

The Northwest Review.

Reading Room
Senate

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

NO. 13.

DR. DUFRESNE,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician.
COR. MAIN AND MARKET STS.
Opposite City Hall. Winnipeg, Man.

MCPHILLIPS BROS.,
Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.
G. McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and R. C. McPhillips.
ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

MUNSON & ALLAN,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.
Offices McIntyre Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
J. E. D. MUNSON. G. W. ALLAN.

MCPHILLIPS & WILKES,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.
Hargrave Block, 326 Main St.
L. S. MCPHILLIPS. A. E. WILKES.

N. D. BECK,
(Successor to Royal & Frud'homme)
Barrister, Attorney, &c.
Solicitor for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.
OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL.

EDWARD KELLY,
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING,
PLUMBING AND GASFITTING,
93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.

F. MARIAGGI, Chef de Cuisine.
RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
A LA CARTE,
316 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.
DINNER FROM 12 TO 2, 35 CENTS.
CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.
MAROTTA & MARIAGGI, Prop'rs.

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS
AND
GAME IN SEASON
PATRONIZE
PENROSE & ROCAN!
289 Main Street.
Where you will find the largest supply in the city and secure prompt delivery.

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 STABLING.
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.

CONNOLLY BROS.,
BUTCHERS,
have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.
- AT -
349 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
OPP. POTTER HOUSE.
A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

PATENTS
MUNN & CO. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$2.00 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 31 Broadway, New York.

THORNS

BY ADA MOSHER.
When earth seems full of weariness and woe,
And thorns are spread where'er my footsteps go,
How sweet it is beneath my cross to know
God loves me best, and He would have it so.
What though the path be long, the desert wild,
His hand is leading me—I shall not fall
He watcheth o'er the safety of the child
Who is content to trust His love through all.
What though upon my weary forehead brow
Life's roses nevermore shall bloom again,
But in their stead the thorns are worn now
That seem to pierce my very heart with pain.
But let them stay, and be the roses sacrificed;
The thorns are dearer to me when I see
The sweet, pale, patient face of suffering
Christ
Filled with such love in so much agony.
And shall His child, His child for whom he died,
Remove with selfish hand from out her way
The thorns that pierced her Savior Crucified?
Ah! no; I'll whisper to my heart and say:
"Be strong! this is the narrow path of dole,
The sacred feet of sorrowing Christ have trod;
Thy 'Via Dolorosa,' O my soul,
That leads thee up to heaven and to God."
—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

THE AMULET

CONTINUED.
CHAPTER VII.
GRIEF AT GERONIMO'S ABSENCE.—TURCHI'S HYPOCHRISY.

Behind her was seated an old woman, her duenna, with her rosary in her hand. She gazed upon the young girl with deep compassion; from time to time she shook her head, and wiped away the tears which dimmed her eyes whenever Mary's sighs became heavier.

For some time the silence was unbroken; Mary even appeared somewhat calmer, when suddenly, influenced by some peculiarly painful thought, she extended her arms to heaven and cried out:

"My God and my Savior! through thy precious blood spare his life! Have mercy on him! reject not the prayer of my broken heart!"

Again her head fell upon her hands, as if this burning petition had exhausted her strength. The duenna approached her, took her arm, endeavored to lift her, and said, authoritatively:

"My lady, you must rise and cease your prayer. God may be displeased with you for thus deliberately endangering your health. Come, obey me."

Mary rose without reply, took the seat offered her by the duenna. She was very pale, and her eyes were swollen from weeping.

The duenna looked upon her with an eye of pity; she took her hand, and said, gently:

"Mary, my child, you cannot continue this; such an excess of sorrow would shorten your days. And what pain to the poor Geronimo on his return, to find you condemned to a short and suffering life. Through love for him, I beg you to control yourself."

"On his return?" repeated Mary, raising her tearful eyes to heaven.

"Why not?" replied the duenna. "Why despair before being certain of the evil you dread? More extraordinary things have happened."

"Already five days—five centuries of suspense and fear! Ah! Petronilla, what a frightful night I have passed. I saw Geronimo extended on the ground, the pallor of death on his face, a large wound was in his breast, and his lifeless eyes were fixed on me as if with his last breath he had bade me adieu."
"These are illusions caused by grief, Mary."

"More than twenty times I saw him thus; in vain I strove to shut out the horrible vision; day alone brought my relief."

The duenna took her hand, and said, tenderly:
"You are wrong, Mary, to cherish your grief in this manner. Your dreams at night are but the reflection of your thoughts by day. I, too, saw Geronimo in sleep more than once."

"You, too, Petronilla, you saw Geronimo?" exclaimed the young girl, with emotion, as though she feared the confirmation of her own terrific dream.

"Why not, Mary; do I think of him less than you?"

"You saw him dying, did you not?"
"On the contrary, I saw him return joyfully and cast himself into the arms of his uncle and embrace your father. And you, my child, I saw you kneeling on this same 'prie-Dieu,' thanking God

that your dreams were false and 'deceiving.'"

Mary smiled as she listened to the duenna's consoling words, but scarcely had Petronilla ceased speaking than she suspected the artifice.

"You deceive me through friendship and compassion," she said, sadly. "I am grateful to you, my good Petronilla; but tell me to what cause you can attribute Geronimo's absence. Come, call upon your imagination; find a possible, a probable explanation."

"Disconcerted by this direct interrogation, the duenna shook her head.
"There is no plausible reason," said Mary.

The old Petronilla, in the greatest embarrassment, stammered out a few words as to an unexpected journey, secrets he might be unable to divulge; she even suggested that his friends might have prevailed upon him to join in a party of pleasure; but all these were such vague suppositions that Mary plainly saw in them an acknowledgment that she could find no reasonable explanation of Geronimo's absence.

Mary's tears flowed faster.
"Oh, Petronilla!" she exclaimed, in heart-rending tones; "the light of my life is forever extinguished. Geronimo, so young, so good, so noble, so gifted, the unfortunate victim of a mysterious murderer! frightful thought. And no room for hope. Mercy, my God, mercy. My heart is breaking; never more will I see him in this world."

And uttering a cry of anguish, she covered her face with her hands.

"I acknowledge, Mary," said the duenna, dejectedly, "that Geronimo's absence is inexplicable; but why look on the worst side and accept it as truth? You know that during the last four days every possible effort has been made to discover Geronimo. Mr. Van Schoonhoven, the bailiff, has pledged his honor to find him dead, or alive."

Mary wept in silence, and heeded not the words of the duenna.

"Perhaps, my child," the old woman resumed, "this very day the doubt which has caused so much suffering for five days may be cleared up. Do not close your heart against all hope. I remember that once an individual was sought for weeks, and found alive when there seemed almost a certainty of his death. The bailiff was speaking of it this morning to your father, and I recollect having heard my parents relate it. It happened to a banker, Liefman, who was considered very wealthy."

The young girl regarded the duenna with an air of doubt.
"They found after several weeks of absence? Had he gone on a journey without giving notice to any one?"

"No; he was discovered in the cellar of a house in the little by-street of Sureau. Robbers had laid in wait for him in the darkness of night, and cast him bound into a subterranean cave, in order to obtain a heavy ransom. The agents of the bailiff discovered him and liberated him unharmed. If God has so decreed, why may not the same have happened to the Signor Geronimo? You are silent, Mary. You cannot deny that a similar train of circumstances may have been the cause of his disappearance. Is it not so? but you yield to despair, and even in the act of begging consolation from Almighty God, you reject obstinately every motive of consolation."

"Pity me, dear Petronilla," answered the young girl; "your kind words are a solace to me, but I dare not open my heart to the whisperings of hope. If I accept your explanations, and afterwards heard of Geronimo's death, it would be double suffering to me. No, no, rather let me encourage the feeling that there is no room for hope."

"It is impossible to make any impression upon her," said the duenna, in a disappointed manner, and as if she were resolved to cease her efforts and to abandon the young girl to her grief.

The silence was broken by the sound of voices in the hall.

"I hear the voice of the Signor Deodati," said the duenna; "perhaps he brings tidings."

Mary rose quickly to descend; but Petronilla wished to detain her, saying: "My child, in pity to a sorrowing old man, restrain your grief. Control your-

self, Mary, for yesterday each word you uttered pierced the heart of the poor Deodati like a dagger. It would be cruel and guilty in you to cause his tears to flow anew; at his age such affliction wears down the strength and shortens life."

"No, Petronilla, I will hide my feelings and I will appear hopeful. I saw that the old man was overpowered by anxiety and trouble. Trust me, Petronilla, and let me go; I must know from the Signor Deodati if he has received any information."

The duenna accompanied the young girl to the door of the room where Mr. Van de Werve and Signor Deodati were conversing together, but she let her enter alone.

As soon as Mary's eye fell on the old man, and she read in his face the sorrow of his soul, she uttered a stifled cry of anguish. She cast her arms around his neck, and rested her head on his shoulder.

The Signor Deodati, deeply moved, seated her by his side, and said, with tender compassion:

"My poor Mary, we have no tidings yet of our Geronimo. Are we not unhappy? Why did not God recall me to himself ere this? Did I leave Italy and come hither to drink the bitter dregs in my chalice of life? Could I weep like you, Mary, I might find some relief, but old age has dried up my tears. Alas! alas! where is my poor Geronimo, the child whom God gave me, to close my eyes on the bed of death? I would give my fortune to save him, and the little that remains to me of life to know that he still lives."

Tears filled Mr. Van de Werve's eyes as he contemplated his daughter and the desolate old man; but he controlled his emotion, and said:

"Mary, I requested you to stay in your own apartment, because you cannot moderate the expression of your sorrow. You have disregarded my desire. I willingly pardon you, my child, but if you wish to remain longer Signor Deodati, you must exercise some self control; otherwise I shall send for your duenna to take you away."

He then added in a more gentle manner:

"Now, Mary, I beg, I supplicate you, comprehend the duty devolving upon you. Be courageous, and do your best to console our unhappy friend."

With a heroic effort Mary raised her head, and although still weeping, said:

"You are right, father. We grieve as though there were no room for hope; but—"

"So great was the violence she was doing herself that she could scarcely draw her breath; but conquering this emotion she resumed:

"Ah, signor, we cannot know. God is so good, and Geronimo has so pure a heart!"

"God is indeed good, my child; but his designs are impenetrable. If I could only imagine some probable cause to explain my nephew's absence. But nothing—nothing!"

"The bailiff gave us, this morning, a reason for supposing that Geronimo may yet return to us unharmed."

"You speak of the banker Liefman, do you not, father?"

"Yes, my child. He disappeared suddenly. A fortnight had passed in useless inquiry; his parents had the service for the dead offered for him, and he was found alive and well in a cellar, where some robbers had imprisoned him, in order by it to obtain a large sum of money."

"And the same may happen to Geronimo," said Mary, with a confidence she did not feel, in order to aid her father in his kind intentions.

Signor Deodati shook his head incredulously.

Mary took his hand tenderly, and said cheerfully:
"We must hope, signor. Perhaps the Lord in his mercy will grant that our fears may not be realized. Would we not for the remainder of our lives offer our grateful prayers to heaven?"

