

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

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NO. 3.

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## THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER

Why shouldst thou fear the beautiful angel,  
Death,  
Who waits thee at the portals of the skies,  
Ready to kiss away the struggling breath,  
Ready with gentle hand to close thine eyes?

How many a tranquil soul has passed away,  
Fled gladly from fierce pain and pleasures dim,  
To the eternal splendor of the day;  
And many a troubled heart still calls for him.

Spirits too tender for the battle here  
Have turned from life, its hopes, its fears, its charms;  
And children, shuddering at a word so drear  
Have smiling passed away into his arms.

He whom thou fearest will to ease thy pain  
Lay his cold hand upon thy aching heart;  
Will soothe the terrors of thy troubled brain  
And bid the shadow of earth's grief depart.

He will give back what neither time, nor might  
Nor passionate prayer, nor longing hope  
Can restore  
(Dear as to long blind eyes recovered sight)  
He will give back those who are gone before

Oh! what were life, if life were all? Thine  
Are blinded by their tears, or thou wouldst see  
Thy treasures wait thee in the far-off skies,  
And death, thy friend, will give them all  
to thee.

## THE AMULET.

CHAPTER X.

SIMON TURCHI'S ALARM—CRIME BEGETS CRIME.  
(CONTINUED.)

Julio arose with difficulty from his chair, and staggered to the cupboard.

Simon Turchi thrust his hand in his doublet, and drew out a very small phial. He hastily poured nearly the whole contents into Julio's glass, and immediately concealed the phial; and although he trembled in every limb, he said calmly: "A little higher Julio—to the left; that is the right bottle."

The servant brought the bottle to his master, who uncorked it; but as he was about to pour out the wine, he said: "Empty your glass, Julio; this is a different wine, and the mixture would spoil both."

Julio drank the wine, but no sooner had he swallowed it, than he exclaimed: "What was in my glass? It had a strange, bitter taste. Did you put poison in it?"

"What a silly idea!" said Turchi turning pale.

"You are capable of such a deed, signor?"

"The lees gave the bad taste, Julio. Take another glass, and it will pass away. Emptying his glass again Julio said: "You are right; it is gone. I never tasted anything in my life more disagreeable."

Turchi watched his servant narrowly. With assumed carelessness he said:

"Take care, Julio, to be up by day-break. Go on foot to the village of Lierre; buy a good horse there, and make all possible haste to reach Diest; that is the shortest route, and you will be more likely to escape notice than on the highway. Once in Cologne, you are out of danger; but be careful not to remain there. Merchants from Antwerp frequently visit that city; you might possibly be recognized and arrested. You must leave the territories of the emperor when the affair is forgotten, and when I'm married with Miss Van de Werve I will have acquired a considerable fortune, I will send for you, and you will live with me as a friend rather than a servant. You shall spend your days in pleasure, and will never have cause to regret what you have done for me. But Julio, you do not answer? Is not such a fate-desirable?"

"I am overpowered by sleep," stammered Julio, almost unintelligibly.

A triumphant smile flitted across Turchi's face.

"To-morrow at two o'clock he continued," the officers of justice will make a domiciliary visit here, but the bailiff will permit no search that intimates a suspicion. Since you have filled the cellar with fire-wood and empty casks, the bailiff will be satisfied that all is right. Perhaps Julio, I may be able to recall you in two or three months."

Julio's head had fallen upon the table but from time to time he started and muttered some indistinct words, showing that he was not in a deep sleep. With-

out once removing his eye from him, Simon continued to speak, although he was convinced that Julio no longer heard his words.

Suddenly Julio groaned. His head, and limbs fell as though he had been struck by death; but the heaving of the chest and the deep scarlet of the cheeks proved that he was in a heavy sleep.

Simon quietly contemplated him for a while longer with a smile of satisfaction. Then he arose, approached his servant shook him violently, and cried out: "Julio, Julio, wake up?"

Julio did not stir.

"It succeeds according to my wishes," he said. "The poison is doing its work. He is deaf and insensible; he reposes in an eternal sleep. Life will be extinguished by degrees until sleep makes way for death. But I must not tarry, I must act quickly and forget nothing. And first the money?"

He searched Julio's pocket, and found in it one hundred and twenty crowns. After counting them on the table, he exclaimed:

"Eighty crowns spent already! It is impossible. He has either lost them at the gaming-table, or been robbed while he was sleeping in the tavern."

Still doubtful, he examined his garments, and found in a purse under his girdle the twenty crowns which he had destined for his mother.

"Ah, ha!" said Simon, laughing; I had not all; I hear the sound of gold."

He put the twenty crowns with the rest of the money, and having satisfied himself that no more remained on the person of Julio, he was about to transfer the crowns to his pocket, when a sudden idea occurred to his mind.

"If I leave all this money on his person, they might think he had been paid to commit the deed, if I leave nothing, there will be no reason to conclude that he killed the Signor Geronimo to rob him. I wonder how much money Geronimo generally carried about him. I should suppose five or six crowns or perhaps ten. I will leave six crowns and all the small change. And the keys? He must keep them or, of course, he could not have entered without my knowledge. But should he be roused to consciousness by the death-agony, he might have sufficient strength to get out. I will leave him all the keys but that of the outer building. Iron bars render the place secure; he could not even enter the garden. Now I will put the phial in his doublet—no, in the pocket of his girdle; it will be easy found. I will remove the bottles and everything which could indicate the presence of two persons."

He locked up the bottles and glasses, arranged the chairs, and wiped up the wine which had been spilled on the table and the floor.

While thus engaged, he muttered to himself:

"I must not remain longer. I myself must go to the bailiff and accuse Julio of the murder. Shall I go this evening? No; they might come and find him alive, and a powerful antidote might perhaps rouse him from sleep. To-morrow, then—to-morrow morning. But how shall I explain the affair? When and how did he reveal his crime? Night will suggest a means. All is done. I will go home and appear calm and cheerful."

He threw his cloak around his shoulders, took the lamp from the table, and walked to the door. There he stopped for a moment to contemplate his victim and precipitately descended the staircase. At the foot of the steps he extinguished the light, traversed the garden, opened the gate, and disappeared in the darkness.

## CHAPTER XI.

FOOD AT LAST—DEATH OF JULIO.

When Julio left the cellar for the purpose of procuring bread, Geronimo cast himself on his knees, full of gratitude to God, to return thanks for the unexpected deliverance.

Julio had said "soon," but an hour passed, then another, then many more, and he came not.

A painful doubt began to take possession of Geronimo's mind. Had an accident happened to Julio? Had he perhaps cruelly abandoned his victim? Had he set out for Germany with the certain-

ty that hunger would kill him whom the dagger spared.

The unfortunate cavalier had no means of measuring the flight of time. What in the immutable darkness of his prison seemed to him a century, might in reality be only a few hours, and the promised bread would soon appear to his eyes as the star of safety—in a quarter of an hour, in a minute—that very instant.

With such reflections Geronimo sought to endure patiently the pangs of hunger. He put his ear to the keyhole and ceased breathing that he might catch the slightest sound. Alas! hour after hour passed in unbroken silence. Although Geronimo knew not whether it was day or night, his increasing sufferings were to him a sure indication of the passage of time. For a while he encouraged himself by the thought that Julio would not bring him the promised until dawn, and that he would give him at the same time food and liberty.

This hope by degrees diminished, and at last vanished entirely. The suffering young man could no longer deceive either his body or his mind; it became evident to him that the hour which he had hoped would restore him to freedom had long passed.

He had been abandoned—devoted to a cruel martyrdom, a frightful death! He was then to die in the midst of the tortures of hunger—to die slowly in indescribable suffering, and fall into the yawning grave prepared for him!

Struck with terror by the conviction thus forced upon him, the unfortunate cavalier arose despairingly and ran panting and crying around the cellar, as though he could thus escape the death which menaced him.

The pain of his wounds, was increased by this violent feverish agitation. His breast heaved under his difficult respiration, but the gnawing hunger which agonized him made these sufferings seem light. Falling to the ground from exhaustion, he commenced, as soon as he had gained a little strength, his struggle against the tortures of hunger. At times his despair was cheered by the thought that even yet Julio might come. But Julio was plunged by the influence of poison into a mortal sleep, and in all probability would appear before Geronimo at the judgment-seat of God.

Hoping against hope; the young man seated himself on the ground. The violence of his sufferings seemed to abate and leave him at rest for a few moments. His thoughts wandered to all he loved upon earth, but the respite was of short duration. Soon the agony he endured drew from him piercing cries. During the long martyrdom no torment equaled the present. It seemed as though he were being devoured by flames, or as if molten lead were coursing through his veins.

He writhed in convulsions, beat his breast, and in heartrending accents called upon God for help. But nothing relieved his horrible sufferings.

He filled the air with his groans and screams, he beat the door with blind fury, tore the flesh from his fingers in his useless efforts to make an opening in his prison-walls, and ran from side to side as though the pang of hunger had driven him mad.

At last, exhausted and convinced that there was no escape, and he must soon enter into his last agony, he threw himself upon the ground, bowed his head and joined his hands in prayer, begging for resignation to meet the death which would end his cruel martyrdom. His mind now appeared clear, and he was perfectly conscious, for after a while he shed a torrent of tears. His lips moved, giving utterance to confused sounds, but by degrees his words became more distinct, and fixing his eye in the darkness on the spot where he knew the grave had been dug, he said:

"No more hope! All is over. I must die! The grave yawns to receive me. Alas! what a place for my mortal remains! Forgotten, unknown, concealed by the darkness of a horrible crime! Not a tear will fall upon the tomb of the unfortunate victim; not a cross will mark the spot where I lie; not a prayer will be whispered over my body! Death approaches. Ah, I must not thus cling to life; I will pray and lift my hands in

supplication to God. He alone—"

He stopped under the influence of emotion.

