kings from their thrones.



WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Monday, the 25th day of JANUARY next, 1886, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, etc., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications can be seen at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, 1886, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, accept there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of "Two Thousand Dollars" or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.



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 is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
A. GOBELL,

Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1885.

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