

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

NO. 10.

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## BEYOND!

Tremblingly sweet the branches cling to each other,  
Into the distance melt they away like a shade,  
While the still earth serenely waits for the spring-time,  
In Quaker robes arrayed.  
O human heart, thirstily drink the glory  
That hides in the shadows, that lights the brown slopes,  
Can you far-roofing, blue gleaming above thee  
Bound "all" thy hopes?  
Loving and close the grasp of our hand by our brothers,  
Never to fade seems the light in eyes that we love;  
Tender and sweet are words lips the dearest  
Of utter,  
Their loving to prove:  
Is it enough, O heart, art thou at rest?  
Is there no need, starry night? none, sweet dawn, as thou streakest  
The east? Aye, a "need" heart! and only beyond  
Wilt thou find what thou seekest.

## THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

### CHAPTER II.

For a while her large dreamy eyes were vaguely fixed, as if gazing into space; at intervals a smile played around her mouth, and her lips moved as if talking with a friend. Occasionally her drooping eyelids closed entirely; but the lashes quickly reopened, only to fall more heavily than before, till at last a profound sleep or intense reverie seemed to get possession of her mind and body.

But did she sleep? There is no doubt that her spirit watched and was happy: for a pleasant expression constantly played over her features, and, if sometimes it became serious, the joyous look quickly returned with all its radiance. She had long been plunged by this happy dream into complete forgetfulness of real life, when a noise of wheels and the neigh of a horse was heard at the gateway, disturbing the silence of Grinselhof. Still the maiden was not aroused.

The old calche returned from the city, drew up near the stable, and the farmer and his wife ran out to salute their master and put up the horse. While they were thus engaged, Monsieur De Vlierbeck got out of the vehicle and spoke to them kindly, but in a voice so full of sadness that both looked at him with astonishment. In fact, the gravity of this singular person never abandoned him even in his affable moods; but at that moment his physiognomy indicated a degree of intense depression which was by no means habitual. He seemed altogether worn out by fatigue, and his eyes, which were commonly vivacious drooped, dull and languishing, beneath their heavy lids.

The horse was quickly put in the stable, and the young lackey, who had already divested himself of his livery, took several baskets and packets from vehicle, carried them into the farmhouse and placed them on the table of the ante chamber.

"And now, Master John," said De Vlierbeck, approaching the farmer, "I shall have need of you. There will be to-morrow at Grinselhof, Monsieur De necker and his nephew dine here."

The farmer, perfectly stupefied by the announcement and scarcely able to believe his own ears, looked at his own master with staring eyes and gaping mouth, and, after a moment's hesitation, stammered forth—

"That large, rich gentleman, sir, who sits near you every Sunday at high mass, 'The same, John, is there any thing surprising in it?'"

"And young Monsieur Gustave, who spoke to mademoiselle in the Church yard when church was over!"

"The same!"

"Oh, sir, they are such rich people! They have bought all the land around Echelpoel. They have at least ten horses in the stable at their chateau, without counting those they have in town. Their carriage is silver from top to bottom."

"I know it; and it is exactly on that account that I desire to receive them in a becoming manner. You must be ready; your wife and your son also. I shall rise to-morrow morning very early. You will willingly lend a hand to help me, won't you?"

"I Certainly, certainly, sir; a word from you is enough. I am always happy to be able to serve you in any way."

"Thank you for your kindness, John. We understand one another, my worthy fellow; and so farewell till to-morrow." Monsieur De Vlierbeck entered the

farmhouse, gave some orders to the young man in relation to the things he had taken from the vehicle, and, passing through the screening grove, walked on to Grinselhof.

As soon as he out of the farmer's sight his physiognomy assumed a more serene expression, and there was a smile on his lips as he cast his eyes around in search of some one in the solitude of the garden. At a turn of the path his eyes fell suddenly on the sleeping girl. How beautiful she was in her calm repose! The golden twilight covered her with its bright reflection and threw a rosy tint on every thing about her. Thick curls strayed in beautiful disorder over her cheeks, and snowy flowers, shaken from the catalpa's branches by the evening breeze, had fallen around her in profusion. She still dreamed, and the happy smile yet rested on her features. De Vlierbeck gazed earnestly at his sleeping child, and raised his eyes to heaven as he said, tremulously,—

"Thanks, Almighty Father! she is happy! Let my martyrdom be prolonged; but may all my sufferings render thee compassionate for her!"

After this short and ardent ejaculation he threw himself into a chair, leaned his arm carefully on the table, and, resting his hand on it, remained still as a statue. For a long time he watched his sleeping child, while his face seemed to reflect each emotion that flitted across the delicate features of the maiden. Suddenly a modest blush spread her brow, and her lips began to articulate. The old gentleman watched her narrowly, and, although she had not spoken in connected sentences, he caught one of those stray words which often betoken what is passing in a dreamer's mind.

"Custave! She dreams of Gustave. May God be propitious to us! Ah, yes, my child," exclaimed her father, "open thy heart to hope! Dream! dream; for who knows what is in store for us?"

Yet, no!—let us not destroy these happy moments by cold reality! Sleep, sleep! let thy soul enjoy the heavenly enchantment of love which it is awaking?"

Monsieur De Vlierbeck continued for a while his quiet observation of the sleeper, and then, rising, passed behind her chair and imprinted a long kiss on her forehead.

Still half-dreaming, the sleeper slowly opened her eyes; and the moment she perceived who had awakened her, she sprang into her father's arms with a bound, and, hanging round his neck, overwhelmed him with questions and kisses.

Vlierbeck gently disengaged himself from his daughter's embrace, as he remarked, in a tone of raillery,—

"It seems altogether unnecessary, Lenora, to inquire what new beauties you have discovered in Vondel's 'Lucifer.' You have not had time, I take it for granted, to begin the comparison between this masterpiece of our native tongue and Milton's 'Paradise Lost?'"

"Ah? father," murmured Lenora, "my mind is indeed strangely troubled. I do not know what is the matter with me; I cannot even read with attention."

"Come, Lenora, my child, don't be sad. Sit down; I have something of importance to tell you. You do not know why I went to town to day, do you? It was because we are to have company to dinner to-morrow?"

Lenora gazed at her father with an earnest questioning look.

"It is Monsieur Denecker," continued he;—the wealthy merchant you know who sits near me at Church and lives at the chateau of Echelpoel."

"Oh, yes? I remember him, father; he always speaks so kindly, and never fails to help me from the carriage when we go to Church."

"But your eyes ask, I see, Lenora, whether he is coming alone. Another person will accompany him, my girl?"

"Gustave!" exclaimed the maiden, involuntarily and blushing.

"Exactly? Gustave will be here," replied Monsieur De Vlierbeck, "Don't tremble on that account, Lenora; and don't become frightened because your innocent heart may find itself opening to the dawn of new sensations. Between us my child, there can be no secret that my love will not discover."

His daughter's eyes looked inquiringly into his own, as if asking an explanation of the enigma. But all of a sudden as if a ray darted unexpectedly into her soul, she threw her arms around the old man's neck and hid her face in his bosom.

"Oh, father! beloved father," murmured she, "your kindness is unbounded. For some moments the old gentleman did not put aside the affectionate caresses of his child: but by degrees his expression became gloomy; tears started into his eyes, and he said, in broken tones,—

"Lenora, whatever may happen to us in life, thou wilt always love thy father thus, wilt thou not?"

"Always, always, father!"

"Lenora, my child," continued he, with a sigh, "thy tender affection is my only recompense and happiness here below: never deprive my soul of its consolation!"

The sad tone in which these words were uttered touched the maiden's heart so deeply that she took her father's hand, without saying a syllable, and wept in silence with her hand in his bosom.

For a long time they remained thus motionless, absorbed by a feeling which was neither joy nor sorrow but seemed to acquire its power and mastery by the mingling of those opposite sentiments, Monsieur De Vlierbeck's expression was the first to change. His features became severe as he bent his head downwards reproachfully. In truth, the strange words that started the tears into his daughter's eyes had excited the reflecting in his own mind that another person was, perhaps, about to share his Lenora's and probably to separate him from her forever. He was ready for every sacrifice, were it even infinitely greater, provided it contributed to the happiness of his child; yet the very idea of separation caused his heart to bleed every pore.

By degrees he stifled this selfish anxiety, and, striving to control himself, raised his daughter with a kiss.

"Come, Lenora," said he, "be gay again! Isn't it a happy thing that our heart can sometimes get into the shade after they have been to much in the sunshine? Let us go into the house. We have many arrangements to make in order to receive our guest becomingly."

Some hours afterward Monsieur De Vlierbeck might have been seen seated in the principal saloon of Grinselhof, near a little lamp, with his elbows on the table. The apartment was dark and dreary, for the feeble rushlight illuminated but a single spot and cast the distant and lofty ceiling into vague obscurity. The flickering flame threw long and sombre shadows over the wall, while a line of old portraits in the panel seemed to fix their stern and immovable eyes on the table. Amid the gloom nothing came out with distinctness but the calm and noble face of the poor old gentleman, who sat there absorbed in his reflections, fixed as a statue.

At length, raised from his chair and cautiously walking on tiptoe to the end of the room, he stopped and listened at the closed door. "She sleeps," said he, in a low voice; and, raised his eyes to heaven, added, with a sigh, "may God protect her rest!" Then, returning to the table, he took the lamp, and, opening a large safe which was imbedded in the wall, he went down on his knees and drew forth some napkins and a tablecloth, which he unfolded carefully to see whether they were torn or stained. As he refolded the articles one after the other, a smile betokened that he was pleased with his examination. Rising from his task, he went back to the table, from which he took a piece of buckskin and whiting. Mashing the latter with a knife-handle, he began to rub and polish several silver forks and spoons which were in the basket. The salt-cellar and other small articles of table service, which were mostly of the same metal, were all subjected to a similar process, and soon glittered brightly in the feeble lamplight.

While he was thus engaged in this strange work, the soul of the poor man was busy with a thousand conflicting thoughts and recollections. He was constantly muttering to himself; and many a tear escaped from his lids as

he dreamed over the past and repeated the names of the loved and lost!