"Heavens, did I not hear a noise?" He listened breathless for a time to catch the indistinct sound he thought he had heard; but he was mistaken.

"Why should I hope when hope is no longer possible? Let me rather seek strength in the consideration of the better life which awaits me. The death I endure will purify me from all my sins. If God, in His impenetrable designs, has appointed this to be my earthly fate, He will, in His mercy, take into account before his judgment-seat what I have innocently suffered here below. Consoling hope, which encourages me to look with confidence into eternity.

"And yet my life was so happy. Everything in the world smiled upon me; my path was strewn with roses; the future spread out before me like a cloudless sky resplendent with stars. God had not only given me health, fortune, and peace of heart, but also the hope of uniting my fate with that of a lovely young girl, Mary Van de Werve, the incarnation of all that men admire, and heaven loves: virtue, piety, modesty, charity, beauty, love. Alas, alas, must I leave all that? Must I say a last adieu, renounce my hopes, and never see her again? Die and sleep forever in an unknown tomb, while she lives."

A cry of anguish escaped him. But it was caused rather by his train of thought than by the adieu he had just spoken, for he added in a suppliant voice:

"Pardon, O Lord, pardon! Thy creature clings to life; but be not angry with the weakness of my nature. Should I die by the terrible death of starvation, I humbly accept Thy holy will, and I bless Thy hand which deals the blow! God of mercy, grant that I may find grace with Thee!"

Calmed by this invocation, he resumed with less emotion and in a tone which proved that his soul had received consolation:

"And if I be permitted in my last hour to offer to Thee my supplications, I pray Thee, O God of mercy, to spare my uncle, and let not my misfortune deprive him also of life. He was my father and benefactor; he taught me to live in the fear of Thy holy name. By the cruel sufferings which I endure, by my terrible death, have pity on him. Let Thy angels also guard and protect the pious and pure young girl who is before Thee as an immaculate dove! Jesus, Saviour of mankind, on the cross you prayed to your heavenly Father for those who crucified Thee. Demand not an account of my blood from my enemy. Pardon him, lead him back to the path of virtue, and after death grant him eternal rest! My strength fails; the sweat of death is on my brow. O my God! in this, my last hour, grant me the grace to die with Thy love alone in my heart, and Thy holy name only upon my lips!"

The last words of this prayer had scarcely fallen from his lips, when he cried aloud, arose trembling, and eagerly fixed his eyes upon the opposite wall, upon which a faint streak of light flickered.

"O my God! what means this?" he exclaimed. "Light! light! a voice! It is some one coming? Is there still hope? I shall not die! Cruel dream! Frightful illusion! But no, it is indeed a light, it becomes brighter. I hear a human voice. Alas! this suspense is worse than death!"

Tottering from weakness, and supporting himself by the side of the wall, he gained the door, and trembling between hope and fear, he put his eye to the keyhole in order to discover who was approaching his person.

He saw in the distance a man with a lamp in his hand; but his gestures were so strange, and his countenance so singular, that he was at a loss to know whether it were a human being, or only a creation of his own disordered brain.

Still he heard confused sounds in the passage; a voice seemed to complain, curse, and call for aid.

By degrees the mysterious apparition drew nearer, and Geronimo recognized the servant of Simon Turchi; but why was Julio writhing in such horrible convulsions? Why was his face so horribly contorted? Why did he threaten and rage in such harsh accents?

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

#### Characteristics of Newfoundland's Native Governor.

Sir Ambrose Shea is universally admitted to be the ablest politician in Newfoundland, and has been a central figure in Newfoundland history for thirty years. A native of St. John's he is a man of commanding presence, of frank address, fair and liberal minded, a Catholic, often ahead of his contemporaries and consequently not always popular, but a generous and skillful politician, and a successful business man. He is an extraordinary character. A generation ago he was returned to the Legislature for Placentia a constituency down the coast, and represented it for twenty years. In 1869 he became the leading advocate, as he was its ablest, of confederation with Canada. The question was not discussed or voted on its merits, but on the false cry furnished by Nova Scotia Anti's. The Newfoundlanders were told that they would be sold for the price of a sheep-skin, that they would be drafted to fight the battles of Canada, and that their babies would be used as wadding for Canadian guns, etc. Of course argument fails with people who listen to such cries and Sir Ambrose was defeated. Four years later he ran for St. John's and was defeated by a very small majority, but was immediately afterwards returned for Harbor Grace, a Protestant constituency, and the second town of importance in the colony, which he has continually represented since then. He is (was) the only Catholic in the Legislature representing a Protestant constituency, and such cases are very rare indeed in the history of Newfoundland. Himself a prominent figure in securing responsible government for the colony, he has ever since been the greatest "power behind the throne." He has steadily and persistently refused official place and power, and never held office; but like Gambetta in France, he was a prominent factor in making and unmaking governments. In 1854 he went to Washington, protested against the proposed exclusion of the colony from the reciprocity treaty of that time and succeeded in getting the same advantages for Newfoundland that were afforded to Nova Scotia. He was a delegate to the famous Quebec conference of 1864, and to the trade conference of a year later. From 1864 to 1868 he was an unofficial member of the Carter Government. He was the commissioner of Newfoundland to the International Fishery Exhibition, and rendered splendid services in that capacity. Last year he received the honor of knighthood from the Queen, an honor worthily bestowed and appreciated by the people. For eighteen years Sir Ambrose has been agent of the Allan line at St. John's. He has also conducted a large and successful fish and general supply business. Of course, such a man has enemies—hosts of them—and exceedingly bitter ones, too. All able public men are similarly "blessed." Sir Ambrose visited Washington this year in connection with the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty and is now in London on a similar mission. To him more than any other man is due the credit for the maintenance of order consequent upon the excited state of feeling following the Harbor Grace troubles.

#### TO REDUCE THE IRISH POLICE.

The leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party have decided that the police force now employed in Ireland is three times as large as is necessary for all proper purposes. One of the first acts of the Dublin Parliament, when created, will be to reduce the number of constables by at least one-half. The increased quietude and security that the Parnellites say will surely follow will afford a striking proof of their good faith throughout the agitation. It is also virtually decided to demand a loan from the Imperial exchequer to purchase arable land in Ireland and distribute it among the present or other tenants upon easy terms of payment, the Irish government to be charged with the duty of enforcing the payments and forwarding the receipts to London.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN INDIA.

An official calendar, recently published in Madras, contains the full particulars of the establishments connected with the Catholic Church in India, Ceylon, Bvrmah and Siam, from which it appears that there were in 1877 21 Bishops, 23 vicars apostolic, 1,098 priests, 1,088,309 professing members of the various churches, besides 1,322 schools containing 51,494 pupils. The Archbishopric of Goa containing 756 priests, having under their charge 156,102 souls. These numbers compare with 16 bishops, 20 vicars apostolic, 900 priests, having congrega-

tions of 915,590 persons, and 746 schools, with 27,088 pupils, in 1896. The Journal du Commerce Maritime says that in the prefecture of Pondicherry alone there were in 1886, 69 priests, whose flocks numbered 112,000 and 90 schools with 1800 pupils; while in 1877 the numbers had increased to 85 priests, 141,259 persons professing the Catholic faith, and 67 schools with 4,000 pupils. Of this number of Catholics in the French colony of Pondicherry only 8,000 were Europeans. Of the 85 priests, 25 were natives of India. The number of adult Converts from heathenism baptized in 1877 was 1,920, besides 1514 children; 87 Protestants are said to have been converted to the Catholic faith in the same period. Pondicherry has four separate Orders of Sisterhood.

#### Protestant Prosperity and Catholic Poverty.

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, are always well-to-do. Possibly a lecture, which was recently delivered at Washington, near Manchester, by a Protestant minister, Prof. Lindsay, D. C., of Glasgow may help to dispel the illusion. Speaking of the condition of the working man at different times, he said that the 15th century—the last Catholic century by it noted—as his golden age. His prosperity was seen in facts, 1st, that women were seldom engaged in out door labor; 2nd, the working day was about eight hours; and 3rd, peasants bought lands and became peasant proprietors, while artisans became small capitalists.

A change came with the Reformation. Two blows were then struck at the prosperity of the workingman, from which he has not yet recovered. These were the confiscation of the guilds and other spoils by Henry VIII, and his successor, and the debasement of the coinage. The glorious Elizabethan age found the workingman in a condition of degradation. During the 17th and 18th centuries—precisely the very centuries, he it also noted, when Protestantism was at its height, and had most power over the people—he was kept down by legislative enactments. The right of combination was refused him, his wages were fixed by law, and the Poor Law tied him to his place of birth almost as much as if he had been a serf. England grew wealthy while England's working classes were plunged into the gulf of pauperism. Macaulay 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 of serfdom only in the name.

#### A Witty Priest

There is an anecdote told of a certain priest who once happened to be riding a spirited young horse along a road in Ireland. His reverence while thus engaged was met by two gentlemen who had lately been raised to the magistracy of the country, and, being in gay humor, they thought they would amuse themselves by quizzing him.

"How comes it, good Father," said one of them "that you are mounted on such a fine horse? Your predecessors the Apostles, I understand, always performed their journeys on asses."  
"That is easily explained," answered his reverence; "the fact is that the Government has of late been making magistracies of the asses, and, therefore, I should not consider it respectful to travel about on the back of one of the confraternity."