"Yes, yes; during our whole lives. And I would go in my old age to our Lady of Loretto to express my boundless gratitude to the Madonna. But suppose he

has fallen under the assassin's sword!"
Mary shuddered at the thought, but she interrupted the old man.

"Signor, Geronimo possessed an amulet which had rested on the tomb of our Lord. He was convinced that it would preserve him from a violent death, and he always wore it around his neck."

"I know the circumstances under which the amulet was given him," replied Deodati. "I myself had some faith in this talisman, because it was a recompense of a good action; but we have no proof that the woman who gave it to Geronimo had any certain knowledge of its efficacy. However, Mary, we will still hope. Your sweet voice has mitigated my sorrow. May my poor nephew be restored to me. The happiness I expected in my old age may yet be a reality. You, Mary,—pure image of piety, goodness, and love,—you will be my child! And when old Deodati will be called to leave this world, he will see you and Geronimo by his dying bed, like two angels, pointing out to his expiring soul the path to heaven. Oh, no, no, this would be too much happiness. My mind wanders. And yet, Mary, let us hope!"

The young girl was deeply moved by the picture of that happiness which she had thought was lost to her forever. Her eyes were suffused with tears; her limbs trembled, and had not a stern look from her father reminded her of her duty, her oppressed heart would have found relief in sobs.

Mr. Van de Werve thought it better to change the conversation, and said to Deodati:

"Let us not forget, signor, that we are men, and that it becomes us to bear up courageously under a painful suspense, and in a manner to which a young girl might be unequal. Have you heard nothing since morning? Have you not seen Signor Turchi?"

"I spoke to Signor Turchi about an hour before change," said the old gentleman, more calmly. "The good Turchi seemed even more dejected than we. Within the last five days, he has lost so much flesh that one would scarcely recognize him. He does not give himself a moment's repose. From morning until night he is running about from place to place, seeking Geronimo as though he were a beloved brother."

"Truly," said Mary, "this is a generous heart. Poor Simon! I have sometimes been unjust to him; but it is in affliction that we learn who are our true friends. For the rest of my life I will respect and esteem him."

"He will meet me here, presently," replied Deodati. "He may have some particular communication to make to me, for he seemed to desire a private conversation. The arrival of some merchants of his acquaintance prevented him from speaking to me. I almost quarreled with Signor Turchi."

"Quarreled!" said Mr. Van de Werve, in astonishment.

"Yes; but it was to his praise, at least. He told me that it was his intention to offer a large reward to the first person who would bring certain tidings of Geronimo."

"How grateful I am for his generous friendship!" said Mary.

"Of course," continued the old man, "I would not permit it. Whilst thanking him for his kindness, I told him that I offer the reward myself. I left Signor Turchi in company with the merchants, and went to the town-hall for the purpose; but when I arrived there, I found a decree of the burgomaster already issued, promising three hundred forins for any information of Geronimo. I spoke with the bailiff at noon. He told me that, notwithstanding the most active search, no trace had yet been discovered of Bufferio's wife, nor of his companions: All of them must have left the country immediately after the ruffians' death. But this afternoon the bailiff expects to hear the result of several important researches ordered by him this morning. If he receives any communication of consequence he will come himself to impart it to us. I hear the clock strike five. Signor Turchi will soon be here."

During this explanation Mary remained immovable—her eyes cast down. She had probably heard only confusedly what had just been said, for her thoughts were evidently far away.

TO BE CONTINUED.

JOHNNY'S LETTER.

BY PAUL FEVAL.

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

Jean, or Jeannot, or, as we call him, "Johnny," was six years old. His thick and curly locks would have sufficed to furnish two fashionable ladies with a fine head of hair apiece. His large blue eyes sometimes tried to smile; although, young as he was, they were already much less used to smiles than tears. His little coat, prettily cut, was patched and tattered, his small nether garments were sadly out at the knees; one of his feet was thrust into a schoolboy's old shoe, the other into a cloth boot that had once belonged to a young lady, and both were too long, too wide, and, alas! too full of holes to be more useful than ornamental.

The wearer, poor little lad, was cold and hungry; for, this winter's afternoon on which we first make his acquaintance, he had not broken his fast since the previous evening. But suddenly the thought came into his head that he would write a letter to our Blessed Lady.

Now I must tell you how Johnny, who knew no more how to write than he knew how to read, managed about his letter.

Somewhere in the narrow streets of that quarter of Paris called Le Gros Caillou, at the corner of an avenue, not far from the Esplanade, was a poor little shop, of which the owner, a worthy scribe, wrote letters for those who could not write, or who might fail to express themselves properly. He called himself by the dignified title of "Redacteur," or Editor. This quarter of Paris is the favorite domicile of retired old soldiers, who not seldom have a fancy for addressing petitions, or representations to the Government, whether the said Government be in the form of a king, emperor, or president. The redacteur who owned this little shop was himself an old soldier, not remarkable for good temper; and though not given overmuch to saying his prayers, or, to use his own expression, "no bigot," he was, nevertheless, a worthy man in his way. He was not rich, and was somewhat soured by the reflection that he was in possession of all his limbs instead of being sufficiently maimed or mutilated to be admitted as a pensioner in the Hotel des Invalides—the Chelsea Hospital of Paris. A man of this kind, tough and touchy, is by no means easy to deal with.

This important personage, all eyebrow and mustache, Johnny carefully reconnoitered through the smoke-dimmed panes of his little shop-window. He wore a dark blouse and a military cap, and sat smoking a short pipe, and waiting for customers.

"Good evening, monsieur," said Johnny, venturing timidly in. "I am come to write a letter."

Daddy Bouin—for by this name the old man was known in the neighborhood—lifted his shaggy brows as if the better to see his small customer. "Fivepence," he said.

This quite unforeseen part of the transaction put out Johnny's plans. "Ah, then, excuse me, monsieur," he said, opening the door again to go out. He had no cap to take off, but his gentle politeness did just as well without one. And so thought Daddy Bouin.

"Are you a soldier's son, my little chap?" he asked.

"No, monsieur. I'm mother's son, and she is alone."

"Good! I understand. And you've not got five pence?"

"Oh, no! I've got no pence at all."

"Any more than your mother has; that's plain! Well, is this letter to get something to set the pot boiling?"

"Yes," said Johnny; "it's just that. If only we had some soup!"

"Humph! Come here urchin. I shall be none the poorer for a half a dozen of lines and a half sheet of paper!"

Johnny faced about. "Papa Rouin" then arranged his paper, dipped his pen, and wrote, in the flourishing hand in which he prided himself, and which his customers thought so impressive, "Paris, January 17, 1857. And then for a beginning: To Monsieur—"

"What is his name, little one."

"Whose name," asked Johnny.

"Why, the gentleman's name, to be sure."

"What gentleman."

"The individual for the soup."

"Oh, but it's not a gentleman at all, monsieur."

"Ah, bah, then a lady. Madame—who."

"Yes—no—that is —"

"Bless us," exclaimed Daddy Rouin; "don't you even know whom you want to write to."

"Oh, yes, indeed I do"

"Well, then, tell me, and be quick about it."

Poor little John was crimson. The fact is, it is not at all convenient to have to address one's self to a public scribe for correspondence of this kind. However, taking his courage in both hands, he said: "I want to send my letter to the Blessed Virgin."

Papa Bouin did not laugh; he did not even smile. He laid down his pen, took the pipe from his mouth, and looked sternly at Johnny.

"Youngster," he said, severely; "I suppose you don't intend to make game of an old man. You are too small to have your ears boxed. File to the left, quick march, before I take you in the rear."

Johnny obeyed, and turned on his heels. I mean his own heels, seeing that his boot and shoe were without any. But seeing him so gentle and sad, Papa Bouin, a second time, thought better of it, as he watched the child more narrowly.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Vaccine Virus—How it is Obtained.

In a cowhouse, at the side of the old turnpike road, in the quaint village of Cos Coo, Conn., two calves can be seen on almost any day strapped to a bench, their feet sticking up into the air, and lots of quills protruding from their bodies. Around the room are razors, knives, bundles of quills and ropes. A man is usually in attendance. This is a vaccine factory, one of the first established in this country. The quills remain for a short time in the flesh of the calves. As soon as they become filled with mucus—vaccine, as it is called—they are pulled out and sealed up air-tight, and in time to do duty all over the world, finding their way to Germany and Australia.

Some people imagine that the calves are killed by the process, or are injured so as to be unfit for use. This is not the case, but it is claimed that they are made more healthy by having these sores, for that is all the harm done to them. They seem to suffer very little, and after a few days frisk about as lively as ever. Calves of two colors are preferred at the factory—white and red—and only strong and healthy ones are selected.

"Oftentimes people come to the factory to be vaccinated," said the attendant. "They are afraid they won't get the right stuff—pure calf vaccine. I am not a doctor, and the doctors don't like it very well. I just take this knife that I cut the calves with; so I cut the arm as I cut the calf. I pull out a quill from the calf and put it in the cut or scratch. They smile, take a look at the calf and go home sure that it's took."

The Language of the Church.

The Greek and the Latin were the languages of the civilized world when Christianity was first preached, and they naturally became the liturgic and sacramental languages of the Church, wherever Greek and culture and Roman arms prevailed. The barbarous tongues of the hordes who overthrew the powers of the Caesars were too rude, and so remained for centuries, to be suitable instruments, whether of cultivated thought or of the worship of a spiritual religion. Hence the classical languages, and in Western Europe the Latin, became and remained the languages of the schools, the courts and the Church during the mediæval era. And when the modern tongues were finally developed and polished, the Church still retained the Latin in her liturgy and in the administration of the Sacraments. Many reasons prompted this course. The spirit of conservatism, which has always inspired her action, an anxious care to preserve without change the traditional formulas in which her doctrines and worship are embodied, the desire to safeguard and strengthen the unity of faith and practice amid the heterogeneous and conflicting elements which divide and drive asunder the peoples over whom she holds spiritual sway, and the fixed and unalterable character of a dead language, are to be reckoned among the causes which determined the Church to adhere to the use of the Latin language in the Mass and in her other sacramental rites, even after the modern peoples had created literature which, in wealth and depth of thought and beauty of imagery, far excel anything the ancient world produced; nor is there good reason for thinking that she will ever change her discipline in this matter. But this does not at all exclude the vernacular tongues from her worship. In these the Bible is read, the catechism is taught, the sermons are preached, hymns are sung, prayers are said, and the more the people are led to take active part in the worship of the Church, through the use of the language which they understand and speak, the more will they feel the charm and the elevating influence of her ceremonial. The bishops of the late Baltimore Council, following the lead of the Council of

1866, which was approved by the Pope, passed a decree favoring the introduction of congregational singing into our public devotions.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

No reproof or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.

Improve the wit that you have bought at a dear rate, and the wisdom that you have gained by sad experience.

Charity is a safe investment, the interest is paid here and the principal in heaven.

When a woman objects to being referred to as a 'woman,' and insists upon being called a 'lady,' it may be taken for granted that she has more vanity than brains and more polish than self-respect.

