

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

NO. 14.

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SONNET TO MY ALMA MATER.

BY FREDERIC J. HALM.
Ne'er knight of old his lady's ribbon wore
With feelings nobler or more chivalrous
Than we, oh mother! those you gave to us
To deck our helmet's crests, when from thy
door
We sallied forth, an eager band, to meet
The serried ranks of Wrong. For though
there, be
A host of others world-preferred to thee
Who dwell 'at sequestered in thy quiet retreat
By many-curved Pataasco, there is none,
Tho' all the storms of weather her praises
roar,
Who proved a truer mother to each son
Of hers than thou, O Gallic Blanche thrice
over.
To e'en the least of us, whose constant
prayer
Is that we may thy colors e'er with honor
wear.

THE AMULET

CHAPTER VII.

GRIEF AT GERONIMO'S ABSENCE.—TURCHI'S HYPOCRISY.

CONTINUED.

It was only when the servant threw open the door and announced Signor Turchi that the young girl, aroused from her reverie, rose hastily and went eagerly to meet him, as though she expected him to be the bearer of important news. Mr. Van de Werve and Deodati met him also at the door; Mary involuntarily took both his hands in hers, and all three regarded him inquiringly.

"Alas! my friends, I know nothing," said Turchi, in a voice which seemed but the echo of a bruised and broken heart. "All my efforts have proved unsuccessful. I have vowed before God to save no expense or trouble in order to discover what has become of my unfortunate friend; but so far impenetrable darkness covers the terrible secret. What shall we do? Let us hope that the bailiff and his officers may be more fortunate than myself, who have only my anxiety and affection to guide me."

The words of Simon Turchi effaced the last lingering hope from Mary's heart, and she seated herself, exhausted from previous emotion.

Turchi drew a chair beside her, regarded with an expression of profound compassion, and said:

"My poor Mary, your affliction is in itself I know by my own sorrow how your loving heart is suffering from this terrible suspense!"

The young girl lifted her eyes to his face, and she saw the tears running down his cheeks. Then she began to weep bitterly, and sobbing, she said:

"Thanks, thanks, Simon! I will beg Almighty God to recompense your affection and generosity."

Simon's countenance at this moment presented a singular appearance, from the remarkable contrast between the pallor of his cheek and the deep scarlet which marked the margin of the scar on his face. The hypocrite could shed tears at pleasure and assume an expression of extreme sorrow, but the scar was not submissive to his will, and in spite of his deepening red betrayed the wicked joy of his heart at the gentle and affectionate words of the young girl.

These words encouraged him to hope that he might fully attain the prize for which he strove. He had, it is true, taken from his murdered friend the proof of the debt of ten thousand crowns; true he had, as he supposed, buried all evidence of his crime in the subterranean vault; but this did not satisfy him. In order to feel that he had received the price of the frightful assassination, in order to remain rich, powerful, and honored, he required the hand of the beautiful Mary Van de Werve. He well knew that a long time must elapse before the consummation of his hopes; still, from the very day that he had committed the murder he commenced to lay his schemes, weigh his words, and so direct his plans that sooner or later he would certainly take Geronimo's place in Mary's heart. He felt secure of the consent of the young girl's father. It was on this account that he feigned excessive sorrow, and gazed upon Mary with tearful eyes, as though the sight of her grief pierced him to the heart.

He took Mary's hands in his, and said:

"Do not yield to despair, Mary; All hope is not lost. Last night a thought—a strange thought—occurred to my mind. And if it be correct, there are still well-founded reasons for expecting Geroni-

mo's return."

"Speak, Simon," said Mary, anxiously. "Tell us this thought."

Signor Turchi cast down his eyes in feigned embarrassment.

"Impossible! Mary; it is a secret which I have no right to divulge."

"Alas! is even this consolation refused me?" she exclaimed, despairingly.

"This is unkind, Simon," said Mr. Van de Werve. "Why do you cheer us up and awaken our curiosity only to cast us down by your silence? Give no names; but at least give us some idea of the reasons we have for hope."

Simon Turchi shrugged his shoulders. "Ah, signor," said Deodati, reproachfully, "you are ungenerous. This morning before 'change you were about to confide the secret to me, when you were interrupted by the approach of friends. Tell it to me now."

Simon glanced expressively at Mary, as if to convey the idea that her presence prevented him from complying with the old man's request.

"Mary," said Mr. Van de Werve, "I beg you to go to your room. These varying emotions are more than you can bear; if I learn anything of interest, I will, my child, communicate it to you at once."

The young girl rose without reply, but she glanced reproachfully at Simon Turchi.

"Do not blame me, Mary," he said; "I am deeply grieved to cause you pain; only rest assured that what I do is caused by affection for Geronimo and yourself."

Without noticing this excuse the young girl obeyed her father, and slowly left the room.

"Now," said Mr. Van de Werve, "what is the secret you wish to impart to us?"

"I am greatly embarrassed," replied Simon Turchi, shaking his head doubtfully; "my intention was to speak only to Signor Deodati of the affair; perhaps it would be indiscreet in me to reveal to you also, Mr. Van de Werve, a secret which, under different circumstances—"

"For the love of God, abandon these useless evasions!" said Signor Deodati, roused to a high pitch of excitement by his impatience. "Why should not Mr. Van de Werve know that which, in your opinion, would give us a clue to my nephew?"

"Since I am forced to speak," said Turchi, with a sigh, "approach and listen."

As soon as Deodati and Mr. Van de Werve had drawn their chairs nearer to him, Simon said in an undertone, as if he feared his words might be overheard:

"Have you not remarked, Mr. Van de Werve, that for some time past Geronimo has been disturbed and anxious; that even in the midst of cheerful conversation he appeared absent-minded; in a word, that some great trouble seemed weighing upon him?"

"I have noticed it," said Mr. Van de Werve.

"And you, Signor Deodati?"

"I have also remarked it. But what do you infer from this?"

"About a month ago I interrogated Geronimo as to the cause of his melancholy, and he informed me in a confused, vague terms, that he had lost a considerable sum at play."

"At play!" exclaimed Mr. Van de Werve, overpowered by astonishment.

"Was Geronimo a gambler?" exclaimed Deodati, with ill-suppressed indignation.

"It is the custom at Antwerp to play for money, and often for considerable sums of money," continued Simon Turchi. "I never remarked that my friend Geronimo had a passion for play. However that may be, I could never discover to whom he had lost the amount, nor would he tell me how much it was. His melancholy look and agitation were caused by the circumstance I have just mentioned. He was tortured by the certainty that his uncle would discover, upon examination, the loss of a large amount, which was not accounted for on his books. I proposed to advance him the deficit, but he absolutely refused, because he preferred to meet his uncle's just anger rather than deceive him."

This revelation was stunning to the old Deodati. Nothing could have more keenly wounded the honorable, high-toned nobleman than the thought that Geronimo had been so dishonest and ungrateful as to use the funds of the establishment in gambling.

Trembling with emotion, he asked: "You say the sum is considerable. What is the amount?"

"I have no idea, signor. Perhaps you might discover it by an examination of the books."

There was a short silence. Mr. Van de Werve's eyes were fixed upon the ground. Signor Deodati passed his hand across his brow, and was absorbed in painful thoughts.

Simon watched for a few moments, with an inquisitive eye, the effect of this revelation upon his two companions, trying to penetrate their very souls. Then he said to Deodati:

"You look on the bad side of the affair, signor. If there were not a brighter, reverse side, I would have considered the confidence of my friend sacred, and guarded his secret until death. Up to this time we all feared, nay, considered it certain, that Geronimo had fallen under the assassin's steel. Now I begin to think that, in order to escape his uncle's anger, he has left the city and country."