"Poor brother!" ejaculated he; "but one man alone in the world knows what I have done for thee, and yet a man accuses me of bad faith and ingratitude! And thou, poor brother, art wandering in the icy solitudes of America a pray perhaps to sickness and suffering while for months no kindly look is fixed upon thee in that wilderness where thou earnest thy miserable wages! Son of a noble race! thou hast become a slave to the stranger, and thy toil serves amass the fortunes which others are to enjoy. My love for thee has made me suffer martyrdom; but, as God is my judge, my affection has remained entire,—untouched! May thy soul, O brother, feel this aspiration of mine even in the isolation where thou art suffering; and may the consciousness of my love be a balm for thy misery!"

The poor gentleman was absorbed for some time in painful meditation; but after a while his dream seemed over, and he betook himself again to work. He placed all the silver utensils side by side on the table, and, after carefully counting and examining them, resumed his soliloquy:—

"Six forks? eight spoons? We shall be four at table: it will be necessary to be careful; else it will easily be seen something is wanting. I think, however it will do. I must give very precise instructions to John's wife, for she is a clever woman, and knows what she is about!"

As he uttered the last words he replaced the silver in the basket and locked it in the safe; after which he took the lamp, and, leaving the saloon on tiptoe, descended through a little door into a large vaulted cellar. Here he hunted about for a considerable time amid stacks of empty bottles, and at last succeeded in finding what he was in search of; but his face became extremely pale as he drew three bottles from the sand.

"Good heavens! only three bottles!" exclaimed he; three bottles of wine and Monsieur Denecker is such a connoisseur of vintages! What shall I do if they ask for more when these three bottles are empty! I have it! I do not drink; and Lenora drinks very little; so there will be two bottles for Monsieur Denecker and one for his nephew. But even at the worst, what is the use of anxiety. Let luck settle it."

With this De Vlierbeck went into the cellar, where he gathered from the walls a quantity of cobwebs, which he wound artistically around the bottles and covered with dust and sand.

On reaching the saloon he went to work with paste paper to mend some rents in the tapestry on the wall, and then, after passing nearly half an hour in brushing nearly half an hour in brushing his clothes and disguising their threadbare spots with water and ink, he came back to the table and made preparations for a task which was still more singular than any he had hitherto been engaged in. Taking from the drawer a silk thread, an awl, and a bit of wax, he put his boot on his knees and began to mend the rents in the leather with the skill of a cobbler? It will readily be supposed that this odd occupation stirred a variety of emotions in the heart of the poor gentleman; violent twitches and spasms passed over his face; his cheeks became red, then deadly pale; till last, yielding to a passionate impulse, he cut the silk, threw it on the table, and, with his hand stretched towards the portraits, cried out, with struggling passion,—

"Yes, behold me.—behold me,—ye whose noble blood runs in my veins! You, brave captain, who, fighting at the side of Egmont, at St. Quentin, gave your life for your country,—you, statesman and ambassador, who after the battle of Pavia, rendered such eminent services to the Emperor Charles,—you, benefactor of your race, who endowed so many hospitals and churches,—you, proud bishop, who, as a priest and scholar, defended us bravely your faith and your God,—behold me, all of you, not only

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



**A GOOD MOVEMENT**

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, and Mr. Edward Lucas are co-operating with others in the establishment of an English and Scotch Home Rule League, which will, it is anticipated, not only attract to itself all the English and Scotch publicists who are in favor of the diffusion of information on the question of national self government for Ireland.

**MR. STEAD AND THE CARDINAL.**  
In the course of his prison autobiography now appearing in the London Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. W. Stead, the editor, testifies to the joy with which he received a letter of sympathy from Cardinal Manning. He added that his Eminence had proved himself the kindest and most considerate of friends all through.

**A VENERABLE PRELATE.**  
The Right Rev. William Vaughan, D. D., Bishop of Plymouth, will attain the advanced age of seventy-two next Sunday. The venerable and much respected prelate, who is the second senior bishop in England, was consecrated by the late Cardinal Wiseman at Clifton on the 16th of September, 1855.

The crown jewels of France are to be sold to provide a fund for aged workmen. Although this will cruelly shock the Royalist, no better disposition could be made of them. It is estimated that the crown jewels to be sold will produce \$40,000,000. Those of historic interest will go to the Louvre collection. The gems of artistic and educational interest valued at 13,000,000 francs, will be delivered to the museum and school of mines. The imperial crown swords, that belonged to Louis XVIII and the Dauphin, will be melted in order to prevent them falling into the hands of showmen.

**RELIABLE RECIPES.**

**Apple Dessert**—Pare and core large, sweet apples, and fill with butter and sugar. Set each apple on a round piece of stale, crustless bread. Put a little water in the pan, sprinkle sugar over it and bake till done. Carefully remove to the serving dish, and cover with an icing made of the white of two eggs and powdered sugar. Dot over with bits of red, acid jelly. Or the apples may be baked without bread, piled up in pyramid form, and frosted. **Chocolate Custard Baked**.—Scald a quart of milk, stir into it four heaping tablespoonsful of grated chocolate, simmer gently until dissolved. Beat up the yolks of six eggs with one one cup of sugar, adding the hot milk and chocolate. Stir until well thickened, then add vanilla for flavoring. Have your custard cups in a pan of boiling water, fill them and set all in the oven to bake. When the custard seems set remove at once, cool and grate sweet almonds over the top, on top of that the meringue made of white of eggs. Grate more almonds on this; set in the oven to brown or use a salamander to brown them, or a hot shovel or stove lid, anything so long as the desired result is brought about.

**Mince Pie**.—Boil four pounds of lean beef in only water enough to cover; when cold chop finely, and add the broth. To this add one pound clear, finely chopped beef suet, one large spoonful of salt, a pound (or pint) of sugar, a coffee cup of molasses, one half a pound of chopped raisins, one pound of well washed currants, half a pound of chopped citron, and one spoonful each of ground cloves allspice and cinnamon; also half a grated nutmeg. Add chopped, tart apples in quantity equal to the ingredients already put together, and moisten with cider adding more or less brandy also preferred. Stir well, and taste from time to time adding more sugar or salt as may seem required. Cook slowly over the fire for one hour; it will then keep, well covered, all winter, improve with age, and should be ready for use at any time. Mince pies should never be eaten the day they are fresh; of course they are only suited to cold weather, they should be warmed before serving. When making the pies, after filling with the mince, put on the top of each raisins, thinly shaved citron, and a little grated nutmeg. Half an hour will bake a mince pie in a good oven.

Patrick has a great power of enjoyment after all, and always laughs at the right time. One day he saw a bull attack a man, and he had to hold on to his sides with both hands, the scene was so funny. After a little the animal turned in another direction, and poor Patrick, after exploring the heights, came down with a chimney on the other side of the fence. He rubbed his wounds and as he trudged along the worse for wear he said to himself, "Faith and I'm glad I had the laugh when I did, or I would not have had it at all!"

**THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.**

For chilblains the Lyon Medical advises that the parts affected be bathed twice daily, ten minutes at a time, with a mixture of half an ounce of sulphuric acid and one quart of water.

Cases of severe colic from lead poison have been reported among tailors and sewing women. This is probably due to their habits of biting off and sometimes chewing threads of sewing silk which has been weighted with acetate of lead.

A writer in the British Medical Journal advises people to be careful not to slice up a pineapple with the same knife they use in peeling it, as the rind contains an acrid organic substance which is likely to cause a swollen mouth and sore lips. In Cuba salt is used as an antidote for the poison of pine apple peel.

A small piece of resin dipped in water which is placed in a vessel on a stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion of resin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

The heavy silk plush, fur-trimmed wrap is the fashionable rage among the women this season. The silk plush coat of this year is trimmed with otter or beaver fur, from three to six inches deep. Even a seal skin coat without trimming is not "au fait" although it is not altogether lost caste. The doctors have, however declared against the fur collar. One of the most eminent specialists in diseases of the throat and lungs says that the improper use of heavy cloaking in this climate has been the cause of more diseases of the throat and lungs than anything he knows of. "But," said he hopelessly, "they will wear them if they all die, and I am only given credit for having a spite against the furriers. Women go into a heated room with these heavy wraps on, and with a heavy fur collar about their neck. They keep on the cloaks until they are in a profuse perspiration; then they throw back the collars, and half unbutton the garments. Perhaps in a few minutes they go out in the cold air again, and do not close up the coats until warned by the chilly blasts that buttons are needed. But this is not all. Such garments are to warm for this section, and are not safe outdoor wraps even, except in the coldest weather.

**POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES**

A butterfly—a creature supposed to live at utmost only two or three days—was last year kept alive in a glass cage in England for 121 days, its age at confinement being unknown.

A meteorological station is about to be established among the highest mountains of Mexico, at an elevation of nearly 20,000 feet above sea level. As access to such a place is difficult and often impossible, the recording apparatus will have to be made almost independent of human attention, and, so far as possible, all the instruments will be made to run a year without stopping.

A member of a London Microscopic Society has described a case illustrating the value of the microscope as a detective agent. Fraudulent additions were made to a bond, and the ink being darker than the original the forger traced over the whole writing to give it a uniform shade. Under the microscope the difference between the original and the added portion was clearly discernible and the forgery was established.

A young woman of Columbus, Ga., about to visit the generating station of the electric light company, was told to leave her watch at home lest it be magnetized by the strong electric current. She did so, but complained afterward that her watch would not keep good electric time. She sent it to a jeweler, but he reported that it was magnetized and kept good time. Still, whenever she carried it her time was too slow, although when she left it in her room it ran correctly. A gentleman who knew of the circumstance suggested to the young lady that she wear another pair of corsets when next she carried the watch. She did so and had no further trouble with the watch. The steel springs in her corsets had been magnetized.

Yes, I'm in the lecture business," said the long haired passenger, and I'm making money two. By jove, I've got a Scheme I have, and it works like a charm. Big houses wherever I go. "Scheme," yes. I always advertise that my lectures are especially for women under thirty years of age, and for men who are out of debt. You just ought to see the way the people come trooping in."

**DANIEL CAREY.**  
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**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
**Legislature of Manitoba.**

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

48. No petition for any Private Bill is received by the House after the first five days of the session.  
49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislature of Manitoba within the limits of the British North America Act, 1867, whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or other works; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be during the previous session, and the time of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.  
50. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a bridge, or other works, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.  
51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a bridge, or other works, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

**ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY**  
CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable classrooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but extensive compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to her parents and guardians.  
TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, 1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.  
Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishments they left.  
Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six table napkins and a napkin ring.  
The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before enrolling their children. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday between the hours of divine service and after Vespers, until 5:30 and on Thursday from 1 to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE**

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.  
Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. 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 25th of June.  
The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible, \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for 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 25th of June.  
ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 29TH, 1885.