Weakness works more ill than wickedness; it is easier between the hand which strikes and the reed which gives way, to defend oneself against the assaults of the former than to guard against the untrustworthiness of the latter.

Professor, 'Name an oxide.' Student, 'Leather.' Professor, 'Oxide of what?' Student, 'Oxide of beef.' The professor came very near fainting.

Boston is still the leading wool market of the country. The receipts of domestic wool aggregated 173,880 bales, exceeding last year's total for the corresponding period by 10,453 bales.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OF THE SAINT

Boniface College

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the 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. \$18 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 a few dormitory 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.

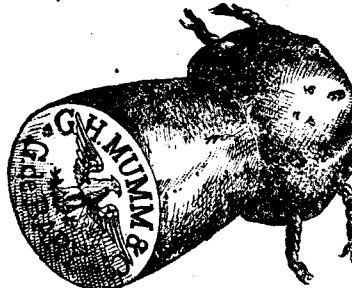
DO YOU WANT



Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL. THE MAIL has become the Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements. It contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 350,000 readers of the right class. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stocks for Sale" or "Wanted" in series, in THE WEEKLY MAIL, five cents per word each insertion, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in THE DAILY MAIL, at five and a half cents per word each insertion. Address—THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada



IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases,



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of imposition or mistakes, owing to the great similarity of caps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MUMM & CO'S Champagne, see that the label and cork bears its name and initials.

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW

The Only Catholic Paper

PUBLISHED (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE) IN THE NORTHWEST.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT

REPLETE WITH

Bright, Instructive, Interesting Reading

Agricultural News, News From Ireland, Telegraphic News.

THE BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Columns of the NORTHWEST REVIEW will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic News, paying particular attention to matters affecting Manitoba and the Northwest. The REVIEW has already a large circulation amongst its friends and therefore offers special advantages to advertisers.

Every Department will receive special attention and will supply the latest and most instructive intelligence under the direct hand.

The NORTHWEST REVIEW will be mailed free to any address for \$2.50 per annum strictly in advance. The price is slightly in excess of that charged for other papers published in the Northwest, but our friends will readily understand that there are great difficulties to be met with in issuing a Catholic paper, especially so in this new country, and we trust that the extra fifty cents will not deter any of our friends from giving their warm support to the only paper in the Northwest published in the interest of Catholics in the English Language.

The REVIEW will be made the equal of other papers published here and as soon as our circulation warrants it our readers may confidently expect that the annual subscription price will be readily reduced.

Address all orders to

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

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

Is Cardinal Newman a Hidden Skeptic?

HIS SCATHING REPLY TO PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIN—"THE AGE OF REASON"—"SCIENCE," FALSELY SO CALLED.

The place of honor in the "Contemporary Review" this month is naturally accorded to Cardinal Newman's retort to the glib attack made upon him by Principal Fairbairn in preceding numbers of the magazine. His Eminence's article fills twelve pages, and is divided into twelve short chapters, to which is appended a postscript, in some ways the most important part of the contribution:

"It would be easy to expose the errors about me, both in fact and in logic, for which Principal Fairbairn has made himself responsible in his May article in the "Contemporary Review," but that would not answer the purpose which leads me to write. Such an outlay of time and trouble is not that of those who take an interest in me would thank me for. They would rather wish me to say what I myself think upon the subject he has opened, and whether there are any points for explanation lying about in the vehement rhetoric he has directed against me. Certainly they will not think there is any call for my assuring them that I am not a hidden skeptic; and I can meet them with the thankful recognition that for a long seventy years, amid mental trials sharp and heavy I can, in my place and in my measure, adopt the words of St. Polycarp before his martyrdom: 'For fourscore years and six I have served my Lord, and He never did me harm, but much good; and can I leave Him now? But this immunity neither has, nor ought to have, hindered me from entering into sympathy into the anxiety of those who are in this respect less happy than myself; and be it a crime or not, I confess to have tried to aid them according to my ability. Not that I can pretend to be well read in mental science, but I have used such arguments and views as are congenial to my own mind, and I have not been unsuccessful in my use of them. As I have said in print, 'A man's experiences are enough for himself, but he cannot speak for others. . . . He brings together his reasons and relies on them, because they are his own, and this is his primary evidence; and he has a second ground of evidence in the testimony of those who agree with him. But his best evidence is in the former, which is derived from his own thoughts. . . . He states what are personally his own grounds in natural and revealed religion, holding them to be so sufficient that he thinks that the others also do hold them implicitly or in substance, or would hold them, if they inquired fairly or will hold if they listen to him, or do not hold from impediments, invincible or not as it may be, into which he has no call to inquire.'"

After this note of introduction the Cardinal proceeds to show that Principal Fairbairn has not taken the trouble to understand "the sense in which I have used the word reason, against which reason I have made so many and such strong protests." It is a word of many meanings. Sometimes it is used to signify the gift which distinguishes man from brute. But the Cardinal has not so used it. He has taken it to mean the "reason," says Dr. Johnson, "is the power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences—the rational faculty and discursive power." It is in this sense the Cardinal assures Dr. Fairbairn that he himself has used the word, though, as he adds, with a thrust, Dr. Fairbairn, who declares he "has studied all my books," ought not to need to be told so. In the province of religion this reasoning faculty, if it be under the happy guidance of the moral sense, and with teachings that are not only assumptions in form, but certainties, it will arrive at indisputable truth, and then the house is at peace; but if it is in the hands of enemies, who are under the delusion that their arbitrary assumptions are self-evident axioms, the reasoning will start from false premises, and the mind will be in a state of melancholy disorder. But, so far from this misuse of the faculty being, as Dr. Fairbairn says, "a radical antagonism of nature," and "the death of the natural proof" of God, we must, as the Cardinal observes, distinguish between the faculty itself and the assumptions of which it is the instrument. "We may speak of a wanton eye, and a murderous hand, and a blaspheming tongue, without denying that they can be used for good purposes as well as bad."

Not against the world's reasoning faculty, but against its assumptions, and the assumption of infallibility among them does the Cardinal inveigh, and this in el-

loquent terms.

"I say, then, that if, as I believe, the world, which the Apostles speak of so severely as a false prophet, is identical with what we call human society now, then there never was a time since Christianity was, when, together with the superabundant temporal advantages which by it have come to us, it had the opportunity of being a worse enemy to religion and religious truth than it is likely to be in the years now opening upon us. I say so, because in its width and breadth it is so much better educated and informed than it ever was before, and because of its extent, so multiform and almost ubiquitous. Its conquest in the field of physical science, and its intercommunion of place with place, are a source to it both of pride and of enthusiasm. It has triumphed over time and space, knowledge it has proved to be emphatically power; no problems of the universe—material, moral, or religious—are too great for its ambitious essay and its high will to master. There is one obstacle in its path—I mean the province of religion. But can religion hope to be successful? It is thought to be already giving way before the presence of what the world considers a new era in the history of man. . . . With these thoughts in my mind, I understand how it has come to pass what has struck me as remarkable, that the partisans and spokesmen of society, when they come to the question of religion, seem to care so little about proving what they maintain, and, on the warrant of their philosophy, are content sullenly and serenely to take by implication their first principles for granted, as if, like the teachers of Christianity, they were inspired and infallible. To the world, indeed, its own principles are infallible, and need no proof. Now, if its representatives would but be candid, and say that their assumptions, as ours, are infallible, we should know where they stand; there would be an end to controversy. As I have said before now, 'Half the controverties in the world, could they be brought to a plain issue, would be brought to a prompt termination. Parties engaged in them would then perceive . . . that in substance . . . their difference was of first principles. . . . When men understand what each other means, they see for the most part that controversy is either superfluous or hopeless.' (University Sermons pp 200-1.) The world, then, has its first principles of religion, and so have we. If this were understood, I should not have my present cause to protest against its reasons as corrosive of our faith. I do not grudge the world its gods, its principles, and its worship; but I protest against its sending them into Christian lecture rooms, libraries, societies, and companies, as if they were Christian—criticising, modeling, measuring altering, improving, and methods of thought, which we refer to divine informants. One of my 'University Sermons,' in 1831, is on this subject; it is called 'The Usurpations of Reason,' and I have nothing to change in it. I was very jealous of the 'British Association,' at its commencement; not as if science were not a divine gift, but because its first members seemed to begin with a profession of theism, when laid their business was to keep to their own range of subjects. I argued that if they began with theism, they would end with atheism. At the end of half a century, I have still more reason to be suspicious of the upshot of secular schools. Not, of course, that I the flood of unbelief will pour over us in its fullness at once. A large inundation requires a sufficient time, and there are always in the first times witnesses for the truth to stay the plague. Above all things, there is the Infallible Church."

After citing, with calm gravity, the belief of the Christian Church as to the future world, and viewing it in the light of the world's principles, the cardinal adds, as his final chapter:

"Shall I be asked that it is only dogma which is left out in modern Christianity? I understand; dogma is unnecessary for faith, because faith is but a sentiment; vicarious suffering is an injustice; spiritual benefits can not be wrought by material instruments; sin is but a weakness or an ignorance; this life has nearer claims on us than the next; the nature of man is sufficient for itself; the rule of law admits no miracles; and so on. There is any number of these assumptions ready for the nonce, and there is Micio's axiom in the play, soon, perhaps, to come upon us, 'Non est flagitium, mihi crede, adolescentulum scortarii.' When reason starts from assumptions such as these, its corrosive quality ought to be sufficient to satisfy Dr. Fairbairn."

So far Cardinal Newman goes in explanation of passages in his "Apologia," but in a postscript he goes back to Dr. Fairbairn, just to "denounce the mon-

strous words which he has used" about his eminence, which are as offensive to a Catholic as they are in themselves preposterous. Dr. Fairbairn assumes a "leading idea" by which he chooses to interpret such phenomena of intellect as he is pleased to ascribe to the cardinal. Readers of Cardinal Newman's works will certainly marvel that any one who professes to have read or rather "studied" all his "works, tracts, essays, lectures, histories, and treatises," should suppose that skepticism is a key to his thoughts, arguments, and conclusions. After all, however, Dr. Fairbairn selects for notice over and above the "Apologia," two some clauses in an Oratorian, and only sentences in an Oxford sermon. But the half sentences quoted from the "Apologia" Dr. Fairbairn does not understand, and "detailed criticism of Dr. Newman's position, with its various assumptions and complex confusion of thought," is of course "impossible—and therefore let alone. The cardinal, however, does not let the matter alone, and supplies the quotations from which the professor shrunk, and which is "underlying philosophy," gained so carefully, enabled him to dispense with in his criticism. His Eminence concludes:

"Marvelous is the power of a fundamental view. There is said to have been a man who wrote English history, and could not be persuaded that the heptarchy was over or Queen Anne dead, I forget which; and who, when pressed with a succession of facts to the contrary did but reply as each came before him, 'Oh, but excuse me, "that" was an exception!' Dr. Fairbanks reminds me of that man.

We need add nothing to this, unless indeed we express our regret that Dr. Fairbairn for his own sake did not include in the course of his studies an old edition of the "Apologia." In that case, perhaps, he might have paused before subjecting himself to a chastisement such as that which fell upon the incautious controversialist, whose almost forgotten attack called forth the greatest religious essay of the age.

