

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

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PRAYER.
BY AIMEE CAREY.

Prayer is the language of the soul,
The expression of the heart's desire.
The yearning with our being's power
As up to God our thoughts aspire.

Prayer is a ladder which rests here
And reaches to the mercy seat;
On it our plea for help climbs up
And showers blessings at our feet.

Prayer is a shield which Christians use
In war with their souls' sworn foes;
With it before them, safe they stand,
Protected from all deadly blows.

Prayer is a weapon of defence
The Christian uses on life's way;
Before it all hell's host shrink back
In terror from its mighty sway.

As in life's warfare you engage,
Have faith in God, and let faith's hand
Wield this strong weapon and prevail;
For without prayer you cannot stand.
—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

THE AMULET

CONTINUED.
CHAPTER VI.

SIMON TURCHI WREAKS HIS VENGEANCE ON GERONIMO.

At first no sound reached his ear, but soon he heard Geronimo calling for help, and his master mocking and menacing him; at least he judged this by the tones of their voices, for he was too far off to distinguish the words. Urged by feeling rather than curiosity, he descended the staircase, and listened at the door of the room in which so horrible a crime was about to be committed.

He heard Geronimo say, in an earnest, pleading tone:

"Dear Simon, your mind is deranged. You, my friend, kill me! It is impossible. Put down that dagger; at least let me not die without confession. If it be the ten thousand crowns exasperating you, I make you a present of them; tear down my presence the acknowledgment of the debt, and I will never speak to you of it again."

"Mary, Mary Van de Werve!" howled Simon Turchi, with biting sarcasm.

"I will renounce her hand and leave for Italy, and never again will I see a country so fatal to me, to her, to all I love."

"It is too late—too late. You must die!"

"No, no, Simon; in pity to yourself do not imbue your hands in my innocent blood. God sees us; your conscience will torture you; never again will there be peace for you on earth, and your poor soul will be miserable for all eternity. No, Simon, do not kill me."

Then came a frightful cry, as though he were crushed, and Julio heard a sound which seemed like that of a dagger against metal.

This blow, however—if it were a blow—was not mortal, for Geronimo raised his voice with the strength of despair, and cried out:

"Help! help! Simon, let me live! Mercy! mercy!"

Then a mournful groan escaped his lips, while, as his voice died away, he prayed:

"My God, my God, forgive him. I am dying."

On hearing the conclusion of this horrible tragedy, Julio retired to the foot of the staircase. He had hardly reached it, when the door of the room opened, and his master appeared.

Disfigured as Simon Turchi's countenance had been by the thirst for revenge, crime made it still more frightful. The signor could hardly have been recognized. His hair stood upright; his eyes rolled in their sockets; a hard, hoarse sound escaped his lips; blood dripped from his hands.

He ran by his servant without speaking to him, ascended the staircase, and having reached his room he threw himself panting upon a chair.

Julio, who had followed him, placed himself before him, and asked:

"Well, signor, is the deed accomplished?"

"It is; let me take breath," said Turchi, breathing heavily.

After waiting a few moments, Julio resumed:

"Did he offer any resistance, that you are so fatigued, signor?"

"Resistance? No; but when I attempted the first time to pierce him to the heart, the blade of my dagger struck against metal, and grated harshly. He wears a breastplate, Julio. Could he

have suspected my intentions?"

Turchi's dagger had evidently struck the amulet which the young man always wore around his neck.

"Possibly," replied Julio, "Geronimo may wear some guard on his breast; it is the place against which a poignard is always aimed, and no one is secure in the darkness of night from the assault of an enemy or an assassin; but what is there in this circumstance to move you so deeply?"

"So much blood spouted from the wound. The sight of the blood, together with Geronimo's piteous cries, struck me with anguish and horror. I tottered so that I feared I would fall before completing the work; but happily I gained the strength to finish what I had commenced. I pierced his throat with my poignard, and hushed his voice forever."

"And he is really dead?"

"Not a drop of blood is left in his veins."

Simon Turchi had recovered from his excessive emotion. He arose and said:

"I must wash the blood from my hands, and efface the least spot that might betray me. Then I must go on 'change and transact some business with people who will remember to have seen me there at that time. Later, I will call on Mr. Van de Werve. I must be seen in different places and speak with many people. Go down, Julio, and drag the corpse to the cellar. Then clear away every sign of blood. I need not tell you that your life, as well as mine, depends upon the care with which you perform this task."

"I know it, signor. The blow has been struck, and I am not a man to neglect the precautions necessary to escape the gallows, if I can."

"I have accomplished my task, Julio; go do yours."

"Drag the corpse, by myself, into the cellar? No, no, signor; you must help me."

"I have not the time, Julio. I must go immediately to the city."

"It is of no consequence to me. I will not remain alone in this cut-throat place."

"And what if I ordered you to do so?" exclaimed Turchi, trembling with anger.

"You would do so in vain, signor. You will work with me until all is done."

"Pietro Mostajo, do you dare to defy me, and that too at the very moment when the blood is boiling in my veins? Do as I command, or before night the authorities of Lucca shall know who you are."

"Ah," said Julio, with a scornful laugh, "Pietro Mostajo and the authorities of Lucca have lost their power over me. As long as I had no proofs of crime against you, I had cause to fear you; but would you dare now to reveal my real name; now that by one word I can deliver you into the hands of the executioner? Hereafter, signor, you will speak to me neither so harshly nor so haughtily. In this affair there is neither master nor servant. We are two men, guilty of the same crime. Draw your dagger if you choose. Vain threat. Can you do without me?"

Simon Turchi grit his teeth in impotent rage; but soon recovering himself, he took his servant's hand, and said beseechingly:

"You are right, Julio; we are rather two friends than master and servant. Let me then, as friend and companion, implore a favor at your hands. You must see that it is important for me to go without delay to the factory to change my dress. For the safety of both of us I ought to leave immediately for the city, in order to prevent suspicion. Geronimo is not heavy; you can, without difficulty, drag him down stairs."

The servant shook his head, but was evidently hesitating.

"Come, Julio; I beg, I entreat you to do what the safety of both of us requires. You still hesitate, Julio? I will reward you generously. This very evening I will give you two crowns if you tell me you have done faithfully and carefully what I have requested."

"Will you be here, signor, when I return from the cellar?"

"I don't know, Julio; as soon as I have washed off the blood, I shall leave. Make haste, and possibly you may find me here. In all events I will wait for

you this evening at the factory, and besides the two crowns, I will give you a whole bottle of Malmsey."

"Agreed," said Julio, "I will do my best to please you."

He descended the staircase, and when he reached the room where the horrible murder had been committed, he stood for a moment with his arms folded. He tuned pale and shook his head compassionately.

The poor Geronimo was extended in the chair, with his eyes closed. His head had fallen on the arm of the chair; his two hands were joined, as if in prayer for his cruel murderer. His garments were saturated with blood, and his feet rested in a pool of blood. There was a large wound in his neck and another in his breast; his face was not in the least stained, and although it was covered by the pallor of death, his countenance wore a sweet, tranquil expression, as though he had gently fallen asleep.

"Poor Signor Geronimo," said Julio, sighing heavily. "Beauty, generosity, wealth, all fallen under the blade of a wretch! What is man's life? He, however, will in heaven, with God, be indemnified for his horrible death. And we? But the present is not the time for reflections and lamentations; my pity will not restore this corpse to life. I must now close my eyes to the future, and fulfill my horrible task."

He knelt behind the chair, and passed his arm under it, and turned a screw. The springs opened and loosed their hold upon the inanimate body.

Julio held it by the arms and dragged it through the hall until he reached a staircase conducting to a cellar. There he left the corpse, entered an adjoining room, and returned with a lamp. Holding the light in his hand, he descended until he reached a subterranean passage. Very deep under the ground, and at the end of this passage, was a kind of vaulted cellar closed by a heavy door. Julio opened the door, and by the light of a lamp examined a grave which had been dug in one corner of the cellar, and on the sides of which lay the earth which had been excavated.

After a rapid survey, he placed the lamp outside the door against the wall of the passage, and returned for the dead body.

When he had carried his burden as far as the subterranean passage, he panted for breath and seemed overcome by fatigue. He, however, exerted all his strength in order to finish as soon as possible his painful task, and dragged the corpse into the cellar. There he let it fall upon the side of the grave already prepared for its reception. After resting a few moments, he was about to cast it into the grave and cover it with earth, but he desisted, saying:

"Bah, the poor young man will not run away. Perhaps Signor Turchi has not left yet. At any rate, I will first wash away the blood stains, and then I will return to bury the body."

He took the lamp and left the cellar, without closing the door.

On reaching the room he found that his master had gone. The solitude disquieted him, particularly as it was now nearly dark, and he could hardly hope to finish before night cleaning the blood-stained floors and staircase.

He appeared, however, to submit to necessity, and prepare for his work by getting water and brushes.

The evening was far advanced, and still Julio was occupied in scouring. How it happened he could not understand, but new spots of blood were continually appearing, even in places that he had washed several times. This was particularly the case in the room where the murder had been committed. Do what he would, he could not efface the marks of blood. The sweat poured down his cheeks and he vented his rage in angry words against his master.

It may have been fatigue, or perhaps the deepening shades of night rendered his nervous system sensitive to the slightest impression; for at the least sound of the wind through the leaves of the trees, at the least grating of the weathercock as it turned on its pivot, he stopped his work and looked anxiously around him.

He succeeded, however, in stifling

these emotions, and continued his labor on the fatal spot where the chair had stood.