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 26th February 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Fleming Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st April next. The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.  
The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails on such days, and at such hours as may be from time to time required, to deliver the mails at the railway station within five minutes after leaving the Post Office, and at the Post Office within five minutes after the arrival of each mail train.  
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Fleming, and at this office.  
W. W. McLeod,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, 18th Jan., 1886.

TRAFFIC BY THE PLAINS TO ONTARIO AND THE EAST.

Leave Winnipeg	9:45 a.m.	Sum	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Arrive St. Thomas	1:30 p.m.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
Arrive London	4:45 p.m.	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
Arrive Hamilton	6:50 p.m.	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed
Arrive Toronto	10:10 p.m.	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
Arrive Kingston	12:10 a.m.	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
Arrive Ottawa	6:07 p.m.	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Arrive Montreal	8:50 p.m.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Monday, the 15th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge thereof of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provincial District of Saskatchewan and partly in that of Keewatin, N.W.T. Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.  
A. M. BURGESS,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Dec. 5th, 1885.

**FURNITURE!**

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

DO YOU WANT?

TO BUY OR SELL A FARM

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

Address—THE MAIL Toronto, Canada

# "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.

Full Column, 12 months	\$200 00
" " " " " "	120 00
" " " " " "	75 00
Half Column, 12 months	120 00
" " " " " "	75 00
" " " " " "	40 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	40 00
" " " " " "	25 00
" " " " " "	15 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	15 00
" " " " " "	10 00
" " " " " "	5 00

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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 MARCH.

The month dedicated to St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Mary Virgin Immaculate and Patron of the Universal Church;

1. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels.
2. Tuesday Commemoration of the Passion of Our Lord.
3. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.
4. Thursday St. Casimir Conf.
5. Friday Votive office of the Passion.
6. Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
7. Sunday Quinquagesima.
8. Monday St. John of God Conf.
9. Tuesday St. Francis of Rome.
10. Wednesday Ash-Wednesday.
11. Thursday St. Thomas Aquinas.
12. Friday Sacred Thorns of the Crown of our Lord.
13. Saturday St. Gregory P. and D.
14. Sunday 1st. in Lent.
15. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels.
16. Tuesday Votive office of the Holy Apostles.
17. Wednesday Ember Day-Fast. St. Patrick Baud C.
18. Thursday St. Gabriel Archangel.
19. Friday Ember Day-Fast. St. Joseph, Spouse of the B V M.
20. Saturday Ember Day-Fast. St. Cyril of Jerusalem Baud D.
21. Sunday 2nd. in Lent.
22. Monday sacred lance and nails of Our Lord.
23. Tuesday St. Benedict.
24. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.
25. Thursday Annunciation of B V M.
26. Friday Sacred Winding-sheet of our Lord.
27. Saturday Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
28. Sunday 3rd. in Lent.
29. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels.
30. Tuesday Votive office of the Holy Apostles.
31. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.

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

SATURDAY, MAR. 6, 1886.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The devotion of the "Forty Hours" will commence at the Cathedral, St. Boniface on Sunday the 7th inst.

The rumor that the Holy Father was preparing a letter on the freedom of the press is unfounded. The Pope is not writing one.

The compliment of standing "first in the front rank etc" was paid to the Baltimore Catholic Mirror by the "Northwest Review" not the True Witness.

Mr. Percival G. Hill has just been received into the Church, at Buenos Ayres South America, on which occasion the sermon was preached by his brother, the Rev. Father Edmund, of the Missionist Order, himself a convert and graduate of Oxford University.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has been greatly pleased by the conduct of the Catholic clergy, and their devotion to the sick and wounded, during the late war. Mgr. Mennini, vicar apostolic, announces many conversions as a result of this good example.

Gov. Ross, of New Mexico, reports that English landowners and cowboys are terrorizing the courts and shooting the employes of rival concerns. That style of doing business was all very safe in Ireland, but the English landlords of the West will soon find they have moved into a different country.

The great prelate and patriot of Ireland has written Gladstone a very pointed note in which he informs the Grand Old Man that the Bishops of Ireland consider that the result of elections answered his appeal to the Irish people to "Speak Out." He says the bishops believe that Home Rule will not affect the Union or the supremacy of the Crown,

and that they urge the suspension of evictions until the land question has been settled.

With this week's Liverpool "Catholic Times" comes the sad intelligence of the death of J. B. Aspinwall, Recorder of Liverpool Eng. Mr. Aspinwall, was a convert to the Catholic Church and a fervent one, besides being a brilliant member of the Bar. His works of charity in Liverpool are proverbial and the poor of that city will miss a generous friend. The deceased has many friends in Canada, who came in contact with him while on a visit to this country in company with the Rev. Father Nugent, the great philanthropist and temperance advocate of Liverpool.

The "Catholic Record" has sharply taken to task the "Le Canadien" for some remarks it made in reference to the course pursued by the Toronto "Mail" in which "Le Canadien" held Mr. Farrer the chief editor, responsible. With great force and truth the "Record" points out that Mr. Farrer is not responsible, being subject to the dictates of the managing editor, Mr. Bunting. After granting all this the question still arises, does the managing editor hold sway over the conscience of his writers, in other words must the chief editor at the sacrifice of truth obey the wishes of his manager, as the "Mail" certainly did the other day when it assailed the teaching of the Catholic Church. We would be pleased to hear what our learned friend has to say on this phase of the question.

Massie, warden of the Toronto Central Prison, says he will be satisfied with four thousand failing to secure the eight thousand brought in by the Orange jury but which the chief justice in the court of appeals can see no good ground for sustaining. We are glad to see Judge Cameron so disposed. It is nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of Warden Massie to throttle the voice of the press. Mr. Massie must remember that he is a public servant and liable to be taken severely to task at any time if his conduct warrants it and strictures passed upon him by Mr. Boyle in the "Irish Canadian" cannot be considered otherwise than a fair criticism. His plea for \$10,000 damages and now offering to be contented with \$4,000, shows that it was an endeavor to extort money: a practice altogether too common in this country.

The following tribute paid to the Celts by Emerson, in his essay on "Race," will no doubt prove interesting reading to the editor of the "Mail," just now, therefore republish we it:—"It is the oldest blood in the world—the Celtic. Some people are deciduous or transitory. Where are the Greeks? Where are the Etruscans? Where are the Romans? But the Celts, or Sidonides, are an old family, of whose beginning there is no memory and their end is likely to be still more remote in the future; for they have endurance and productiveness. They planted Britain, and gave to the sea and mountain names which are poems, and imitate the pure voices of nature. They are favorably remembered in the oldest record of Europe. They had no violent feudal tenure; but the husbandman owned the land. They had an alphabet, astronomy, priestly culture, and a sublime creed. They have a hidden and precarious genius. They made the best popular literature of the Middle Ages in the song of Merlin, and the tender and delicious mythology of Arthur."

## AN ENEMY TO JUSTICE.

The "Manitoban" persists in saying that the Irish people mean the desintegration of the Empire by their Home Rule demand. It is not the case; they are merely asking to be allowed the privilege of treating on Irish soil with Irish questions under proper safeguards. We cannot conceive why the "Manitoban" should be in favor of further coercion in Ireland when the English people themselves show a disposition in favor of conceding to the Irish people the right of self government. The "Manitoban" forgets that we are on the hope-illuminated verge of the twentieth century. It is quite apparent to the casual observer of British politics that Home Rule is gaining ground every day in the House of Commons and Mr. Gladstone can carry a large scheme on broad and generous lines. If the "Manitoban" wants proof of this it has only to read the addresses of Messrs. Gladstone and Russel, Morley and Chamberlain, now before their respective constituents. But perhaps this would be asking too much of the wisacre an our contemporary who seems to be incapable of giving an unprejudiced consideration to the demands of the majority of the Irish People and whose ideas of justice are narrowly separated from those of the Turk.

## CATHOLICS IN PUBLIC OFFICES

A controversy, somewhat acrimonious, has arisen between the "Irish Canadian" and the Toronto "Mail," respecting the regard in which Irish Catholics are held by the men who wield power, and dispense patronage, from time to time, in our Dominion. If we are not much mistaken each of the writers in this argument belong to the creed and nationality referred to,—each is Catholic and Irish—this accounting for the pith and point abounding in the editorials we read. We will not say that the proportion in which the good things of Governments have been borne to their doors, respectively, enters wittingly or otherwise into the argument. That is not even to be insinuated. But badinage apart, the discussion is to be regretted. Some injustice, and much bad taste accompanies it. There was a time when, as a part of English policy throughout the Empire, Catholics were not too freely admitted to places of distinction, social or political, in Canada.

Painful evidence to this effect is certainly of record. But no such rule obtains now. It might, indeed, be argued that whereas Catholics of a former day were excluded for state reasons and purposes, they are now sometimes chosen to fill not only high, but the highest places for like reasons; and a conclusion might be drawn that such tactics in their regard cannot tend to their ultimate advantage as citizens. We well know that the judicious distribution of government patronage is ever a difficulty to all free governments. There is, however, a principle to guide statesmen in the discharge of this delicate duty. Lord Durham tells us in his most valuable Report on the condition of Canada previous to 1840 that: "Since the revolution of 1688 the very Crown in England has been preserved by that wise provision in our constitution which gives the patronage to the majority of the Commons." This is undoubted true. The House of Hanover had long since gone to the tomb of all the Capulets had not the change in the constitution bound and obliged them to recognize the rights of Parliament, of which the control of the patronage, through a responsible ministry, was a vital one. Catholics, therefore, who as citizens give their support to the majority of Parliament, of which what is called the Ministry are little more than a committee, have a fair claim, in common with other citizens, to the benefits of office. Beyond this they should not pretend. We must venture to say more; going beyond this constitutional limit can only entail political demoralization; and a weak social standing, for which a petty office in the Custom House, or elsewhere would be a sorry return.

We cannot conclude without a brief reference to the low estimate which the "Mail" puts forth of the fitness for public employment, "in point of education, etc., of all Irishmen who have emigrated in the last forty years."