Mrs. Jones (newly married), 'How did you like that pie we had for dinner today?' Mr. Jones (who recollects his childhood), 'It was rather good, but not such a pie as my mother used to bake. Why don't you call over and get her receipt. Did you bake it?' Mrs. Jones, 'No.' Mr. Jones, 'Ah! then who did?' Mrs. Jones (triumphantly), 'Your mother baked it and sent it over. She thought you would like it.'

DO YOU KNOW

where to buy a Good

Buffalo Coat,
Coon Coat
Dogskin Coat

Why of Course at the

Red Ball Store,

No. 496 Main Street

White &
Manahan

THE
Chicago and
Grand Trunk

RAILWAY

make close connections at CHICAGO for

TORONTO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST,

WITH TRAINS FROM

ST. PAUL AND MANITOBA.

Through Sleepers and Dining Cars.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

New Furniture

M. HUGHES & COY.

283 AND 285 MAIN STREET

Four arloads Just Received

Making Their Stock

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST

which they are determined to sell at

BOTTOM PRICES

For Cash.

Country Dealers will find this the place to buy wholesale. Special attention, as usual to Undertaking.

M. HUGHES AND COY
Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg.

MISS M. M. O'CONNOR,
683 MAIN STREET.

has a complete stock of

Catholic Books.

AND
DEVOTIONAL ARTICLES

ALSO
PERIODICALS,
STATIONERY,
FRUIT, &c., &c

LEADING IRISH PAPERS KEPT.

Call solicited. Prices most reasonable.

Sam. Hooper,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Cemetery Fencing

MANTLE PIECES & GRATES

ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY

Special Designs furnished on application.

Cor Bannatyne and Albert Sts.

WINNIPEG, Man.

M. CONWAY
GENERAL AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR

Rooms on Main & Portage Ave.

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

Dr. CLARKE

NO FEE Established 1851. 186 St. Clark St. Until Better! CHICAGO, ILL.

The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number 186 St. Clark St., has his usual offices and a skill all private, chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician in the world. His files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

Nervous diseases (with or without dreams) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. Diseased discharges cured generations. Do not let hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Frore" nation is the sure of time. A written warranty of the cure given in every case undertaken.

Send two stamps for Celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the oldest Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and rooms private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before consulting your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 9 to 5; Sunday, 10 to 12. Address: F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 186 St. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. DUFRESNE,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician.
COR. MAIN AND MARKET STS.
Opposite City Hall. WINDIPEG, Man.

McPHILLIPS BROS.,
Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.

G. McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and B. O. McPhillips.
ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

MUNSON & ALLAN,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.
Offices McIntyre Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
J. H. D. MUNSON. G. W. ALLAN.

McPHILLIPS & WILKES,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.
Hargrave Block, 328 Main St.
L. G. McPHILLIPS. A. E. WILKES.

N. D. BECK,
(Successor to Royal & Prud'homme)
Barrister, Attorney, &c.
Solicitor for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.
OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL.

EDWARD KELLY,
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING,
PLUMBING AND GASFITTING,
93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.

F. MARIAGGI, Chef de Cuisine.
RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
A LA CARTE,
316 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.

DINNER FROM 12 TO 2, 35 CENTS.

CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.
MARIOTTA & MARIAGGI, Prop's.

MRS. CORWIN
Tenders her thanks to her many patrons for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage at

537 MAIN STREET
where her customers may rely upon getting every satisfaction in

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING, &C

FANCY WORK, HAIR WORK,
PAINTING, KNITTING, &c.

THE
Blue Store,
496 MAIN STREET.

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

Whisk Holders, Perfume Cases,
Dressing Cases, Ladies Satchels,
Work Boxes, Glove Boxes,
Plush Frames, Vases, Gift Books
Photograph Albums, Scrap Albums,
Autograph Albums, Easel Albums
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
The Poet and Standard Works,
Children's Annuals & Toy Books
Girls' and Boys' Gift Books,

Look Out for our Immense Stock of

Xmas---Cards!

You Are Invited to Call at

W. UGLOW,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER
496 Main Street Winnipeg, Man

THE SHORTEST ROUTE.
Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches, for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul S. B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Paul F. G. FRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 William St., opp. City Hall, Winnipeg.

Cheap Cash Store,

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts.,
WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson,

DEALER IN
Groceries,
PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC.

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

OUR MOTTO: Small profits and quiet returns. Free Delivery.

"The Northwest Review"

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Column, 12 months	.....	\$200 00
" " " " " "	.....	120 00
" " " " " "	.....	75 00
Half Column, 12 months	.....	120 00
" " " " " "	.....	75 00
" " " " " "	.....	40 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	.....	75 00
" " " " " "	.....	40 00
" " " " " "	.....	30 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	.....	45 00
" " " " " "	.....	25 00
" " " " " "	.....	15 00

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each session.

Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,

Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

- 13 Friday. St. Stanislas. Kosta. C.
- 14 Saturday. St. Josephat. B. and M.
- 15 Sunday. XXV after Pentecost.
- 16 Monday. St. Didacus.
- 17 Tuesday. St. Gregory Tharmaturgus. B. and C.
- 18 Wednesday. Dedication of the Basilica of S.S. Peter and Paul.
- 19 Thursday. St. Elizabeth. Queen of Hungary.
- 20 Friday. St. Felix.
- 21 Saturday. Presentation of the B.V.M.
- 22 Sunday. XXVI. and last after Pentecost. St. Cecilia. V. and M.
- 23 Monday. St. Clement I. Pope and M.
- 24 Tuesday. St. John of the Cross. C.
- 25 Wednesday. St. Catherine. V. and M.
- 26 Thursday. St. Leonard.
- 27 Friday. Patronage of the B.V.M.
- 28 Saturday. St. Irenaeus B. and his companions M.
- 29 Sunday. 1st Sunday in Advent.
- 30 Monday. St. Andrew A. and M.

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are glad to see that Ald. Pearson has again been selected to represent ward two. The city can ill afford to lose the services of Mr. Pearson at the Council board. His return is assured.

Our very excellent contemporary the Catholic Mirror of Baltimore, very cordially invites Canadians to come over to the domain of Uncle Sam and is even good enough to guarantee protection. With many thanks Canadians decline the invitation of our esteemed contemporary, intimating at the same time that when we do make a change on this side of the line it will be to set up house-keeping for ourselves. The dream of Canadians to-day is Independence not annexation. If our friends on the other side of the line are very anxious to see both people under the one flag they have only to acknowledge allegiance to the Beaver and the Maple Leaf and we will welcome them "and see that they are protected too." We are "getting big boys now." What do our American friends think of the proposition?

The proposition of Mugwump Graham, of the Montreal 'Star' to import foreign medical skill to deal with the smallpox epidemic met with the fate it deserved. There was no necessity for going to the States for medical men while such men as Drs. Hingston, Howard, and George Ross are in Montreal; men of unquestionable ability in the profession and whom it would be extremely difficult to supersede, and the attempted insult has been indignantly resented by the people of the metropolis. There may not be any medical "specialists" in Montreal but Mr. Graham's paper, the 'Star' has made a 'specialty' of defaming the city since the outbreak of the epidemic and now very characteristically attempts to belittle the medical fraternity in a very 'special' manner.

It is doubtful if Secretary Bayard, of the United States can afford to insist on sending Dr. Curry as Minister to the Court of Spain. The apostle of sweetness and light is at the head of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions which devotes a great deal of time in vilifying foreign Catholics and to send such a man to Catholic Spain would certainly be absurd to say the least. That he would be rejected is certain, and Secretary Bayard will save himself and the United States that humiliation by keeping this narrow-minded Baptist at home, he is

unfit to represent heterogeneous America.

The Irish vote is likely to play a very prominent part in English politics during the approaching electoral struggle. It has now been ascertained that the Irish hold the "balance of power" in sixty constituencies, which neither the Liberals or Tories would admit before the campaign opened, and it must be gratifying to the well-wishers of Ireland to know that this great influence will be cast as Mr. Parnell may direct, several constituencies having intimated to the Irish leader that they await his orders.

ST. ROCH'S HOSPITAL AGAIN.

We showed clearly the other week in these columns that the infamous charges circulated by the Montreal "Witness" against the noble Sisters of Charity were foundationless, but the testimony which we here subjoin bears us out in the assertion we made at the time that the object of the "Witness" was to vilify the good name of the Sisters. Here is the testimony of ninety-four persons who were patients of the Hospital, under charge of the Sisters, and which certainly gives the lie direct to the "Only Religious Daily."

"We, the undersigned patients in St. Roch's Hospital, certify herewith that the accusations and malicious assertions of the 'Witness' and 'Herald' of Montreal, concerning the administration of the above mentioned institution since the Grey Nuns have taken charge of it, are absolutely false and without the slightest foundation. We make use of this occasion to thank the good nuns for their great devotion to us at all times and to the good Dr. Nolan, who displayed great zeal and intelligence, as physician of the hospital, in giving us all the help that lay in his power and whom we shall never forget."

In the face of such proof what are people to think of the cowardly conduct of this paper. The 'Witness' may be a "religious" journal in its own way, but surely not in the modern acceptation of the word.

The inner workings of the 'Witness' are thus shown in a letter to the Montreal Star:—"Several days ago the publisher of the paper in question (the Daily Witness) gave explicit instructions to his reporters to report all smallpox matters in a way that would be unfavorable to the Board of Health; the reporters were ordered at the same time to keep out everything favorable to the Board. Would you believe it, sir, the reason given for this line of conduct was an openly expressed desire to injure certain members of the Board, irrespective of the consequences to the city, and in discussions that took place in the office there was no apparent anxiety about the city's health so long as injury could be inflicted on the individuals in question."

Of the veracity of these statements we are not, of course, prepared to say but if they are true it shows to what an extent this "religious" paper will go in order to accomplish its malicious designs. The "Witness" has refused to accept the denials of the Sisters of Charity and the hundreds of patients of its infamous slanders against the management of St. Roch's Hospital and if, therefore, its own denials of these serious charges are not accepted by the public it cannot reasonably complain.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The time is drawing nigh when the people of Ireland will show how far they are desirous of securing the cherished right of self-government. If by a united effort on election day, which is now close at hand—if by a patriotic use of the franchise they give to Parnell, their acknowledged leader, a good following of staunch Nationalists, which it is now in their power to do, the day may be said to be theirs; and that they will act as a unit when the final struggle comes we have every hope and confidence; the desire of every Irishman to see his native land free and peaceful again is too strong for us to think differently. The influence which eighty or ninety men holding the balance of power and bent on securing the deliverance of their country from the hands of the British oppressor can bring to bear is plain and cannot well be withstood by the English Commons, and some important concessions England will find herself by force of circumstances compelled to make to the stubborn demand of a strong Irish party backed by a strong public sentiment which will face her on the floor of the national legislature within a month from this date. But, alas, if it were possible that when the trying hour came they were disavowed; that at this momentous epoch in their history the Irish electorate were found lacking the power of cohesion, the inevitable is plain and the consequences would come

heavy upon them, as has frequently been the case in the past unfortunately. But we have no fear of this; our fear in this direction has been dispelled by the determination on the part of the Irish people which has characterized the campaign throughout. The cable news of the manner in which the nominees of the National League are being endorsed by the people is such as to give the well-wishers of that unhappy country every assurance that the Irish people are a unit on this important issue and will not fail in their duty when the time arrives for them to put on the armor of patriotism and fight for the freedom of their sorely oppressed country headed by their faithful and patriotic Archbishop and their tried political leader who are working hand in hand for the national cause.