"Impossible!" exclaimed Mr. Van de Werve.

"Impossible?" repeated Turchi, "he would have gone ere this, had I not persuaded him that he would obtain his uncle's pardon. Even on the day of your arrival, Signor Deodati, when Geronimo met me on the dock-yard on the bank of the Scheldt, he begged me to inquire for an English vessel which would leave on that or the next day, and secretly to engage his passage on board. You may well know that I combatted that foolish project, and left him only when he promised me to abandon the idea."

"Could he so lightly have sacrificed my daughter's love?" said Mr. Van de Werve. "Were his expression of affection for her only hypocrisy? No, no; nothing can induce me to believe that."

"His love was real," replied Turchi, "and its very depth, perhaps, blinded his judgment. He thought that the discovery of his losses at the gaming table would inevitably deprive him of all hope of Mary's hand. My poor friend! he wished to fly from the fate which threatened him, that he might not witness the affliction of his beloved uncle."

No one replied to Simon's remarks, and he said, with hypocritical surprise:

"How sad you both are! You should rather rejoice at my revelation. Is it not a happiness to think that Geronimo, although guilty of a fault, is still alive, and not to be forced to believe that he is forever lost to our affection by a frightful death?"

Old Deodati rose and said:

"My friends, I must leave you; my mind is troubled; I am ill. Besides, I wish to discover by the books the truth or falsity of Signor Turchi's statement. Do not attempt to detain me, I beg you. Adieu! May God guard you!"

Simon Turchi prepared to accompany the old man; but whilst they were speaking together the bailiff, Messire John Van Schoonhoven, suddenly entered, and without the formality of a salutation he exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, I have news!"

Turchi trembled and turned pale; but as the unexpected announcement of the bailiff had startled the others, his emotion was not attributed to terror.

"For the love of God be calm, gentlemen, and do not anticipate too much. I do not know what has become of the unfortunate Geronimo, but I have just cause to hope that we will soon find him—at least we have a clue. I have learned, beyond doubt, that on the day of his disappearance, about five o'clock in the evening, he was seen beyond the Square of Meir. A monk from the Dominican Convent, who knows him well, saluted him and noticed the direction he went. Acting upon this information, one of my most intelligent subordinates has been tracing him. A banker saw him pass through the quarter of the Jews. This is all I know at present, but these facts are sufficient to determine the direction of our researches, and may perhaps lead to a fortunate issue. By early dawn tomorrow I will collect all my agents at my disposal; I will divide them into small bands, and I will order them to search every house, cellar, and garden in a certain part of the city, and that in the most thorough manner, without leaving

a spot unexamined. I myself will superintend the work, and will visit in person each band of workmen to see that the commands are properly executed."

Simon Turchi had covered his face with his hands, in order to conceal his terror.

Surprised by this emotion, the bailiff said:

"What have I said, Signor Turchi, to excite so much feeling?"

"Ah, you know not how much suffering you cause me," replied Simon. "I thought I was about to learn from your lips that my friend was safe, and what do you promise me if your search proves successful? Only his dead body!"

It is true," said the bailiff. "It is no use to deceive you. My opinion is that he has been assassinated in some by-street near the hospital grounds, or in one of the dark alleys between the parishes of Saint George and Saint Andrew. But I am determined to discover the truth. Dead or alive, I will find him, even if it be necessary to tear up the pavements of all the cellars, and dig up all the gardens to the depth of ten feet. The whole city is in a state of excitement; the people complain of the authorities of Antwerp as though we were accomplices in the crime. This affair shall be brought to light, I pledge my honor and my name."

"I thank you for your zeal and solicitude," stammered Turchi. "May God direct your steps! How we will all bless you, if you restore Geronimo alive to us."

"I have little hope, little hope, signor; but all things are possible," said the bailiff, shaking his head.

Deodati took his hand, and said:

"Messire Nan Schoonhoven, I am most grateful to you. Excuse me for not remaining longer in your honorable company; but I am indisposed, and I must return home. May God protect you, signor."

"And are you going also, Signor Turchi?" asked the bailiff.

When Simon gave him to understand, by a glance of the eye, that he could not let the old man go alone, he took his hand affectionately, and said:

"I understand, signor; you are right. Adieu! until to-morrow."

Turchi offered his arm to Deodati, and supported his tottering steps. They took leave of Mr. Van de Werve, who accompanied them to the door, and admiring Simon Turchi's kindness, he followed them with his eyes as long as they were in sight.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIMON TURCHI TRIES TO CONCEAL HIS CRIME.

After having accompanied Deodati to his residence, Simon Turchi went to his own dwelling near the bridge "De la Vigne".

He was greatly excited, either by extreme anxiety or by a feverish impatience; for he descended to the ground-floor, entered his office, pretended to be looking for some papers, went up stairs again, paced the room, opened the window, looked up and down the street, closed the window petulantly, and at last, stamping his foot, he angrily exclaimed:

"The miserable gamster! he is in some tavern drinking, gambling, amusing himself, while I am here on burning coals, almost overpowered by anxiety and terror! Julio, Julio, if I escape the fate which now threatens me, I will have my revenge for your ingratitude!"

Again he went to the window, and again he was disappointed. Thoroughly discouraged, he threw himself on a chair, heaved a heavy sigh, and after a moment's silence exclaimed in accents of despair:

"Alas! alas! is it then true that my crime cannot remain concealed? Who was it to my great misfortune, who sent the Dominican brother just to the spot to meet Geronimo, and thus furnished the bailiff with a clue to the murder? Who put the Jewish banker on his track, so that the constables might be led to my garden? Who suggested the idea to the bailiff to search the cellars? Was it chance? But chance is blind, and does not proceed with such precision to the fulfillment of a purpose. How frightful if God himself conducted justice! if the Supreme Judge, who cannot be deceived has condemned me to an infamous death! How vain then all hope, all effort to escape!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

JOHNNY'S LETTER.

BY PAUL FEVAL.

CONTINUED.

We are glad to give our readers the enjoyment of this beautiful little story, which is a translation of the great French writer's "Jean et sa lettre—a love gift in our dear Lady's honour for the month of May.

'Sure enough,' he muttered to himself; 'there's poverty, and no mistake, in this Paris of ours! What's your name, mannikin?' he added, aloud.

'John.'

'John who?'

'Nothing but John.'

Papa Bouin shrugged his shoulders. 'And what do you want to say to your Blessed Virgin.'

'I want to tell her that mother has been asleep ever since four o'clock struck yesterday, and I want her to wake mother, if she will be so kind—for I can't.'

The old soldier felt a tightening in his throat as he listened. He was afraid to understand the boy. However, he asked again, 'What were you saying about soup, just now.'

'I said, that is what we want so much. Before she went to sleep, mother gave me the last bit of bread we had in the house.'

'And what had your mother had to eat.'

'Nothing at all, for two days. She said she was not hungry.'

'What did you do, when you tried to wake her.'

'Why, I did as I always do: I went to her and kissed her.'

'Was she breathing.'

Johnny smiled. How sweet and pretty his little face looked when he smiled.

'I don't know,' he said. 'Don't we always breathe.'

Old Bouin turned away, for he felt the tears start into his eyes. Instead of answering, he said, while his voice trembled somewhat, 'When you kissed her, did you notice anything.'

'Yes, she was very cold; but it is very cold in our house.'

'And was she shivering at all?'

'Oh, no, she was quite still. She looks so pretty and white. Her hands are across her chest, and her head is thrown back on the bolster, so that her eyes, not quite shut, seem as if they are looking up to heaven.'

Daddy Bouin thought to himself: 'I have envied the rich—I, who have plenty to eat and drink—and here is one who died of hunger!'