This assertion really startled us,—not less, we may say, than our contemporary's recent venture that the text "Thou art Peter, etc.," was an interpolation, and his wretched attempt at proof in the "Mail" of the 23rd ult.

It is more than forty years since we read in "McCulloch's Statistics," a work of the highest authority, that: "All over Ireland Government engineers found boys among the peasantry who made mathematical calculations for them for a halfpenny each, and this," the writer continues, "is not to be found in England and Scotland;" adding, also, "The Irish have been always remarkable for their love of education; and it is not owing to the want of education, but to the violence done their feelings and their sense of justice by the English Government that crime is occasionally committed by the Irish peasantry."

The editor of the "Mail" knows well that education is much more general in Ireland than in England. And this is not entirely owing to modern facilities. As far back as 1826 a Committee appointed by the British Parliament to superintend the introduction of an improved system of education reported that they "found the Irish children of seven to eight years old prepared for the use of books given in England to children of from 12 to 13 years."

We remember being told by Doctor Ryerson, when Superintendent of Education in Ontario, that among the best teachers he had for his common schools were Irish Catholic young men, recent emigrants. Throughout British America similar testimony can be obtained; and as to Australia and New Zealand, the strong words of Lord Lisgar, then Sir John Young and others, are directly condemnatory of the statement of the "Mail." In fact our contemporary should forthwith apologize, or confess himself sadly astray as to popular facts.

## LENT.

The following instruction and exhortation will be read in the Catholic Churches Sunday next, Quinquagesima. Read it and lay it to heart. The Church commands us to begin Wednesday next, the holy time of Lent. It is called Ash-Wednesday, because the Church puts blessed ashes on the heads of the faithful. The Church, inspired by the Holy Ghost, has established this ceremony to excite, in the souls of those who receive the ashes on their heads, sentiments of humility, penance and mortification. By this pious practice she intends to retain the some traces of her ancient customs and discipline with respect to public sinners, who, being covered with sack cloth and ashes, were separated from the communion of the faithful, and allowed to assist at the divine offices only under the porticoes of the Church.

The priest in putting ashes on the heads of the faithful, makes use of these remarkable words taken from the 3rd Chapter of Genesis: "Memento, homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris. Remember, man, that thou art dust and unto dust thou shalt return" These words should recall to our memory the sentence pronounced by God against mankind on account of sin, and teach us to submit to that sentence, and prepare ourselves for it by a penitential life, remembering that death is certain and that the moment thereof is uncertain.

You should endeavor, my Brethren to sanctify yourselves by the fast of Lent to bring forth worthy fruits of penance, to return to God and to strive to deserve his grace.

During that holy time, you are obliged to fast every day (Sunday excepted) from Ash-Wednesday to Easter Sunday. This is the general law prescribed by the Church in virtue of the authority which she has received from Christ, and according to the practice which she has followed ever since the time of the Apostles. Nevertheless she dispenses with the law, in favor of those who are not twenty-one years of age; she grants also the same indulgence to nurses and pregnant women; to old persons; to the infirm and valitudinarians; to such as are obliged to perform an exhausting work or to make long and painful journeys and voyages, and to all who by fasting would be rendered unable to discharge the duties of their employment or would endanger their health. Everyone is obliged to consult his own pastor or confessor, to listen to his advice and to beware following his own sensual inclination. Fasting may be observed entirely or in part by such as are under twenty-one years of age or above sixty, when they are strong enough to bear it, Christian mortification being at every age an important duty.

It is necessary for you to be well instructed with regard to the duty of fasting. It is certain; 1st that every Christian commits a mortal sin as often as he fails to fast on each day commanded unless he is excused by some lawful reason, or such as may be judged so, in doubtful cases, by those who are charged with the care of souls; 2nd That the fast is broken by making an entre evening meal, that is by taking more than eight ounces of food or by eating such food as is forbidden on days of abstinence; 3rd That it is a duty for the faithful to submit to the examination and determination of their pastors, whether their work or their journey be incompatible with fasting, for it is an error to believe that all sorts of works and journeys are a sufficient cause of exemption; 4th That it is a criminal compliance to break the fast, in order to please a friend who may invite to eat out of meal time; 5th that it is sinning against the object of the fast and the intention of the Church merely to abstain from the use of flesh meat and to frequent gambling houses, to give ourselves up to worldly diversions, to company, to use less or idle conversations, to hatred, to enmity, to impurity and other criminal excesses; for the end of the fast is to humble us, to mortify our passions and to destroy sin in our souls; 6th. That they render the fast useless, who suffer with murmurings and impatience the inconveniences which accompany it.

We exhort you to join to your fast, alms, prayers, and good wishes, and to render it fruitful by tortifying the mind by the word of God, which you should frequently hear and carefully meditate upon.

We must remind you here of the rules established with respect to fasting and abstinence, during the holy time of Lent in virtue of indults of the Holy Holy Father. According to these Indults you are to abstain from the use of flesh—meat etc, on Ash-Wednesday, the Fridays and Saturdays of each week in Lent, and Wednesday and Thursday of

Holy Week; the second Wednesday in Lent being an Ember day is also a day of fasting.

The use of flesh meat allowed on every Sunday in Lent as well as on all the days of abstinence; but on this same week days flesh meat can be used at one meal only by those who are obliged to fast, no fish being allowed at the same meal. It is also allowed to use grease of any kind, instead of butter and oil in the frying, cooking or preparing of abstinence meals. This is allowed on any day of abstinence throughout the whole year. You may also, without breaking the lenten fast, take in the morning about two ounces of bread, with tea, coffee, chocolate, or other beverage.

The Holy Catholic Church, while she allays the primitive severity of her laws in order to provide for the weakness and necessities of her children, does not intend, however, to exempt us from the obligation of denying ourselves, taking up our cross, and following Jesus Christ; of crucifying our flesh with its vices and concupiscences; of mortifying our members; for, as St. Paul says, if you live according to the flesh, you shall die; but if you live by the spirit you mortify the deeds of the flesh, you shall live.

If you have any children, apprentices or servants, you are obliged in conscience to have them instructed in the knowledge of God, the mysteries of religion, and in the maxims of the gospel.

You must likewise give them the means of accomplishing the lenten duties according to the age and strength and induce them by your advice and example to make a fit preparation for their Easter confession and communion.

We exhort you not to put off going to confession, but to prepare for the great duty, and to accomplish it as soon as possible, that your fast, being observed in the state of grace, may be the more meritorious and acceptable to God. Do not differ your confession till the last days of Easter, particularly you, who are engaged in bad habits, or who live in enmity or who have restitution to make that we not be under the painful necessity of seeing you, at that time, deprived of the happiness of making your Easter communion; but we wish that on the contrary, you may all rise again in Jesus Christ, after having died to sin during those penitential days.

This time is propitious for obtaining mercy from God. Behold the days of salvation, We exhort you not to receive the grace of God in vain but to do all in your power to employ their property for your salvation.

Pass the three days before Lent in prayer, begging of God the grace to make a good use of the time, which, perhaps, will be the last Lent you may see.

Beware of being drawn into the fatal custom of worldlings, who pass their days in criminal excesses, in idle amusement in all sorts of scandalous disorders, Remember that you have renounced all these things at your baptism, and that you are obliged to regulate your conduct as children of God and of the Church, at all times and all places, with strict attention, modesty and piety

## RADIGER & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

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special stock for the holiday trade and low prices.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 26th February 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Fleming Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st April next. The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.

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

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

W. W. McLeod,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, 15th Jan., 1886.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**"THE MAIL" AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS.**

To the Editor of The Northwest Review.

Sir—You and the editor of the "Irish Canadian" seems to be surprised that the Irish Catholic editor of "The Mail" should seek to cast a slur upon his Catholic countrymen by insinuating rather broadly, they are not up to the standard in education and ability, etc. Permit me to remark that you had scarcely any grounds for thinking that the Irish Catholic editor of the "Mail" should have more respect for his Irish Catholic countrymen than those had who have gone before him. Take a retrospective glance at Irish history for the past seven hundred years, since the days of Strongbow and Dermot McMorrough, and do you not find the prototype of the Irish Catholic Editor of the "Mail" portrayed on every page? Year after year men came to the front in whom the people placed implicit confidence; men of great promise and evident integrity; animated with a burning spirit to ameliorate the condition of their followers, and to remove the shackles that bound their unhappy country. But how few of them (were there any) persevered in the patriotic career limned out by themselves and their trusting people. Certainly within the last century there has been none with one honorable and immortal exception one whose memory will be green in the hearts of Irish people as long as green grass grows in Ireland, the late Daniel O'Connell, and even he had to contend with innumerable traitors and malignant enemies amongst his own people. The blazing meteors that from time to time made their appearance in the Irish arena, and in a loud voice proclaimed their determination "to free Ireland" or die in the attempt, proved themselves to be unmitigated frauds on the community and heartless traitors to their country, so soon as they got comfortably seated with their masters on the banks of the Thames. Among these I do not include the present agitator, Mr Parnell and his associates; he who will write about them fifty years hence will pronounce upon their career, and do them justice; so far, at all events, their success has been but problematical. There seems to be a well defined fatality, and shall I say fatuity; governing the destinies of that class of the Irish people of whom I speak; they have not sufficient stamina and backbone to resist successfully the influence that their surroundings exercise over them when they leave their native land. Like people who visit malarial districts and take germs of ague into their system, so it is with the leaders of Irish "freedom," when they get to London, they are overcome by the flattering so lavishly poured upon them, and the spirits of self-abasement and self-aggrandizement enter their soul—the first on account of their Irish origin, the second to make the most of their opportunities to gain their private ends, and from that moment instead of being the champions of their down-trodden country, they become abject slaves of her worst enemies. This type of the Irishman puts forth every effort to get on what he considers an equality with his new found foreign friend, and to obliterate every trace of his plebeian descent. He disguises his name by eliminating the obnoxious letters that betray the shallowness of the puddle from which his batrachian ancestors emerged, so that the cultured foreigner across the channel would never suspect his charming acquaintance—Mr Patrocles de Tehancy was known to the companions of his youth as Patrick O'Shaughnessy. The Catholic Church, too, in which he was brought up, gets a large share of this contempt he has for Irish manners and customs, he feels ashamed of his religion because it is old and unfashionable; neglects to hear Mass on Sundays; and his stomach becomes capacious and delicate and must be lined with good roast beef on Fridays and days of abstinence; in short he becomes a "liberal Catholic" which makes him anything but a Catholic. The Irish Catholic editor of the "Mail" therefore, has innumerable examples to guide him in his mode of making slanderous attacks upon his countrymen, but taking a charitable view of his case perhaps we ought to attribute it to his extreme humility although his own education and ability is a living refutation of the base attack. He may be pleased to look upon himself—because of his Irish Catholicism—as inferior in all respects to the average Englishman and the same retiring humility may govern his views upon church attendance and the use of abstinence food as well as upon the educational training of his co-religionists.