#### Unlucky.

"Just my danged luck!" growled a passenger on a train known in Ohio. "I believe I'm the unluckiest man on earth, anyway. Nothing goes right with me, and I'm about discouraged."

"What's the matter now?"  
Well you see, I have been the postmaster down at the Corners for nigh on twelve years. My first boy I named Ulysses Grant Snyder, second Rutherford B. Hayes Snyder, the third James Garfield Snyder, and last week we took my fourth boy to church and had him christened Grover Cleveland Snyder. I paid the editor of our county paper \$5 to put a long article about it, and got a copy or two marked to send to Washington.

"But where does the bad luck come in?"  
"Why, the next day after I mailed those papers I got an official letter from the department. It was my discharge, and now they've got a measly Democrat."  
—Chicago Herald.



#### 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 Humberton.

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 terms, 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 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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**NEWS FROM IRELAND.**

**DUBLIN.**

The celebrity of Irish horses is a well recognized fact in most recognized European countries — notably in Austria, France and Belgium, to which large numbers of our equines are regularly sent. Russia is now in the Irish market to which country Mr. Vandeyne sent a number of very fine animals, chargers for officers in the Russian cavalry.

The daily arrival of American hams and bacon from Liverpool amount to 150 boxes, each box weighing about 562 cwt. To the southern side of the river the Tedcastle line of steamers also bring a large quantity of this food, Dublin taking a large proportion.

**WICKLOW.**

Mr. Ivory, of Bray, has got tired of the placating landlordism. He has surrendered the field which he grabbed and gone on the stool of repentance. He has had practical proof of the power of the league to punish; he should now be shown that it is as merciful as it is strong. His surrender means the defeat of the territorialists.

**WEXFORD.**

A grand demonstration was held in honor of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde's arrival at Gorey. Thousands of people met him at the train, headed by the Very Rev. Wm. O'Neill, Rev. James Keating, Rev. Fathers O'Gorman, Lambert, Jones, etc. He was drawn in a carriage by the people to the polling booth where he recorded his vote for the Nationalist candidate. In the evening a demonstration was held, the entire town was illuminated and also the surrounding hills.

**MEATH.**

Thomas Tiernan, Janeville, Slane, has given his tenants on his property at Mullaha, county Meath, an abatement of 20 per cent in addition to wiping off all arrears due up to the first of May last.

**LONGFORD.**

The result of the poll between Mr. Laurence Connolly, Liverpool, and Mr. James Wilson, D.L., Currygrane, was declared, as follows—Connolly, Nationalist, 3,046; Wilson, Conservative, 321; majority for Connolly, 2,725.

**LOUTH.**

The following Nationalists have been nominated for high sheriff for the town of Drogheda—P. Fullan, Donare; Michael Finigan, and Christopher.

The spire of the new church at Termonfeekin has just been finished. It stands about 135 feet in height, and is visible for miles around the country.

**WATERFORD.**

The following Nationalists have been nominated for High Sheriff in Waterford City: John J. Power, George's street; Henry Grainger, Barron strand, and Thomas Toole, Willm street.

On Dec. 6—Feast of St. Nicholas—patron of the parish, a mission was brought to a close by the Redemptorist Fathers. The mission was preached for the most part in Irish and stirred the hearts of the people far more deeply from the fact of its having for its medium their own old celtic tongue. Night after night although the nights were dark and rainy, the people, old and young, flocked to the church.

**ANTRIM.**

A melancholy accident occurred on Dec 9, at Portmoon, a few miles from Bushmills, whereby four fishermen lost their lives. Three brothers named Meek and a man named Curry went out in a boat for the purpose of lifting some linge. The sea was very rough, and the before the boat was launched the bystanders tried to persuade them from going out. They had not gone far when the boat capsized. They succeeded in getting up on the bottom of the boat, but in getting upon the bottom of the boat, but were almost immediately swept off, and seen no more. Two of the poor fellows were married.

**LIMERICK.**

The following Nationalists have been nominated as high sheriffs for Limerick City—Laurence O'Keefe, Geo. Smith, J. F. Walker.

Few harder cases of eviction have ever come under our notice than that which took place near Kilfinane, on December 19. The tenant held a farm from G. R. Massey, and when the lease expired in 1872, the rent was raised 20 per cent, and a fine of £1,000 demanded for a further lease of 21 years, the demand being reinforced by the service, simultaneously, of a writ of ejectment. The tenant had no option but to submit. Since then he has paid to the incumbents of the property, the landlord being out of the country, a sum which, with law costs, exceeds by over 350l the amount of his rent since 1872 to the present date. The landlord lately appeared and obtained a writ of ejectment, which

has been executed. The eviction is universally condemned. Acts like these have done more to strengthen the resolve of the people to uproot landlordism than all the teaching which they would receive in a century.

**TIPPERARY.**

On December 15 the funeral of Joseph Fenton, who was imprisoned in Naas Jail as a suspect, took place, and the occasion was availed of to show a popular demonstration the regard in which he was held.

**DOWN.**

On December 20 the return of Mr. J. F. Small, as M.P. for South Down was celebrated in Downpatrick with unbounded enthusiasm. Five and drum bands marched at the head of an immense procession of people bearing torches and marched to the town. The Orange braggarts assaulted them on the streets with stones.

**CLARE.**

On Dec 4 the whole town of Ennis turned out in processional order to bear testimony of its reverence and esteem for the memory of the beloved and venerated Patriarch whom it has lost in the death of the Very Rev. Father McLoughlin, O. S. F. He was a native of Leitrim, born in the troubled period of 1798.

**MAYO.**

A large and influential meeting was held, on Dec 6 on historic Augustinian hill of Ballyhaunis, to protest against the action of Mr. Hussey, agent to Lord Dillon, in depriving the Augustinian Friars of a portion of the convent lands for the purpose of utilizing it into a new market and building ground. The lands are in possession of the Augustinian Order since before the time of Cromwell, and this is the only friary of the Order in Ireland which escaped that spoiler's hand. The meeting was addressed at great length by the Rev. Father Doran who, in the course of an eloquent speech, pointed to the historic old abbey, and said that not an inch of that sacred soil would he yield even at the point of the bayonet, and then over his lifeless corpse. He said the convent lands are held since the time of the Barons Costelloe, before Cromwell's time, and since then not a penny of rent was paid, but by a fraudulent lease executed some forty or fifty years ago the landlord now endeavors to dispossess and rob the Church of God.

**CORK.**

Dr. J. F. Fox, M. P., and Mr. W. J. Lane, M. P., addressed a public meeting at Queenstown, on Dec. the 10, the occasion being the return of Dr. Fox to his native town, after being returned for the Tullamore Division of Kings County.

The following Nationalists were nominated for the office of High Sheriff of Cork City—Patrick Francis Dunn, of Watercourse road; Michael Murphy, of Wellington road, Cork, Alderman; John Hamilton Hunter, of Frankfield.

Mr. Isaac Notter, of Crookhaven, has been boycotted, he having recently made an abortive attempt, with sixty police officers, to seize the cattle of some tenants, in default of rent.

The Cork Cattle Dealers' Association are men not only of pluck but also of perseverance. When they put down their foot in their dealing with the Cork Steam Packet Company, and resolved that shipping firms that carried Emergency cattle should not be patronized by them, it was foefully hoped by the anti-Irish "packeters" and anti-Irish unionists that this was but the act of a temporary coalescent, enthusiasm. We all know how amazement seized on the insolently aggressive combination of landlords and their tools when they saw the cattle securing vessels and taking other practical steps for the independent transit of their cattle. They have now gone a step further, and are about establishing a limited liability shipping company, the first issue of shares for which will be 50,000, at 1 pound each.

On Dec. the 8, a bailiff named Daniel Scannell, on the Kenmare estate, went out to Moynish, two miles east of Killarney, for the purpose of serving rent notices there. The landlord, a middleman named McCurtin, pays rent to the Earl of Kenmare. The presence of Scannell, at this place was greeted with the blowing of horns. In less than a quarter of an hour a hundred people collected on the spot, and Scannell, who was protected by police was badly beaten.

**GALWAY.**

Dr. Patrick J. Bodkin, of Tuam, died on December 6. His services to the poor were as unostentatious and sympathetic as they were untiring, generous and self-sacrificing.

Mr. William Wilde has on the representation of Father McGirr, has given a reduction of 20 per cent on judicial rents. Mr. Wilde is the son of the late Sir William Wilde.

**DERBY.**

Mr. Healy's magnificent triumph in South Londonderry, has wrung an unprecedented tribute of praise even from the Standard, which has of late become the bitteast of the anti-Irish Press of London. In its first leader it says that "the eminent crusader who commenced the conquest of Ulster by wresting Monaghan from the Unionists has now the honor of carrying the banner at Home Rule within sight of the central citadel."

**N. D. BECK,**

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**Tender for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the North West Territories.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge therein of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin. N. W. T. Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

A. M. BURGESS,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Dec. 5th. 1885.

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Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m.  
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IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

Subscription—One year, \$2.50; Six months \$1.50. Clubs of five, \$2.00. Strictly cash in advance.

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Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,

Editor and Publisher.

## CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

1. Friday—The Circumcision of Our Lord.
2. Saturday—Octave of St. Stephen.
3. Sunday—Octave of St. John Baptist.
4. Monday—Octave of the Holy Innocents.
5. Tuesday—Vigil of the Epiphany.
6. Wednesday—The Epiphany.
7. Thursday—Of the Octave.
8. Friday—Of the Octave.
9. Saturday—Of the Octave.
10. Sunday—1st. after Epiphany. Finding of the Child Jesus among the Doctors.
11. Monday—Of the Octave.
12. Tuesday—Of the Octave.
13. Wednesday—Octave of the Epiphany.
14. Thursday—St. Hilary B. and D.
15. Friday—St. Paul, H.
16. Saturday—St. Marcellus, P. and M.
17. Sunday—2nd. after Epiphany. The Holy Name of Jesus.
18. Monday—Chair of St. Peter at Rome.
19. Tuesday—St. Canute, K. and M.
20. Wednesday—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.
21. Thursday—St. Agnes, V. and M.
22. Friday—SS. Vincent & Anastasius, MM.
23. Saturday—Espousals of Our Lady.
24. Sunday—3rd. after Epiphany. St. Timothy, B. and M.
25. Monday—Conversion of St. Paul.
26. Tuesday—St. Polycarp, B. and M.
27. Wednesday—St. John Chrysostom, B. and D.
28. Thursday—Of the Most Holy Sacrament.
29. Friday—St. Francis of Sales, B. and D.
30. Saturday—St. Martin, V. and M.
31. Sunday—4th. after Epiphany. St. Peter Nolasco, O.

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

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1885.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Rev. Father Lory, S.J., will preach in St. Mary's Church to-morrow.

The Cologne Gazette says that there is to be no more Parliament at Westminster, England. That body is to be displaced by a "Parnellism."

The nationalist Convention which was to have been held in Chicago on the 20th inst. has been postponed on account of the inability of Parnell to be present.

We are very anxious to improve the "Review" and will therefore feel grateful to our numerous readers for any item of news from their respective district which convey facts of interest.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, was installed with much ceremony. From the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people on the occasion Mr. Sullivan must be a man after the heart of the citizens of Dublin.

There are tidings of sore distress on the west coast of Ireland. Many of the inhabitants on Eagle Island are said to be at the point of death from starvation. Mr. Parnell's first step when the commons opens should be to persuade the government to send relief.

From the reception accorded to the Hon. Mr. Costigan by his constituents, it would appear that that gentleman is not such a bad man as the Montreal Post would have the people believe. It is only fair to say that if Mr. Costigan had been cognizant of the secret working of the Orange body—which our contemporary alleges he was—he would have left the Cabinet.

The school system which obtains on the other side of the line is certainly a huge satire on our "free and exceptionally intelligent" neighbors. The Baltimore Mirror should see to this incongruity in their "enlightened institutions" before it would invite Catholic Canadians to share its "freedom." We will not be drawn into such a vortex.

The Catholic Section of the Board of education has divided the city into three school wards as follows:—School ward 1

comprises city wards 1 and 2; ward 2, city wards 3 and 4; ward 3, city wards 5 and 6. Each of the wards to be represented by two trustees. The next meeting of the Board will be held on the first Tuesday in February.

The Hon. Joseph Royal has prepared a petition, which he intends presenting to the Federal authorities, praying that an amnesty be granted to the imprisoned Indians. His Grace the Archbishop favors the petition believing that an amnesty will be for the general good of the country. The petition will be presented to the people for endorsement and it is needless to say should be approved of unanimously, for certainly there can no good be accomplished by keeping a few unsophisticated beings in prison but much to be gained by freeing them, and it is to be hoped that the government will view the matter in its proper light and extend to them an amnesty.

## THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The following item appeared in a very conspicuous place in the columns of the "Canadian Freeman" which has probably been sent out by the misinformed infidels who have charge of the wires in Rome:—

"A despatch from Rome says the rumors of the Pope's precarious state of health are rife again. He is suffering from a dangerous affection of the bladder. His appetite is very bad, and he often leaves his dinner almost untouched. Lately, too, after inviting guests to his table, he has several times been compelled to send them away before dinner was served. Moving about gives the Holy Father great pain, and though he complains constantly of the cold, he cannot bear the heat, which gives him neuralgia. He is growing weaker daily."

The news agents seem very anxious to make the Pope sick and their unauthentic reports are, unfortunately, greedily gobbled up by the press on this side of the Atlantic. But why these frequent reports about the "Pope looking emaciated," we cannot imagine, unless it be, perhaps as a tribute to the Papacy. The illness or death of a Pope is of more importance now than that of any temporal ruler. But happily these reports of his illness are false. The latest from Rome to the leading Catholic papers of America quite set aside the canard about the recent or present illness of the Pope. The Holy Father is not sick and has not been sick. Leo is a hard worker, but his moderate habits of diet, and the exercise he takes, will bear him out for many years yet. Long may he live!

## A PRIEST'S SUICIDE

An item of news under this heading appeared in the city papers of the 12th instant, as a telegram from St. Louis, to the effect that the Rev. Father Jardine, having been convicted of improper conduct before the Ecclesiastical Court at Kansas City, had committed suicide. Bishop Robertson is referred to as the bishop under whose jurisdiction Father Jardine was and Father Betts as a priest with whom he had been staying.

The account impliedly affirms that the persons concerned were Catholics. In this respect, however, it is entirely false. There is no Catholic Bishop in the United States of the name of Robertson nor any Catholic priest there of the name of either Jardine or Betts. This can easily be verified by reference to a Catholic Directory for the United States.

Since the foregoing was written a fuller account has been given from which it appears that the persons concerned are not Catholics.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The recently published report made by the Chief of Police of the work of the City Police Court during the past year apparently shows the Catholic population to compare unfavorably with the various other classes of the citizens. In truth, however, these statistics from their meagreness of detail, are utterly valueless for the purpose of calculations as to comparative morality; assuming what we cannot admit that statistics can furnish any really true criterion for such calculations. We say these and such statistics are in any case valueless for this purpose until, 1, the proportion of the very poor, belonging to each denomination is discounted—it is well known where, the world over, the poor are to be found and 2, until the various offences for which convictions are made are tabulated under the denominational headings. It is the experience of those who have the best opportunities of knowing that the Catholic percentage, which is sometimes large, is to be attributed to an excess of morally venial offences for which poverty gives so many occasions and which are such that they only just

but repeatedly bring their perpetrators within the grasp of the law; but that with regard to such crimes as deliberate murder, rape or the more serious kinds of fraud the Catholic percentage is remarkably small. We may add that we have the gravest suspicion that the "drunk" and "the drunk and disorderly," who so frequently figure in the police news under such Irish—and of course Catholic—names as Patrick Murphy, etc., conceal many a "highly respectable" citizen ready in this or any other way to malign anything Catholic or Irish.

Whitaker's Almanac for 1886 furnishes us with criminal statistics of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland for 1884. According to this authority the convictions for indictable offences during that year were as follows—

England and Wales	11,134
Scotland	2,077
Ireland	1,516

The populations of these countries in 1881 are given as follows:

England and Wales	27,974,439
Scotland	3,735,573
Ireland	5,174,836

These figures, notwithstanding the agitated state of affairs in Ireland in the year 1884 show greatly in favor of the Catholic country.

There are other considerations than the foregoing which bear upon the question of the value of statistics of comparative morality which we think it not necessary now to refer to.

## ONE OF "THE GRAVES OF 1885."

A man professing to be a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, than whose name there is none other under heaven whereby we may be saved, had, on Sunday night last, the ignorant shamelessness to say to a congregation of professed believers in the name of that one Saviour of the world: "I know of no volume of sermons that preaches a more Christly Gospel than Victor Hugo's great work 'Les Misérables'—Victor Hugo, God's prophet." This and much more in the same strain of a man who this preacher himself virtually declared was not a believer in the divinity of Jesus Christ, that is, he was not a Christian, for he says: "Hugo was a fervid theist and in a true sense a Christian." Truly the blind leading the blind.

Victor Hugo for many years was an exemplary Catholic but love of the praise of men carried him into the regions of the infidels and during the later years of his life he was frequently an antagonist of the Faith of his earlier days. But though he allowed his love for the Truth to grow cold and die, his faith seems never to have wholly left him, for although this unscrupulous preacher would praise him in these words: "The holy hirelings of the temple he scourged with a whip of many cords. There was no respect in his heart for the priests, for he believed they were the enemies of human liberty and progress." Yet poor Hugo when death was hastening him to the judgment seat would have given the world to have been assisted in his last hours by one of those same priests whom he affected to despise; but his anxious dying requests for a priest were unheeded by his infidel son-in-law—"a Christian in the true sense." The dying man's lips were heard murmuring "Hail Marys" and we trust the loving Mother heard his prayers. Doubtless in those supreme moments his own appreciation of the latter years of his life was somewhat different from that of his latest eulogist.

## AN APPRECIATIVE FRIEND.

A Letter From The Rev. Father Lebrét

Dear Sir—Enclosed find \$2.50; my subscription to the "Northwest Review." I feel quite proud of your paper. If it continues to be conducted as it has been since it started, it will certainly do a great deal of good. Every Catholic in the Northwest should receive it. I wish you every success.

Yours very sincerely  
L. Lebrét, Q.M.I.

Qu'Appelle, Jan 7th.

A snowshoe club, to be known as "Le Voyageurs" has been organized at St. Boniface. They had a run the other evening, after which they sat down to an excellent supper at Mr. Beauguard's. The costumes of the new club is very attractive.

Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly furthest and stay longest on the wing; little lakés are the stillest; little hearts the fullest; little farms the best tilled, little books the most read, and little songs the dearest loved.