He beckoned to the child, set him on his knee, and putting an arm around him, said, very gently: 'Little one, your letter is written, and sent, and received, and answered. Take me to your mother.'

'Yes,' said Johnny. 'But, monsieur,' he added, wonderingly, 'why are you crying?'

'Nonsense! I crying?' answered the old soldier, hugging the boy, while his tears fell like rain. 'Do you mean to say that men cry? Ah, it is you who will cry, poor little urchin! But do you know, Jeannot, I love you as if you were my own. I don't know what's come to me, to be such a soft-hearted simpleton, unless—Well, I had a mother once, Johnny; and I can see her now as I saw her dying. 'Paul,' she said, 'be an honest man and a good Christian.' A picture of our Lady hung by her bed. Our Lady was smiling, and I loved that picture. Well, I have lived an honest man, but as for being a good Christian—why, I am nothing to boast of, that way.'

He got up, still holding the boy in his arms. 'Now, then, my dear old mother,' he continued, 'you may rest content. Comrades may laugh, if they please. Where 'you' are, 'I' mean to go too, when my time comes, and I'll see that this little lad will get there also. He shall never leave me, never! and all because this sly letter of his, which has never even got written, has 'killed two birds with one stone'—found a father, for him, and a heart for me!'

And this is all.

But that poor woman who had died of want—who was she? I know not. But there is, somewhere in Paris, a man, still young, who is an editor also, a redacteur, but not after the manner of Papa Bouin nor in a tiny shop. He writes and 'edits' many eloquent things, and his name is known to us all. Let us call him, as formerly, John—nothing but John.

Papa Bouin is a very happy old man. He is not merely the 'honest man' he has always been, but a good Christian too. He rejoices in the fame of his 'Jeannot,' as he still sometimes calls the illustrious son of his adoption; and he says (for it is he himself who told me this story without beginning or ending), I don't know what postman may carry letters of that sort; but anyway, they surely reach their address in heaven.'

RIEL'S LAST WORDS.

A Translation of Riel's Last Statements on the Scaffold.

Rev. Pere Andre gives the following report of the last words of Riel before he took his position on the drop.

Riel knelt on the floor beside the door leading to the scaffold. In his hand was an ivory crucifix, silver mounted, which he frequently kissed. Father McWilliams and Pere Andre ever and again sprinkled holy water on the condemned man. Riel was pale—deadly pale—and his face looked most intellectual.

Father Andre (in French)—Do you pardon all your enemies from the bottom of your heart?

Riel—I do, mon pere; I pardon all my enemies for the love of the good God.

Father Andre—Have you any sentiment of malice, any feeling of malice against any one?

Riel—No, my father, I forgive all.

Father Andre—Do you offer your life as a sacrifice to God?

I do, mon pere.

Father Andre—My child—the flesh is weak and the spirit strong, do you repent you all your sins of thought word and deed?

Riel: I do my father—I have committed many sins and I ask my God's pardon for them all in the name of Jesus, Mary and Joseph.

Father Andre: You do not wish to speak in public? You make that a sacrifice to God?

Riel—Oui mon pere. I make to my God as a sacrifice the speaking to the public in this my last hour.

Father Andre—God has been good to you my son to give you an opportunity of repenting; are you thankful for this.

Riel—I thank the good God that in his Providence He has enabled me to make my peace with him and all mankind before I go away.

The two clergymen then placed their hands on his head and pronounced the absolution.

Riel then in an effective and childlike way prayed to God to bless his mother, his wife, his brothers, his friends, and his enemies. "My father bless me," he said looking up to heaven, "according to the views of Your Providence, which are ample and without measure." Then addressing Pere Andre: "Will you bless me Father."

Father Andre blessed him, as did Father McWilliams. He then rose from his knees and was pinioned, he meanwhile praying and the clergy praying.

When he was ready to pass out to the scaffold Pere Andre said to him in French "There, go to heaven." (Bon! Allez au Ciel.) He then kissed Pere Andre on the lips, and Father McWilliams embraced him, giving him the side of each cheek. Riel then said, ere he turned to pass through the door which went into that room built of course lumber, and which, as Pere Andre said, was for him the poor dingy portals of eternal day and unending peace and blessedness:—

"I give all my life a sacrifice to God. Remerciez Madame Forget, et Monsieur Forget. O my God!" he cried still speaking in French as he went down the stairs, "you are my support. Mon Soutien C'est Dieu."

He now stood on the drop. The cord is put on his neck. He said, "Courage mon Pere."

Pere Andre in subdued tones—"Courage! Courage!"

They shook hands with him as did Dr. Jukes, and Riel preserving to the last that politeness which was so characteristic of him and which was remarked during the trial said.

"Thank you Doctor."

Then he prayed in French. "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph have mercy on me. J'espere encore. I believe still. I believe in God to the last moment."

Father McWilliams—"Pray to the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

Riel—Have mercy on me Sacred Heart of my Jesus! Have mercy on me. Jesu Marie et Joseph assistez moi dans mes derniers moments, assistez moi Jesus, Marie et Joseph!

Father McWilliams held the cross to him which he kissed.

Mr. Deputy Sheriff Gibson—Louis Riel have you anything to say why sentence should not be carried out on you?

Riel, glancing where Pere Andre stood about to ascend the staircase anxious evidently to leave the painful scene, said in French, "Shall I say something."

Pere Andre—"No."

Riel (in French)—Then I should like to pray a little more.

Pere Andre—He asks to pray a little more.

Deputy Sheriff Gibson, (looking at his watch). "Two minutes."

Father McWilliams say "Our Father" and addressing Mr. Gibson, "when he

comes to deliver us from evil" tell him then.—

Mr. Gibson gave the directions to the hangman who now put on Riel's head the white cap.

Riel and Father McWilliams. "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven, give us this day our daily bread, and deliver us"

The hangman pulled the crank and Riel fell a drop of nine feet.

An Irish railway porter, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a commercial traveller with: "Pat, what makes your face so red?" "Please yer honor," said Pat, "I always blush when I spakes to a gentleman."

A gentleman, who was habitually guilty of liberties with the Queen's English, was returned as member for a colonial parliament. Delighted with the importance of his new position he rose on the first chance that offered to make his maiden speech. "Gentlemen," he said, by way of introduction, "what have we before the 'ouse to-night?" "I think we have 'h' before the 'ouse, gentlemen," was the prompt reply of a witty but rude member of the opposition.

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THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

No. 31, Cor. McDermott and Arthur Sts. Winnipeg, Man.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE.

High-Class Literary Entertainment in Honor of the Anniversary of His Grace's Consecration.