A. McGILLIS.

**THE CHINESE SHOEBLACK PLANT.**

The "Chinese shoeblack plant"—*Hibiscus rosinensis*—is a native of India, China, and other parts of Asia. In its native countries it forms a tree twenty or thirty feet in height. It is not hardy in England, and is cultivated simply as a greenhouse plant, for the sake of its beautiful flowers. These flowers contain a quantity of astringent juice, and, when bruised, rapidly turn black or deep purple. They are said to be used in Java for blacking shoes, whence the name.

**EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS**

The French Academie des Sciences has assigned the "grand prix" of 15,000 francs to the missionary, Father Zotoli O. S. F. for the best work on Chinese Literature.

Rev. Father Kenny will leave Montreal on Monday next and on his arrival here will immediately proceed to the Jesuits College at St. Boniface, where he is expected by Thursday next.

Archbishop Tache, it is thought will be absent about a month. His Grace is now in Ottawa, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Rev. Father Tabaret, Superior of the Oblates.

Cardinal Angelo Jacobini is dead. He was born at Giansano April 25th, 1825, and was created a Cardinal on March 27th, 1882. At the time of his death, he held the high position of Secretary of state to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

The members composing the party of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies met to-day to adopt a line of action on the proposed measure for the expulsion of the French princes. M. Clemenceau was present. By a vote of 40 to 6 the meeting favored the immediate expulsion of the princes. Clemenceau approved the motion.

One of the strongest indications of the rapid and complete healing of the difference between Prince Bismark and the Vatican is noticeable in the fact that the Hotel Costanzi in Rome has been purchased at a cost of 1,200,000f. by German buyers for the purpose of establishing therein a German college in Rome.

Pope Leo XIII celebrated the 75th anniversary of his birth on the 3rd March instant and the eighth anniversary of his coronation, by an address to the members of the Sacred College. In it His Holiness eulogizes the union existing among the Cardinals and urged concord among Catholics against those seeking to corrupt and weaken the authority of the Church. He deplored the oppressed conditions of the Holy See as unworthy of the head of the Church and incompatible with his independence.

The Provincial Legislature of Manitoba was formally opened on Thursday, the 4th instant by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Aikins, in the presence of the elite of Winnipeg and surrounding places. The address to the Throne is to be moved by James E. P. Prendergast—the new but able member for La Verandrye, seconded by Mr E. Leacock. Unusual interest attaches to the present session, as important measures will be brought down by the present Administration, including a Redistribution Bill, a new election Act. General elections will shortly follow the closing of the present Legislature. Each party will have its representative in the field for each constituency.

**THE NOVA SCOTIA TRAPPISTS**

From The Halifax Herald  
At Tracadie, about two miles back from the village is situated, perhaps the most interesting institution in Nova Scotia, a

"TRAPPIST MONASTERY," which has here flourished in vigorous life for nearly twenty years. We refer to the Cistercian Abbey of Petit Clairvaux, which by the example and influence of its inmates must produce a most beneficial effect upon the surrounding people. The Abbey is an irregular pile, built principally of brick, consisting of a centre building containing the cloisters, cells, refectory, library, and reception rooms; attached to which on one side is the chapel, and on the other the workrooms, hospital office. Away from these at a distant across a courtyard are the mills and stables. The establishment surrounded by about 400 acres, consisting of grounds, orchard and farms, with a considerable wortion of forest, the whole well situated in a beautiful valley through which runs a rapid stream furnishing a never failing supply of pure water. The order to which this body of Monks belong is celebrated among the religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church for its extraordinary austerities, is so called from "La Trappe" an Abbey of the Cistercian order, founded in the 12th century. The celebrated churchman Armand Jean Le Bouthellier de Rance was abbot in 1663. The Trappists are not a preaching order, but practice the old monastic habit of manual labor. Perpetual silence is their rule, unless in cases of dire necessity. They are forbidden the use of meat, fish, eggs, butter, and wine; their only meal consisting of vegetables, unless their refreshment of an ounce of bread with water can be called a meal, which they partake of before retiring at 7 o'clock. By the Trappist rule the Monks rise at one o'clock a.m. for matins in the church. After an interval for private devotions, they go at half past five to the office of prime, which is followed by a lecture; after which they engage in their several daily labors indoors or out, according to the weather. Then follow at intervals the successive offices of terce, text and none; after which they dine. The meal is succeeded by manual labor

for two hours, after which each monk is occupied in prayer in his own cell until four o'clock, when they again assemble in the choir for vespers. After another interval a lecture follows. At six o'clock they recite our pline in choir, and after meditation and the partaking of the bread and water they retire to rest at 7 p.m. Their bed is a hard straw mattress and the Trappist never lays aside his habit, even in cases of sickness, unless it shall prove extreme. The minor observances and practices are devised so as to remind the Monk at every turn of the shortness of life and the rigor of judgment. When dead the Monks are not coffined, but are laid in the grave in the habit of the order they have worn in life.

THE TRAPPISTS WERE DRIVEN FROM FRANCE during the troubles of the revolution; but they returned subsequently and resumed by purchase possession of their old home at La Trappe, which continues up to the present time to be the head monastery of the order and number over 200 members. There are but few monasteries of the order in existence. There is a very large one at Mount Mellary, near Cappoquin, Ireland, and a very extensive one, with great territory attached, in Kentucky. But the monastery at Tracadie is the only one of the order in Canada. (A) We have briefly noticed the leading rules of the order, as many have heard of the monastery in this country, but who little imagined the austerity and self-abnegation of the devoted men who thus pass their days in prayer, labour and mortification. The monastery at Tracadie has undergone considerable alteration during the past twenty years. The old buildings have gradually been replaced by substantial brick structures. The grounds have been arranged; a massive dam has been built across the stream which runs through the valley by the monastery; a good head of water has thus been secured to aid the monks in their labour. A large mill, or rather series of mills, are in operation under one roof, driven by three Turbine wheels. The grist mills we saw in operation was well equipped, and the flour ground better than we have seen in Nova Scotia. The other mills, carding and shingie, will soon be in operation.

A MAGNIFICENT STABLE 185 FEET LONG OF BRICK with hard wood flooring for the cattle, adjoins the grist mills. The cattle, horses, swine and poultry to be seen are worthy a journey of 100 miles to look at. Here is kept nothing but the finest stock. The horses are particularly good. A Jersey bull with long pedigree, is an attraction. The cleanliness, warmth and attention paid the animals, joined to the superior feeding is shown in the remarkable fine quality of the butter made here, which generally brings in the market at least two cents per lb. more than the best offered by other parties. A large portion of the land surrounding the monastery is under cultivation, and the example of superior treatment of the soil over the usual methods will be of service to many farmers in the locality. Thirty laborers from the outside village are often employed during planting and harvest times. The buildings are to be augmented by the addition of another stable of equal capacity to the present. A wall is to be built around the entire establishment, and a larger chapel will soon be constructed. Monks make their own brick, and have a hill of lime stone, quarry, and kiln on the grounds. The labor already performed here has been enormous and the great portion of it dates from the coming from Belgium of the present right reverend Abbot and those who have since followed him here. Almost all trades and professions are represented among the brethren. The Abbot Father Dominique, is a man of fine presence and gracious manners, looking every inch the devout churchman and the astute man with all the weight of such an establishment on his shoulders.

HOSPITALITY TO STRANGERS is enjoined, and the abbey has made thousands welcome to its shelter during its existence. The brief visit we made recently to "Petit Clairvaux" will be long a pleasant memory of a monastic institution which, perhaps, is destined in time to equal some of those great foundations for ages so powerful in England and Scotland as were then English abbeys of the same order, Kirkstall, Furness, Tintern and Fountains, or the Scottish Melrose, Culreess Deer and Glenluce.

N.B.—(A) This is not correct. There was for many years a Trappist Monastery near Quebec, which was closed some 15 years ago. Another was started for a short time in the Eastern Townships, which was also abandoned. Finally a permanent foundation was made 4 or 5 years ago at the Lake of Two Mountains near Montreal.—Ed. N.W. REVIEW.]

**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 6.25 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.  
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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.

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**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.**

The following beautiful tribute to the Church is from the pen of Professor Fairbairn, in the Contemporary Review. The Professor is an agnostic, he views the Church only as a human institution. The wonder is that he can believe her so beautiful and strong, and speak of her so lovingly and yet not ask himself the question—Could a society so perfect be merely human?