Finally he arose, took the lamp, examined attentively the whole floor, and said, with a kind of satisfaction:

"At last I have finished! He who could discover a spot there could see through as stone. My arms are almost broken; I can scarcely straighten myself. Now for my last task! a grave is soon filled; in a half hour I shall be far from this accursed place."

Saying these words, he left the room, and taking the lamp descended again the staircase leaning to the cellar.

When he had reached the middle of the subterranean passage, he suddenly stopped, turned pale from terror, and looked tremblingly around him. He thought he had heard something, an unusual, mysterious sound, faint but distinct.

Having listened for some time, he concluded that his imagination had deceived him. Summoning up all his resolution, he walked on towards the cellar, and through the open door he saw the corpse of Geronimo lying as he had left it.

As he was approaching the cellar, full of anxiety and slackening his pace, suddenly a human voice fell upon his ear. There was an articulate sound, no spoken word, but only a hollow groan.

Julio, in an agony of terror, dropped the lamp. The oil extinguished the flame, and thus left in total darkness he fled from the cellar as rapidly as he could by groping along the wall. His heart beat violently, and his limbs tottered under him.

He recovered himself a little only after attaining a different apartment and lighting a lamp. Here he remained a long time seated and buried in thought; various expressions of fear, anger, and even rallery flitted across his face.

At last he arose, drew a knife from its scabbard, and trying its sharpness, murmured:

"I cannot bury him alive! Therefore I am forced to deal the death-blow! No, no, I will not; I have even braved the vengeance of my perfidious master in order not to imbue my hands in his blood, and I will not now be guilty of it. But what can I do? I have no other alternative. I must either bury him alive or kill him. And I cannot stay here all night."

He took up the lamp and slowly and silently he cautiously descended the stairs leading to the cellar; after some hesitation he entered; Geronimo's body still lay in the position he left it.

Julio had taken this time a much larger lamp, and it lighted the whole cellar; he heard no sound from the breast of the unfortunate victim, although he saw plainly that life was not extinct, for there was a slight heaving of the breast.

After listening a moment, Julio muttered, with a kind of joy:

"No additional cruelty is necessary. He is in his death agony, and he will soon die. I will shut the door and finish my work to-morrow. But my master will ask if all is done? He need know nothing of this circumstance. But I long to get away; and may the vengeance of God fall upon this spot to night, and blot out all memento of it!"

Shortly after he left the garden, and with rapid strides threaded the obscure streets to rejoin his master, and also to cast off his blood-stained garments.

CHAPTER VII.

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

Mary Van de Werve was in her own apartment, kneeling before a silver crucifix; she seemed bowed down by a weight of woe. Her head rested upon her clasped hands. She had been weeping bitterly; for there were traces of tears upon the "prie-Dieu."

Had a stranger surprised the young girl in this attitude, he might have thought that sleep had overpowered her during prayer; but the gasping breath and heaving chest sufficiently attested that she had not sunk in sleep, but that she was plunged in an expressible sorrow.

The Irish Question.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir:—I heartily concur with "R." in reference to our treatment of the Irish question. On what grounds do you ever uphold a minority opposing a majority? What right have we Manitobans to oppose the power at Ottawa or the treatment accorded us from the Federal capital? And I know of no better illustration of galling treatment under the ostensible guise of a parental hand; such as is accorded Ireland. If I agreed with your views on the Irish question, I should certainly be consistent and condemn any agitation in this Western country against constituted authority. Punch's illustration of twelve jurors is not conclusive. In the first place there is not that proportion opposed to this agitation; in the second place, if eleven jurors, influenced by their own selfishness, agree upon a certain verdict, it does not necessarily follow that it is right, or that the one juror should stultify himself to agree with them. There was a slight preponderance of jurors against St. Patrick, Martin Luther and John Knox, but we are not aware that they yielded to the ninety and nine opposed. Possibly there are some extra jurors throughout the world who differ from the English, for instance Vice-President Hendricks, Dana of the New York Sun, and many others in United States and Canada, men of integrity, who heartily endorse Parnell's course. The Irish nation is not confined alone to the little green isle. It has grown and spread, it colors the life and influences the policy of one of the greatest republics which has ever existed, and it may be as well to remember that there are more Irish in this free, blessed Canada of ours than any other nationality in it.

For my part I cannot see why you should go out of the way to strike at Parnell and the Irish, on the strength of probably garbled reports, unreliable as those which were manufactured across the border and published in English papers during our late little unpleasantness.

As to Home Rule, memory tells us that the Hon. Edward Blake, a distinguished son of Ireland, made a splendid speech in favor of Irish Home Rule, was followed by Sir John A. Macdonald in the same strain, a resolution in his favor was passed in the Canadian Parliament and forwarded to the Imperial capital. You must not run away with the idea that Parnell is the first Home Ruler. Dr. Isaac Butt, on whose death the leadership came to Parnell, was an ardent Home Ruler, a man to whose sterling character and ability more than one English paper testified, although they abused him during life. This talk of dismemberment of the empire is simply claptrap. It is a cry raised with equal facility by old foggy bull-headed landlords and nobles in England, the ultra loyal partisans in Canada, when a bold reforming measure is introduced, or a sweeping condemnation of a government is uttered. The Free Press has "dismembered" the confederation a number of times. You surely do not believe this cry. Perhaps the following may throw some light on the case. The London Graphic (an organ not particularly friendly to the Irish), after giving some opinions which are perhaps too lengthy for publication, though very interesting, says: "Thus it comes to pass that, in spite of the outward symbols of freedom, Irish policy is shaped rather by the presumed wishes and prejudices of the inhabitants of Great Britain, than by those of the Irish themselves. But as everyone knows, this policy has been carried out in a vacillating half-hearted fashion. Sugar one day, then stick. Conciliation followed by coercion. The result has been a failure, as is just now shown by the powerlessness of the Government in the face of the boycotting epidemic. A Bismarck might for a change try the Crown colony system, but our politicians, of either party, are too weak-kneed for such a heroic remedy. Another plan is the accordance to Ireland of such a measure of legislative independence as is already the heritage of Canada and Australia. This is the arrangement recommended by Mr. Parnell, and he very frankly tells us that the new Irish Government will protect native manufactures against British competition. This treat sounds so monstrous as to be almost ludicrous, but, after all, it is only the way in which our colonial cousins treat us, and yet we manage to do a thriving trade with them. And it may safely be asserted that, even if Ireland were as independent of Great Britain as are France or Germany, community of language and the force of long-continued habit would keep business in its existing channels. Such being the case, it may be worth while to try the experiment of letting the Irish manage their own domestic affairs." Several of the leading British statesmen speak approvingly of Irish Home Rule.

It will be in order now to show that the people of Ireland are entirely neglecting honest toil while agitating for better laws, or where the cloven hoof or any other hoof of the demagogue comes in and how they have "set themselves of fixed purpose to secure the dismemberment of the British Empire." It strikes one as a little peculiar that we discuss Canadian independence so freely, and condemn any supposition that England would oppose any serious obstacle thereto, and yet the Irish, a distinct nation, are not to be allowed such a modified privilege as Home Rule, which, feeble and restrained as it was when formerly granted, gave Ireland such an impetus in commerce and wealth. Verily, there are different ways of looking at a thing.

"R." wrote good, common sense when he commented on Earl Russell's sentence: "The physical resources of Ireland are vast and almost untouched;" though you have humorously endeavored to turn his point aside. It means that English class jealousy of trade and interests, English class restrictions, English overwhelming capital competition, absentee landlordism, and a host of other evils, which have and are causing her vast resources to remain untouched, would and could be reached by a remedy in the hands of a home Parliament such as Canada possesses. "Inasmuch" as Earl Russell knew that the 8,000,000 population subsisted (barely existed) on the products of the soil and fisheries mainly, and that Ireland's vast resources in minerals, coal, etc., lay untouched, it is to be presumed that he knew whereof he spoke.

The incident of the Galway packet is a point in case, as it will probably not cause "the dismemberment of the Empire." It might be well to consider whether "the generous impulses of the Irish race" are always deceived by designing schemers. It strikes an observer that these "designing schemers" never rise to any particular prominence, unless possessed of true patriotism and self-sacrifice. Her patriots have not been lapped in the cradle of luxury. Would it not be well by lawful concessions to make Ireland a strength to the Union, thereby doing away with the necessity of a large standing army to hold her down—living on her resources? I have spoken of English class jealousy, etc., purposely, as it would be as ridiculous for me to suppose that all Englishmen are opposed to Irish progress as it would be to suppose that all Irishmen are demagogues and show the cloven hoof.

W. J. Woodsides.

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 30, 1885.

The system of selling the poor by auction still prevails in Digby, N. S. It is worked in this fashion:—A person is unable to support himself. The county authorities immediately advertise that he is for sale. That is to say, the county announces its readiness to receive offers for his support, the county to pay the amount per month specified by the successful tenderer, and the tenderer to take the pauper, feed him, and make whatever he can out of him. The lowest tenderer gets the pauper. Sam Slick inveighed against this system years ago, describing it as the white slave system, and latterly attempts have been made, but without success, to abolish it. In view of the abuses said to have crept in under it, a commission has been appointed to enquire into it. The report of this body will be looked for with interest, as will also the action which may possibly follow it.

A strange feature of the Episcopal Church Congress, held last week at New Haven, was the discussion which took place on "The Ethics of the Tariff Question." What on earth induced the reverend gentlemen assembled there to take up this subject, when there were so many others to which they could better devote their time, is not quite clear. It seems, however, that they had a lesson. The temper and the language in which the question was dealt with showed that even a church congress can lay aside the religious spirit. An American exchange contains the following reference to the debate:—"There is an element of dynamite in all tariff talk that is pretty certain to result in an explosion of some kind, and the attempt of the New Haven congress to deal with the subject proved to be no exception to the rule. Eminent divines and eloquent laymen joined eagerly in a wordy war over the "ethics" of the question, in the course of which there was some pretty hard hitting and a breezy time generally. In fact the discussion made it quite clear that there is enough every-day human nature even in a church congress to render the introduction of the triffling question a dangerous matter." Matters are becoming exceedingly lively when the presiding officer peremptorily adjourned the session.