Monday last, the 34th anniversary of His Grace's consecration, was celebrated by High Mass sung by Mgr. Tache himself, and by a literary and musical entertainment in the evening at St. Boniface College. The hall was filled with a sympathetic audience. We noticed around the Archbishop, Senator Girard, Judge Dubuc, the Hon. Joseph Royal, Judge Prud'homme, Fr. Andre, O.M.I., and many other distinguished members of the clergy. The opening address was in verse, a poetic vision of His Grace's call to the missionary life and afterwards to the episcopate. As it was entirely the work of Mr. A. De Laronde, it speaks well for his facility in handling that most refractory instrument, French versification. Then followed a debate on the question, "What is the essential and principal object of intellectual education?" Mr. E. Gauthier spoke first in favor of the study of History. He sketched with real power the advantages which accrue from historical studies to the memory, the intellect and the will. He was answered by Mr. Henry Royal, who stood up bravely for the old beaten way of the Greek and Latin classics. These, he said, are languages, not mere departments of knowledge but universal store-houses of all that is most worth knowing; they contain the best known productions of the most refined taste; and, what is more, being dead languages, they cannot be learnt mechanically, they can be taught only by methods that train the youthful mind to habits of order and persevering effort. Mr. Royal's delivery was natural and earnest. The chairman or judge, Mr. Alphonse Lariviere, rose to say that he would give his decision after a practical exhibition, which was about to begin, of the most approved method of teaching Latin to young lads. This part of the entertainment was particularly interesting to all whose memory of early struggles with Latin Grammar was still fresh. The lowest Latin class occupied the platform. It was divided into two camps, the Greeks and Romans, each Greek having one definite Roman antagonist. When all was ready, the lads sang with much spirit, a sprightly hymn, "Amis, vite a l'ouvrage," adapted to a well-known Canadian air. The prologue by Alexander LaRiviere was interrupted by repeated bursts of applause elicited by its charming naivete. Now came the tug of war. Fr. Belliveau, the Master of the class, wand in hand, pointed to one of two—for they all fought in twos. Immediately the boy put a question to his antagonist on the Latin verbs; if the latter hesitated, the questioner corrected, and thus scored one. Two all-round tournaments were carried on by the lads themselves, the Master only awarding "victories," as the good marks are called, and setting the combatants a subject to fight about. In the last joust the Master shot his interrogatories right and left among the young crowd, and seldom failed to find them answered as sharply and clearly as they were put. Three fables from Lafontaine filled up the intervals between the various mock-battles. These fables were recited in character, one boy acting wolf, another lamb, another lion, etc. The lion, by Mr. Goulet, was remarkably true to Lafontaine's inimitable portraiture. After a brief and tasty epilogue in easy Latin, and the reading out, by the Archbishop, of highest scores for the Greeks, the Chairman of the Debate, Mr. Alph. Lariviere, with dignity and grace, gave his decision in favor of the Classics. The entertainment was brought to a close by one of those exquisite pieces of choral singing by the College boys which were so much admired at the beginning of the performance and just after the debate. His Grace then rose and said a few gracious words of thanks to the Fathers of the College for so interesting an exhibit of their method of teaching. The spectators, as they left the hall, were loud in their praise of the good taste which was manifest throughout, and of the distinctness of articulation which was as noticeable as it is seldom met with in small boys.

Four Things to be Remembered.

Prepare for death—You'll surely die one day; but "when", or "where", or "how", no man can say.
 Fear Judgment—to a wise and mighty Lord you must account for thought, and deed and word.
 Remember Hell to shun it—Dark despair, fire, and the worm that never dies, are there.
 Look up to Heaven;—if you are firm and true in serving God, its joys are all for you.

THE MEMORY.

Written for the Northwest Review.
 There is no department of the human mind whose workings are more remarkable and interesting than those of the "Memory."

The particles of matter which compose our bodies are continually decaying, passing away and being replaced by new, so that our bodies undergo an entire change during every seven years of our lives, but our minds, our souls, are identically the same to-day that they were when they began to exist, only, of course, their faculties have been, or should have been, continually developing. And that faculty of the mind which enables us to maintain this identity, and link our present selves with ourselves in the past, is the memory.

The memory has justly been called the "store-house of the mind," and what a vast store-house it is.

In it is stored a record of every transaction of our lives; in its depths are hidden the sorrows which constitute the clouds, and the joy which have made the sunshine of our experiences. There are laid up the hopes, the aspirations, the longings, and ambitions of our lives, the disappointments and bitterness we have suffered. There, too, is faithfully inscribed every solemn vow and promise made of our strongest words to be, perhaps, "lightly broken." In its treasury of jewels we have cherished the fond words and looks and tones of loved ones, the meanings, the partings, the welcomes, and the "good byes"; the seasons of pleasant communion with kindred souls, and the hours of weary watching over the couch of suffering. And in some of its pages we find the deep red record of real or fancied wrongs, which burned their impress there.

In the gallery are carefully daguerrotyped the faces of all with whom we have ever mingled, the places we have visited, the scenes we have witnessed, from our earliest lives.

Not one of the many things committed to this great receptacle of the mind is ever lost, not a word obliterated, nor a feature effaced. Things may become hidden there, for the time beyond our power to recall; buried, perhaps, beneath the accumulation of the dust and rubbish of years, but they are not lost. They lie there asleep, ready to awaken and come forth with all their former freshness, at some unexpected moment. It may be some strain, some look, or word, or tone, that will bid them awake, but such awakening is inevitable.

There will no doubt be a time when the whole vast collection in this store-house will be in array before our mental vision, and we shall read, as it were, "the book of our life". Nay, we shall be compelled to read it, whether we will or not. This sudden quickening and opening of the memory has been frequently demonstrated in the case of persons who were about drowning, or have fallen from a great height expecting to be dashed to pieces, but who have lived to tell of the sensations they experienced while thus on the confines of two worlds.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Princess de Loewenstein is now a postulant at the Benedictine Convent of St. Cecile at Solesmes.

Cardinal Manning has been elected a member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slave Society.

A new port has been discovered in Guinea by the Missionaries of the Propaganda. They have given it the name of Pope Leo, in honor of the reigning Pontiff.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has sent forty thousand francs to his Eminence Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, for distribution among the poor who are suffering from the ravages of cholera.

Answers have been received at the Vatican to the Pope's communication to Berlin and Madrid regarding a settlement of the Caroline affairs. Both the German and Spanish governments accept, with slight modification, the basis of settlement laid down by his Holiness, and the Pope has accepted the changes suggested in drafting his decision.

A religious excitement is prevailing at Rockport, Ind. On September 9th Dr. Williams, a Methodist preacher, together with three members of his family, were baptized in the Catholic Church. The subject of his lecture at night in the court-house was: "Reason why I left the Protestant Church to become a Roman Catholic." The house was crowded. The inconsistencies of Protestantism were held up to public view, while the Catholic doctrine was nobly defended.

As an illustration of the great interest felt in Oriental studies by the Holy Father, the London "Tablet" mentions the establishment of the University of Beirut, in Syria. "This institution is destined not only to raise the standard of education among the clergy of the

United Eastern Rites, but also to afford European students greater facilities for becoming acquainted in the East. It is not too much to say that in a few years the University of Beirut will be the first Oriental school in the world. Situated in the East, and at the confluence of several different races, it will offer the European student advantages not to be gained at Berlin or Paris. Already more than one European savant has made use of the opportunity it affords. We learn that the distinguished Assyriologist, Pere Delattre, S.J., is about to set out for Beirut, where he will devote himself to the study of Arabic. Another ecclesiastic, Dr. Forget, who has just returned from a two year's attendance at the same University, has been appointed professor of Arabic at Louvain." The importance of Oriental studies nowadays in the defence of Truth can hardly be overestimated.—Ave Maria.

A Specimen Infidel Demagogue.

The following curious revelation concerning M. Brisson, the present French premier, is made by a Paris paper. On August 25, a "juge de paix" at Saulzais was summarily, and, as he believed, unjustly dismissed from his post. He sought to obtain redress through the intervention of Madame Brisson, mother of the prime minister, whom he begged to plead his cause. That lady replied: "Since the elections of 1881, that is, for nearly four years, my son has thought proper to break all relations with his father and myself, without at all caring for the great grief thereby caused to us. Immediately after the death of my youngest daughter he came to Bourges several times to preside over the Conseil General, but without ever setting foot in our home. He let his father die without even seeing him. Six months ago, when he came to assist at my husband's funeral, under circumstances which are generally an occasion of reconciliation, not only did he not ask for me, but he effected not to see me; and behaved in the same manner to my daughter and son-in-law."

A New Instrument

A new scientific apparatus for measuring distances—the "teletopometer"—has been devised by Professor Cerebotani of Verona, and is being exhibited in London. Its principle is that known to surveyors as "triangulation," but the essential base line is so shortened as to be contained in the instrument itself, while a set of tables enables the observer to read off quite accurately the distance or height of any object in view without trigonometrical calculation.