It will be urged by some that England has done much of late to ameliorate the sufferings of the Irish people; that she has made liberal concessions to that unhappy land. But granting that she has mitigated her cruel persecutions against the people of Ireland and that she has modified the diabolical laws with which she has for many years coerced an enlightened people—which concessions, by the way, have been wrung from her by persistent agitation on the part of the people and stubborn opposition in the Commons by the Irish representatives—the fact still remains that much more remains to be done before the Irish people can be appeased; before the wounds which have been inflicted in every Celtic heart by the cruel and ungodly hand of the Saxon can be healed. What a spectacle in this enlightened era to see a people that once illumined the world by the brilliancy of its intellects now at the feet of their oppressor asking to have their freedom restored them. Can the world to-day look on unmoved at such a scene? Will lovers of freedom and liberty—such as is enjoyed in this land—withhold their sympathy from the Irish people in their present struggle? It cannot be. Ireland has the sympathy of the world with her in her present struggle and England cannot withstand the sweeping wave of public sentiment that accompanies Parnell to the foot of the throne. She cannot longer refuse to Ireland the privileges she has conceded to Canada and the Antipodes for the world is against her and with Ireland and the time is when she will have to restore her ill-gotten goods and yield to the demand of Ireland's representatives for the keys of College Green, which must and shall be delivered to the Irish people; then will Irishmen sing a heartfelt "Nunc Dimittis." But should England insist on refusing to Irishmen their birth-right they may be tempted—and who will censure if they yield to the temptation—to teach England, as the Hungarians taught Austria years ago, that an idea cannot be imprisoned, the taunt of blatant Chamberlain that the Irish are only four millions to the contrary.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Of the several important questions at issue in the coming elections in the United Kingdom, there are two which seem more especially to claim our consideration. The Schools—the first and chief, and Disestablishment.

Certain of the Liberal leaders are making "Free Education" a plank in their platform and seek to satisfy the claimants of denominational schools by the assurance that there is nothing to prevent a system of free schools from being at the same time denominational. True, perhaps; yet a little consideration will serve to show that there would, at least, be many grave difficulties in the way of working a system, conjoining both these principles. But what we conceive to be of more importance is the answer to the inquiry—what are the ultimate aims of the advocates of free schools? One can hardly have followed their pronouncements from the hustings and in the press, without failing to perceive that these men are strongly opposed to denominational education, and complacently regard free schools as merely the prelude to a national system of schools utterly and solely secular. We fear there are some Catholics who are persuaded of the practical working of a system of schools at once free and denominational and of their ability to procure its adoption.

The existing system is one of great injustice and oppression to Catholics, who cannot in conscience allow their children to attend the secular Board schools, and yet, the Catholic voluntary schools are subject to many restrictions upon their establishment and maintenance and do not receive an equal proportion of the school rates to which, nevertheless, they contribute proportionately. For justice in this regard, the Catholics of England have struggled for

years. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in concluding an article full of wise words upon the duties of his flock at the polls, writes: "All those who believe that the right of parents and the office of the Church are from God, that the children of a Christian people are confided to this two-fold authority by the natural and divine law, that the education of Christian children must be Christian and can only be in Christian schools—all such will do well at the coming Parliamentary elections, when canvassed for their votes to ask the two following questions: 1st Will you do your utmost to place voluntary schools on an equal footing with board schools? 2nd Will you do your utmost to obtain a Royal Commission to review the present state of education in England and Wales, and especially the Act of 1870 and its administration by the school boards? As they answer yes or no, let us decide. A Christian people can only be perpetuated by Christian education, schools without Christianity will rear a people without Christianity. A people reared without Christianity will soon become anti-Christian. Where, then, will be Christian England?"

His Eminence's words will have no slight effect upon the result of the voting.

Disestablishment is a question upon which there appears to be some room for difference of opinion. Mr. Gladstone asserts that it is not yet ripe for consideration; that the time is not opportune; but the question is being forced upon the candidates throughout the country by the Anglican clergy on the one hand and the Liberation Society on the other. Mr. Gladstone's attitude seems to have produced but two results; the introduction of a term from French politics—opportunist—and the displeasure of his friends. Catholics see the Protestant Establishment in possession of the cathedrals and much more of which they are rightful heirs, disinherited by the "national crime" of 300 years ago, and yet Cardinal Manning's words almost persuade us when he says again: "The same (conservative) spirit will certainly govern Catholics by withholding their hands from every act that can undermine or lessen whatsoever will remain of religious authority in Englishmen. . . . If the Catholic Church could to-morrow extinguish the establishment by gathering the millions of the people into the fold by spiritual and pastoral action, every Catholic would desire that this work of grace might be accomplished before sunset: but to join in a political agitation, in union with multitudes actuated by all kinds of animosities against Christianity, and with men, of whom many believe little, and many more believe nothing, of the truths of revelation, is in itself a revolutionary action directly tending to destroy what remains of Christian belief among the people, and that, too, while we are absolutely incapable, by the paucity of our numbers, by the narrowness of our material resources, to take up, at this time, the work of tending and folding the people of this land."

Cardinal Newman's views upon the question of disestablishment appear to coincide with Cardinal Manning's.

It seems to us that these are or are becoming the leading questions before the English people and that the aspect taken of them by the Conservative party rather than their opponents will recommend itself to the majority of the Catholics of England.

CARDINAL NEWMAN AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

As we predicted lately, we can now state positively that Cardinal Newman has not spoken of the English Protestant Establishment as "the great bulwark against atheism in England. In reply to a letter calling his attention to this old lie, his Eminence has written as follows.—My dear—, Thank you for your letter. I know by experience how difficult it is, when once a statement gets into the papers, to get it out of them. What more can I do than deny it? And this I have done. I always refer inquirers to what I have said in my "Apologia." The Anglican Bishops say that Disestablishment would be a "national crime," but Catholics will say that the national crime was committed three hundred years ago. Yours most truly, —J. H. Cardinal Newman.

Cardinal Newman, though now on the shady side of 80, is a brilliant player on the violin. The other day he was challenged by a Baptist minister in Birmingham to a controversy on religion. His Eminence replied that he was not a skilled controversialist, but that he would play the fiddle with the minister, if that would do as well.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the NORTHWEST REVIEW.

SIR—In a weekly paper published in this city there appeared a letter pretending to be a reply to a correspondence which appeared in your columns as to the propriety of allowing religious orders to be caricatured at carnivals, and which was signed "Catholic." This writer, who with great licence signs himself "Progress," without going into the merits or demerits of the case, proceeds in a very excited and idiotic manner to abuse your correspondent and disposes of the question in a very summary manner with an ignorant analogy between a Sister of Charity and a "nigger," to use his own word. Now, Mr. Editor, as you mentioned in connection with the matter at the time, these characters are generally prohibited in similar institutions elsewhere, which is known to be a fact, offence could not reasonably have been taken to the suggestion of your correspondent and why "Progress" should get into such a passion and style your correspondent a bigoted ignoramus, in view of his own apparent imbecility, is not quite clear. But granting, sir, for the sake of argument, that what "Progress" says of your correspondent should be the case, his "nigger" and other choice vulgarisms, which he makes use of are not, to my mind, expressions familiar to the classically minded, and it would therefore appear, that it is a case of the pot and the kettle, and it is, to say the least, exceedingly vain for either of these necessary adjuncts of the kitchen to assume airs over the other. But, Mr. Editor, I am inclined to believe, from the idiotic strain of the epistle of "Progress" that it never passed through the hands of the visiting editor; it was probably smuggled into the columns of the paper, that would most probably be a "progressive" move. But aside from this, I am sure that if some of the high dignities of the Anglican Church were caricatured on the rink that the indignity would be resented by that respectable portion of the community and would not be thought "bigotted" nor "ignorant" for so doing either. In reference to the silly remark about Montreal, I will admit that there may possibly be better places, but this sickly importation, who dubs himself without warrant, "Progress," cannot lay claim to one.

Yours etc.,

Juventus

CLOTHING

Are you in need of

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

You will get these goods at the

Buffalo Store

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

A. Pearson,

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

GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF GOODS AT

MRS. NAGLE'S

BASINETT.

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

and all other goods at the same reduced rates.

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

264 MAIN ST.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a permit to cut timber" will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 23rd of NOVEMBER, 1885, for permits to cut timber from that date up to the 1st of October, 1886, on berths situated on the line of the C. P. Railway, East of Range Eight East of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba. Sketches showing the position of these berths, together with the condition on which permits will be issued, may be obtained at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. OTTAWA, Nov. 9th, 1885.

ST. JOSEPH.

Enthusiastic Reception to the Hon. Mr. White, Minister of the Interior.

Special Correspondence to the REVIEW.

Last week we had the honor of a visit from the Hon. Mr. White, Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., Mr. Smith, Government Land Agent. The people of St. Jean Baptiste and neighboring districts attended in large numbers and received the Minister very warmly. Prominent amongst those present were Rev. Father Filion, Father N. Jutras and Father N. Pelletier, Mr. H. Tennant, M.P.P., Mr. J. B. Tetu, Immigration Agent, &c. The address presented to the Minister was in French and read as follows—Honorable Sir—Believe us, it is with great pleasure that we greet your presence in our midst. You have, we are aware, but a short time to remain with us, but, appreciating as we do your sympathy for us, of which you have given us abundant proof, we thank for this visit, and shall long remember your visit. Years have elapsed since we first pitched our tents in this part of the Dominion, emigrating here from the different provinces and the United States; we have come to work together as energetically as we can for the prosperity of the Province of Manitoba, the future granary of the world. If, Sir, our efforts in the past have not been crowned with success, we regret to say that the cause, to a great extent, due the oblivion to which we were consigned by past Governments.

In vain have we for the past fourteen years asked for a solution of our difficulties through the medium of our influential men, whose earnest efforts we have always appreciated. It is painful to see, sir, a Government dispute a poor half-breed's claim, or a settler's possession of a few acres; to see a Government sell by public auction such, thus working to the advantage of the speculator and to the detriment of the settler. We have no desire, however, of blaming your predecessor in office; we know well the great and unavoidable difficulties attendant on a Minister in the discharge of his duties, especially in dealing with districts so far away, but we confidently hope that that your visit to day and the knowledge you will thus acquire of our condition will be the means of having our wants speedily redressed, which your humble petitioners anxiously await."