If to be at once the most permanent and extensive, the most plastic and inflexible, ecclesiastical organization were the same things as to be the most perfect embodiment and vehicle of Religion then the claim of Catholicism were simply indisputable. The Roman Church may not hesitate; once let him assume that a visible and audible authority is of the essence of Religion, and he has no choice; he must become, or become or get himself reconed, a Catholic. The Roman Church assails his understanding with invincible logic, and appeals to his imagination with irresistible charms. Her sons say proudly to him; "She alone is catholic, continues, venerable, august, the very Church Christ founded and His Apostles instituted and organized. She possesses all the attributes and notes of catholicity—an unbroken apostolic succession, a constant tradition, an infallible Chair, unity, sanctity, truth, an inviolable priesthood, a holy sacrifice, and efficacious Sacraments. The Protestant churches are but of yesterday without the authority, the truth, or the ministries that can reconcile man to God; they are only a multitude of warring sects whose confused voices but protest their own insufficiency, whose impotence almost atones for their sin of schism by the way it sets off the might, the majesty, and the unity of Rome. In contrast, she stands where her master placed her; on the rock, endowed with prerogatives and powers He gave, and against her the gates of hell will not prevail. Supernatural grace is hers and miracle; it watched over her cradle, and her in all her ways through all her centuries, and has not forsaken her even yet. She is not like Protestantism, a concession to the negative spirit, an unholy compromise with naturalism. Everything about her is positive and transcendent; she is the bearer of Divine truth, is representative of the Divine order; the supernatural living in the very face of the natural. The saints too, are hers, and the man she receives joins their communion enjoys their goodly fellowship, feels their influence, participates in their merits the blessings they distribute. Their early life made the past of the Church illustrious; their heavenly activity binds the visible and invisible into unity, and lifts time into eternity. To honor the saints is to honor sanctity; the Church which teaches man to love the holy helps him to love holiness. And the Fathers are hers, their labors, sufferings, martyrdoms, were for her sake; she treasures their words and their works; her sons alone are able to say. "Athanasius and Chrysostom, Cyprian and Augustine, Anselm and Bernard, Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus are ours, their wealth is our inheritance, at their feet we learn filial reverence and Divine wisdom." But rich as she is in persons, she is richer in truth, her worship is a glorious sacrament, her mysteries are a great deep. Hidden sanctities and meanings surround man, the sacramental principal invests the simplest things, acts, and rites with an awful yet most blissful significance, turns all worship now into a Divine parable which speaks the deep things of God, now in a medium of His gracious and consolatory approach to men and man's awe and contrite, hopeful and prevailing, approach to Him. Symbols are deeper than words, speak when words become silent, gain when words lose meaning, and so in hours of holiest worship, the Church teaches by symbols truths language may not utter. And yet she knows better than any other how to use reasonable speech; The Fathers and doctors of theology have been hers. For every possible difficulty of reason, or heart or conscience, she had not one but a thousand solutions! If men are gentle of heart, and do not like to think that all men without the Church must be lost distinctions are made as to the body and soul of the Church as to kinds and degrees, of ignorance, softening stern doctrines into tenderness. If they have difficulties about infallibility, whether due to Papal sins and blunders in the past, or freedom in the present, or progress in the future, they can easily be obviated by methods of interpretation and know and noted constitutional limitations. In the Church alone has casuistry become a science so perfect as to have a law and a cure for every real or possible case of

conscience; in her school theology has become a complete science, which has systematized her body of truth, explicated her reason justified her being and her claims. And so the Catholic Church is in a sense altogether her own, not only an ecclesiastical institution, but a Religion a system able to guide the conscience, satisfy the heart, regulate the conduct adjust and determine the relations of God and man.

**ENGLAND'S COMING STRUGGLE**

Some time the battle of Dorking must be fought. Some time England will be upon defence of her title of the sovereignty of the world. Britannia rules the waves if the torpedo boats are a match for her. Russia is reaching for India. Germany means to have Africa and the South seas. Italy longs for Egypt Austria is tired of British interference in the Balkans. Gibraltar is a thorn in the side of Spain. Clouds are rising along the whole horizon charged with electricity, dark and lowering, and they already overshadow English diplomacy. It is not a time for a domestic convulsion. Ireland pacified, free and prosperous, would be an ally not a foe. Her sons could be counted upon to do their full part to keep the silver streak against the world. But Ireland fired with a hot sense of wrong that has alternately smouldered and blazed for six centuries, would be a bad neighbour for a nation minded to go into a struggle for life or death—St. Louis Republican.

**THE FARM.**

Good seed and rich land for cabbages. It will soon be time to sow seeds in hotbeds of the earliest crop.

It seems likely that the word "yard" will be left out of the "farm manure" of the future. There is no reason why home fertilizer should be thrown into an open space to have the goodness washed out of it. It is well worth a shed.

The first eggs of the season are always most prolific, few failing to fit the hens are faithful sitters. It is therefore good policy to pay the higher prices demanded by breeders for eggs early in the season rather than to wait until the can be had at less price. Besides the early hatched pullets will make good layers the subsequent winter while those late hatched will not.

I is idle to think of growing a good crop of onions unless previous preparation has been made by thorough cultivation the preceding year. The crop will never succeed on a sod, and a two years' crop of potatoes where sod has been turned under is better than one. Onions require very rich soil, and it is not always easy to secure this without making it also foul with weeds.

The kind of grain best adapted to poultry feeding depends upon the season weather, condition and breed of fowl. Corn is only allowable and in small quantities during severe cold. The Asiatic breed should rarely have any, as they naturally take on fat to readily. For the best egg production in heavy fowls oats are as good a feed as any. The give bulk, while the nutriment they contain is of the kind which goes to make eggs rather than fat.

Few farmers know how much feed for fowls can be grown from a small patch of sunflowers. The seed to be planted on rich soil, as its rapid and enormous growth is very exhaustive. It gives to any other stock than fowls sunflowers seed should be ground and its hull sifted from the meal, as it is very injurious to animals not having very strong digestive organs.

Hens often learn to eat their eggs from eating the egg shell which are given to them with their food. They find it easy to crush the shell which are thus scattered in their way. If you have plenty oyster and clam shells or ground bone, the amount of lime in the egg shell is scarcely worth saving for your fowls.

Watch your fowls closely and ascertain if the falling of the feathers is not caused by weather-eating hens. When poultry are housed all winter, or not given sufficient exercise, they often resort to feather-eating. Give them a dust bath of fine wood ashes, in which the can wallow, and scatter their food through straw or hay, so that they will be compelled to scratch before procuring it.

**RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.**

Beef, roast, per lb.	12 to 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	10 to 12
Beef, corned, per lb.	8 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	8 to 10
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	8 to 10
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	12 to 15
Veal, roast, per lb.	12 to 15
Veal, chop, per lb.	10 to 12
Pork, roast, per lb.	10 to 12
Pork, steak, per lb.	10 to 12
Pork, farmers' per 100 lbs.	5 to 6
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 to 15
Mutton, leg, per lb.	10 to 12
Mutton chop, per lb.	10 to 12
Ham, per lb.	12 to 15
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	12 to 15
Lard, per cwt.	25 to 30
Sausage, per lb.	10 to 12
Bologna sausage, per lb.	12 to 15
Shanks, per lb.	8 to 10
Liver, per lb.	5 to 8
Kidney, per lb.	15 to 20
Head cheese, per lb.	10 to 15
Heart, per lb.	12 to 15

Tongue, per lb.	12 to 15
Chickens, per lb (dead)	6 to 10
Eggs, per dozen	25 to 30
Chickens (alive young) per pair	40 to 50
Chickens (alive, old) per pair	30 to 40
Turkeys, per lb.	10 to 15
Ducks, per lb.	10 to 12
Prime Manitoba cheese, per pound	15 to 20

**WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.**

Milch cows	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand	90 00 to 140 00
Live cattle, per lb.	3 to 5
Calves	5 00 to 8 00
Side beef, per 100 lb.	8 50 to 9 75
Roll bacon	13 to 15
Hams	13 to 15
Pork, per barrel	15 50 to 16 00
Beef, per barrel	12 00 to 13 00
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Peas, per doz.	20 to 25
Ducks	40 to 50
Eggs, per doz.	25 to 30

**FISH.**

Wholesale, per lb.	4 to 5
Retail, per lb.	5 to 10

**VEGETABLES.**

Potatoes, per bush.	40 to 50
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Dried onions, per bushel	2 00 to 2 50
Turkeys, per bush.	25 to 30
Parley, per doz.	2 to 3
Sage, per doz.	40 to 50
Carrots, per doz.	30 to 40
Parsnips, per doz.	30 to 40
Squash, each	10 to 20

**FRUIT.**

Cranberries, per barrel	10 to 10 00
California raisins, per box	4 25 to 5 00
Grapes, per lb., Ontario	10 to 12
Lemons, per box	7 00 to 8 07
Oranges, per box	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel	8 25 to 8 55
Green tomatoes, per bushel	2 25
Great tomatoes, per bushel	1 60

**HAY AND STRAW.**

Hay	8 00 to 4 050
Straw	2 00
Timothy	8 00 to 10 00

**GRAIN.**

Oats, per bushel	32 to 35
Barley, per bushel	35 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat	80
No. 2 hard wheat	64
No. 1 Northern	58
No. 2 Northern	50
No. 1 regular wheat	00
No. 2 regular wheat	00
No. 3 regular wheat	00
Rejected	00 to 00
Flour, XXX	1 70
Flour, superfine	1 55 to 1 40

**WOOD.**

Poplar cordwood	3 75 to 0 00
Tamarac	5 00 to 5 50
Poplar poles, per cord	8 50 to 3 75

**Ecclesiastical Directory**

**PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.**  
This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 23, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

**ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.**  
Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.  
Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, transferred to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 23, 1871.

- CHURCHES AND CLERGY.**
- St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. M., agent for St. Revs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary.
  - St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.
  - St. Mary's, Winnipeg, Rev. M. Oullette, O. M. I., P. M., Cahill, O. M. I. Curie.
  - Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.
  - Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier.
  - Rat Portage, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I.
  - St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, Rev. J. Alfred O. M. I.
  - St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot.
  - St. Agathe—Reva. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.
  - St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh.
  - Bale St. Paul, Rev. Rev. D. Dandurand, O. M. I.
  - St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I.
  - St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.
  - Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne.
  - St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I. H. Gannon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and Rev. M. Levesque, catechist.
  - Lake Qu'Appelle, Rev. E. L. L. and the missions West—Revs. L. Lebrun, O. M. I. J. Decorsy, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magnan and LePage.
  - St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Filion.
  - St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier.
  - St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly.
  - St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra.
  - Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle.
  - St. Laurent and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev. J. Marcoux.
  - St. Leon, Rev. C. Bitsche.
  - St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau.
  - St. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy, O. M. I.
  - Braydon, Rev. J. Robillard.
  - Regina, attended from St. Boniface.
  - Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

**EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS**

Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching Rev. Fathers Lory, S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; Franch S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Bell S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turotte, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Levesque.

Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—80.

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Brother William (director), Remy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60.

St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60.

St. Francois Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.

St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior, Mary John O'Connell, Boarders 60, day scholars 120.

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.

St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Rec sup. Pupils 70.

Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) Sister Lamy sup.

St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shagnessy, directress.

Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 33.

**RECAPITULATION**

Priests	44
Seculars	20
Regulars	24
Ecclesiastical students	4
Male institutions	9
Female institutions	1
Orphan Asylum	1
Hospital	1
Parochial schools	45
Children attending	over 2,000
Population	20,000

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**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, twenty four times per week each way, between Rat Portage Post Office and Railway Station from the 1st April next.  
The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.  
The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of each mail train.  
Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Rat Portage and at this office.  
W. W. McLeod,  
Post Office Inspector.