Companionable People.

In every society we find that the people who are called companionable are those who have a knack of making light of their tribulations and vexations, and a habit of putting them out of sight; who do not entertain their acquaintances with the recital of a bad baking, a leaky pipe, the children's measles, the shortcomings of the servants; who know how to keep their melancholy, if they have any, out of the conversation; whose nerves do not furnish them with material for a morning call, who are not always on the outlook for a draught, or a change of weather, or a slight; who do not lament their poverty aloud, and make us feel responsible for it, and uncomfortable amidst our plenty.

The companionable people never seek to make us dissatisfied with ourselves or our belongings; they talk about the things we like to hear, and are silent on the subjects on which we disagree; they do not differ from us for the sake of differing, and do not announce their opinions as if there were no appeal therefrom. They do not talk you blind, as the saying is, neither do they offend by their taciturnity; they do not have to be drawn out, like defective teeth, but develop their talent as generously and charmingly as the plant develops its blossoms; neither do they pump or catechise us about our affairs, but show a genuine interest in whatever we may choose to impart of a personal nature; and although they never force their confidence upon us, they have none of that frosty reserve which never allows us a glimpse of their hearts.

There are some people who are out of sorts at every hands turn for no legitimate reason—because the sun has gone under a cloud, because they slept badly or ate heartily; but the companionable person makes the best of every situation. She is not fidgety or fussy, and prejudices are not, as with some, her chief characteristic. When she arrives she brings another atmosphere with her, and common things seen with her eyes, become wonderful. She is a person of ideas and bestows them with prodigality; she is not so often a wit as the occasion of wit in others, which is a far more popular being than the mere wit can hope to be; and, although she may only have traveled "a good deal of Cape Cod" yet she has seen and understood more than many who have ransacked Christendom.

—THE—

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EUROPEAN NEWS BY CABLE.

Reports continue that the state of King Alfonso's health is critical.

Mr. Gladstone will speak at Edinburgh on the 11th of November, at West Calder on November 17, and at Dalkeith on November 21.

Mr. John Bright's address to the electors of Birmingham refers simply to his former services and makes no political illusions.

A dispatch from Calcutta states that Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India, has received orders from the home government for the immediate dispatch of troops to Burmah.

Mr. Chamberlain, the radical leader, publishes a letter in which he says he has not yet prepared a scheme for the disestablishment of the Church of England.

The Sultan has declined to negotiate with Prince Alexander in regard to the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia on the ground that the coming Conference will deal with the question.

The British war-ship Bacchante, with Admiral Richard on board, has sailed from Zanzibar, for Rangoon. Indian troops will be sent to Rangoon without waiting for King Theebaw's reply to the Indian government's ultimatum.

Mr. Pyne the Nationalist candidate for Parliament who was arrested for making at Clonmel a speech alleged to be seditious, has been discharged from custody. It was proved that in his speech he advocated boycotting, but not violence.

Thirty Greek refugees who escaped from Bulgaria in an open boat have been arrested at the entrance to the Bosphorus. They said that they had fled from Bulgarian cruelty and to avoid compulsory enrollment in the Bulgarian army.

The liberals of Bradford have renominated Mr. W. E. Forster as a candidate for Parliament. Mr. Forster approves the Gladstone manifesto, but reserves his freedom of action with regard to questions not touched upon in that document.

The "Economist," commenting on the unstable equilibrium of the liberal party says that the liberals will doubtless win in the coming elections but that their victory will be a temporary and provisional one, and will not outlast Mr. Gladstone's political life.

The Porte continues to mass troops at points available for offensive operations in Eastern Roumelia in the event of extreme measures being resorted to. A despatch from Smyrna to-day says that 20,000 men of the reserves have been despatched to Salonica.

The resignation of Civil Service Commissioner Leroy D. Thoman was officially made public Monday afternoon. Mr. Thoman tendered his resignation October 20, and the President in a letter under date of October 24, accepts the resignation, to take effect November 1 next.

Advices from Calcutta report that the steamer Irriwaddy and two steam launches have left Rangoon for the Burmese frontier. It is reported that a vessel with Europeans on board have been fiered up by Minlahfort. The troops for the proposed expedition to Burmah have arrived at Calcutta from Madras.

Mr. Stead intimated his intention to call the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Howard Vincent, Colonel Sir Edmond Henderson, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary in the late Cabinet, as witnesses. He concluded by observing that when the jury heard the testimony of the foregoing no English gentleman would return a verdict against him.

Resident magistrates from various parts of Ireland conferred last week with Sir William Hart Dyke, the chief Secretary of Ireland and Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of giving them information in regard to the state of Ireland for the guidance of the Cabinet. There can be no doubt that the local magnates recommended coercion.

The boycotting of the Cork Steam Packet company by the cattlemen continues and may result in the ruin of the company, which in pure wanton spite has dismissed eighty of its employes, alleging the boycotting as the cause. The determination of the cattle dealers is unmistakable. English shippers at Cork refusing to assist them in their efforts to boycott the obnoxious company. The cattlemen have chartered a Danish steamer to convey their cattle.

The trial of the Armstrong abduction case was resumed at the London Central Criminal Court Wednesday. The testi-

mony for the prosecution being all in, the Attorney General announced that his side of the case was closed. Mr. Charles Russell, counsel for the defence, then addressed the Court in behalf of the prisoners. He vindicated the motives of Mrs. Jarrett when she took the girl from her mother for Mr. Stead, and claimed that the absence of the consent of the father did not make the act a crime if the mother's consent had been obtained without misrepresentation or fraud.

General De Courcy, commander of the French forces in Annam, telegraphs from Hanoi to the war office that he has defeated the Black Flags in an engagement. General de Courcy adds that the enemy numbered six thousand men, and consisted of Black Flags, Annamites and deserters from the Chinese army. Three of the chiefs were killed during the engagement and many prisoners were taken by the French forces. General Jaumont conducted the operations against the enemy, which resulted in the capture of the strongly fortified town of Thannoi, one of the last and most formidable centres of resistance held by Black Flags. The French lost thirteen men killed and wounded. Great enthusiasm exists among the Parisians over the official announcement of the French success in Annam. Crowds of excited people throng the boulevards eagerly discussing the news.

Reports from all parts of the country indicate that if the landlords persist in their design of a general eviction campaign during the coming winter months we may anticipate something closely verging on civil war. Though little is said in public there is evidently a very determined feeling among the people not to allow themselves not to be driven from their homes, without resistance and should the landlords be unwise enough to attempt to collect rents which the people are not able to pay, this winter will not pass without serious bloodshed. One thing is certain, the Irish peasant of to-day is no longer the tame, submissive serf of twenty years ago. The land-league has moulded him into a man, who will fight desperately to preserve his cabin and little field.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.
Work will soon be begun on the Catholic University in Washington. Upwards of \$600,000 are now in hand; and this sum will be increased by the 1st of January to \$1,000,000. The building plans under consideration will necessitate the expenditure of \$250,000. The first branch of the university will be exclusively devoted to the higher philosophical and theological studies for the clergy. According to the New York Times, it will be a university of higher grade than has yet been attempted in this country.

Mr. Cronin Strikes from the Shoulder.
The Irish idea is catching. Monsignor capel has it. Next.—N. Y. Tablet.

Yes, now that the Irish idea has triumphed, not only without them, but in spite of them, the viperous brood of anti-Irish Errington, both at home and abroad are crouching like so many whipped curs before the withering scorn of the sons and daughters of Ireland. Especially since Rome has gratified the longings and prayers of the Irish people by consecrating Dr. Walsh—the patriot priest—as Archbishop of Dublin, whose despicable creatures are as so many dumb devils. They no longer villify Ireland's cause nor slander the leaders of the people. How we would like to see those petty tyrants sent to the North Pole just to have some of the black malice frozen out of their unchristian hearts.—Buffalo Union and Times.

HUMORUS.

When the livery man was asked why he painted 'Excelsior' over the door of his stable, he explained that 'Hire' was his motto.

A white man from away down South in the Okeechobee Lake region came up to Gainesville, Fla., last week, on business at the United States Land Office. While here he saw the first ice he had ever seen. He manifested great interest in the frigid substance, and put a half pound lump in his pants pocket to take home to his family. He soon took it out of his pocket, however, and as he did so said, "I am afeared it will spile my ter-backer."

Young lady: 'And how is Johnny getting on at the new school, Mrs. Scatterpole?' Mrs. Scatterpole, 'Oh beautifully. He learning six languages—French, German, Latin, Greek, Algebra and Euclid!' A crusty old fellow once asked: 'What is the reason that griffins, dragons and devils are the ladies' favorite subjects for embroidery designs?' 'It's because they are continually thinking of their husbands,' was the quick retort.

Pa: 'I do not like that young man,

and wish he would keep away.'—Daughter: 'He does not come very often.'—'Very often?' He is here nearly every evening, and sometimes in the afternoon.' 'But, Pa, he never comes in the morning.' 'No, I wish he would.'—'You do?'—'Yes. If he could once see you in the morning he would never come again.'