After the reading of the address the Hon. Mr. Royal then addressed the assemblage, and with his proverbial eloquence supported the petition of the inhabitants, which was presented to Mr. White. The Minister of the Interior then replied as follows: Mr. Royal, Rev. Fathers and Gentlemen—You have read me an address in the French tongue, this language so beautiful and dear to you, and I will endeavor on my part to say to you a few words in French. I thank you very heartily for your kind address. Gentlemen, as soon as I was called to the Department of the Interior, I thought it was my duty to do all in my power to insure the prosperity of Manitoba and the Northwest. On the prosperity of the Northwest depends, to a great extent, the welfare of the whole Dominion. The desire of the Administration is certainly to give the settlers and cultivators the necessary advantages to make them prosperous. If in the past, on account of the distance, of the difficulty of communication, of the frequent want of exact information, faults and errors have been committed concerning land, titles, &c., you may hope soon that all grievances will be redressed and I promise you that I will examine with great care your petition and will do all I can to have the grievances complained of adjusted. The hon. gentleman then made a brief and eloquent speech in English saying that there should be no French, or English Canadians nor Half-Breeds, but all Canadians.

The Rev. Father Filion was warmly called for and addressed the assemblage briefly but putting the grievances of his people in a clear and striking manner before the Minister, and stating that during the present depressed state of the country the price of Government land was far too high and the time allowed for payment too short.

Mr. Royal and Mr. Martin also addressed the meeting. Mr. White is evidently desirous of knowing everything and of examining more at length, for he took notes of everything that was said, put questions and lent to everybody an attentive ear. Mr. Royal here addressed the meeting in English and spoke in a very manner of the wants of the settlers not only of St. Jean Baptiste but of the whole Red River Valley and stated that he was happy to be able to place their complaints before the new Minister. The meeting dispersed after Mr. White had called for three cheers for Rev. Father

Filion, immediately after which the Minister gave a private audience to the settlers. The visit of Mr. White has made a good impression on the people of this locality great satisfaction being expressed on all hands and the best results are likely to come of the visit of the Minister. P. TONIELLI.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Catholics in Politics—The Church the Friend of all Heartfelt and Legitimate Liberty.

Rome, November 11—Contrary to the reports erroneously telegraphed from Rome, the Pope's Encyclical letter has not yet been published, but will be in a few days. The entire proof sheets of this important document were placed at my disposal on the condition that they should not be communicated to any European newspaper. The Pope during the past eighteen months has amended and rewritten the entire encyclical no less than twenty-one times. It is entitled "De Civitatum Gubernatione Christiana," and is dated All Saints' Day November 1. The final proof sheets; now before me, are in Latin and comprise thirty-eight pages of closely printed type and bear marginal corrections in the Pope's own handwriting. The following are literal translations from the Latin of passages not mentioned in my last despatch—

"It is a calamity to suppose the Church is incompatible with the principles of modern civil government and society as now constituted. Man cannot exist without society; this requires authority and all true authority comes direct from God. The participation of the people in the States' Government should not be blamed but encouraged. The Church is not the enemy but the friend of all lawful and legitimate liberty. If the Church holds that various sects of Christians cannot be tolerated on a footing of equality with the true religion, she does not go so far as to blame Governments for permitting such sects to have influence in governing, provided those forming the government seek to attain some good object or to avoid misfortune. The Church is tolerant, for according to St. Augustine restraint can obtain everything from man except faith. "The Church warmly patronizes all true liberty, and especially the liberty of nations and individuals against despotism."

"The Church accepts most cordially all that contributes to the prosperity of mortal life and encourages all researches of human brain." "The Church will always accept with joy all that contributes to the conquests of science, particularly of natural science."

"The Church encourages all modern discoveries and inventions, and countenances pleasure in all modern progress and devices that have for their object to adorn life and make it more comfortable."

"The Church encourages all arts and all honest industries."

"We thus proclaim freely and openly the truth, not with any ulterior design of profit from the actual political situation, but because we wish to see public affairs follow less perilous channel and repose on a more solid basis."

"The Church is in perfect harmony with all modern progress, and leaves intact the legitimate liberty of the people. Every Catholic should rigidly adhere to the teachings of the Roman Pontiffs, especially in the matter of modern liberty, which already, under the semblance of honesty of purpose, leads to error and destruction."

"We exhort all Catholics who would devote careful attention to public matters to take an active part in all municipal affairs and elections, and to further the principles of the Church in all public services, meetings and gatherings. All Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life in the countries where they live. They must penetrate wherever possible in the administration of civic affairs; must constantly exert the utmost vigilance and energy to prevent the usages of liberty from going beyond the limits fixed by God's law. All Catholics should do all in their power to cause the constitutions of States and legislation to be modelled in the principles of the true Church. All Catholic writers and journalists should never lose for an instant from view the above prescriptions. All Catholics should redouble their submission to authority, and unite their whole heart, soul, body and mind in the defence of the Church and Christian wisdom."

At a private meeting held during the recent Catholic Congress at Munster, Germany, Prince Lowenstein was deputed to arrange for the fitting celebration in Germany, of the Pope's golden jubilee.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. Father Lecours one of the oldest priests of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his priesthood on Oct. 22.

We are glad to be able to state that the Rev. Charles H. Burleigh Harte, late Protestant curate of Colchester, England, has been received into the Church.

Last Saturday was the anniversary of the first baptism which took place in Canada. The ceremony was performed by a Recollet Father at Quebec, on the 24th of October, 1621, and the child's name was Eustache Martin.

On the 4th of July, of this year, Father Verius, a Missionary of the Sacred Heart celebrated in an improvised hut built where he landed on the southern coast of Papua, in a bay facing the Isle of Roro, the first Mass ever said in New Guinea.

The Mikado of Japan has promised to continue his protection of Catholic missionaries, and announces his intention of sending an embassy to the Vatican.

The Church exists to promote brotherly love, Christian charity, peace, and harmony. It should not be made the occasion of just the opposite feelings. Feud and contention about a church constituted the worst moral desecration.

The Capuchin Branch of the great Franciscan Order was established in England in the year 1851.

The Northern Pacific Railway authorities have named two railway stations after two of the most widely known Jesuit Fathers—DeSmet and Ravalli.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites is convoked, in "preparatory," that is for the second of the three requisite sessions, to examine the authenticity of two miracles—both instantaneous cures—alleged to have been wrought by the intercessions of the venerable servant of God, Pomplius Maria Pirrotti, a professed priest of the congregation of the Pious Schools (Scolopi). This meeting will be held on November 17th, in the Vatican.

The place for the Canadian Theological College at Rome has been prepared. The building will cost \$200,000 and will be located on the "Corso." The Pope has consecrated the work, and the British government has conferred upon it its especial protection. It is expected that the college will be completed in two years.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

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

VICTORIA ICE RINK!

Grand Opening Next Week.

MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an Ice Rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba 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.

FOR

BOOTS AND SHOES

—GO TO—

Ryan's

where you will find the

Largest Stock in the Country

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

THOS. RYAN.

Liberal Discounts to Convents & Colleges



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT and until further Notice, direct Mails for Great Britain will be closed at this office as follows: Via New York, every Friday at 6 p.m. Via Halifax every Monday at 6 p.m. A supplementary mail via Halifax will be closed at 7 p.m. on Mondays.

W. HARGRAVE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Winnipeg, Nov. 19, 1885.

Gold Watch Free.

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

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. The 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 stove). 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 Cruets, 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! 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 Ibert St.

MOORE & COY, 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 Fine Lot of

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 & COMPY,

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 A SPECIALTY.

ur Josselberg, 111 on the premises. Customers can rely on having only the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

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

OVENS & COMPANY!

Corner Princess and Market Streets. WINNIPEG

APOSTLES AND EXILES.

Graves of Irish Exiles on the Continent of Europe—Interesting Details.

Scarcely a cathedral bell is rung on the Continent of Europe that does not sound above the remains of some Irish priest or bishop. Seldom a flower falls in the cloistered cemeteries along the banks of the Yellow Tiber, or the Castled Rhine that some of its leaves do not touch the lonely grave of some monk or student from the green banks of the Shannon or Liffey. The names of Irish students are carved on the flagged floor of many an abbey-chapel, and on the walls of many a famous shrine from the Tagus to the Garonne. St. Fridolen sleeps in his island city at Seckidgen, in the abbey he himself founded for the Benedictines; the holy remains of St. Fiacre, centuries ago, were from the oratory at Breuil, and may now be found near the mausoleum of Bossuet, behind the high altar in the Cathedral at Meaux; the noble martyrs Kylian, Colnan and Totnan are buried in the principal church at Wurzburg; St. Frigidian lies at rest in the church of "The Three Holy Levites," at Lucca; while Cataldus awaits resurrection not far from the blue waters of the fair bay of Tarentum. Often the Twelve Knights of St. Rupert may be seen kneeling at the tomb of St. Virgilius, in Saltsburg, in the Collegiate Church of Lens, in the diocese of Aras, the body of St. Vulganus is honored; Marianus Scotus, the chronicler, was laid to pious rest in the Church of St. Martin, beyond the walls of the city of Mentz. St. Tressas calmly reposes at Aveny, in Campagne. In a church guarded by the fort of St. Andrews, at Sallins, the relics of St. Antolius are pressed in a silver shrine. St. Maimbodus securely sleeps in the shade of the castle rock of the valiant Montebelliard. The magnificent Cathedral of Mechlin is the tomb and monument of St. Rumold, prince, bishop and martyr.

But to come to a later period of Irish history. How many Irish students are laid to rest on the hill of St. Genevieve? How many of them sleep their long sleep in the Franciscan convents of Louvain and Salamanca, in the Dominican garden of Madrid, and in the consecrated ground belonging to the Jesuits at Lisse, Antwerp, Tournay, St. Omer, Douay and Pont-a-Mousson? Florence Conroy sleeps in the high altar in the Franciscan church of St. Anthony of Padua, at Louvain; Thomas Stapleton's ashes are mingled with the dust of Belgium's most gifted sons in the chapel at St. Charles Borromeo; Luke Wadding has been laid, by Hugh O'Neil, on St. Peter's Mount. In the Cistercian Monastery, at Alcala, in Spain, William Walsh, from Waterford-on-Suir, lies in peace. The grand-souled and patriotic Bishop of Ferns, Nicholas French, passed away from life's toils and troubles at Ghent, in Belgium. His venerated body was placed at the foot of the grand altar in the parish church of St. Nicholas in that city. A slab of purest marble, decorated with the Cardinal's Hat and armorial bearings, has a beautiful inscription in honor of his memory. Ambrose Wadding, brother of the famous Luke Wadding, calmly rests at Dillingen. Bishop O'Dwyer, who governed the see of Limerick, silently lies in a subterranean chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, beneath the Church of St. James, Apostle of Spain; the holy remains of two Waterford Bishops, Thomas Strong, of the diocese of Ossory, and his nephew, the firm friend of Rinnuocini, Thomas Walsh. The relics of Patrick Deming and Matthew Hoar, martyred by the cruel followers of the Elector of Saxony, are treasured in the Franciscan convent of Wotiz, near Prague, in Bohemia. Ward, Colgan, Lombard, McCaughwell, Edmund O'Reilly and the Stanishursts, men whose names will ever live among the names of Ireland's most gifted and patriotic sons, are all in far foreign graves. The winds of Ireland never chant their dirge around their tombs, the maids of Erin scatter no flowers over their graves, the faithful never pray above their ashes. They fell where they had bravely fought with voice and pen for the land of their love. They died far away from the isle of their birth, with the great shadow of Ireland's sufferings over their breaking hearts. They sank to rest in the calm of silent convents, and they tranquilly rest either in the dim shades of old cathedrals, or in the peaceful aisles of chapels whose silence is never broken except by the prayer of some pious monk or nun. Ah! it is a sad thing to die in exile. It is a sad thing to lie in the earth, far, far, far away from one's native land. But oh! it is a thousand times better for our students to rest in holy ground, to lie beneath holy altars and sacred pulpits, to rest in chapels where the Office is daily chanted, to rest in shrines where pilgrims ever pray, than to have their burnt ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven by the sacri-

legious and bloody hands of the minions of Henry or Elizabeth, or of the vile troopers of Cromwell. Though our Irish monks would naturally wish to repose at holy Lismore, at Disert Kellach, or in Arran of the Saints; though our Irish friars, when the shadows and dews of dissolution were upon them, would long for the holy earth of Multiferan or of Roserilly, where Maurice O'Fihiley, "Flos Mundi," reposes; still we may easily imagine we hear them say in the light and strength of their grand and glorious faith—

Care not for that, and lay us where we fall, Everywhere heard will be the judgment call; But at God's altar, oh! remember us.