A despatch from Berlin says that Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minister, has induced the German Government to rescind its order for the expulsion of Americans from the Island of Foehr.

## Another Echo From The Sudan.

A report is current in London that a number of Mahdist adherents penetrated the British lines at Suakim and attacked the soldiers in the streets of the town. It is said that furious fighting ensued, in which a number of the English were killed or wounded. The government, it is alleged, has suppressed the report of the affair, and the British loss, therefore, cannot be ascertained.

## Lord Churchill's Scheme.

Lord Randolph Churchill has submitted to the British cabinet a proposition for the reform of the administration of the government in Ireland. The scheme is supported by the Earl of Carnarvon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and by Baron Ashbourne, the lord chancellor. The project involves the abolition of the vicereignty and the castle executive, and the placing of Ireland on the same footing as Scotland, having a secretary in the cabinet. If the cabinet adopts the measure it will be presented to Parliament, together with the scheme for local government which has already been decided upon.

## Proposed Meeting of The Emperors.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Negotiations are in progress for the proposed meeting of the Emperors. Prince Bismarck has made overtures to Count Kalnok, the Austrian Premier, looking to a favorable arrangement. If Emperor William is unable to attend the meeting he will be represented by the Crown Prince, Frederick William.

## Emperor William's Health.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Alarming reports were current Saturday concerning the condition of the Emperor William, who was said to be seriously ill. The rumors probably had their origin in the fact that the Emperor was suffering from an unusually severe attack of rheumatism and also from a cold. His Majesty, however, in spite of his indisposition, gave audience yesterday to several of the Ministers.

## Death of a Prominent Publisher.

J. B. Lippincott died on Tuesday of heart disease in Philadelphia. He founded the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1836 and built up a very large business. He had a large acquaintance among authors and was a friend of Dickens and Thackeray.

## Cable Brevities.

The British Parliament will meet on the 21st inst.

It is rumored that a band of Carlists has appeared in Catalonia.

Negotiations are in progress for the proposed meeting of the Emperors.

Charles de Lesseps and a party of engineers, started on the 5th inst. for Panama.

The Australian harvest is over. Ninety thousand tons of wheat will be available for export.

Orders have been issued for the vaccination of all the officers and men in the Austrian army.

Germany has warned France against the latter's tolerance of Carlist conspirators in French territory.

A shock of earthquake was felt on the 4th inst. over an area of several miles in South Devonshire. Much alarm was caused, but no damage is reported.

Arrangements are being made in Belfast for a monster meeting of loyalists on the 18th inst. to protest (sic) against any measure granting Home Rule to Ireland.

An autograph letter from the Pope accompanied the decoration of the Order of Christ conferred recently upon Prince Bismarck by His Holiness. The decoration was richly set with brilliants.

The British emigration-returns for 1895 show a decrease, as compared with last year of 10,000 in the number of people who emigrated from England to the United States and of 9000 in the number who emigrated from England to Canada. On the other hand, there was an increase of 9,000 in the emigration from Ireland to the United States and of 2,000 in the emigration from Ireland to Canada.



## 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, except 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 percent." 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.

## —A FEW—

## LADIES'

## Mantles and Ulsters

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LESS THAN COST!

A Pearson,

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### TWO SORTS OF PRIDE.

There are, according to me, two sorts of pride. One more gross and from which we may easily escape—contentment with ourselves; other, more subtle, more able to glide in unperceived, more reasonable, hides itself under the displeasure we feel at our own miseries—displeasure which, if it does not turn into contrition; turns into vexation. We are afflicted that we cannot repose in ourselves; our conscience is a witness which we hear in spite of ourselves; we are angry at being so little because we have inherited the first guilty sentiment of the first father, and we would be Gods. In this condition we reproach ourselves above all with the imperfections which depend least upon our will; and we love better to despair of ourselves than to condemn ourselves. We would willingly tax the Creator for not having gifted us more advantageously; we are almost jealous of the faculties and virtues of others. Thus love is weakened, and egotism hides itself under the deceitful austerity of our regrets. We are so displeased with ourselves because we love ourselves too well. . . . It may be the beginning, of wisdom for a man to enter into himself; and, indeed, ancient and pagan wisdom knew this precept. But, if the man thus entering into himself is not to die there of shame and of discouragement, there must descend into the prison a ray from above. There needs something which is not human, which, nevertheless, comes to visit a man in the solitude of his heart, and which sends him out of it that he may enter into action; this something is love. It is it alone which changes remorse into penitence, which fructifies sorrow, and makes it come forth in generous resolutions; it is this which gives confidence, and by confidence courage; for this causes that view of ourselves to disappear, which confounds us before the view of God, with whom it clothes us, in whom it causes us to feel, to be, and to move: In ipso movemur et sumus: Who enlightens us with His light, and strengthens us with His strength.—Friederic Ozanam.

### THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Excessive action of an organ is not generally due to disease of that organ, says the Philadelphia Medical World. For instance severe palpitation is not always due to heart disease, and severe vomiting is generally performed by a healthy stomach. The exciting cause, or disease, is thus often found in a neighboring organ, or even some remote part of the body.

Is Water Fattening—It has been observed that water is fattening, that those who drink large quantities of water have a tendency to fullness and rotundity. That there is considerable truth in this observation the Medical and Surgical Reporter fully substantiates. That excessive imbibition of very cold (iced) water, especially when one is very warm, is not to be commended, yet we have reason to believe that the unlimited use of pure water, at its natural temperature, is not only very conducive to health, but has an actual tendency to favor a fullness and roundness of body. Whether this is the result of a better action on the part of the digestive, assimilative and depurative functions, owing to the interior cleanliness or flushing of the human sewers produced by large quantities of water, or whether water has some specific action in producing this fullness, we do not know, neither does it signify, since observation confirms as a fact that the free use of water of water does have this effect.

Winter Clothing.—Speaking on the subject of winter clothing, the Medical Examiner says: With regard to the use of clothing many erroneous opinions are entertained, and even among the better educated classes the mode by which clothes act in protecting us from cold is little if at all understood. A very common idea is that they keep us warm by preventing air from reaching our bodies, whereas the fact is that just those materials which are permeable to air keep us warmest. Their action is simple enough and consists in rendering the air still around us, and in regulating its temperature by the heat which leaves our bodies. Extreme degrees of cold can, it is well known, be better borne when the air is still than when with the same degree of cold the air is in motion. Every one knows from experience how much warmer woollen gloves are even when loosely knitted, than the tight fitting 'kids'; yet if the prevention of air from reaching the surface of the body were the source of warmth, kids should be warmer than woollen gloves. The corollary from the foregoing remarks is therefore, at once evident. Our clothes should be worn loose, so to allow a stratum of warm air between them and our bodies; they should not be of too close a texture, for it is found that cotton wool

loses its power of protecting us from cold by being compressed. They should also be light, to permit of active exercise in the open air, without producing exhaustion by their weight.\*

### POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Measurements of the heights of clouds have been made at the Upsala Observatory during the past summer. The results are approximately as follows: Stratus, 2,000 feet; nimbus or raid cloud, from 3,600 to 7,200 feet; cumulus from 2,300 to 18,000 feet; cirrus, 22,300. Clouds measurements are always somewhat uncertain, but those figures are considered fairly exact.

To determine how far off the moon actually appears from the eye the late Mons. Plateau devised an ingenious experiment, which may be repeated by any person. Looking steadily at the full moon a few moments, he turned round towards a wall, and noted the size of the dark, accidental or complementary image when projecting on the wall. When by moving forwards or backwards, this spectral image is made to assume the size of the real moon, it is must appear to be the same distance from the observer's eye; and Mons. Plateau found his distance to be forty-six yards. In a similar manner Mons Strobant proved the sun's apparent distance to be about forty-three yards.

The organ of the microscope, that most important instrument of modern research, is lost in the mists of antiquity. A rock-crystal lens and a microscope engraving were unearthed by Layard at Nineveh, and many of the gems in the British museum could not possibly have been cut by their ancient engravers by unassisted sight. Later evidence of the use of water-filled glass is furnished by Pliny, Seneca and Plutarch. Alhazae, the Arabian, made known in Europe the magnifying power of lenses about the 11th century. It is generally believed that the first microscope with double glasses was invented by Lansen in 1590, although Roger Bacon is credited with a previous invention at Oxford in the 13th century.

Extent and Velocity of storms.—Prof. E Loomis finds that in the United States a low pressure area, with only one system of cyclonic winds, frequently has a kinometer of 1,600 miles, and that cyclones over the Atlantic frequently have diameters of 2,000 miles. Widespread areas of low barometer, having several centres of cyclonic action, may have a diameter of 6,000 miles, or may even form a belt extending nearly, if not entirely, round the globe between the parallels of 40 and 50 degrees north latitude. On the other hand, tropical cyclones are only 500 miles, or even less, in diameter. In the United States, the signal service records for thirteen years show that the average rate of progress of storms for this year is 284 miles per hour, rising to the maximum, 342 miles, in February, and falling to the minimum, 22.6 miles, in August. In Europe storms travel much more slowly, the mean rate of progress during the five years ending 1880 being 16.7 miles, reaching the maximum of 19 miles in October, and falling to the minimum of 14 miles in August.

### Around the House.

The wings of turkeys, geese and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint as cloth.

Nickel Stove Trimmings, &c.—To keep them bright, polish with a damp cloth dipped in common dry baking soda, and rub with oil afterward.