'Gentlemen,' said a tattered tramp, as he approached a settee in City Hall park, which was entirely occupied, 'I am very tired. Will one of you be kind enough to get up and give me a seat?' No one moved; but all gazed at the impudent nomad with a stony stare. 'Gentlemen,' pleaded the vagrant, 'you have no idea how tired I am. I left Montreal—Suddenly the seven men on the settee with one accord jumped up and fled, without looking around. 'Yes,' said the tramp, as he stretched himself out at full length on the bench, 'I left Montreal when I was a boy!'

R. WYATT
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IN THE CITY
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
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where to buy a Good
Buffalo Coat
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Why of Course at the

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THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
IN THE NORTHWEST
which they are determined to sell at
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Country Dealers will find this the place to buy wholesale. Special attention, as usual to Undertaking.

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PENROSE & ROUAN!
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Where you will find the largest supply in the city and secure prompt delivery.

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

R.R. TICKETS.
Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of
H. G. McMicken,
CITY TICKET AGENCY,
NO. 363 MAIN STREET
THE SHORTEST ROUTE.
Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches, for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route. T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul & B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Paul & F. G. STRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 William St., opp. City Hall, Winnipeg.

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Leave Baltimore	1:45 p.m.	Arrive New York	7:45 p.m.

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

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

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is stated that the Pope has signified his intention of placing the faculty of theology of Laval University of Quebec on the same footing as that of Rome.

Riel has received another respite and his sentence of death will most likely be carried out on the 16th, but we still adhere to our opinion that he is insane.

The whole Mexican Catholic press has welcomed with enthusiasm the idea of calling a Catholic congress in December next. It will be the first held in that Republic, and we have reason to hope that strength and renewed vitality will accrue to religion in that country, for so many years torn by dissensions and Masonic strife.

In another column will be found an excellent letter which was addressed to the "Manitoba Free Press" by Mr. Woodside, of Portage la Prairie, in answer to the unfair remarks of that journal on the Irish people and the leader of the national movement in Ireland. It should be perused by our readers as it deals most effectively with the recent utterances of that anti-Irish paper.

The English and Scotch tenant farmers are now greatly excited over their deplorable condition. They feel the relentless hand of the landlord heavy upon them and declare that something must be done if the ruin, which now stares them in the face, is to be averted. Why not inaugurate a system of boycotting; it has brought the tyrannical land-grabber of Ireland to his senses. Or better still, emigrate to the Canadian Northwest; they would be welcome here though it is a well-known fact that the successful transplanting of an Englishman is very difficult.

The "Daily Witness" of Montreal is receiving a severe castigation at the hands of the "True Witness." Its villainous attempts to slander the Sisters of Charity has been shown up in such a manner by our esteemed contemporary that none but those who do not want to see can fail to perceive the motives that prompted the "Witness" to make those infamous charges against the management of the St. Roch's Hospital. It is perhaps wrong to despair while life lasts, but we are afraid that our excellent contemporary the "True Witness" will never succeed in bringing over the "Witness," we will not say to bear a charitable feeling for Catholics—that would be incommensurate with its instincts—but to the cause of truth; at least whilst the Patriarch McDougall is at the helm. It would be to hope against hope to expect that such a drastic change could take place, nevertheless the "True Witness" is making the road extremely hard for that foul and slanderous sheet.

THE "ALGOMA."

The news of the wreck of the C. P. R. steamer "Algoma," which broke suddenly upon us Tuesday last, is certainly the saddest that the press of this city has been called upon to chronicle, a detailed account of which will be found elsewhere in this paper. Up to the time of going to press the facts are substantially the same as first reported—that but two of the passengers were saved.

It appears from the testimony of Capt. Moore that a blinding snowstorm arose during the passage across the Lake and that the steamer was driven upon the treacherous reefs of Isle Royal at four o'clock on Sunday morning and dashed to pieces on the rocky reefs. The unfortunate passengers, who were in bed at the time of the dreadful occurrence, were untimely taken and ushered into eternity without time being allowed to attempt their escape, and perhaps not even a moment to make peace with their creator. This is sad, and the scene at this juncture is said to beggar description, the despairing shrieks of men, women and children being heard above the roar of the raging sea. What a plaintive scene! It is not our intention here to sit in judgment and pass sentence on the commanding officer of the ill-fated steamer, who must be an efficient officer, in view of the position he held, at least until a full and authentic statement of the frightful catastrophe comes from the proper source. But we declare that the conduct of the chief officer, under the circumstances, appears strange. There is a law, well understood by mariners, compelling them to "heave to," in case of fog, storm, &c., at least this is the case on the Atlantic, and had the captain acted according to this usage, and not attempted to pilot his boat to port through an impenetrable storm, this distressing calamity, in all probability, would have been avoided. We are not aware whether this very necessary proviso is embodied in the nautical laws governing the navigation of inland seas, but it certainly goes without showing that it applies with equal force in both cases. It also appears that marine insurance risks are closed at this time of the year, which makes it extremely doubtful whether the steamer was not running in an unpropitious and dangerous season. It is to be hoped, however that Capt. Moore will clear himself of all blame for it would be serious for him if it were shown that through his negligence these forty-seven people met a sudden and unprovided death. We hope not.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The entire October number of the English Catholic monthly "Merry England" was devoted to Cardinal Newman as a Catholic. It consisted mainly of a selection of his own letters—the truest biography. Some gleanings from this work will not fail to be interesting to our numerous readers, among whom we are aware there are some who, humanly speaking, owe to this great and saintly priest the grace of their conversion to the true faith. He was born on the 21st February, 1801. From 1824 to 1843 he was an active minister of the Established Church of England. On the 9th October, 1845, he was received in the Catholic Church. Here is his letter of "good-bye," written to a number of friends the night before:—

"I am this night, expecting Father Dominic, the Passionist. . . He has had little to do with conversions. I saw him here for a few minutes on St. John Baptist's Day last year. He is a simple, holy man, and withal gifted with remarkable powers. He does not know of my intention; but I mean to ask of him admission into the one Fold of Christ."

In October, 1846, he was ordained priest, and in 1879 he was created a Cardinal Deacon of the Holy Roman Church by Pope Leo XIII. During the last half century there has perhaps not been a man who has merely personally exercised so wide and loving an influence among English speaking Catholics as Cardinal Newman. Of the many who have returned to the one fold a large proportion, humanly speaking, owe their conversion to the influence of his writings and his life. The effect of his conversion upon the Established Church was incalculable. Anxious Anglicans and unscrupulous journalistic caterers of any creed have frequently started the report that he was meditating a return to the Church of England and the same charge is kept repeated up to date. A very character-

istic letter, written in 1862, deals with a report to this effect thus: "I have not had one moment's wavering of trust in the Catholic Church ever since I was received into her fold. I hold, and ever have held, that her Sovereign Pontiff is the centre of unity and the Vicar of Christ; and I have ever had, and have still, an unclouded faith in her creed in all its articles; a supreme satisfaction in her worship, discipline and teaching; and an eager longing and a hope against hope that the many dear friends whom I have left in Protestantism may be partakers of my happiness.

This being my state of mind, to add, as I hereby go on to do, that I have no intention of leaving the Catholic Church and becoming a Protestant again, would be superfluous, except that Protestants are always on the look out for some loophole or evasion in a Catholic's statement of fact. Therefore, in order to give them full satisfaction, if I can, I do hereby profess "ex animo," with an absolute internal assent and consent, that Protestantism is the dreariest of possible religions, that the thought of the Anglican services makes me shiver, and the thought of the thirty-nine articles makes me shudder. Return to the Church of England! No! 'The net is broken and we are delivered.' I should be a consummate fool (to use a mild term) if in my old age I left 'the land flowing with milk and honey' for the city of confusion and the house of bondage."

A silly and ignorant writer in a late issue of "The Week," like many another of his kind before, has something to say of Cardinal Newman's "hatred" of the doctrine of "Papal Infallibility," which was formally defined by the Vatican Council in 1870. A letter written to a newspaper in 1872 is upon this subject: "If I could say much and quote much from what I have written, in comment upon this nasty view of me. But, not to take up too much of your room, I will, in order to pluck it up, 'by the very roots' (to use your correspondent's own expression) quote one out of various passages, in which, long before the Vatican Council was dreamed of, at least by me, I enunciated absolutely the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility. It is in my 'Discourses on University Education,' delivered in Dublin in 1852. It was as follows: 'Deeply do I feel, ever will I protest, for I can appeal to the ample testimony of history to bear me out, that, in questions of right and wrong, there is nothing really strong in the whole world, nothing decisive and operative, but the voice of him to whom have been committed the keys of the Kingdom and the oversight of Christ's flock. That voice is now, as it ever has been, a real authority, INFALLIBLE when it teaches, proper when it commands, ever taking the lead wisely and distinctly in its own province, adding certainty to what is certain. Before it speaks the most saintly may mistake; after it has spoken, the most gifted must obey.'"

He refers to other passages in his works dating from 1845. The blamelessness—the saintliness of his life who will deny? The beauty and charm of his writings what educated man has not felt? and who, gentle or simple, does not know—if not the author—the words of his hymn—known the whole world over by Catholics and Protestants alike—"Lead Kindly Light"—the prayer used by so many amid mental struggles for light, which at length broke revealing the Holy City—the one Holy, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church—and bringing "Peace through the Truth."

THE BANQUET.