What a little thing will put a man out sometimes! Frederson was saying "Meanwhile the stranger gazed on me intently—" "Yes," interrupted Fogg, with his eyes fixed on vacancy—go on. But who could go on after such an insinuation as that.



—A FEW—

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 —LEFT AT—
 LESS THAN COST!
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 MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an Ice Rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba Rink on Lombard Street, and hopes to see his many friends and all who enjoy an exhilarating skate on ice on the opening night, when a GRAND CARNIVAL will take place. Tickets may be had at the Rink or at Vic. Thomas' cigar store, next McIntyre Block.
 J. A. PHILION, Prop.

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TRY OUR BUTTER!
 We have contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us, with only the choicest of the season.

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 our Coffee being ground on the premises, Custom is our only reliance, and only the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS. SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. By courteous attention to customers and strict attention to business we will lead the van.
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LATEST IRISH NEWS BY CABLE

Advanced Section of Irishmen Joining the Movement to Fight for Their Home.

Several farmers have been sentenced in Limerick to one month's imprisonment for rioting and boycotting.

Lord Clermont has remitted 15 per cent. of the rents of his tenants in Newry, owing to the low prices they obtain for their products.

The Nationalists of Cavan, at a crowded convention selected Joseph Biggar, M.P., and Thomas O'Hanlon as their candidates for the Commons.

The Government will prosecute Mr. Pyne, the Parnellite candidate for Waterford, for a seditious speech recently made at Clonmel.

The Supreme executive Committee of the National League has dissolved the Waterford branch for expelling Alderman Smith in defiance of its orders.

A syndicate in Liverpool has offered to start a fleet of packets in opposition to the city of Cork steam packet company, for the express purpose of carrying cattle from Cork to England for the Nationalists.

The Irish landlords have taken into consideration the distress prevailing in the agricultural districts owing to the low prices of cereals and other farm products and are remitting twenty per cent. of the overdue rents of their tenants.

At Castlebar, on Sunday, the police surrounded the house of Father Healy, who was celebrating Mass at the time, and arrested some of the congregation for their action in connection with recent evictions.

A powerful committee, comprising Lords Dandon and Castletown and other prominent gentlemen, has formed a committee in London to assist the people of every class in Ireland who have been boycotted and to advance funds to all persons and corporations willing to make open opposition to boycotting.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said that the Liberals were all agreed that the office of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be abolished. He thought that in time England would voluntarily yield Home Rule to Ireland, maintaining, however, the right of the Crown.

The extent to which boycotting is being carried on is shown by an incident which occurred at a recent funeral at Macroom, county Cork. A boycotted relative of the deceased, together with his family, joined the funeral procession whereupon the mourners withdrew. The obsequies were performed by three Catholic curates unattended.

Two hundred respectable inhabitants of Stradbally, Queen's County, have been arrested in pursuance of the government plan for the suppression of boycotting. The Dublin branch of the National League sent a lawyer to defend the prisoners, but the magistrate before whom they were brought convicted all of them and ordered them to find sureties for their good behaviour. The defended elected to go to prison rather than furnish bail. The magistrate hesitated to commit them and finally gave them a fortnight in which to consider the matter.

The advanced Nationalists of Limerick are establishing a branch of the National League to which they are giving the name of the "Smith O'Brien Branch." This shows the determination of the Fenian leaders and the physical force advocates to fall in line with the National League movement a policy, to which they heretofore seemed indifferent. The Fenian body is popularly supposed to possess a considerable supply of arms, and in cases where a resistance to an eviction is organized the evictors may be certain of a warm reception. Though little is said in public, there is evidently a very determined feeling among the people not to allow themselves to be driven from their homes without resistance and should the landlords be unwise enough to attempt to collect rents which the people are not able to pay, this winter will not pass without serious bloodshed. One thing is certain, the Irish peasant will fight desperately to preserve his cabin and little field. In the present state of the popular mind one shot fired in resistance might call the whole country to arms. The failure of the English army in the Sudan has created in the minds of the Irish people a feeling of contempt for the military power of England. In some districts the idea of resistance has taken such deep root that the people openly indicate their choice of military leaders. Under these conditions it requires careful statesmanship on the part of the government and of the popular leaders to avoid a conflict which might have serious results. Both the governments and the Parnellites seem to recognize the necessity of prudence. The danger at present really comes from the menacing attitude of the land-

lord. Part of [the conservative government is known to be using its influence to bring the landlord party to a reasonable view of the situation, but up to the present without much success.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

A writer in the Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique says that refrigeration of the lobe of the ear will stop hiccough, whatever be its cause. Very slight refrigeration such as a drop of cold water is said to be sufficient.

Regular exercise, systematically taken, is required by every able-bodied person, and also by most persons who are not able-bodied. A person who by systematic exercise keeps his body in good condition can do more work, endure more fatigue, and survive severer illness than the one who neglects such practice.

In the British Medical Journal, Dr. Fothergill says that a person dying of exhaustion is generally dying of starvation. "We give him beef tea, calf's foot jelly, alcohol, seltzer and milk; that is a small quantity of sugar of milk and some fat. But the jelly is the poorest sort of food, and the beef tea a mere stimulant. The popular belief that the beef tea contains 'the very strength of the meat' is a terrible error, it has no food value."

Sportsmen should be careful not to eat of meat from animals which have been much tortured by dogs during the death agony. Dr. Detmars of the National Society of Microscopists, in examining samples of the meat the eating of which had killed several persons in Mommence, Ill., found changes which were clearly attributable to a frenzied condition of the animals from which it was taken. The Doctor's opinion upon the subject were formed after careful microscopic examinations of hundreds of samples of meat from cattle slaughtered in Chicago while they were in a frenzied condition from fright.

Signs of Health and Debility—Dr. Reginald Southey, in one of his lectures on "Individual Hygiene," makes a good summary of the signs of sound health and debility as follows—

"A sound constitution depends upon a body well constructed both inside and out, and upon a balance of functions, circulation, respiration, innervation, digestion, sanguification, each well, all unconsciously fulfilled; upon a temperature well maintained all the body over; and last, but by no means least, upon good habits of life. A man, as Celsus said, is not to live too much by rule; he should be the master not the slave of his body. The following signs may be accepted as evidence of sound health: 1. Individual adaptability, the capacity in man to adapt himself to extremely opposite conditions of existence without suffering in energy. 2. Endurance: the capacity of supporting considerable bodily or mental labor without suffering from fatigue, or of repairing the latter quickly. 3. Self-command: the capacity of controlling the emotions, blunting as well as sharpening the sensations of will. 4. Resistance to morbid influences: The capacity of eliminating all poisons quickly by dint of sound organs of excretion. The following signs of debility ought to be eliminated as well: 1. Deformity, obesity, leanness; bad construction of the skeleton or of its clothing. 2. Personal inadaptability; liability to disturbance of either mind or body upon slight provocation, such as food, clothing, climate or any interruption of the ordinary habits. 3. Lack of endurance, small staying powers, requiring long rest to repair fatigue. 4. Small emotional control; the persons who are quickly provoked to anger, or are speedily moved to tears or laughter, exhibit feeble nervous system, and are prone to nervous disorders. 5. Proclivity to morbid influences; those whose organs of sanguification or of elimination are damaged, who, although equal to ordinary calls upon them, exhibit their inefficiency by succumbing to every contagion, miasma, or poisonous influence that they encounter."