St. Francis of Sales.

James the First, of England, used to ask why none of his Bishops could write like Francis of Sales, at the time the gentle Prince Bishop of Geneva. If the king was charmed with the writings of his contemporary, even though they were clothed in the quaint old French of the time, what would be James' pleasure if he could now read them in the expressive and polished language of the France of to-day? The following shows how St. Francis could write—nearly three hundred years ago—on the Immaculate Conception.

On certain special favors exercised by the Divine Providence in the Redemption of Mar.

God indeed shows to admiration the incomprehensible riches of His power in great variety of things which we see in nature, yet He makes the infinite treasures of His goodness still more magnificently appear in the incomparable variety of the goods which we acknowledge in grace. For He was not content, in the holy excess of His mercy, with sending to His people, that is, to mankind, a general and universal redemption, by means whereof everyone might be saved, but He has diversified it in so many ways that while His liberality shines in all this variety, this variety reciprocally embellishes his liberality.

And thus he first of all destined for His most holy Mother a favor worthy of the love of a Son Who, being all wise, almighty and all good, wished to prepare a mother to His liking; and therefore He willed His redemption to be applied to her after the manner of a preserving remedy, that the sin which was spreading from generation to generation, should not reach her. She was so excellently redeemed, that though when the time came, the torrent of original iniquity rushed to pour its unhappy wave over her conception, with as much impetuosity as it had done on that of the other daughters of Adam; yet when it reached there it passed not beyond, but stopped, as did anciently the Jordan in the time of Josue, and for the same respect; for this river held its stream in reverence for the passage of the Ark of Alliance; and original sin drew back its waters, revering and dreading the presence of the true Tabernacle of the eternal alliance." S. Francis de Sales, Treatise de C. Dei, Book 4, ch. 8.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

The electric light has been successfully applied at Woolwich, England, to photographing the interior of cannon. Such pictures are expected to reveal the presence of flaws.

On and after Jan. 1 next the day will be reckoned at Greenwich Observatory as commencing at midnight, the hours being counted on up to 24, or midnight, again. For many years a dial, showing twenty-four hours, has been erected at the observatory, but in future the twenty-four hours day will be official.

Printed matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetata of iron and pressing in an ordinary copying press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

In a recent paper, Sir John Lubbock says that ants of the same nest, however large it may be, have a means of recognizing each other not easily explained. The recognition is immediate and complete, even after a year's absence from the nest. Concerning the longevity of ants, he said he had kept two queen ants for twelve years.

The investigation of thunder storms is becoming more and more a speciality with scientific men. France has made an important study of them for a number of years. Bavaria and Belgium have more recently taken them up, and in our country, as well as elsewhere, considerable has been undertaken in this direction. In a recent report by Lancaster, on the famous storms of 1879 in Belgium, the conclusions previously announced are confirmed, namely, that thunder storms occur only in the south-

east quadrant to the barometric depressions, or great cyclonic storms that frequently sweep across temperate latitudes. But there still remains to be found the actual mechanism of thunder storms, concerning which so many opinions have been put forth. It is thought that the matter will probably remain in doubt until settled by the some kind of investigation that demonstrated the inward spiral path of cyclonic winds—synoptic charts for a stormy afternoon, with hourly or even half-hourly intervals, and stations only a mile or two apart, would probably settle the question beyond dispute.

About History.

The Marquis of Ripon, addressing the students of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, spoke of the great importance of the study of history at the present day. If, henceforth, the great body of people were to be called to take their full share in the management of public affairs, then the primary duty of every man who could help to do so was to bring within the reach of all every possible means to prepare themselves adequately for the discharge of the great responsibilities which have been cast on them. He did not mean merely the records of the succession of kings, or of the victories of generals, or the diplomatic triumphs of statesmen, but he meant mainly the history to those who rightly read it to be that the truest and wisest statesmanship was built deep and secure upon the foundation of those great principles of morality which guide the conduct of private men.

Good Advice.

Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do every occasion and it is understood you mean to do what is right. If a friend asks you a favor, you should grant it if reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why it is not; You will wrong him and yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make friends or keep one. The man who wants you to do so is dearly purchased and at a sacrifice. Deal kindly and firmly with all men, and you will find it the best policy which wears best. Above all do not appear to others what you are not. If you have fault to find with any, tell him, not others, of what you complain. There is na more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to do on thing to a man's face and another behind his back. We should live and speak out of doors, as the phrase is, and do what we are willing should be known and read of all men. Is it not best as a matter of principle?

The term handkerchief is not met with earlier than in the fifteenth century, when in the "Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV" we find "V dozen handkerchieffes" are named as having been made by one Alice Shapster, to whom a payment had been made.



CANADA.—By the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, C.C.B., Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. To all whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting. Whereas it is in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter twenty-seven and intitled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1880," amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs may when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit, by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift, or disposal to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the Northwest Territories, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months or to both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had: Now know ye, that I, the said Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift, or other disposal to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada or in any part thereof of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, who incur the penalties of the said Act. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS AND GAME IN SEASON
PATRONIZE
PENROSE & ROCANI
289 Main Street.

Where you will find the largest supply in the city and secure prompt delivery.

JUST RECEIVED!
—AT THE—
THE CHEAP STORE!

KNOWN AS THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE
50 Cases Men's, Women's & Children's

Overshoes at Wholesale Prices
DRY GOODS!

Of All Kinds the Cheapest in the City.

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

EVERYBODY INVITED IN THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN WINNIPEG

Geo. H. Roders & Co, 568 Main St
DEALERS IN BANKRUPT STOCKS

The Best Spot to Buy
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
— IS AT THE —
TORONTO HOUSE.

Dress Goods 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c. per yard.
Black Cashmeres, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard.
Ladies' Ulsters, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00.
Ladies' Jackets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00.
Ladies' Fur Jackets, from \$20.00 and upwards.
Children's Ulsters, all sizes.
Grey Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard.
Check Home Made Flannels, 25c per yard.
Best Woolen Yarn, 45c per lb.
Best Spools, 40c per doz.
Men's Suits from \$6.90 upwards.
Men's Over Coats from \$5.90 upwards.
Men's All wool pants, from \$1.69 upwards.
Boys' Suits from \$1.50 upwards.

Thos. Brownlow, . 519 Main St.,

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

CONNOLLY BROS.,
BUTCHERS.
have resumed business with a large and choice stock of
MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.
— AT —
343 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
OPP. POTTER HOUSE.
EST A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

ALEX. SMITH & CO.,
Brokers and Commission Merchants,
1st Floor, McIntyre Block, Main St.
Liberal advances made on all kinds of goods, merchandise, or other collaterals. Notes discounted, &c., &c.
All transactions strictly confidential.
ALEX. SMITH & CO.

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

ST PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY.
THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.
Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.
AT VERY LOW RATES.
Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken,
CITY TICKET AGENT.

PATENTS
MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.00 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting illustrations. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 311 Broadway, New York.

P. QUEALY,
B-O-O-T-S;
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.
E. LAPOINTE, 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 & ROCANI,
— BUTCHERS! —
289 Main Street & City Market
Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

CHANGE OF TIME.
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.
Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m.
For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.
Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main street, Winnipeg.
H. G. McMicken, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES
ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD,
GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN,
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE,
ITALIANA, STATE, WHITE STAR
& NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS

Gold Watch Free.
The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person taking the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50.00. If there is more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentleman's Watch, the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 10 c. with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 10 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 30 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Home Guest, 211 Broadway, New York.

The Body and its Health.

Sea Voyages for Consumptives—Long voyages are of great value in many cases of consumption. The patients have the advantages of the sea air, combined with mental repose and passive exercises.

The volume of Food—When man eats with moderation as to quantity of food, the per cent. of absorbed nutriment is greater than when he eats very little and much greater than when he eats to excess.

HUMOROUS.

Rather mixed—A temperance lecture recently said: 'Would you believe, fellow citizens, that a woman died near where I was speaking on Thursday evening in a beastly state of intoxication.'

Agricultural Notes.

Since it has been proved by experiments that a good growing crop keeps the soil in a much better condition than when nothing is grown upon it, the practice of summer fallowing is likely to be less frequent in the future than in the past.

Sulphur is a preventive of mildew and rot in grapes if taken in time. The powdered sulphur may be sprinkled on the vines in wet weather, or the vines may be syringed with a solution of copperas or sulphate of iron in water.

Were farmers enabled to comprehend the number of horses that are actually worn out on the streets of our cities each year, they would not get the idea very soon that there is any danger of an overpopulation of the class of horses that are suited for such work.

The Kentish Observer, England, gives disastrous news from the English hop plantations. Should the vermin continue to increase the result may be serious.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

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

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

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

FISH.

Table listing prices for various types of fish, including cod, haddock, and salmon.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing prices for various types of vegetables, including potatoes, onions, and carrots.

FRUIT.

Table listing prices for various types of fruit, including apples, pears, and grapes.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing prices for various types of hay and straw.

FLOUR.

Table listing prices for various types of flour, including patent, strong, and superfine.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Most Reverend and the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WIN E. MAN. The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.



FERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, 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.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY

"FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with the lines running East and South-East.

RR. TICKETS.

Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of

H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENCY.

NO. 363 MAIN STREET

Table showing train schedules for the 'ALBERT LEA ROUTE' between Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, including departure and arrival times.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

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.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1894, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard.

Phelan Bros,

Fruit and Confectionery

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS.

404 Main street

NEW GOODZ.

This Season's

A Well Assorted Stock of

Blankets Counterpanes, Flannels,

Shirts, Hosiery & Gloves

Dress Goods, Velveteens.