A good polish for tortoise shell is made of rouge powder, which rubbed on with a soft rag and rubbed thoroughly, will serve to give an excellent polish. The shell should be rubbed with the hand afterward.

In cleaning paint, spots that will not yield to rubbing, or to soap even—the spots which look like small gashes cut through the paint—may be removed by lightly with a damp cloth dipped in soda.

To Clean Tin.—Use sifted coal ashes, moistened with kerosene oil: rub briskly, and wash with soap suds. This will make all tin that is not burned as bright as new. For nickle or stoves and flat irons it has the same effect.

To Keep Silver Bright.—To keep silver from tarnishing that is not in every day use, wrap in cotton flannel, fleecy side if, put in a little camphor gum in a paper or cloth; wrap up to exclude all air, and the articles will keep perfectly bright. If they are large pieces, as ice pitcher, teapot or castor, make bags of cotton flannel a little larger than the piece of silver, and tie up tight. It is much the best way; blue silk paper is next best. This will save many a hard hour's work cleaning silver. Jewelers always keep camphor in their show cases to prevent tarnish.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session \$40.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Calligraphy, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Vell.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

SISTER SUPERIOR,  
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New Goods in this line arriving daily. Library Lamps, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps, &c., all new in design this season. The New Star Lamp is the model of perfection, giving a most brilliant flame. SEE THEM. Artistically Decorated Japanned Toilet Ware and Tea Trays, Table Mats, Silver Plated Cruets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Frames, Silver Plated Table Forks, Spoons, &c. Joseph Rodgers' Celebrated Ivory Cutlery. The Largest Stock and Finest Goods ever imported.

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We keep in Stock a Large and well selected Line of Liquors, equal to any in town at Low Figures. In Cigars we can excel any and know how to please.

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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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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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Corner P. P. and Market Streets. WINNIPEG

**THE ENCYCLICAL--IMMORTALE DEI!**

On the Christian Formation of States. To Our Venerable Brethren, all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Catholic World.

LEO PP. XIII.  
CONTINUED.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEEDICTION:

There is a life to be lived in affairs of one's own, or in that of his family; and, also a life in affairs of the public. As to private life, the first duty is to mould life and manners, most exactly, after the precepts of the Gospel; and, if there be occasion for Christian fortitude, to bear with what may be sometimes harder to bear. But, every one ought, beyond this, to love the church, as the mother of all, to keep her laws, to be devoted to her honor, and to have the will to protect her rights; and to endeavor that she may, with like affection, be revered and loved by those over whom each may have control. And it regards the public welfare wisely to give attention to the administration of municipal affairs, and in this, chiefly to be zealous and to secure, that the instruction, of children in religion and good morals, in such manner as becomes Christians, should be looked after on the part of the State. Also, it is generally just and fitting that the attention of Catholics, should extend farther than this narrower field, and embrace the very chief government. "Generally," we say,—for this reason; that our teachings touch all nations. But, in one or other region, it may happen that for highest and most just reasons it may in no wise be expedient to take part in government, or engage in political affairs.

But, as we have said, generally,—to wish not to touch political affairs would be so faulty as to have neither thought nor help for the common weal; and this all the more that by the suggestion of the very doctrine they profess, they are urged to its perfect and faithful exercise

Otherwise, while they are idle, those may easily take the reins of government whose notions can offer assuredly no great hope of good for the State. And this would be also with hurt to the Christian profession; because thus they would have most power who are hostile to the Church, and they at least, who are its friends. Wherefore it is clear that there is just cause for Catholics to take part in the government of the State, for this they do not undertake, nor should they undertake, so as to improve what is not right in the conduct of public affairs in these times, but the may change these ways of action, so far as may be, into what is fair, and true, having it firm in mind to infuse the wisdom and virtue of the Catholic religion, as the most healthful sap and blood, into all the veins of the State. Not otherwise did they act in the first ages of the Church. For the morals and seekings of the Pagans were as much as possible opposed to what the Gospel urged men to seek, and to do; yet Christians, ever uncorrupt in the midst of superstition, and ever like themselves, had the resolution to enter vigorously into whatever approaches were open to them. Faithful, in an exemplary degree, to rulers and obedient, so far as justice went, to the government of laws, they shed forth on every side a wonderful splendor of sanctity.

They sought to advantage their brethren, to draw others to the wisdom of Christ,—but prepared to yield place and even to die bravely, if they could not with untarnished virtue retain honors magistracy, places of authority. And thus, Christian customs were speedily carried not only into private houses, but into camps, into courts, even into the Imperial household itself. "We are but of yesterday, and there is no one of your charges we have not occupied;— cities, islands, castles, town courts, exchanges, your very camps, tribes, decurias, the palace, senate, forum;" so that the Christian faith when it became lawful to profess the Gospel in positions of the State appeared in a great part of the cities not as a babe crying in its cradle, but already grown up, and of a goodly strength.

And now in these times, it is becoming to revive these examples of those of old. Catholics worthy of the name must be most loving children of the Church, and wish to be understood as such. Without hesitation to reject whatever cannot be reconciled with his honorable note To use the ways and customs of the people, so far as it can rightly be done for the fostering of truth and justice; to work it out that liberty of action shall not overlap the line drawn by the law of God and of nature; to be intent that every State may be brought back

to that Christian form and likeness, of which we have spoken. The way of attaining these ends cannot aptly be laid down in any one certain mode, since they must be made to suit the various times and places that greatly differ the one from the other.

Nevertheless there is to be kept a concord of wills, and a like-mindedness should be sought, in regard to action. And each will be best attained if all would count the prescriptions of the Holy See the law of their life, and would obey the Bishops, "whom the Holy Ghost has set to rule the Church." Indeed the defence of the Catholic cause of necessity demands that in the profession of doctrines delivered by the Church the minds of all should be one and with the utmost firmness and in this regard care is to be had lest any one may either in any manner connive at false notions, or resist them more tenderly than the truth can bear. Regarding matters subject to differences of opinion, it will be lawful to dispute with moderation and a desire of searching into truth, keeping clear, however from wrongful interpretations, and mutual recriminations. And to this effect, lest agreement of wills be weakened by indiscretions in fault-finding, let all understand thus: That the integrity of Catholic profession cannot possibly coexist with opinions approaching "naturalism or rationalism," the sum of which is to destroy Christian customs from their foundations, and to establish a rule of man in society from which God is excluded.

In like manner it is not lawful to follow one rule in private conduct and another in the government of the State, so, to wit, that the authority of the Church should be observed in private life, but rejected in State matters. For this would be to link the honest with the vile, and to set a man at war with himself, where as he ought always to be consistent with himself, nor in any matter, nor in any kind of life, to deflect from Christian virtue. But, if it be questions of opinions purely political, of the best kind of government, of ruling States on one or other plan, there may indeed be honest disagreement regarding all such things. And justice cannot endure that differences of opinion about these matters that we have mentioned should be treated as a wrong, in those whose piety is otherwise known, and the disposition of their minds to accept obediently the Decisions of the Holy See; and much more great is the injustice, if crime were to be imputed, as violated, or suspected, Catholic faith,—which we grieve to say has been done more than once. Let those constantly hold this as a rule, who are accustomed to write for the public, and above all, the directors of journals. In this dispute about highest concerns, no place should be given to intestine quarrels, or to the spirit of party, but all ought to strive, with united minds and efforts, for what is the proposed good common to all,—the preservation of religion, and of the State.

If there have been quarrels heretofore to whomsoever the faults have belonged, they should be buried in a voluntary oblivion; if actions rash be wrongful, let mutual charity compensate, and an especial obedience towards the Holy See alone. In this way Catholics will achieve two almost excellent results;—one that they will offer themselves as helpers of the Church in preserving and propagating Christian wisdom; the other, that they will confer the greatest benefit on human society, whose salvation is greatly imperilled by bad doctrines and passions.

These, Venerable Brethren, we have held, that we would deliver to all the nations of the Catholic world, concerning the Christian Constitution of States, and the duties of individual citizens.

Besides, by earnest prayers, Heaven's help should be implored, and God beseeched, that what we here desire and endeavor for His glory, and the common good of the human race, He will bring to the ends desired,—Whose it is to enlighten men's minds, and move their wills. Pledge of Divine blessings, and of our fatherly good will, we bestow on you in the Lord, Venerable Brethren; to all the clergy and people committed to your trust and watchfulness, very lovingly, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's the first of November, 1885, of Our Pontificate the eighth year. LEO PP. XIII

England to Parnell.

Monday—I say, you come here.  
Tuesday—Can you come over here.  
Wednesday—When can I see you.  
Thursday—Beg pardon, but when will you be at liberty.  
Friday—Are you there.  
Saturday—May I come over.—From the New York Sun.

**J. McGOVERN,**  
DEALER IN  
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Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

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**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

48. No petition for any Private Bills is received by the House after the first five days of the session.  
49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislature of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, before the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the 'Manitoba Gazette' and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the 'Manitoba Gazette,' a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.  
51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments or piers, or the passage of rats and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a draw bridge or not, and dimensions of the same.

C. A. SADDLER,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

**FURNITURE!**  
The Great Discount Sale.  
20 PER CENT. OFF FOR 30 DAYS.  
CALL AND SEE OUR PARLOR SUITES, &C.  
M. HUGHES & CO. --- 285 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA!  
THE TEST:  
Place a can top down in a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.  
ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.  
In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.  
**THE TEST OF THE OVEN.**  
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,  
MAKERS OF  
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,  
The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and  
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums  
For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.  
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**ROYAL**  
ALL WEIGHTS ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE  
**ROYAL**  
BAKING POWDER  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

VICTORIA  
**ICE RINK!**  
Grand Opening Next Week.