Parnell the English Workingman's Benefactor. The Boston Globe of the 13th instant says—President Bruce of the Senate, in an article printed in the Sunday Globe, gave some novel and instructive views of the British political situation, derived from his recent visit to England. His most noteworthy point perhaps, is that in which he presents Mr. Parnell as by no means an exclusively Irish leader? The land law reform movement, started by him in the Green Isle, has spread to England, also; so that, in the words of Mr. Bruce, "Parnell has borne the brunt of the battle that is as much in the interest of the English and Scotch tenant farmers as it is in the interest of those of Ireland." The land question is no longer an Irish question only but an English and Scotch question as well. "Parnell has done a great work," says

Mr. Bruce, "greater than he himself yet realizes. Ireland loves and honors him already and England will yet enroll him as a benefactor of her landlord-ridden people." This is a new view of the great Irish leader. Mr. Bruce evidently kept his eyes and ears wide open while he was abroad and his article defines the battleground on which British parties are now drawn up in hostile array with a clearness which explains many things which the fragmentary cable news has left in doubt to the American newspaper readers.

HUMOROUS.

"A little nonsense now and then is polished by the wisest men."

A Denver Chinaman, who stumbled over a nest of hornets, was seen the next moment flying down the street, yelling, "Joss!" "Dam!" "Mellican hellee, free birds!"

A Nevada hunter spent three months looking for a grizzly bear, and the man's relatives have spent three months looking for him. They think he must have found the bear.

A writer on dress says, "Short and podgy women ought to wear belts." What is the use of giving advice in that way. There isn't a woman in the world who would admit, even to herself, that she was "short and podgy."

Picture dealer—Let me call your attention to this Murillo, very old, formerly hung in the Vatican Gallery, also in the Louvr. Mr. Sterup—Of course; that makes it second-hand. How much off on that account.

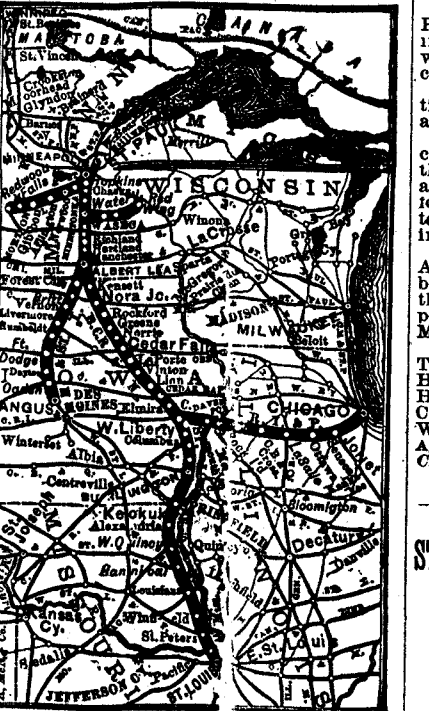
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Dress Goods 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c. per yard. Black Cashmeres, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard. Ladies' Ulsters, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00. Ladies' Jackets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00. Ladies' Fur Jackets, from \$20.00 and upwards. Children's Ulsters, all sizes. Grey Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard. Check Home Made Flannels, 25c per yard. Best Woolen Yarn, 45c per lb. Best Spools, 40c per doz. Men's Suits from \$6.90 upwards. Men's Over Coats from \$5.90 upwards. Men's all wool pants, from \$1.69 upwards. Boys' Suits from \$1.50 upwards.

Thos. Brownlow, 519 Main St., AND 1, 3, 5, AND 7 MARKET STREET EAST.

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H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENT.

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Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "TENDERS FOR WOOD" will be received by the Eastern Judicial District Board up to NOON OF SATURDAY, THE 21ST INST.

FOR 700 Cords of Oak, Ash, Tamarac

SPLIT WHITE WHITE POPLAR WOOD

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ARTHUR STEWART, Sec-Treas. Box 1293.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1894, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unexcelled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Is the Fast Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking Room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg.

INGERSOLL ANSWERED.

Lecture by Rev. Father Fulton, S. J., at Boston.

Ladies and gentlemen.—Once upon a time there was a person named Schlasticus who suffered by death the loss of his child, to whose obsequies came the people in great throngs.

I will take his book on Orthodoxy, in which he declares that "he knows that the clergy know that they know nothing."

Again, the very importance of the subject demands a respectful and reverential treatment which Mr. Ingersoll denies it. I will try to make a synopsis of the work.

Now, Mr. Ingersoll comes to the creed "I believe in one God, creator of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible."

Mr. Ingersoll says he cannot understand God. For we are told, says he, that God has no body, no heart, no passions, and yet we are also told that he appeared in the Garden of Eden and on Mount Sinai, and that He was angry.

Passing over many other fragile arguments, we come to Mr. Ingersoll's statement that he cannot believe that our Lord was of a Divine nature, but was only the legitimate offspring of the union of Mary and Joseph, for neither Matthew, Mark, nor John knew of his Divine origin.

was this idea circulated. Yet St. Matthew, chapter i., verses 18 to 22, beginning, "Now the generation," contains these words, "Fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is the Holy Ghost."

Another point about the immortality of the soul which Mr. Ingersoll says is not contained in the Bible. I admit it; for man was conscious of his immortality long before the Old Testament came into existence for in the book of Wisdom, chapter v., verse 16.

Mr. Ingersoll's persistent upholding of his unbelief is destructive only to himself, and reminds me of a story. When railroads and locomotives were quite unknown, an inventor of an engine, which he had submitted for trial before a number of competent men, was asked by some of them, "Supposing, when you have the locomotive ready on the track, and everything seems favorable, a cow should cross the engine path; what then?"

There is no hell, according to Mr. Ingersoll. What a delightful time we would have! But on the supposition that there is a hell, Mr. Ingersoll declares that there would be found in it such men as Franklin, who was a patriot; but had that anything to do with his fitness for that place.

Now, as to what Mr. Ingersoll does believe. There is no God, and therefore there is no hell, for since there is no Providence there can be no law which always presupposes a higher authority.

Catholicity and Labor.

Perhaps nothing is more self-evident to the ordinary Protestant mind than that Protestantism spells prosperity. Catholic countries, as a result of their religion, are always poor; Protestant countries, as a result of theirs, always well-to-do.

A change came with the Reformation. Two blows were then struck at the prosperity of the workingman from which he had not yet recovered. These were the confiscation of the guilds and others' pollutions by Henry VIII. and his successor, and the debasement of the coinage.

had been a serf. England grew wealthy while England's working classes were swept into the gulf of pauperism. Mauley had to admit that the Reformation found all the serfs set free; the facts narrated by the lecturer show that the principles it introduced brought the people to a state differing from serfdom only in the name.

GLEANINGS.

Modesty is a guard to virtue. Richest is he that want least.

Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep. Not to hear conscience is a way to silence it. Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.

Wise men make more opportunities than they find. Learning make a man fit company for himself.

Love generally makes a wise man act like a fool, and interest sometimes makes a fool act like a wise man.

Very few men are great enough to bear praise, but a large number of us are just small enough to be found fault with constantly.

Whims are most prevalent among those who lead quiet lives and have little to do with the stern facts, the hurry and bustle of active life.

Many a true heart that would have come back a dove to the ark after its first transgression has been frightened away by the savage cruelty of an unforgiving spirit.

There is no royal road to any study, to achievement or success, anywhere; it is by the old plebeian path of rugged toil that men reach the heights of attainment and the temple of fame.

A woman's friendship borders more closely on love than a man's. Men effect each other in the reflection of noble or friendly acts, while woman asks fewer proofs and more signs and expressions of attachment.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OF THE SAINT

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 high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

NEW GOODS.

A Well Assorted Stock of

Blankets, Underpanes, Flannels,

Shirts, Hosiery & Gloves

Dress Goods, Velveteens,

Wool and Wool Goods

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES

WM. BELL,

28 Main, Cor. Graham

-THE-

Blue Store,

496 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50, Suits Worth \$18 at \$10, Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12 Overcoats a Specialty.