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**VALENTINES AND BIRTHDAY CARDS,**  
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**NEWS FROM IRELAND.**

**CORK.**

Through the newly-legalized medium of postal communication, the tenants on the property of Major Cooke-Collis, situate in the parishes of Kilworth and Arafin, recently received from Messrs Hussey and Townsend, Cork an avalanche of writs. The tenantry are determined to make a firm stand, and will allow their cattle &c, to be seized rather than submit to any more extortion.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**

At the Graigue, Queen's County Quarter Sessions, on Jan 29' the County Court Judge found himself with no criminal business to transact, just as in the adjoining division of Carlow a maiden session had to be recorded a few weeks ago. The perfect crimelessness of that part of the country cannot be explained by the assumption that National League is unknown there. For, as a matter of fact, both Queen's County and Carlow are thoroughly organized. How will the enemies of the League account for the non-existence of crime in such jealously National localities.

**KILKENNY.**

Mr Toler-Aylward, J.P., High Sheriff has appointed Mr John Fanning Solicitor to the position of sub-sheriff of the county Kilkenny, in the place of Alderman Peter Mc Dermott, resigned. There are about 30 decrees pending execution for non payment of rent in the county, so that the new sub-sheriff will find his hands full of work thus early in his new appointment.

The Rev James F Ryan P.P, died on Jan, 24 after a brief illness at his residence, Clifden Villa, Clara, Father Ryan, or as he was more generally called, Abbe Ryan, was born in 1801, in Thomastown, where his father Mr John Ryan, carried on business in the leather trade. His mother was a sister of Father Geoffrey Keating, C.C., Callan who died in 1830.

**ROSCOMMON.**

The death of the late Rev. Father Naghten, P.P., Ballyboy. Athlone, on Jan. 22, after a brief illness, has been the occasion of general and sincere regret in and around Athlone.

The most intense excitement was caused by the sale, on Jan. 28, of fifteen head of cattle, the property of Mrs. Kilduff, Blackberrylane, Athlone, for arrears of rent amounting to £98' which she refused to pay without an abatement. This the landlord (Lord Castlemaine) refused to give, and hence the seizure from an early hour country contingents from the various branches of the National League thronged into town, some or them to the music of fife and drum. A notable feature in the business was the appearance of the young O'Donohoe nephew to the late Sir John Enniss, at the head of a large body of the Ballinahown tententry. About 10 police were drafted in from the neighboring stations. There was one Emergency man sent by the L.L.P.U. to assist the bidding. At one o'clock the Sub-Sheriff Mr. T. Murray, put up the cattle for sale. The Emergency man at once bid \$50, when the people became so infuriated that they broke through the cordons of police and seized the Emergency man, who was rescued after some difficulty by the police. Eventually the cattle were knocked down to Mr. Andrew Moore, who bought them for the tenant at £105. The crowd was then addressed by the Rev. T. Martin, Administrator, St. Mary's, and afterwards by the young O'Donohoe. The cattle were then triumphantly marched home followed by an immense crowd, and headed by the Athlone brass band, playing "Home, sweet Home," and "God Save Ireland," the latter being taken up by vast assembly and sung enthusiastically.

**GALWAY.**

Rev James Stevens has been changed from Ballinrobe to the pastoral charge of Spiddal; the Rev Father Mc Hugh, C.C, from Spiddal, to Ballinrobe.

John M O'Hara, Esq, Clerk of the Crown for the county Galway, died on Jan 28, at his residence, Mountjoy Square, Dublin, aged 76 years.

At the Convent of Mercy, Taum, on Jan 29, Sister Mary Bridget Caulfield surrendered her pure soul to her Creator. The deceased Nun, who was a native of Ballinasloe, was a near relative of the late Bishop of Clonfert, the Most Rev. Dr Derry.

It is stated that the Most Rev Dr. Carr, the learned Bishop of Galway, has been voted Dignissimus for the Archbishopric of Melbourne, Australia.

**LOUTH.**

The new Redemptorist Convent in Dundalk is a very beautiful building of hammered stone, raised at a cost of about £14,000.

On January 27 the death occurred of

the oldest parishioner of the parish of Duleek, Patriok Taaffe, of Clonlusk. Providence spared to a good ripe old age,—an age seldom attained in the present generation. Often used he to recount in his own quaint add forcible manner the horrible scenes of the rebellion of '98' at that far distant period, he used to say that he was a stout little boy.

**ANTRIM.**

That destitution to any considerable extent should prevail in the capital of the North, with all its boasted prosperity may seem strange but it is nevertheless true. It is kept indeed, from the public gaze as much as possible, and the local public boards are slow to admit that there is hunger among the people, and that the dark shadow of famine hangs over their streets. It became known that large numbers had been thrown out of employment in Belfast, there being really no work for them to do and that the shipbuilding yards and factories had to discharge very many of their hands; but the matter received no further consideration.

**DOWN.**

Mr George Gordon, of Kilkean, near Newry a magistrate for the county Down, committed suicide, on January 23d by discharging a gun under his chin, the bullet passing up through his head and through the ceiling of the room. The deceased was a large land proprietor and merchant in Kilkeel.

Miss Mary E. Henry, daughter of the late Walter Henry, Esq., Dromore, near Tobercurry, and sister of the Rev. Martin Henry, C. C., Gurteen, died on January 25th, aged 18 years. The deceased was in a very delicate state of health for some time past having been suffering from lung disease.

**LEITRIM.**

At an early hour on Jan. 26th, the sheriff proceeded to the residence of John Johnston, Tully, Dromahair, on the lands of G. L. Fox, whom he evicted from his holding. Gallagher, bailiff, attended to watch the sad proceedings. A drenching downpour of rain continued during the day. Johnston was subsequently admitted as caretaker.

**DUBLIN.**

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has forwarded a subscription of £10 to the sexton Testimonial, which now amounts to more than \$2,090. In the letter which accompanied the cheque, his Grace explains that through an oversight he had omitted contributing to the National Tribune to the gifted member for Sigo but gracefully adds that he was reminded of the claims which Mr Sexton has upon the people of Ireland, by reading his masterly speech in the house of Commons.

The Lord Lieutenant sent a special invitation to Archbishop Walsh to dine at the Viceregal Lodge on January 30th. In each case the honor was declined with thanks.

Mr John Mortell, of Lesson street Dublin, died on January 25th. The deceased gentleman was honorary secretary of the Mansion House Ward, and in that capacity did more than a good man's share of patriotic duty.

**WATERFORD.**

The tenants of the county Waterford property (Modelligo Coppoquin), belonging to the late C. D. Griffith, Esq., of Berkshire England, have been given a reduction of 20 per cent. on the gale due on the 25th March last.

Mr. Arthur Neale O' Neill, died on January 25th, at his residence, Glenbowe, Woodstown.

On Jan. 26th, the remains of the Very Rev. Edmond Canon Hearne, who died at Tramore in the 75th year of his age, were interred in the churchyard attached to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Tramore. Canon Hearne, who had been Vicar-General of the diocese of Westminister under the late Cardinal. Wise, man, retired from active duty a few years ago, and resided since in Tramore, where he was highly esteemed.

Mr. Roger Casey, died on Jan. 23d, at his residence, Island, Stradbally.

**LIMERICK.**

The Rev. D. Daily, B.C., Ballingarry has been changed to the curacy of St Munchin's, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. James Maloney, to be parish priest of Cappa; and the Rev. S. Bresnahan, C. C., Manster, has been removed to the curacy of Knockaderra. No appointment has yet been made to Manster.

The dispute between Michael Hartigan Esq, George street, Limerick, and his tenantry, near Oola, has been amicably arranged. Mr. Hartigan has given an abatement of 25 per cent. on all rents due to March, 1885 and also an abatement of 25 per cent. on the September gale, and has extended the time for payment of the September gale to May, 1886 or thereabouts.

The Maunsell tenantry around the

village of Ashford, county Limerick, are agitating for a reduction of 30 per cent. The tenants met the agent's representative, Mr. Fitzgerald, at Newcastle West, on Jan. 21st, but not being satisfied with his terms paid no rent. It is expected the offer of the 20 per cent. will be increased.

**MONAGHAN.**

Mr Charles Macardle has declined to contest North Monaghan, and Mr P. O'Brien, Liverpool, is mentioned as the Nationalist candidate.

**MAYO.**

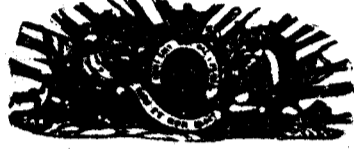
Mr Andrew Tierney; youngest son of Martin J Tierney, Esq., T.C., Castlebar died on Jan 26th, after a few days illness of brain fever.

The High Sheriff for Mayo for the present year is Owen O'Malley, J. P., Newcastle, Swinford.

Mr Patrick Murtagh (son to Mrs. Murtagh, of the Hotel, Castlebar) has passed a highly creditable examination as solicitor's apprentice.

**TIPPERARY.**

Michael Hahessey, of Ballinamona, in the county of Tipperary, farmer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.



**NOTICE.**

To Millers and others in the North-West Territories and in Manitoba West of the First Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undermentioned Indian Agencies, in the North-West Territories, up to noon of Thursday, the twenty-ninth of April, 1886.

AGENT.	AGENCY.
H. Martineau	The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
J. A. Markle	Birtle.
A. McDonald	Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant	Assiniboine Reserve.
P. J. Williams	File Hills.
J. B. Lash	Muscowpetung's Reserve
H. Keith	Touchwood Hills.
J. M. Rae	Prince Albert.
J. P. Wright	Battleford.
J. A. Mitchell	Victoria.
W. Anderson	Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas	Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington	Fort McLeod.
M. Begg	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Ballinhard	Sarcee Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned, if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,  
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1886.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

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

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

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

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails on such days, and at such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the Mails at the Railway Station within forty five-minutes after leaving the Post Office, and at the Post Office within forty five minutes after the arrival of the Mail Trains.

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

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

**PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. MARY'S ACADEMY**

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG-MAN.

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to their intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

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

Exams.—Board and Tuition, per Session \$20.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$4.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Church, and a Goblet; Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Spoon and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, six Table Napkins, six Towels and a Black and White Boginet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: **MISTRESS SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.**

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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 interests of Catholics in the English Language.