FMR. 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.

—THE—  
**Blue Store,**  
436 MAIN STREET.  
Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50  
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10  
Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12  
Overcoats a Specialty.

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 (Higgins, 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 Endless Varieties  
GIVE ME A CALL  
JOHN SPRING. 434 MAIN STREET

**XMAS CARDS**  
Just opened the finest and cheapest stock in the City at

**W. UGLOW'S.**  
Prang's Prize Cards,  
Canadian Xmas Cards,  
Canadian Pressed Flowers,  
Xmas Art Prints on Satin,  
Souvenir Xmas Cards.  
Also a beautiful stock of Xmas Placques,  
Xmas Perfume Sachets, Xmas Banners  
and Xmas Novelties.

Our stock of Holiday Presents is as good as anything in the city, comprising  
Mirrors and Plush Frames,  
Dressing cases and Ladies' Companions  
Ladies' Satchels in plush and leather  
China Gift Cups and Vases,  
Whisk holders,  
Perfume Cases.  
We have a splendid variety of articles in Whitewood, with views of Winnipeg. TOYS in endless variety.  
All goods marked in plain figures and one price to all. Your patronage solicited.  
**W. UGLOW,**  
436 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**P. QUEALY,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
Regimental Boot Maker to the  
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY  
AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES  
All Kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.  
34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

**HOTEL DU CANADA.**  
Lombard Street, near Main.  
ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.  
EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.  
Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.  
EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
Z. LAPORE, PROP.  
P. O. Box 525. LATE OF OTTAWA.  
Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS**  
IN THE CITY AT  
**PENROSE & ROCAN**  
—BUTCHERS!—  
289 Main Street & City Market  
Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

CONVERTING ROMANISTS.

The American Bible Society has again discovered that Brazil is in a bad way. It seems that a colporteur in Arca, Province of Paralyba, has been received in a truly bigoted and intolerant manner by the Visar of that place, who is, of course a Catholic priest.

The devout colporteur wrote to the Rev. Mr. Brown, superintendent of the Rio Janeiro branch of the Bible Society's work, it seems that the colporteur had sold several Bibles—corrupted version. The priest heard of this, according to the colporteur, and denounced the Bibles as false and heretical. The Bible Society is shocked by this evidence of "Romanist" hatred of the Scriptures, and takes it as another sign that the Church is afraid of the Bible.

Most intelligent Protestants know by this time that the King James version of the Sacred Scriptures is full of errors, they know that a "revision" has been made, in order to get rid of these errors, and that this revision of the New Testament has brought it nearer the Vulgate of St. Jerome. This is a plain admission on the part of Protestant authorities that the Catholic Church has been right all along and King James wrong. How, then, on the Bible Society get angry with the Brazilian Vicar because he prefers the Catholic version of the Scriptures to the corrupt James' version, which philanthropists send abroad?

It is settled that the Queen's speech to Parliament, which will meet the 21st inst., will announce the introduction of the Irish bill resolved on by the cabinet. The decision was not arrived at without difficulty strong opposition being offered. The bill is being drafted and will be ready for printing early next week. The Queen has approved the principles of the measure—namely, Provincial Chambers, partly elective, retaining the representation of property. The Legislative Chambers, are to have exclusive authority over the revenue and expenditure of the country for local purposes, including counties and municipalities. All existing local bodies are to be subject to the control of the Chamber. The supervising power of the Imperial Exchequer is maintained. The local government is to have the power to raise money for all internal purposes, subject to the veto of the Imperial Treasury, but never over the high courts of justice or conflicting with the Lands Act, Land purchase Act and general statutes of the country. The Chambers will have power to undertake public works, such as the construction of harbors. There is no authority over the police, militia, tariff of external relations in any shape. Provision is made against the threatened creation of a national volunteer army through the establishment of rifle clubs, by retention of the Punitive Statute and Imperial control of all moneys, raised, whether by rates or loans.

Friends.

Friends are, those who love, esteem, respect, and assist us in a manner disinterested, at all times, and under every circumstance. A sincere friend is a straightforward man,—always the same, constant and faithful. If by some imprudent act of the beloved, he be offended, he readily forgives, and kindly gives secret council, showing by his manner and words of admonition, that he seeks the reformation of his esteemed associate rather than his downfall or punishment. When he who speaks, it is as crystal, that flows from the heart; and consequently, his advice never fails to accomplish good. Like a sun in the social heavens, he sheds consoling rays of joy where soever he goes, banishing cares, expelling doubts, removing sadness, encouraging the unfortunate, and reflecting confidence and pleasure, everywhere, through out the path of life. He is unquestionably a gentleman of the highest order, possessed innate virtue, knowledge and common sense: for, without the latter, a man would not prove a worthy friend, but a hopeless idiot; and without the former, he would be ignorant, and no prudent person of sound judgment would expect to find zeal and sincere friendship existing in gross ignorance and dense stupidity.

Will Joan of Arc be Canonized.

The proceedings for the beatification of Joan of Arc were commenced the other day before the Congregation of Rites at Rome. Shakespeare's distich is in fair way of realization.

No longer on Saint Dennis will we cry, But Joan la Pucelle shall be France's saint

Pope Innocent IV. (1254) publicly recommended philosophic study instead of legal.

A decree of Clement V. directed Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldee to be taught in the monasteries. Sylvester II. is said to have introduced Arabic numbers into Christian Europe.

AGRICULTURE.

FARM HINTS.

Raising Hogs.

Most farmers, in raising hogs breed their own stock through their own relations. First to secure success in raising hogs, a man should secure a good breed of hearty hogs to commence with; then not cross with anything, but blooded stock. Poland is the surest and most healthy hog, being the best breeder and suckler. Have your pigs come in July, if you can, put your sows on a good clover pasture, which will increase the flow of milk and will be a great help in keeping pigs clean. I find that it does not take any more corn to carry pigs through the winter and let them on the grass the coming spring and put them in June market, than it does to crowd spring pigs for January market. Persons having sheds with box stalls for each sow, to herself, can make success in early pigs. Soil the sow you do not want to keep for future use. This is one advantage in having your pigs early. Let me hear from others on the subject.

Recipe.

The following mixture furnishes an excellent coating for iron or steel portion of all farm implements or machinery to protect it from the rust, and ought to be always on hand ready for application when a tool or machine is going to be laid by from use for a few days. It is kerosene two quarts, linseed oil one gill resin one ounce. It is quick and easily applied, and forms a coating which effectually excludes moisture and prevents rust.

The competition of threshing has reduced prices very low. Years ago much money was quickly, if not easily, made by parties who purchase threshing machines and travelled around among farmers, taking jobs at so much per bushel the farmer furnishing help and teams. These contracts are now taken so low that there is no money in them. It does not pay farmers to drive too hard bargains in this or anything else. With threshing done by the job, the threshers will be tempted to rush it through in a hurry, often wasting more grain than a good job of threshing should cost. Grain, thrown over on the stack is practically lost. Cattle or poultry may get a little, picking over the straw in winter, but it is a wasteful way to feed either.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Table listing various meats and their prices, including Beef, Pork, Mutton, and Lamb.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing wholesale prices for various types of cattle and hogs.

FISH.

Table listing prices for various types of fish, including Wholesaler and Retailer.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing prices for various types of vegetables, including Potatoes, Beets, and Carrots.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing prices for Hay and Straw.

GRAIN.

Table listing prices for various types of grain, including Oats, Barley, and Wheat.

WOOD.

Table listing prices for various types of wood, including Poplar and Tamarac.

COAL.

Table listing prices for various types of coal, including Grate, hard delivered, and Steam.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin the scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; a dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends Religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to her parents and guardians.

Terms—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six table napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat, trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, at the articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the directors. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of nine and twelve, and on Wednesdays, on Thursday from 1 to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY IS THE FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

From St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee, Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all Points in Canada and the Eastern Provinces.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago.

It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago without change.

It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and prompt attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

Through Tickets, Time Tables, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and full information may be obtained from the coupon ticket agents of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, in Manitoba and Minnesota.

Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. T. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heaford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. N. BULL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.



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.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer: The Home Guest, the longest lived in the world, before March 1st, will give a Gold Watch, Lady's Hunting Caseless Swiss Watch, worth \$50; or a Key-Winding English Watch, worth \$25, to the subscriber to the Home Guest, a \$5 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and a year's complimentary Home Guest.

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES

RANGES, & C.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG.

Calls attention to large line of Heating and Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c. Just Received. The deservedly Popular and Powerful Heater THE SULTANA, stands at the head of the list of all base burning stoves. The New Square Drawing Room Stove THE PALACE, is a highly finished stove. Flues are large, ventilation perfect, all soot and smoke instantly consumed, so constructed as to cause equal radiation of heat from all parts, (a most desirable feature). Also heating stoves for large halls, public buildings, &c. &c. COOKING STOVES AND RANGES with all modern improvements MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

New Goods in this line arriving daily. Library Lamps, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps, &c., all new in design this season. The New Star Lamp is the model of perfection, giving a most brilliant flame. SEE THEM. Artistically Decorated Japanned Toilet Ware and Tea Trays, Table Mats, Silver Plated Urns, Butter Coolers, Pickle Frames, Silver Plated Table Forks, Spoons, &c. Joseph Rodgers' Celebrated Ivory Cutlery. THE Largest Stock and Finest Goods ever imported.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Man.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMP LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY Suitable for Wedding Presents.