DO YOU KNOW

where to buy a Good

Buffalo Coat, Coon Coat, Dogskin Coat

Why of Course at the

Red Ball Store,

No. 496 Main Street

White & Manahan

SIGNS. SIGNS.

Alfred Morris,

ENGROSSER AND ILLUMINATOR OF ADDRESSES.

Sign Writer

HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR,

Kalsomining, Paper Hanging and Graining.

11 McWILLIAM ST. WEST,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

SIGNS. SIGNS.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches.

DO YOU WANT



Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL.



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

CLOTHING

Are you in need of

A Good BUFFALO OVERCOAT, A FINE COON OVERCOAT, An Extra Heavy IRISH FREIZE OVERCOAT, A FINE ENGLISH TWEED OVERCOAT, A FINE BLACK DIAGONAL OVERCOAT.

Buffalo Store

Cheaper than any other house in the city. Also a Large Stock of Boys and Youth's Overcoats at Reduced Prices.

A. Pearson,

BUFFALO STORE, BUFFALO STORE, Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.

GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF GOODS AT

MRS. NAGLE'S

BASINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Lous Velours, Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts,

and all other goods at the same reduced rates.

Remember that all goods are sold under cost, and that the No. of the Basinet is

264 MAIN ST.



TENDERS FOR TIMBER BERTHS IN THE N. W. TERRITORIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a permit to cut timber," will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 23rd of NOVEMBER, 1885, for permits to cut timber from that date up to the 1st of October, 1886, on berths situated on the line of the C. P. Railway, East of Range Eight East of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

Sketches showing the position of these berths, together with the conditions on which permits will be issued, may be obtained at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. OTTAWA, Nov. 9th, 1885.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply at 88 Carlton, near corner of York street. nv21

VICTORIA

ICE RINK!

Grand Opening Next Week.

MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an ice rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba Bank on Lombard Street, and hopes to see his many friends and all who enjoy an exhilarating skate on ice on the opening night, when a

GRAND CARNIVAL

will take place. Tickets may be had at the rink or at Vic. Thomas' cigar store, next McIntyre Block.

J. A. PHILION, Prop.

-FOR-

BOOTS AND SHOES

-GO TO-

Ryan's

where you will find the

Largest Stock in the Country

We have an immense stock arriving for the fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited.

THOS. RYAN, Liberal Discounts to Convents & Colleges



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT and until further Notice, direct Mails for Great Britain will be closed at this office as follows:

Via New York, every Friday at 8 p.m. Via Halifax, every Monday at 6 p.m. A supplementary mail via Halifax will be closed at 7 p.m. on Mondays.

W. HARGRAVE, Postmaster. Post Office, Winnipeg, Nov. 19, 1885.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the Home Guest: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Home-Winding Gentleman's Watch, worth \$40; a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send \$5.00 with their answer for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: PUBL. OF HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

We take the liberty of sending the NORTHWEST REVIEW to many of our friends to whom we hope it will be acceptable, and to all it will be delivered at the very reasonable cost of \$2.50 per year. The reading matter of the NORTHWEST REVIEW is selected with care, and every paragraph will be found interesting. It will compare favorably with weekly papers of the Northwest and we believe it deserves a warm support, especially among Catholics. We trust our friends will help to increase the circulation of the NORTHWEST REVIEW by sending in their names with the subscription fee mentioned, to the office, corner of McDermott and Arthur streets, Winnipeg.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, to canvas for the NORTHWEST REVIEW, to whom a liberal commission will be given.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill assistant.

Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30. and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.

Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated in Point Douglass. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.30 p. m.

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

In the vicinity of Portage la Prairie this fall Mr Brydon thrashed 38,000 bushels of grain and Wallace & McDonald 36,000.

On Thursday there were purchased along the C. P. R. line, in Manitoba, over 30,000 bushels of wheat. Since the north shore route has been opened something over 400 cars of wheat, have been shipped by that route.

Mr. M. Conway, auctioneer, was handed a cheque this morning for the sum of \$387.75, as a settlement of his loss by the late fire. Mr. Conway feels much pleased for the prompt manner in which his claim was adjudged and settled, all having been accomplished within two weeks' time.

At last night's meeting of the council, under the head of inquiries, Ald. Pearson asked if the Commercial Bank had paid any interest to the city for the use of the money repaid from the Biggs loan. Ald. Carruthers answered that he observed the interest had not been included in the cheque, and he thought it must be an error.

Mr. Geo. D. Edwards, the general agent of the Peoples Telephone, has arrived in the city. If he meets with sufficient encouragement he is prepared to open an exchange here for the general public, and he will furnish telephones for private lines, selling the outfits complete.

Persons who returned from the Rockies last night report that of the many thousands who were engaged upon construction, but few remain, and it is expected, by next Friday, the last train will leave Donald. After that trains will only be run through as far as Canmore. Golden City, and the numerous other canvas cities, are almost deserted, and present a very forlorn appearance.

The Pierre Signal says it has reason to believe that the survey-making from La Moure to Pierre is the work of English capitalists, in the interest of the Canadian Pacific. The road talked of is from Emerson to Cheyenne, in order to give the Canadian road a portion of Wyoming's cattle shipments. Benton, Montana, is said to have offered \$100,000 bonus for a Canadian Pacific branch to that place.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The banquet given by the ladies of St. Boniface on Wednesday evening last, in aid of Father Sanmoissette's Mission, was a great success. There was an abundance of good things; well arranged and well served. His Grace the Archbishop presided and there were present a number of ladies and gentlemen from Winnipeg. After His Grace had retired a "musical evening" was spent by those who remained.

The silver service presented to Mrs. Hawkins on the occasion of her marriage with Phil Hawkins, the C. P. R. conductor, is one of the finest

that has entered this country. It is costly and rare in design and came from Moore's popular China Hall. Mr. Moore's establishment is certainly the finest equipped house of the kind in the Northwest, and is not surpassed, (if equalled) in any other city.

The first through English mail has arrived. A letter posted at Ely, in Cambridgeshire, on the 7th inst., was delivered here on the 18th. The first direct mail for Great Britain left Winnipeg last evening. Previous to the opening of the north shore route the mails were sent to Hamilton and re-sorted there, the time made between Winnipeg and England being fifteen or sixteen days.

Track laying on the Regina and Long Lake Railway has now reached the Qu'Appelle Valley. It is the intention of the company to have a steamer on Long Lake in the spring, which will run from the Qu'Appelle Valley about sixty miles north. This will greatly facilitate traffic between the Canadian Pacific and Prince Albert and Battleford. It is also expected that the railway will be pushed on to the Saskatchewan next season. We are pleased to learn that the President of the company, Mr. Pugsley, is much improved in health.

Mr. C. J. Ward, of Chicago, editor of the American Poultry Journal, who is well known in Winnipeg as having acted as judge at the exhibitions of the Pet Stock Club during the past two years, has kindly acceded to a request from the council of the Manitoba Board of Agriculture to prepare a design for a building, to be erected at St. Boniface, in time for next season's exhibition, solely for poultry exhibits. The building will be specially adapted for the purpose for which it is intended and will embrace all modern improvements as adopted at American exhibitions.

AN OLD OFFICIAL HONORED.

The mail clerks of Winnipeg have a way of honoring an associate that is not excelled, and the hearty manner in which they, one and all, treated Mr. O'Loane on the occasion of his departure for the East, was worthy of them and a fitting tribute to that courteous, efficient, and popular mail clerk, and the Review trusts it may be permitted to couple with the wellwishes of his conferees, its regrets at his departure and its kind regard for his future welfare. The following address accompanied by a very handsome gold locket as a souvenir, was made to Mr. O'Loane:

Mr. J. T. O'Loane:—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have learned of your intention to take your departure from among us for Ontario. During the years you have been among us we have learned to entertain feelings of the highest regard for you, not only in your capacity as a brother railway mail clerk, but as a friend in whom we can repose the greatest confidence, and we trust that in whatever district you may be placed you may meet with that hospitality you so justly merit.