The reception tendered to Sir P. A. Caron and the Hon. Thomas White on Tuesday last by the Liberal Conservative Association was a most fitting tribute to these honorable gentlemen, whose official records, it can certainly be said, are proof against aspersions; it would have been unbecoming on the part of the citizens of Winnipeg had they failed to recognize in a public manner the presence amongst us of these distinguished gentlemen. It certainly cannot be said to have been a party demonstration, inasmuch as the faces of many leading political opponents of the guests were conspicuous among the gathering. It was the fulfilment of a desire on the part of the people of this country to honor two gentlemen who, more than any others, have done so much to stimulate the material progress of the Northwest, and this their enemies as well as their friends will concede. Mr. White, in his position as Minister of the Interior, may be said to hold the destiny of this country in his hands and that it is his intention to do all that can be reasonably expected of him for the welfare of the Northwest he has abundantly shown during his official

sojourn in the country. He has traversed the country unattended by any political link-boys who might be accused of accompanying the Minister for the purpose of removing any snags—such as dissatisfied settlers or disaffected half-breeds—that might impede his march. He went single-handed and alone and learned by personal and critical observation what are the wants and grievances of the country—and that we have just complaints to make the best friends of the Government will admit—it is impossible that a government, which is human, should govern this vast and newly acquired territory without committing blunders—but that these wants will be speedily supplied we have every confidence; and that the Government is fully desirous that nothing over which it has control shall militate against the development of the Northwest will be admitted by all—excepting those who place party before country.

In honoring Sir P. A. Caron, Minister of Militia, mere political friendship cannot surely be assigned as the prime motive. To this gentleman more than any other person, is due the thanks and gratitude—not merely of the people of the Northwest—but of the whole Dominion for the speedy and effective manner in which he as head of the Militia Department brought the recent and unfortunate outbreak, which threatened the very life of the country, to a close; and it is gratifying to Canadians to see that the supreme intelligence and skill which Mr. Caron displayed during the lamentable emeute has been duly recognized by the Queen in conferring upon him the knighthood; and, therefore, in a special manner, is Mr. Caron deserving of the enthusiastic reception which he met with at the hands of the people of Winnipeg.

SMALL POX RETURNS.

It now appears that the Montreal "Herald," which makes a specialty of smallpox statistics, makes up its returns in a very equivocal and ambiguous manner, which is very suggestive of a desire on the part of that paper to give a false impression as to the true character of the matter. We have it from that excellent paper the "True Witness," that while the "Herald" gives the names, addresses and ages of the dead for a week past, it omits to call attention to the remarkable fact that the list which it published the other day, and which shows a total of 255 deaths, contains the names of only "Nine Persons Who Were Over Twenty-one Years," and only six above ten years. The majority of the dead are, as we pointed out last week, children of tender years. The fact may be saddening, but it is a noteworthy one and seems to indicate that adults have a certain amount of immunity from the disease. At the same time it is a peculiar circumstance that of the seven persons who died of the disease and were buried in Protestant cemetery, five were adults of twenty-one years and upwards. It is right in the publication of statistics of this character that they should be given in a plain and fair manner, and not in a way to suggest falsehood by suppressing or glossing over what is really a singular truth in connection with the matter.

NAILED.

That excellent paper the "Irish Canadian" is dealing most effectively with the cry of those abysmal bigots who charge the Government with currying favor with Catholics and of bestowing undue patronage upon them. Our esteemed contemporary gives an array of figures which proves beyond peradventure that the Catholics of Ontario are suffering a great injustice at the hands of the Government in the matter of gubernatorial emolument—in a representative sense. How that teigiversator, the "Orange Sentinel," is going to get out of the corner in which the "Irish Canadian" has now got it is difficult to imagine, unless by means of a prodigious acrobatic feat; for the "Yellow Boy" has proved itself before, when brought to bay by the fearless and telling arguments of the "Canadian," a contortionist of distinction. But our old friend Bro. Boyle has scored a "bull's eye" this time.

Let there be in every man's life a time for silence and for holding his tongue, of keeping it back, like David, even from good words, even though it be pain and grief to him.

That my client was driven to commit the offence from sheer necessity is plainly seen in the fact that he only took the trifling amount of cash which was in the drawer whilst leaving untouched the pocket-book, with notes to the value of £200, which was lying close by.—Judge: "Prisoner at the bar—But what are you crying for?"—Prisoner (sobbingly): "Because I didn't see the pocket-book!"

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BUFFALO STORE, BUFFALO STORE,
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MAYORALTY

A Meeting of
Ward No. Five Committee
will meet in the CLIFTON HOUSE
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, AT 8 P. M.
In the Interest of Mr. WESBROOK. A full attendance requested.

L. VINEBERG, Convener.

Mayoralty.

A Meeting of
Ward No. Two Committee
will meet in the Central Committee Rooms
Donaldson's Block,
SATURDAY EVENG., NOV. 14, AT 8 O'CLK
In the Interest of Mr. WESBROOK. A full attendance requested.

J. J. GOLDEN, Convener

Mayoralty.

A Meeting of
Ward No. Four Committee
will meet in the Central Committee Rooms,
Donaldson's Block,
FRIDAY EVENG., NOV. 13, AT 8 O'CLK
In the Interest of Mr. WESBROOK. A full attendance requested.

G. D. McVIOAR, Convener.

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Alfred Morris,

ENGROSSER AND ILLUMINATOR OF
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OF GOODS AT

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BASSINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Lous Ve'nours,
Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen
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and all other goods at the same reduced rates.

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A Well Assorted Stock of

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LOW PRICES

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BENEATH THE WAVES.

The Steamer Algoma Wrecked on Lake Superior.

Port Arthur, November 9.—The Str. Athabaska, which arrived this morning, reports the Algoma wrecked on Isle Royale. She went ashore one mile north of Rock Harbor lighthouse in a blinding snowstorm about 4.30 Saturday morning while on her up trip. The boat is a total wreck, all that remains of her is from the boilers aft.

The Athabaska picked up the following persons, who are all the survivors so far as known—Capt. Moore, first mate Hastings, second mate Simpson, wheelman Henry Lewis, watchman John McNabb, fireman P. McGalger; deck hands R. Stephens, James Bolton and Daniel Loughlin; waiters—John McLane, George McCall and John McKenzie; passengers, W. J. Hall and W. B. McArthur, of Meaford.

Capt. Moore is badly hurt. The tng Siskiwit has gone to the wreck to pick up any bodies that may wash ashore and secure the wreckage. Thirty-seven persons are supposed to be lost.

The Algoma left Owen Sound on the up trip on Thursday, and was due at Port Arthur on Saturday. The eastern end of Isle Royale, on which she struck, is dangerous on account of the shelving rocks extending far beyond the shore line. No list of the passengers could be obtained, as the ship's papers were destroyed or lost, and no other record of them was available. Some of the passengers were bound for Winnipeg, among them being the wife and two children of Mr. Dudgeon, salesman in Mr. Fleury's dry goods store. Of the others lost it is impossible to speak with any certainty.

LATER—At four o'clock on Saturday morning the wind shifted to the north-east and a violent snowstorm raged. The sea was running mountains high, and the boat was tossed about like a cork. At five minutes past 4 o'clock an order was given to take in all sail and put the wheel hard a starboard in order to bring the ship about and head out on the lake again. On account of the snow and darkness, while the ship was coming about she struck a point known as Greenstone Point on Isle Royale, about fifty miles from Port Arthur, and one mile from passage Island Lighthouse, which has been abandoned since the first of the month. After striking the first time the boat forged ahead, being driven up by the wind. A second shock occurred shortly after the first and the vessel struck the reef violently at the fore side of the boiler, and she immediately commenced to break up. Most of the passengers and a number of the crew were in bed at the time the boat struck, but were rudely awakened by the shock, and the scene that followed beggars description. The water poured in through the broken vessel and over the bulwarks, putting out the fires in the furnaces and extinguishing the electric lights. The screams of women and children were heard above the fury of the storm. The crew hurried hither and thither, doing what they could in the darkness to render assistance, but their efforts were of little avail, for in less than twenty minutes after the vessel struck the entire forward part of the boat was carried away together with the cargo and human freight. Several clung to the rigging and the life line the Captain had stretched along the boat, but were soon swept away by the sea and swallowed up by the angry waves. The stern of the boat was steadily pushed upon the rock, and those who were not too much exhausted with fatigue and numbed by the cold crept to the after steerage and sought its welcome shelter. In less than an hour after striking all was over, and but fifteen out of over fifty were saved.

Owen Sound, Nov. 11.—The following revised list of the lost and saved in the Algoma disaster is as accurate as can be made at present:—

Crew lost—J Malone, first porter; H Giel, John Scott, L Rooke, C Murray, Ballentine, Bates, deck hands; J Lotts F Brooks, V Stokes, cooks; Geo Thompson, newsboy; Thos McKenney, W Henderson, H McClinton, Thos Snelling, J McKenzie, H Emerson, F Knight, waiters; A MacKenzie, purser; Geo Pettigrew, first engineer; A McDermott, second engineer, Charles Taylor, steward; Mrs Shannon, stewardess; A Mitchell, M Targett, W Gibson, J Brown, J Wagstaff firemen; H Janson, and H Mortimer, wheelmen; J Paddle, H Bowker, and R Mitchel, oilers.

Passengers lost—Ed W Frost, wife and child, of Owen Sound; Mrs Dudgeon and two children, of Owen Sound; Wm Higgins, wholesale merchant of Winnipeg; Chas and Douglas Buchanan, of Hiller, Ont.; Louis Zimmerman, of Port Arthur,

Wm Milligan, Meaford; G Emerson, of Ramsgate, Eng.

Crew saved—Capt Moore, of Owen Sound; J B Hastings, first mate, of Owen Sound; R D Simpson, second mate of Owen Sound; H McCaligher, fireman H Lewis and J McNabb, watchman; R Stephens, K Boulton and D Langston, deck hands; R McCall, J McLean and J McIntyre, waiters.

Passengers saved—W J Hall, Seaforth; W R McArthur, Meaford.