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**AGENTS WANTED.**

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

**CHURCH NOTICES.**

**CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.**

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.  
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**

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

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

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

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

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

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 4.00 p.m.

Week Days—Mass at 7 a.m.

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.**

We wish Fathers Madore and Dugast who are now lying sick at the Bishop's Palace, a speedy recovery.

The Merchants bank is charging a discount on American dollars only, and not on American silver generally, as stated. The discount is charged mainly to defray the cost of expressing the money to St. Paul.

The following circular has been issued by the C. P. R. telegraphic department: Winnipeg, Feb. 15, 1886.—Agents, operators and other employees connected with the telegraphic department must rigidly refrain from taking any active personal part in Parliamentary elections, or other political matters, and will so conduct themselves that the public will have the utmost confidence in the strict privacy and integrity of the telegraph service. Employees must carefully avoid giving just ground for suspicion or complaint in any respect against the company.—A. S. Jenkins, Superintendent.

**A BIG BLAZE**

**The C. P. R. Station and Offices Completely Destroyed**

A few minutes after 2 o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in the baggage room of the C. P. R. depot and half an hour later the flames passed beyond the control of the firemen, and completely destroyed the handsome structure. A general alarm was soon given, and the whole force of the brigade hurried to the scene of the conflagration. By the time they arrived, however, the entire baggage room of the depot was in flames. The firemen got to work as quickly as possible, but from the commencement it was seen that the structure was doomed. Huge volumes of smoke burst forth from the windows and the flames mounted higher and higher until soon the west end of the building was enveloped in one mass of fire and smoke. The wonderful rapidity with which the flames travelled was a matter of general comment among the spectators, who assembled in countless numbers. The baggage-room was fairly well filled with trunks and material of a very inflammable nature. Another noticeable feature was the quick manner in which the flames travelled under the floor. This, however, was accounted for by the fact that there was a space of about four feet between the floor and excavations. The firemen worked diligently, but their efforts were of no avail, except to save the adjoining buildings.

The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. The building is heated by steam and the engine is 150 feet from it. The gas is, however, kept burning in some of the offices, and it may have originated from this cause. Another theory is that some of the baggage in the

baggage-room contained chemicals or some other explosive, which by some means became ignited and started the fire. It was recalled by several officials of the road that about a year ago the buildings narrowly escaped burning from just a cause. A valise was found among the baggage with smoke coming from it and on opening a bottle of sulphuric acid was found broken.

The building was valued at \$150,000 and the furnishings at \$20,000, nearly all of which were totally destroyed. The insurance is \$40,000, but the names of the companies interested could not be obtained. A large quantity of valuable papers are destroyed, and things will on that account be in a more or less confused state. In the Traffic Manager's office, which was the first to go, there were many important papers, but none were saved.

Across the hall was the land department. Mr. McTavish arrived at an early stage of the conflagration but he couldn't put it out. He said most of his valuables were in the vault but a number of plans, maps and all the furniture were burned.

Next the traffic department was the solicitor's office, and everything therein was lost. Then came assistant superintendent Murray's department, in which were located all the documents concerning the operation of the Winnipeg-Broadview division and branch lines. When Mr. Murray arrived the flames had reached the middle of the building. He made his way notwithstanding, to the top of the stairs, but was forced to retreat, and did so by the bannister. The contents of the trainmaster's office were a total loss, as were also those of the Local treasurer's. Mr. Telford did not arrive until late, but he was able to console himself with the thought that his stock was in the vaults. It was feared at one time, however, that the vaults would not withstand the intense heat and ominous looking cracks appeared in the outer walls but they survived the shocks and it is believed the contents will be all right.

The Despatchers office is a sad wreck. A myriad of wires broke loose and lay tangled in a inextricable mass on the platform across the rails. All the instruments were destroyed as well as the batteries and this will cause considerable delay in the telegraph service as all the power was concentrated in the depot and was destroyed.

The stores department, audit office and general superintendent's office were the last to go, but their turn came. There was no means of egress to the building in the eastern portion and the firemen could not fight the flames from the quarter, so in an inconceivable short time the flames were belching through the east window. Down stairs the baggage room and ticket office were completely gutted, Mr. Campbell succeeded in securing some things from the latter. The Dominion Express Company are heavy losers. The office was completely filled with goods ready for shipment this morning, and all was destroyed, the two men sleeping there being able to escape with their clothes only. Two safe in the offices contained a large amount of money, and there is some doubt as to whether they will come through all right. The goods are valued at \$10,000 alone, besides the money, the amount of which could not be definitely learned.

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT**

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the Riel question gave rise to a short but sharp discussion. Mr. Coursol asked if the Government had appointed a medical commission to examine Riel. Messrs. Cameron and Blake asserted that the Government had not printed an accurate report of the Riel trial. Mr. Chapleau and Sir John stated that the full evidence had been published, only the counsel's address having been omitted. Mr. Cameron moved for the short hand notes of trial, which will be brought down. Notices of motion have also been given by Mr. Laurier for all Riel's papers in possession of the government, and of Amyot for all documents regarding the Riel trial. It is evident that Riel will be a staple this session.

In reply to Mr. Cartwright the Minister of Finance stated the gross debt of the Dominion the 1st of March was \$281,314,532.49.

In the senate, yesterday, the debate on the address was continued. Senator Girard gave a lengthy speech in which stated the agitation was prejudicial to the interest of Manitoba and the Northwest. He said the rebellion, though deplorable had produced good result. It broke the jaw business in Winnipeg and would give parliamentary representation. Trudel rose indignantly, denied the agitation was criminal. Mr. Girard replying stated if not criminal, it was a reprehensible one, and added that one step more would have endangered the existence of the Dominion. He regretted that Riel was dead. He preferred if Riel was living, but thought he deserved

his fate. Power, Kaulback and Haythorne participated in the debate, which was adjourned.

Mr. Landry (Montmagny), a Government supporter, moved on Friday, 'that the House feels it its duty to express its deep regret that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, who was convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution.'

**MAN. AND N. W. T.**

Minneapolis—The general superintendent of the Dominion Express Co., and Mr. H. J. Foote, its Portage la Prairie agent, were along the line of the M. & N. W. Ry. on Wednesday evening as far as Solagirth, making arrangements for the establishment of agencies. Business will be commenced on the 15 of March.

The Hungarians on the reserve northeast of Minnedosa have already commenced work on their church building and hope to have it ready for Divine service by the opening of spring. Numerous friends have made donations to the edifice in the shape of material. Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, gives the tin for the spire and roof, Major Brise Bois gives doors, and the Count de Dory gives the lumber for siding finishing.

Gladstone—Mr. Attwood station agent here, told us this week that the M. & N. W. have made a further reduction of five cents on the 100 lbs. of frozen grain to Ontario. This will enable our buyers to give a better price for frozen wheat. Cars are plenty now also, which should incline our farmers to get rid of their frozen grain before the warm weather comes, as it will be difficult then to keep it from spoiling.

Battleford, Feb. 26.—Great preparations are being made for the citizens' ball next week.

A meeting is to be held to night to petition the Government to have the Battery remain here.

The weather is stormy. Thermometer at zero.

Edmonton, Feb. 26.—Fraser & Co's. grist and saw mill narrowly escaped destruction by fire caused by a defective furnace. It was crowded with grain at the time.

The competition in fur buying is very strong, there being two cash purchasers in the market. James Walsh, fur buyer, left for Calgary yesterday.

J. Harnois, trader, of St. Albert, died suddenly at Sturgeon, and was buried Sunday.

Pilot Mound—Business is brisk in building and moving. It is expected that one will reach the new town every day for the next month, as we have now two contractors here.

The surveyors left to day for the end of the track, and will finish the survey on their return.

A fair sample of wheat is still coming in and the prices paid range from 30 to 75 cents; oats' 22 cents.

Brandon—There was a splendid Conservative meeting yesterday at the Clinton school-house, in the municipality of Fulton, when an association was organized. Reeve Taylor was elected president, and J. Crawford secretary, also a vice-president for each township. Speeches were made by Kirchkofer, Cliffe, MacDonald and Daly. Elton is solid Conservative, and so is the whole county. Farmers in from Deloraine report Liberal meetings in Southern Manitoba flat. At Deloraine three-fourths were Conservatives.

Portage la Prairie—In the case of Queen v. Ashdown, charged with making an illicit still for one Bullard, the defendant was fined \$100 and costs.

At the regular meeting of the Portage Parliament last night the debate on the bill providing for manhood suffrage was continued, resulting in some lively cross firing. The bill to establish divorce courts was also discussed.

The weather continues mild, with slight falls of snow. The wood haulers are busy during this season.

A meeting of the town's creditors takes place Monday night.

Stonewall—A number of meetings are being held for the purpose of promoting the grant of a \$10,000 bonus, by the municipality of Rockwood, to a roller process mill.

Robert Arthur and Dougald McArthur, of Winnipeg, passed through here on Tuesday, on their way to their cattle farm.

**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 quick turns. Free Delivery.

**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 calling at the longest time in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a elegant Steam-winding Gentleman's Watch, worth \$15; a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25c. with their answer, for which they will receive three copies of the Capital City Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 55 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Publishers, 205 N. 2nd St., ST. LOUIS, MO.



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

**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. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent Winnipeg.

**Blue Store,**

426 MAIN STREET.

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

**RAILROAD TICKETS**

CAN BE FURNISHED

City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street,

TO THE

EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH,

YES AND TO

Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

471 Main St., City Ticket Office

G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

**P. QUEALY,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 80TH BATT. RIFLES  
All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.  
34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

**J. MCGOVERN,**  
DEALER IN  
**FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS**

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

MAIN STREET

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle. The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of each mail train.

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

W. W. McLeod,  
Post Office Inspector.

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

**PHELAN BROS.,**  
**FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY**

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,  
STATIONERY, TOYS  
404 MAIN STREET

**Fire & Removal.**

**W. UGLOW,**  
**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,**

HAS REOPENED

with a complete new stock of  
**BOOKS, STATIONERY**  
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES.

—AT—

**366 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG**

Four doors south of Portage Ave., where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, and the public generally.

Just received a splendid stock of  
**VALENTINES AND BIRTHDAY CARDS,**  
ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

Note the new address,  
**W UGLOW,**  
**366 MAIN 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. LAPORTE, 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 & ROOAN'S**

—BUTCHERS!—

289 Main Street & City Market

35c. Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.