We wish you to accept this locket as a token of our regard for you, for your many estimable qualities; and though it may not be as costly as we would desire, yet we are assured you will nevertheless accept and long cherish it in remembrance of your former comrades as railway mail clerks in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. It is with feelings of deep sincerity that we wish you success and happiness in your future home, and may you long live to discharge your duties in your new field of labor.

C E Cavanagh, W T Cox, W B Sloan, J H P Brown, H H Phenney, P W Aine, J G Moore, T A Scott, F E Harrison, J A Carman, C R Stewart, J Lynch, L T Prudhomme, J J O'Farrell.

Canadian Wheat in Europe.

An interesting feature in connection with this season's growth of wheat in Canada is that a number of applications have been received from Europe for samples of the cereals. Among these is one made in behalf of the Italian Government for the agricultural museum recently opened in Rome. For a similar purpose request has been made for samples of wheat, barley and oats by Dr. Wiltmack, Professor of Botany at the Royal Agricultural College of Berlin. The Director of the Royal Norwegian Farm at Bygdo has also made official application for a collection to enable his Majesty King Oscar to test the hardier varieties of cereals from Canada and particularly the Canadian Northwest, in view of the cultivation in Scandinavia. It is supposed that the honors awarded to Canadian produce at the Amsterdam International Exhibitions of 1883 and 1884 present Antwerp Universal Exhibition, have directed attention thus prominently in Europe to the cereals of the Dominion.

A GRAND SCHEME.

To Open Up a Commercial Waterway Between Winnipeg and Fargo.

The people of Big Stone City, Dakota, have just now a big scheme on hand, which is that of opening up navigation from that place to Winnipeg. The scheme is explained by Mr. Edgar M. Bennett, a lawyer of Big Stone and one of those interested in the scheme, who has written the following letter to the city council on the subject—

To the Mayor of Winnipeg, Man:

Honorable Sir: There is a movement on foot at this place and Ortonville relative to the opening of navigation from the foot of Big Stone Lake to Winnipeg. There is a party in this vicinity about purchasing a steam dredge boat of the largest size, and proposes that if sufficient encouragement be given him to make an attempt to carry out the plan which, if carried out, will result in the greatest benefit to every property holder along the Red River and Minnesota valleys. It will ultimately result in bringing prices for wheat, lessening the cost of freight, and be a great competitor of all railroad systems along the route mentioned. The party about purchasing the dredge says that he will connect the lakes, reference being made to Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, dredge out the northern portion of the latter named lake so as it will become navigable, also dredge out the Red River from there to Fargo, so that a good sized steamer can travel from the foot of Big Stone Lake to Fargo, for \$200,000, and the money need not be paid, not a penny of it, until the job is completed. That would practically open up navigation from this place to Winnipeg. That is \$200,000 less than the estimate made by the engineer to our general government at Washington. Now, if it can be done at the price herein stated it would pay for itself twice over the first season, and would be of great benefit to your city and every one along the route. What I desire to know is could we expect any encouragement from your city; if so, how much? I am now speaking from a financial point of view, please look into the matter and make reply at your earliest opportunity, and oblige."

When Mr. Bennett's letter came up for discussion, the mayor was requested on motion of Aids. Young and Archibald, to write to Mr. Bennett in reply to his communication of the 11th inst., stating that improvements to rivers and harbors are under the control of the Dominion of Canada, but that this council will assist in every practicable way to further the undertaking.

Mr. Egan Again Honored.

That most courteous and efficient officer Mr. Egan, General Superintendent of the C. P. R., has again been honored for his kindly services rendered to passengers on the Canadian Pacific, this time, however, by no less a person than His Excellency the Governor General, who has thought fit to send Mr. Egan a tangible proof of his high appreciation of that gentleman's ability as well as a lasting memento of his tour across the Northwest territory. The gift consists of an inkstand of solid silver and exquisitely designed, and one, we are sure, in which that worthy and capable gentleman, will be proud to dip his quill.

The Southwestern.

The land examiners on the line of the Southwestern are pushing their work with all rapidity and expect to reach Deloraine before they are obliged to cease work. Tracklaying and the work of locating are going on rapidly.

The Claims Commission.

The royal commission, which for the past month or two has been examining into transport claims, is making satisfactory progress, and will probably conclude its work here before Christmas. The brigade office will then be closed here, and the commissioners will go to Ottawa, where the business will be wound up. Some 18 or 20 witnesses have been examined here under oath by the commission.

Limerick, Nov. 10.—A large party of the King's Royal Rifles broke out of the barracks here to-night armed with bayonets and made an indiscriminate attack upon people residing in the vicinity. One man was stabbed in the head and three men were severely wounded. Pickets were immediately sent out and the mayor and a large force of police soon arrived and suppressed the disorder. The people residing in the vicinity fled in terror to their homes and barricaded the doors. The soldiers were eventually carried back to the barracks.

GO TO THE

GOLDEN LION!

FOR ALL THE

Newest Line in Dry Goods.

SPECIAL LINES IN

CARPETS

CALL AND SEE THEM.

PARKES & CO. 430 MAIN STREET.

GREEN BALL STORE

JOHN SPRING,

434 MAIN STREET. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Having leased the above magnificent premises (Higghs, Young and Jackson's old stand) next the Golden Lion, with plenty of light, plenty of room to show goods—all fresh stocks, and offering the largest stock of

Clothing & Gent's Furnishings

IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

All Being Bought for Cash I am Prepared to Give Bargains in

OVER 900 MEN'S SUITS, 600 BOYS' SUITS, 1,000 OVERCOATS, LINED WITH TWEED, AND RUBBER

BUFFALO, RACCOON, PERSIAN LAMB, AND OTHER FUR COATS,

Fur Caps. Gloves. Shirts. Collars. Ties. Scarfs. and Braces in End ss Variety

JOHN SPRING. ^{LET GIVE ME A CALL} 434 MAIN STREET

JUST RECEIVED!

—AT THE—

THE CHEAP STORE!

KNOWN AS THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

50 Cases Men's, Women's & Children's

Overshoes at Wholesale Prices

DRY GOODS;

Of All Kinds the Cheapest in the City.

Another Bankrupt Stock Just to hand from Rapid City. Dry Goods and Groceries, Estate McDowell. All Must be Sold at Once.

EVERYBODY INVITED IN THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN WINNIPEG

Geo. H. Rogers & Co, 568 Main St

DEALERS IN BANKRUPT STOCKS

The Best Spot to Buy

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

— IS AT THE —

TORONTO HOUSE.

- Dress Goods 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c. per yard.
- Black Cashmeres, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard.
- Ladies' Ulsters, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00.
- Ladies' Jackets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00.
- Ladies' Fur Jackets, from \$20.00 and upwards.
- Children's Ulsters, all sizes.
- Grey Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard.
- Check Home Made Flannels, 25c per yard.
- Best Woolen Yarn, 45c per lb.
- Best Spools, 40c per doz.
- Men's Suits from \$6.90 upwards.
- Men's Over Coats from \$5.90 upwards.
- Men's all wool pants, from \$1.69 upwards.
- Boys' Suits from \$1.50 upwards.

Thos. Brownlow, . 519 Main St.,

AND 1, 3, 5, AND 7 MARKET STREET EAST.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

Is the Fast Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. E. Miller, General Manager; J. P. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg.

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