Total number lost, forty-five; saved, fourteen. This makes the full number of persons the Canadian Pacific officials estimate on board the steamer.

AT WAR.

Servians and Bulgarians Begin Active Hostilities.

PESTH, Nov. 9.—Fifty Servians recently crossed the frontier near Tein and attacked a Bulgarian outpost guard of 100 men. One of the Servians was killed. The attacking party subsequently retired. A party of Servians inspecting the Bulgarian frontier fired on the Bulgarian commander in Kusen district. The commander was not hurt.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—The Austrian Government is slowly but surely massing troops in Herzegovina. Provisions and ammunition are being forwarded in large quantities daily.

It is stated that the Czar has erased the name of Prince Alexander in a fit of anger, without consulting the ministers. On hearing of it, Prince Alexander handed the British Consul Lascelle's papers showing Gaviel Pasha's intrigues with Russia, with a view to their publicity, which would justify the revolution.

Belgrade, Nov. 10.—The Bulgarian frontier shows the Servians suffered greatly on account of the inclement weather; having insufficient clothing and inadequate tents.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Prince Alexander has received telegrams of sympathy from some of the European courts. Russia's action is supposed to be intended to goad Prince Alexander to imprudence in order that there might be excuse for a Russian invasion of Bulgaria.

MANITOBA AND N. W. T.

MINNESOTA, Nov. 8.—The members of the Provincial Government, accompanied by W. R. Baker, general superintendent of the Manitoba and Northwestern, F. H. Brydges and A. F. Eden, arrived here on Saturday last and proceeded to Allandale, the winter terminus of the road. Fifty-one miles have this year been completed, making one hundred and thirty now under operation. Under inspection Premier Norquay and his colleagues the extension in roadbed and structures was found to be most satisfactory.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Nov. 11.—A hunting party which went down through the Tiger Hills returned without deer. Rabbits and small game are plentiful.

Skating on the sloughs is all the rage these nights.

The weather continues mild and pleasant during the day time. Wild geese and ducks are plentiful north and east of the town on stubble fields.

A special passed through here on Saturday and another yesterday. There is surely some business on hand. They did not stop here at all, but went through at a great rate, as if they were after voters.

Mr. Gallagher, of Winnipeg, is around here again after more cattle and hogs. He says that the difficulty between him and the M. & N. W. Railway Company has been amicably settled by his getting what he asked.

RAW EGGS FOR THE SICK.

We may speak of an article highly nutritious, easily digested and retained and but little used, viz., raw eggs. The only objections to their use is the individual objections of the patients, and this only before the first is taken, for they seldom object afterward. The egg may be broken into a glass, care being taken that the yolk is not broken, and a little salt and pepper added if desired. The patient has scarcely the trouble of swallowing it, for it goes down of itself. We have seen patients retain easily and even relish a raw egg, who could retain nothing else, more than six hundred have been taken in one case within three or four months. It goes without saying that the egg should be carefully selected and, indeed, for fear that one which has seen its best days should disgust the patient, it were better to prepare the egg out of his sight. Medical Journal.

AN EXCELLENT RULE.

There is a rule in the army that every man in service shall be at all times present or satisfactorily accounted for. This rule might be extended to the family. Parents should have their children in

sight, or know where they are. No boy or girl should be given a roving commission to go or to act as his or judgment approves. The girl may be lovable and well disposed, but her judgment in the matter of temptations may not be good. If her conscience is blunted by one bit of waywardness her judgment will be worth less than nothing. The absence of the restraining influence of the parent's judgment in matters that seem trifles to young people is the opportunity of those whose business it is to entice young girls towards the level of iniquitous living.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is intended to start a Catholic church for the benefit of the Chinese in Brooklyn.

The late Miss Mary G. Perkins, of Boston, a non-Catholic, bequeathed \$5,000 to the Convent of Notre Dame, Boston.

It is reported that Lord William Neville, who some months ago was received into the Catholic Church in Melbourne, and who has returned to England, contemplates entering the priesthood.

It is announced that ten Causes of Beatification will be decided for the coming Sacerdotal Jubilee of Leo XIII. in 1887; among them are the Venerable John Baptist La Salle, Clement Hoffbauer and the Spanish Augustinian nun, Ines di Benigamir. At that time the canonization will take place of three already Beatified members of the Society of Jesus—Fathers Peter Claver, John Berghmans and the Lay Brother Alfonso Rodriguez.

The Sovereign Pontiff has resolved to grant an extraordinary jubilee for the year 1886, to be gained by the whole Catholic world. His Holiness has placed the project under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin by making his intention known on the Feast of the Holy Rosary.

The Rev. William Sutherland, Curate of St. John's, Torquay, and the Rev. W. B. Drewe, M.A., (Oxon), who for twenty-three years held the Vicarage of Longstock, Stockbridge, Hants, have been received into the Church—the former by the Cardinal Archbishop at Archbishop's House, Westminster; the latter by the Very Rev. Canon Mount, at St. Joseph's, Southampton.

Sitting Bull and his band of Sioux warriors arrived at Dakota Thursday afternoon on their return from the east, where they have filled an engagement of four weeks with Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show. The old chief has been living pretty high. He never weighed so much before and never smiled with so much complacent aestheticism.

Dr. Liman, of Berlin, has recently made some observations on the effects of lightning exhibited in the bodies of two men who were struck down while taking shelter from a storm beneath trees. The hair was singed, and the skin in many places discolored. On one of the bodies was seen one of those peculiar figures which have often been described as impressions of branches, twigs, etc., and which has given rise to the fiction that the body of a person struck by lightning will sometimes bear a photographic picture of the trees, etc., near him. In this case the figure resembled a palm leaf, but it was traced to the contact of the folds of the shirt, such parts as were under pressure remaining white, the rest being discolored brown. In the case of both men some of the internal organs were ruptured.

The phenomenon of twilight is due partly to the refraction and partly to reflection, but chiefly to the latter. After sunset the sun still continues to shine on the clouds and upper strata of the air, just as it may be shining on the summits of lofty mountains long after it has disappeared from the view of the dwellers on the plains. The air and clouds thus illumined reflect back part of the light to the surface beneath them and so produce what we call twilight. Immediately after sunset the clouds are so highly illuminated as to be able to reflect an amount of light but little inferior to the direct light of the sun. As the sun sinks lower, less and less of the visible atmosphere receives its light, and so less and less is reflected, until at length reflection ceases and night ensues.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

Particular attention is called to the fact that on August 11, 1894, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the west to the Canadian seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the most direct road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unequalled in this country. Passengers sit in the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor cars and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run three times a week, change making equal time as the fastest routes of any other route.

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HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

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

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Man.

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Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, Canned Goods and Cured Meats. THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY. Our Coffee being ground on the premises, Customers can rely on having only the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS. SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' SPOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN. Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. By courteous attention to customers and strict attention to business we will lead the van.

OVENS & COMPANY Corner Princess and Market Streets. WANN

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CIVILIZATION.

The Early Mission of the Church—Combating Slavery, Infanticide and Barbarism.

When the Church, in obedience to the divine command, "go, teach all nations," entered upon her mission, she found whole races of God's creatures deprived of liberty; infanticide legalized and practised; woman degraded and dethroned from her place in the family; crime defied; philosophy and reason made the instruments of sin; pleasure worshipped and man the slave of his own passions. To remedy these evils she labored to inspire man with a lively sense of his own dignity, to lift woman from her degraded position, to make the family tie holy and constant by raising marriage to the dignity of a sacrament, and to create a public conscience rise in the maxims of a sublime morality. She alone has elevated the individual, united the family and taught and curbed and governed society. Her doctrine has improved the condition of the masses, protected the weak, and succored the unfortunate.

The freedom of the slave was one of her earliest endeavors and when she could not wholly emancipate him she improved his condition. Homer had said: "Jupiter has deprived slaves of half their minds," Plato went further and declared "that in the mind of a slave there was nothing sound or complete." Aristotle added, "there are some who are as inferior with respect to others as the body is with regard to the soul, they are naturally slaves." The church combated these errors and proclaimed the slave the equal of the freeman in the dignity of nature and in the participation of the divine gifts, "For you are all," said the apostle, "children of God . . . there is neither bond nor free." Before the church raised her voice for universal freedom, slaves were ranked with the brute creation and the laws were expressed in language which cannot be read without indignation. Having lifted up the slave by her doctrine, she then stretched out her arm to protect and help him. The sacred precincts of the church became their consecrated asylum and refuge. St. Ambrose broke up and sold the holy vessels of the altar and applied the money to obtain the slave's freedom. Religious orders of men were instituted who devoted their lives, and resolved to suffer slavery and even death itself for the redemption of their captive brethren. John of Matha, Felix of Valois, Peter Nolasca and their companions show us an example of heroism unsurpassed in the history of the world.

We cannot here tell the story of the abject and shameful condition of women amongst the ancients. The literature of pagan antiquity does not hide her degradation. The sacred name of temple was applied to asylums of unbridled licentiousness and the worship of the God of purity and holiness had become an orgy of debauch. Again the church stands forth and marriage is raised to the sublime dignity of a sacrament and made indissoluble, woman is lifted to her rightful position in the family and consecrated to the holiest of duties, the moulding of the human heart. Everywhere asylums are raised up to shelter heroic virtue and the church blesses the vows of the virgins who devote their lives to God and as if to accentuate her position, the Immaculate Mother of the Incarnate Word takes her place in the churches teaching nearest of all creatures to the throne of the Creator.