Rodgers Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hotel and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert St. MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

498 MAIN STREET

Note our Stock is complete in all branches and we are offering a

FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,

AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods

of the best quality. We

CUMMINS & COMPANY

Are Showing [a] [f] [i] [n] [e] [l] [o] [t] [o] [f]

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS

MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

We keep in Stock a Large and well selected Line of Liquors, equal to any in town a Low Figure. In Cigars we can excel any and know how to please.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE "CLIMAX,"

IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best

Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, canned Goods and Cured Meats.

THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

We have contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us with only the choicest of the season.

TEAS AND COFFEES ASPECIALTY.

Coffee being ground on the premises, Customers can rely on having only

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.

OVENS & COMPANY!

Crosser Princess and Market Streets. WINNIPEG

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 4.00 p.m.

Week Days—Mass at 7 a.m.

It is the intention of the city council to repeal the market by-law as soon as possible, with the object of making a reduction in the fees.

The regulation admitting American cattle for the Northwest ranches free of duty, which expired on the 1st of January, have been further ordered in force until the 1st of September, by an order in council.

A meeting of the Portage, Burnside, High Bluff and Poplar Point Agricultural Society was held at Portage la Prairie, to-day, for the purpose of selecting some earlier sample of wheat than red Fyfe to experiment with. The society will bring in a quantity of the variety selected.

Geo. Olds, the new traffic manager, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview, says: "The Canadian Pacific Railway freights are very low as far as I can see. For instance, first class freight from Montreal to Winnipeg 1,400 miles, is \$1.38, and from St. Louis to El Paso in Mexico, 1,300 miles, the freight is double."

Notices are given of application to Parliament to incorporate the following companies: The Columbia Valley Railway, to run from the west crossing of the Columbia river, B. C., on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Gold river and up the valley of that river to its source in the Kooteny district; for a railway from Belleville to James Bay; for a railway from Oxford, N. S., or a point on the Intercolonial between Oxford and Moncton, to Sydney and Louisbourg; The Canada Live Stock Company, of Montreal, and the North American Telegraph Company, Kingston.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway and Navigation Company gives notice of application for an amendment to its charter to enable it to build a branch from a point on their line to a place at or near Prince Albert, to change the place of crossing the South Saskatchewan river, to extend the line from Regina southward to Wood Mountain and the Souris coal fields, to limit the power to issue bonds to ten thousand dollars per mile, and to change the name of the company.

Mr. Stephenson, the manager of the well-known Lowe Farm, is in the city in connection with the manufacture of his straw-consuming stoves for household use. He states that it is not improbable, if a large demand for the article arises, that a factory for their special manufacture will be started.

Notice is given in the last Manitoba Gazette of an application for letters patent constituting the Cypress Cattle Company, for the purpose of raising cat and doing a dairy business. The appli-

cants are E. B. Osler, H. C. Hammond, A. M. Nanton, R. F. Dodd and J. R. Waghorn

**M. AND N. W. T.**

Brandon.—The Conservative association held a meeting last night which was largely attended. Action was taken and committees appointed to see that all having votes under the new franchise act are placed on the voters list.

Rosburn, Dec. 25.—Knowing that at this season of the year you would like to know how we are getting along in this part of the Province, I have to inform you that there is no want of amusement to pass away the long winter evening. What with debating societies, literary entertainments and such like we have a happy time. I had, on the evening of the 23rd inst., the privilege of being present at one of our entertainments, and I must say that they certainly appear to know how to get up one that is both instructive and entertaining.

There has been a quantity of dressed hogs gone east this season, but there are complaints about no buyers for fat cattle, although there are a number in the district.

Regina, Dec. 12.—Mr. Fraser's residence had a narrow escape from being burned to the ground the other day. The servant girl was badly burned about the head, face and hands in endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

Governor and Mrs. Dewdney accompanied Lady Macdonald and party as far as Stephen on their westward trip, and stopped off at Calgary.

About fifty members of the N. W. M. P. sat down to a dinner at the Windsor on Friday night. A pleasant night was spent. The fire engine arrived to day. It is worked by horses.

Regina will have a brass band shortly. Calgary, Jan. 11.—H. G. Cayley had Judge Travis served to day with a notice of action for \$10,000 damages for slander in accusing him of writing Judge Travis a letter threatening him (Travis) with assassination; and also for false imprisonment. Judge Travis made the accusations against Cayley in a crowded court room on the 21st of December last.

The funeral of John Glenn, the oldest actual settler in the vicinity, took place yesterday and was attended by a large concourse of all professions and classes. Glenn settled on his farm on Fish Creek nine miles south of here eleven years ago and had gradually acquired a small fortune, owning several houses and lots in the town. In fact he was the first to build on the present town site two years ago.

Minnedosa, December 12.—Considering the short notice, and the cold weather, the audience that turned out to hear Mr. Wagner, M.P.P., give his opinion on the best methods of advancing the dairying interest of this province, was a good one? The town hall was well filled. Mayor elect Fisher in the chair and all listened with the utmost attention to the remarks of the speaker. He strongly advocated the establishment of creameries and cheese factories, saying that Manitoba and the Northwest generally was away ahead of other countries in its butter and cheese producing capabilities. The quality of a properly manufactured article could not be surpassed, and the quantity from a given amount of milk or cream much larger than elsewhere.

Last Saturday evening the Brunswick hotel narrowly escaped vanishing smoke. A lamp in the parlor exploded, then running down blazing upon a marble top table underneath. The burning oil was extinguished with a blanket. The damage done was slight, but the marble top table saved the building.

St. Laurent, Jan. 6.—Cold weather; Saturday the mercury went down to 37° below zero.

J. Paul is starting a store here this week.

Pere Andre has been here for the past two weeks, and started for Prince Albert to-day.

It is stated that the post office is to be opened at Duck Lake soon. It was destroyed during the rebellion, and has not since been opened.

J. Rutherford, of Winnipeg, is at Batoche making arrangements for settling transport claims.

The feast of Epiphany was devoutly celebrated. The attendance at church was very large.

Portage la Prairie, Jan. 14.—Fire broke out early this morning in the building occupied by James Fairbank, harness maker. The fire had made a great deal of headway before it was discovered, and thereby damaging the whole stock to almost a total loss. The cause of the fire is unknown. No insurance.

During the past season many settlers

in Norfolk have suffered heavy losses by having cattle killed or injured by trains. The people will therefore be pleased to learn that J. M. Egan, Esq., general superintendent of the C. P. R., has promised Charles Hay, M. P. P., that the railroad line through that county will be fenced early in the summer and that a station house will be erected at McGregor.

Lethbridge Jan. 14.—The weather here for the last few days has been very cold, the thermometer going down to 35° on Wednesday morning. Nearly all day yesterday it stood at between 10° and 15° below, but to-day has gone up to zero.

Battleford, Jan. 14.—The sergeants of the battery entertained the brother sergeants of the Mounted Police at a dinner on New Year's evening. The bill of fare the music, and the general arrangements marked it as one of the pleasantest and most thoroughly enjoyable social gatherings ever held in this place.

At Turtle Lake the are now more Indians engaged in fishing than at any time since 1878, when there were forty families, against thirty-five now. A great many fish are being taken, but the catch to each net is not as large as usual.

Calgary, Jan. 14.—Mr. Cayley, the imprisoned editor of the Herald, still expresses his determination to stay with it and not pay the fine.

Mr. Costigan, the new Crown prosecutor arrived in town yesterday.

A terrible wind storm raged all Tuesday night. The train from the east was five hours' late in consequence.

A petition for the erection of a bridge over the Bow river is being circulated around tee town.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE OF THE ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE**

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

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for the printing articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28th, 1885.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**Legislature of Manitoba.**

**RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.**

48. No petition for any Private Bills is received by the House after the first five days of the session.

50. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the Act, 1887, with reference to the petition, the making of a railroad, the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of any right of ferry; the incorporation of any partnership or otherwise; for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a hundred dollars in each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the privileges, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments, or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a draw bridge or not, and dimensions of the same.

C. A. SADLER, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.**



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

**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 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.

—THE—

**Blue Store,**

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

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 (Highgate, 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, our Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, and Braces in Endless Variety. GIVE ME A CALL JOHN SPRING. 434 MAIN STREET

**XMAS CARDS**

Just opened the finest and cheapest stock in the City at

**W. UGLOW'S.**

Prang's Prize Cards, Canadian Xmas Cards, Canadian Pressed Flowers, Xmas Art Prints on Satin, Souvenir Xmas Cards.

Also a beautiful stock of Xmas Placques, Xmas Perfume Sachets, Xmas Banners and Xmas Novelties.

Our stock of Holiday Presents \$1.25 as well as everything in the city, comprising

Mirrors and Plush Frames, Dressing cases and Ladies' Companions Ladies' Satchels in plush and leather China Gift Cups and Vases, Whisk holders, Perfume Cases.

We have a splendid variety of articles in Whitewood, with views of Winnipeg. TOYS in endless variety.

All goods marked in plain figures and one price to all. Your patronage solicited.

W. UGLOW, 486 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**P. QUEALY, BOOTS AND SHOES**

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90th BATT. RIFLES. All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style. 34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

**HOTEL DU CANADA.**

Lombard Street, near Main. ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG. EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon. EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Z. LAPORE, PROP. LATE OF OTTAWA. Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS**

IN THE CITY AT PENROSE & ROCAN - BUTCHERS - 289 Main Street & City Market

Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.