Wool and Wool Goods

GOOD GOODS

LOW PRICES

WM. BELL,

288 Main, Cor. Graham

GREAT SLAUGHTERING

OF GOODS AT

MRS. NAGLE'S

BASSINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Lous Velours,

Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts,

and all other goods at the same reduced rates.

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

264 MAIN ST.

SIGNS. SIGNS.

Alfred Morris,

ENGROSSER AND ILLUMINATOR OF ADDRESSES.

Sign Writer

HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR,

Kalsomining, Paper Hanging and Graining.

11 McWILLIAM ST. WEST,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SIGNS. SIGNS.

CLOTHING

Are you in need of

A Good BUFFALO OVERCOAT,

A Fine COON OVERCOAT,

An Extra Heavy

IRISH FREEZE OVERCOAT,

A Fine ENGLISH TWEED OVERCOAT,

A Fine BLACK DIAGONAL OVERCOAT.

You will get these goods at the

Buffalo Store

Cheaper than any other house in the city.

Also a Large Stock of Boys and Youth's Overcoats at Reduced Prices.

A. Pearson,

BUFFALO STORE,

Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure

CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

PERFECT MADE.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM'S

BAKING POWDER

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 Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30. ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Dr. Hagarty, of the Portage, is in town.

The rivers were frozen over on the 6th of November last year, over a week earlier than this year.

Owing to the mild weather of the past few days the ice on the river is in a very unsafe condition and people should not be too venturesome in crossing it.

Mr. Conway, who had his premises damaged by fire last week has since had his store thoroughly renovated and intends carrying on his business at the popular corner in the future as in the past with every satisfaction to both buyer and seller.

The threshers of the district of Portage la Prairie wound up the season's work by a grand ball in the town hall last night. The enjoyment of the affair was only equalled by the satisfaction in a splendid fall's work and a bountiful harvest.

Rev. Father McWilliams, of Railton, Ont., has returned from a trip through the Rockies and is at the Leland. He will remain two or three days in the city, after which he expects to return west and visit the scenes of the recent troubles, going as far as Battleford.

The Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., of the St. Boniface College, will lecture in St. Mary's Church on Sunday evening, December 6th, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, in aid of the poor of the city.

Monday next, the 23rd inst., being the anniversary of the consecration of His Grace the Archbishop, the students of St. Boniface College intend giving a literary and musical entertainment in honor of the occasion.

Tracklaying on the extension of the C. P. R. Southwestern is now completed twenty-five miles west of Manitou, and the difficult section in the Mary Jane coulee is now almost overcome. On getting out of the coulee, where there has been considerable rock work, it is expected that two miles of track per day will be laid.

Mr. A. Cail, of Morden, last week completed his season's threshing, having commenced on the 12th of September. Since that time he has threshed 35,415 bushels of grain. The average yield he found to be about 25 bushels to the acre, and the sample prime, his route covering a section of the country not affected by the frost.

The Ladies of St. Boniface, wishing to assist the Rev. Father Sammoissette in his efforts to provide a mission house for his parish, have decided to do so by way of a banquet, which will take place on the 25th inst. It is to be hoped the young men of St. Boniface will supplement the efforts of the young ladies in a substantial manner for there is none more worthy of support than the faithful missionary of St. Agathe.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Major Rogers Talks with a Reporter Regarding the C. P. R.

The name of Major Rogers is familiar to every person who has been directly or indirectly associated with the construction of the C. P. R. He is the gentleman who located the pass through the Mountains. A reporter had a pleasant chat with him at the C. P. R. dining hall regarding the past, the present, and the future operations of the great national highway. The Major is a man of about fifty years of age, and his silvery locks and beard bespeak many trying experiences. He is of comparatively slight physique, while his sharp features indicate clearness and precision of mind. For the past thirty years he has been following the pursuits of engineering, and the greater part of his experience has been in connection with railway construction. Therefore his opinion of the C. P. R. ought to be of more value than that of the ordinary railway man. He is most enthusiastic over the road. "Why," said he, "I am prepared to stake my reputation that it has the finest road beds, unequalled grades, and best constructed railway in America. In the run down from the crossing of the Columbia the other day we averaged thirty-two miles an hour, including stoppages. With a little grading I venture to say that over fifty miles an hour can be averaged through the mountains. The construction of the C. P. R. did not cost half so much per mile as did the Northern Pacific, yet it is a superior road in every respect. The C. P. R. was also built through the mountains with a great deal less trouble." Regarding snow slides in the mountain the Major said that very little if any danger need be expected from that source. With but very little cost, he said, that evil could be remedied."

Mr. P. A. Phillion, a young and enterprising citizen, will open on Monday evening next an ice rink, in the building where formerly was the Manitoba Rink. The exhilarating effects of ice skating may now be enjoyed by those who have long desired a rink of this description and the proverbial courtesy and popularity of the proprietor is a sufficient guarantee that the rink will be conducted in a proper manner. Tickets may be had at the rink and at Mr. Thomas' cigar store, 418 Main.

Messrs. Hughes & Co. have just imported from the East two of the finest hearses on the continent. They were exhibited at the late Dominion exhibition and secured the first prize. They are handsomely trimmed with satin and highly mounted. This enterprising undertaking establishment has assumed large proportions of late and is now the leading furniture and undertaking house in the Northwest, and the Messrs. Hughes & Co. are deserving of the success they are meeting.

The Cost of Cologne Cathedral

The amount of money which has been spent upon the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne since the year 1823 gives one an idea of the enormous sums which must have been lavished by the piety of our ancestors in raising cathedrals in every important town in this country and on the continent. The sum laid out in the completion of Cologne Cathedral amounts to 1,050,000. This is altogether irrespective of sums given for the decoration of the building and for the proper performance of religious services. We do not know whether any record was kept of the building expenses of the Cathedral from its original foundation up to the date when the work of the completion of the edifice was commenced; but, as the main body of the edifice was finished, it is probable that the expenditure largely exceeded the above sum. It is true that but one or two out of the hundreds of cathedrals in Europe can have equalled Cologne in costliness. The aggregate expenses, however, would even in the present day, have been considered as almost fabulous, and when the comparative poverty of Europe in the days when these cathedrals were built is taken into consideration one is lost in admiration at the enormous sacrifices which must have been made to erect the stately and gorgeous edifice.—London Standard.

A Contented Congregation.

Citizen—How are matters progressing in your church, deacon?
Deacon—Finely. The congregation is large and increasing, and every one seems to feel a personal interest in forwarding the glorious cause.
Citizen—So everything is running smoothly and harmoniously?
Deacon—Oh, yes. The pastor complains somewhat of not being able to collect his back salary, but aside from that harmony reigns, while the religious fervor and zeal are constantly growing.—New York Sun.

ORDERS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The following are the different orders in the Catholic Church—The Carmelites, Augustinians, Benedictines, Redemptorists, Carthusians, Dominicans, Franciscans—an order with many offshoots—Servites, Jesuits, Barnabites, etc., are regularly constituted orders composed of lay brothers. Their functions are teaching, preaching, giving retreats, missions, etc. The Trappists are the austere order in the church. Both priests and brothers spend much time in manual labor, field work, brick-making, stone-cutting, etc. They reclaim great tracts of barren country and promote the material interest of the world by their industry, as they aid its spiritual interests by their prayers and penances. There are also a number of religious congregations of men. The following add to the obligations of the priesthood the three simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. The Passionists, Redemptorists, Fathers of the Mission, better known as the Lazarists or 'Vincentians,' the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the Oblates of St. Charles, the Fathers of the Holy Cross, Congregation of St. Paul—usually called Paulists, etc. These priests teach, preach, direct colleges, give missions, and take pastoral charge of parishes, much as their brethren of the great orders do. There are also several congregations of secular priests, living together under a common rule, but without the vows of religion as the Sulpicians, the French Oratorians, the priests of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, etc. Then there are a multitude of brotherhoods. Some devoted exclusively to teaching and works of mercy as the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Xaverian Brothers, Brothers of Mary, Brothers of the Holy Cross, etc.

LAND MONOPOLY.

Mr. Winans, the American land monopolist, who will not allow a strange lamb to feed upon his broad acres, has shot 150 stags this season. Everybody will be pleased to know that Mr. Winans is enjoying himself. Mr. Winans is not content with fencing off his estate so that no plebeian can see into it, but he has closed the public roads passing through it. Lord Tweedmouth, it is stated, has just intimated his intention of taking proceedings to "interdict" Mr. Winans from stopping up several public paths and three bridges which his lordship had erected across the Dheag in order to give access to a road. Mr. Winan's name is spelled h-o-g.

It is now asserted that the dictionaries are all wrong as to the derivation of the word pioneer. The word is said to have originated in this way: In the mining camps of California in '49 the miners ate from tin plates which were fastened to the table. Sometimes, when one of these plates became empty, a miner would call out, 'Pie on here! pie on here!' From this the miners came to be known as pie on here, or pioneers.

TENDERS

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "TENDERS FOR WOOD," will be received by the Eastern Judicial District Board up to

NOON OF SATURDAY, THE 21ST INST.,

—FOR—

700 Cords of Oak, Ash, Tamarac

—OR—

Split white, white Poplar wood

All to be good body wood, four feet long. No mixed wood will be accepted. To be delivered as follows—

350 Cords at the Court House and 350 at Jail, Kennedy Street,

at such time and in such quantities as may be directed by the undersigned. The right being reserved to cancel any contract if the wood is not of a satisfactory quality; also should the same not be delivered to the satisfaction of the Board. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR STEWART, Sec.-Treas. Box 1288.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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. Return leave St. Paul at 7 p. m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p. m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 388 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD, GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE, ITALIANA, STATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS.

GO TO THE

GOLDEN LION!

FOR ALL THE

Newest Line in Dry Goods.

SPECIAL LINES IN

CARPETS

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Parkes & co., 432 Main St.

GREEN BALL STORE,

JOHN SPRING,

434 Main Street, Winnipeg

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 & Gents' 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 RUBBE

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

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

—GIVE ME A CALL—

JOHN SPRING.

434 MAIN STREET

JUST RECEIVED!

—AT THE—

THE CHEAP STORE!

KNOWN AS THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

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

Overshoes at Wholesale Prices

DRY GOODS;

Of All Kinds the Cheapest in the City.

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

EVERYBODY INVITED IN THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN WINNIPEG

Geo. H. Rogers & Co, 568 Main St

DEALERS IN BANKRUPT STOCKS

The Best Spot to Buy

DRY GOODS CLOTHING

—IS AT THE—

TORONTO HOUSE.

Dress Goods 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c per yard.

Black Cashmeres, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard.

Ladies' Ulsters, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00.

Ladies' Jackets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00.

Ladies' Fur Jackets, from \$20.00 and upwards.

Children's Ulsters, all sizes.

Grey Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard.

Check Home Made Flannels, 25c per yard.

Best Woolen Yarn, 45c per lb.

Best Spools, 40c per doz.

Men's Suits from \$6.90 upwards.

Men's Over Coats from \$5.90 upwards.

Men's all wool pants, from \$1.69 upwards.

Boys' Suits from \$1.50 upwards.

Thos. Brownlow, 519 Main St.,

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

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

RAILWAY.

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

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unexcelled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.