Among the barbarous laws and ferocious customs of antiquity there is none so cruel as the infanticide, advocated, legalized and practiced by the ancient philosophers. Who can read without a blush the advice of the Aristotle; "In order to avoid nourishing weak or lame children, the law should direct them to be exposed and done away with," or that of Plato; "If children are born deformed they shall be destroyed." The church snatches these helpless creatures from the Tarpeian Rock, cleanses them in the water of baptism, holds them up to the destroyer and declares that "unless you become like one of these little ones you cannot enter the kingdom of God."

The Catholic Church may fearlessly claim the gratitude of the human race, for she has given civilization to the nations that have embraced her. She has never placed a fetter upon true progress. She is not only a great teaching body but also a great regenerative association and the fearless foe of tyranny in every land. When the tide of barbarism inundated the West she stemmed it; when Islamism in the days of its greatest power threatened the world, she successfully resisted its assaults, and when those terrible scourges of the earth, Attila, Arabic and Genferic, declared "that the grass never grew where they trod," she

opposed to them the teaching and example of religion; and Night and love triumphed over ignorance and violence. The conqueror was conquered not by arms, but by charity; or when she could not stay his arm she followed him in his conquest and taught him the true principles of civilization. What her councils decreed, and her doctors taught, and her missionaries preached, have elevated man and civilized society. To the infant mind of the rude barbarian she presented the magnificence of her temples, and enlisted in the cause of truth, music, painting and sculpture, and crowned them all by the grandeur of her ritual, thus inspiring the untutored masses with the dignity, the greatness and the holiness of God. The enthusiasm and daring of the pagan warrior she changed into the self-sacrificing heroism of a Christian life, and, like Saul or Tarsus, the violent persecutor became a zealous apostle. Most truly is the Church a benefactress of the human race and a great agent in the civilization of the world. Without her salutary guidance, the individual is debased, the family destroyed, and the bonds of society weakened.

To-day, the preservation of civilization depends upon obedience to her voice. No wonder Macaulay cried out, notwithstanding his prejudices: "There is not, and there never has been, an institution so well deserving an examination as the Catholic Church." The proud Frank, the fiery Hun and the generous Celt have each knelt in submission to her divine teaching. The Druid's altar and sacred grove have been hallowed by the mystic sacrifice of the cross; the fire of the vestal virgin now burns in the lamp of the sanctuary, the Pantheon is consecrated to the worship of the one true God, and pagan Rome, the mistress of the world, has become the city of the Pope.

Catholic Converts in China.

The reports of the recent massacres of the native Christians in China and Tonquin are probably greatly exaggerated, but it is certain that the recent troubled times these converts must have suffered terribly, for it was against them, as a rule, that the fury and excitement of the population were turned. How large the interests of the Holy See are in China will appear from the following estimate of the number of Catholic converts in China prepared by Bishop Raimondi, of Hong Kong. Taking first China proper, he estimates that there are in Hong Kong 7,000; Fokhien, 40,000; Shantung, 15,000; Yunnan, 17,000; Sze-chuan, 96,000; Ngan-hwuyand Kiangsi, 100,600; Chihli, 84,000; Honan, 6,000; Kiangsi, 20,000; Chegiang, 4,000; Hupeh, 20,000; Hunan, 3,000; Shensi, 20,000; Kwangtung, 24,000, and Kwangsi, 1,000. In Chinese dependencies: Mongolia, 20,000; Manchuria, 10,000; Corea, 20,000; and Thibet, 10,000. The latter are mostly in the neighborhood of Lhasa, and are Chinese, not Thibetans, who are said to be very difficult to convert on account of their attachment to the Grand Lama. The aggregate is thus above 500,000 native Christians in the Chinese Empire, who have been converted by Catholic missionaries.

Good Citizen, not Good Man!

Daniel Pigeon, F. G. S., Assoc. Inst., C. E., in his "Old World Questions and New World Answers" (Harper & Bros.), says: "The object of education in America is not so much the production of learned men, or even good men, as of the good citizen." Mr. Pigeon remarks, with surprise, the secular character of common schools, founded by "enthusiastic theologians." Mr. Pigeon does not explain how bad men can be good citizens, or how men, without Christian morality, can live well in a country whose laws bear the impress of Christian civilization.

For the past six weeks that quaint botanical curiosity "the Holy Ghost plant," has been in bloom in the Horticultural building in the Park at Philadelphia and has been visited by thousands. It comes from Panama and blooms once a year. Its flowers are white and when fully opened the delicate stamen and corolla bear a striking resemblance to a white dove poised above an altar with outstretched wings.

They were five young ladies, all sisters, and known as the Misses Murphy. He was a bashful young fellow, and was very sweet on one of the girls, but didn't like to propose. He had been invited to dinner one Sunday, and during the meal, the eldest noticing that he had finished all his meat, said: "Will you have a little more meat, Harry?"—"No, thanks," replied he; "but," he continued, "I don't mind taking a Murphy," and he cast his eyes from the table to the idol of his affections.

RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

Some of the Genoa papers declare that, with a view of stimulating interest in the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus, that Chevalier Baldi, of Rome, has published the secret he has kept for twenty years, viz, his possession of the identical chains with which Bobadella loaded the wrists of Columbus when the latter was sent back a prisoner to Spain in the year 1500. The chevalier says he obtained these valuable relics after a long and expensive journey made in Spain and America for the purpose, and that he has kept the story of his discovery and possession of the secret for twenty years for private reasons, which no longer are binding on him.

SCIENCE.

The cataracts of the Nile are due to granite veins, which the river, while working a way through the sandstone, has been unable to destroy or remove.

The century plant is the American Aloe. Its botanical name is Agave Americana, and it is called the maguay in South America, and in Mexico the mezcual. It is a plant of the cactus kind, having a short stem which terminates in a circular cluster of fleshy, sharp-pointed bluish green leaves, covered with spines. Each of these live for many years so that but few have withered when the plant has reached its maturity. It is a popular error that this only occurs once in a hundred years, wherefore the name 'century plant' is used.

It seems that from a scientific point of view, perfectly clean hands is an impossibility. In the 'Gazetta Medica Italiana' Dr. Forster says that after the most diligent washings and brushings with soap and water and rinsings with carbolic acid and other disinfectants, the hands remained so impure that upon touching the fingers to sterilized gelatine microorganisms were rapidly developed. The doctor found, indeed, that on rinsing the hands with a solution of one to one thousand of corrosive sublimate they become 'scientifically cleansed' for the time, but that in wiping them upon a towel not previously disinfected they return to their sad condition of uncleanness. The report upon the fishes collected upon the famous 'Challenger' expedition shows that all those dredged from great depths (two to three fathoms) possess bones and ligaments of great softness, and muscles loosely connected. This is a provision to allow of the permeation of their tissues by the water, since otherwise at the great depths where they live the pressure of the water, which shivers solid glass to powder, would crush their bodies. Many of these abyssal fishes are blind; many have phosphorescent organs, or secrete a phosphorescent slime others have distensible stomachs and wide mouths, which can engulf fishes much larger than themselves.

GLEANINGS.

Disparage and deprecate no one; an insect has feeling and an atom, a shadow. He is the best accountant who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.

In studying character do not be blind to the shortcomings of a warm friend or the virtues of a bitter enemy.

A sound head, an honest heart and an humble spirit, are the three best guides through time and to eternity.

The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners.

Hurry and cunning are the two apprentices of despatch and skill; but neither of them learned the master's trade.

Keep your conduct abreast of your conscience, and very soon your conscience will be illumined by the radiance of God.

It is always good to know, if only in passing, a charming human being; it refreshes one like flowers and woods and clear brooks.

An unjust acquisition is liked a barbed arrow, which must be drawn backward with horrible anguish or else will be your destruction.

Nothing is more certain than that much of the force, as well as grace, of arguments or instructions depends on their conciseness.

Stories heard at mother's knee are never wholly forgotten. They form a little spring that never quite dries up in our journey through scorching years.

The man who is jealous and envious of his neighbor's success has foes in his heart who can bring more bitterness into his life than can any outside enemy.

The true Christian is like the sun which pursues his noiseless track and everywhere leaves the effect of his beams in a blessing upon the world around him.

GREEN BALL STORE

JOHN SPRING,
434 Main street, Winnipeg

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

Clothing & Gents' Furnishings

IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

All Being Bought for Cash I am Prepared to Give Bargains in
OVER 900 MEN'S SUITS, 600 BOYS' SUITS,
1,000 OVERCOATS, LINED WITH TWEED, AND RUBBE
BUFFALO, RACCOON, PERSIAN LAMB, AND OTHER FUR COATS,
Fur Caps. Gloves. Shirts. Collars. Ties. Scarfs. and Braces in Endl ss Variety
GIVE ME A CALL
JOHN SPRING. 434 MAIN STREET

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GLODEN LION!

FOR ALL THE

Newest Lines in Dry Good.

SPECIAL LINES IN

CARPETS

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Parke & co., 432 Main St.

CONNOLLY BROS., BUTCHERS.

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MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.

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342 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
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ALEX. SMITH & CO.,

Brokers and Commission Merchants,

1st Floor, McIntyre Block, Main St.

Liberal advances made on all kinds of goods, merchandise, or other collaterals. Notes discounted, &c., &c.

All transactions strictly confidential.

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D. HALLEN,

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty.
Prices Most Reasonable.

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TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

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



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums

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

FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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Regimental Boot Maker to the

WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

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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.

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Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

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—BUTCHERS!—

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

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The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual great skill all private, chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

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

Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations. Diseases discharged cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and residences private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 8 to 9; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address: DR. CLARKE, 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1885.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The collection in St. Mary's Church in aid of the building fund was a very satisfactory one.

Sir P. A. Caron and lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. W. Currin, and Mr. F. E. P. Aldrich arrived in the city on Saturday last and are stopping at the Queens.

Mr. McGillis and family, who have been travelling in the east during the past three months, we are glad to see at home again.

Mr. Lenton, of the Plymton cheese factory, shipped two tons of cheese to British Columbia. It was an excellent sample, and will do credit to the province.

A locomotive engine for the Galt Railway passed through Winnipeg yesterday. It was made at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, and will be followed by others.

Mr. J. O. Poitras, of the post office here was attacked with paralysis yesterday morning. His condition is rather serious. Mr. Poitras has been connected with the post office for ten years.

The C. P. R. steamer Athabaska will make its last trip, weather permitting, from Port Arthur, on the 12th inst., and the Alberta on the 20th. On arriving at Owen Sound they will be laid up for the winter.

Mr. F. C. Wade wrote to the Council this week giving a report of the meeting recently held in Fort Rouge to consider the advisability of the ward succeeding from the city. The letter was referred to the finance committee.

Deputy Sheriff Gibson, of Regina, will arrive to night for Stony Mountain, with two Indian prisoners—Duncan McDonnell, two years for fraud, and Eunganua, life imprisonment substituted for death sentence for murder.

Mr. Conway, who had his place of business greatly damaged by fire on Monday evening last, though insured, has unfortunately suffered considerable loss. The fire is said to have originated in a small store near by, where some careless workmen, it is alleged, left a stove burning surrounded by inflammable material which by some means took fire.

The first 'holid' wheat train over the C. P. R. north shore route to Montreal was dispatched Wednesday morning, the Ogilvie Milling Company being the shippers. It consisted of sixteen cars of No. 1 hard, and left at 1 o'clock p. m. The cars were labelled, and bunting was flying from the roofs of the cars. The train is expected to arrive in Montreal on Sunday.

The Militia Department has ordered an investigation into the con

those who were made widows and orphans by the Northwest Rebellion with a view of providing for their future. The male orphans receive a pension each year until they reach the age of sixteen, and the females are looked after by the State until after they score their twenty-first year.

Police Returns in Ireland.

A very extraordinary occurrence took place recently in the parish of Belcoara, County Mayo. A sergeant, with a strong posse of his constables, entered a country house in this locality, where the parochial clergy were solemnly officiating at their stations, where Mass was actually being celebrated, and arrested several of the parishioners engaged in the devotional service, at the instance of a local landlady. The Rev. Father Healy, curate to the respected parish priest, Rev. Canon Gibbons, P.P., V.G., was officiating at the time, and was attacked with illness, and now lies suffering from a dangerous fever. The Rev. gentleman has been constantly attended by Drs. Jordan and Maguire, who pronounce him in a very critical condition. The greatest indignation is expressed throughout the country at this act. An inquiry will shortly be made in order to test the legality of this atrocious affair, and have the whole circumstance investigated before the House of Commons.

The Human Voice.

Nothing betrays so much as the voice, save perhaps the eyes, but they can be lowered, and so far the expression hidden. In moments of emotion no skill can hide the fact of disturbed feeling though a strong will and habit of self-control can steady the voice when else it would be faltering and tremulous. Certain voices grate on the nerves and set our teeth on edge, and others are just as calming as they are irritating, quieting, or like composing draught. A good voice, calm in tone and musical in quality, is one of the essentials for a physician—the bed-side voice, which is nothing if it is not sympathetic by constitution. Whatever its original quality may be, the orator's voice bears the unmistakable stamp of art and becomes artificial; as such it may be admirable—telling in a crowd, impressive in an address, but overwhelming and chilly at home, partly because it is always conscious and never self-forgetting. An orator's voice, with its careful intonation and accurate accent, would be as much out of place beside a sick-bed as a brocade silk for the kitchen-girl. The voice is much more indicative of the state of the mind than many people know or allow. One of the first symptoms of failing brain power is indistinct or confused utterance; no idiot has a clear or melodious voice, the harsh scream of mania is proverbial, and no person of prompt and decisive thought was ever known to hesitate and stutter. A thick, loose, fluffy voice does not belong to the crisp character of mind which does the most active work, and when a keen-witted man draws and lets his words drip instead of bringing them out in the sharp, incisive way that ought to be natural to him, there is a flaw somewhere.

DIME NOVELS.

Mothers look out for the dime novels. Nothing more insidious could be introduced into your homes. Keep the mind's health as carefully protected as you do the body's, and the State Reform School will not open its doors to close them for years upon one of your darlings. A mother's boy in Montreal, only fourteen years, was recently detected in a \$300 forgery. He and two companions were about starting for New York, and had about thirty dime novels in their possession. A boy in 'Madison Stevens' public school at Philadelphia, when reprimanded by his teacher recently, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her. This led to a search of the pupils, when seven revolvers were captured from boys about ten years old. About 120 dime novels were discovered to be the property of the youthful scapegraces.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

This is one of the curious things floating about: Take a piece of paper, and upon it put in figures your age in years, dropping months, weeks, and days. Multiply it by two: then add to the result obtained the figures, 3,768; add two, and then divide by two. Subtract from the result obtained the number of your years on earth, and see if you do not obtain figures that you will not be likely to forget.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible for any one man to know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."

The Body and its Health.

Checked Perspiration.—Checked perspiration is the fruitful cause of sickness, disease and death to multitudes every year. If a teakettle of water is boiling on the fire steam is seen issuing from the spout, carrying the extra heat with it, but if the lid be fastened down and the spout plugged a destructive explosion follows in a very short time.

Heat is constantly generated in the human body, by the chemical disorganization, the combustion of the food we eat. There are 7,000,000 tubes or pores on the surface of the body, which in health are constantly open, conveying from the system by what is called insensible perspiration; this internal heat, which, having answered its purpose, is passed off like the jets of steam which are thrown from the escape-pipe, in puffs, of an ordinary steam engine; but this insensible perspiration carries with it, in a dissolved form, very much of the waste matter of the system to the extent of a pound or two or more every twenty-four hours. It must be apparent, then, that if the pores of the skin are closed; if the multitude of valves which are placed over the whole surface of the human body are shut down two things take place. First the internal heat is prevented from passing off; it accumulates every moment, the person expresses himself as burning up, and large draughts of water are swallowed to quench the internal fire. This we call 'fever.' When the warm steam is constantly escaping from the body in health it keeps the skin moist, and there is a soft, pleasant feeling and warmth about it. But when the pores are closed the skin feels harsh and hot and dry.

But another result follows the closing of the pores of the skin, and the more immediately dangerous; a main outlet for the waste of the body is closed, it remaining with the blood, mingles with it, and in a few hours becomes impure and begins to generate disease in every fibre of the system—the whole machinery of the man becomes at once disordered, and he expresses himself as 'feeling miserable.' The terrible effects of checked perspiration of a dog, which sweats only by his tongue, is evinced by his becoming 'mad.' The water runs from the dog's mouth in summer, if exercising freely. If it ceases to run, that is 'hydrophobia.' It has been asserted by a French physician that if a person suffering under hydrophobia can be only made to perspire freely, he is cured at once. It is familiar to the commonest observer that in all ordinary forms of disease the patient begins to get better the moment he begins to perspire simply because the internal heat is passing off and there is an outlet for the waste of the system. Thus it is that one of the most important means of curing all sickness is bodily cleanliness, which is simply removing from the mouths of these little pores that gum and dust and oil which clogs them up. Thus it is, that personal cleanliness is one of the main elements of health; thus it is that filth and disease habitate together, the world over.

There are two kinds of perspiration, sensible and insensible. When we see drops of water on the surface of the body as the result of exercise, or subsidence of fever, that is sensible perspiration—perspiration recognized by the sense of sight. But when perspiration is so gentle that it cannot be detected in the shape of water drops, when no moisture can be felt, when it is known to us only by a certain softness of the skin, that is insensible perspiration, and is so gentle that it may be checked to a very considerable extent without special injury. But to use popular language, which cannot be mistaken, when a man is sweating freely, and it is suddenly checked, and the sweat is not brought out again in a very few moments, sudden and painful sickness is a very certain result.

What then checks perspiration? A draft of air while we are at rest, after exercise, or getting the clothing wet and remaining at rest while it is so. Getting out of a warm bed and going to an open door or window has been the death of multitudes.

In recent elections at Brussels, the wives of members of one party entered freely into the contest. One of these ladies, after expending in buying what she did not need a considerable sum of money in a store, said to the mistress: 'Your husband will, of course, vote for M.—?'—The proprietress, with eyes cast down, replied, 'Alas, Mme. la Baronne, I am a widow.'

Falsehood is never so successful as when she baits her hook with truth, and thus no opinions so fatally mislead us, as those that are not wholly wrong, as no watches so effectually deceive the wearer, as those that are sometimes right.

JUST RECEIVED! AT THE THE CHEAP STORE!

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

Overshoes at Wholesale Prices

DRY GOODS!

Of All Kinds the Cheapest in the City.

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

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DEALERS IN BANKRUPT STOCKS

The Best Spot to Buy

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

IS AT THE

TORONTO HOUSE.

Dress Goods 12 1/2, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c. per yard. Black Cashmeres, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard. Ladies' Ulsters, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00. Ladies' Jackets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00. Ladies' Fur Jackets, from \$20.00 and upwards. Children's Ulsters, all sizes. Grey Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard. Check Home Made Flannels, 25c per yard. Best Woolen Yarn, 45c per lb. Best Spools, 40c per doz. Men's Suits from \$6.90 upwards. Men's Over Coats from \$5.90 upwards. Men's all wool pants, from \$1.69 upwards. Boys' Suits from \$1.50 upwards.

Thos. Brownlow, 519 Main St.,

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

CONNOLLY BROS., BUTCHERS.

have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

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