

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

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NO. 17.

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ECCE HOMO.

A HYMN FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

BY MRS. A. MAC GILLIS, WINNIPEG.

Look back, my soul, along the years,
And see thy Saviour on the tree,
For thee he dies, and bitter tears
Cannot assuage His agony;
Though Zion's daughters wail and mourn,
They cannot take from Him one thorn.

Full wearily His sacred feet
Had toiled up Calvary's rugged hill,
For to my blessed Lord 'twas sweet
Ever to do His Father's will;
He drank the cup of wrath that I,
Though death deserving might not die.

He bears it all, the Lamb of God,
The grief the shame; the anguish; now
Is laid on Him the mighty load
Of a world's sins; His sacred brow,
Pierced by the thorns encircling round,
With precious blood bedews the ground.

Oh! King of Glory! Can it be
That Thou for me art hanging there!
Fainting and agonized; Lord, I see;
I hear my Saviour's dying prayer!
"Father, forgive them!" Oh may I
Yet hope for mercy ere I die.

Oh! blessed Christ, I come to Thee;
Prostrate before Thy cross I fall.
Oh! turn thy dying gaze on me,
With looks of love, which tell that all
My sins are cleansed in that pure tide,
Flowing so freely from Thy side.

Thou wilt, I know, Thy loving eye
Is fixed upon me where I kneel;
Thou hear'st my spirit's mournful cry,
Save Jesus, all my sorrows heal.
Have mercy, Lord, my sins forgive,
And in Thine arms of love receive.

Oh! when my last dread hour shall come,
When heart and flesh shall fail for fear
Of the dark valley's gathering gloom;
Oh! then, my dying Lord, be near,
And hold me with Thy pierced hand,
And lead me to the Promised Land.

THE POOR GENTLEMAN

"My brother was saved, and I concealed most carefully the assistance I had been to him; he left the country and went with his wife to America, where, ever since, he has worked and gained hardly enough to support a miserable existence. His wife died during the voyage. And, as to ourselves, we no longer possess any thing; for Grinselhof and our other lands were mortgaged for more than they were worth. Besides this, I was forced to borrow from a gentleman of my acquaintance four thousand francs upon my bond.

"When your mother heard of the sacrifices to which I was forced to submit, she made no reproaches; at first she fully approved my conduct. But very soon we became necessarily subjected to privations under which your mother's strength declined, till, without a sigh or complaint, she began to fade away slowly from earth. It was a dreadful situation; for, to conceal our ruin and save our ancestral name from contempt, we were forced to part with the last ounce of our silver to pay the interest on our debts. Gradually our horses and servants disappeared; the paths that led to our neighbors soon became grass-grown and we declined all social invitations, so as to avoid the necessity of returning the compliment. A rumor about us began to spread through the village and among the noble families that had formerly been on terms of intimacy with us; and scandal declared that avarice had driven us to a life of meanness and isolation! We joyously accepted the imputation, and even the coldness with which our holiday friends accompanied it; it was a veil with which society thought proper to cover us, and beneath its folds our poverty was safe from scrutiny.

"But I am approaching scenes, my child, the recollection of which almost unnerves me. My story has reached the most painful moment of my life, and I beseech you to hear me calmly. Your poor mother wasted away to a skeleton, her sunken eyes were hardly visible in their deep sockets; a livid pallor suffused her cheeks. As I saw her fading, fading, the wife whom I loved more than life,—as I gazed on those death-struck features and saw the fatal evidences each day clearer and clearer,—I became nearly mad with despair and grief.

Lenora shuddered with emotion as her breast heaved convulsively under the sobs she strove to repress. Her father stopped a moment, almost overcome by the recital; but, rallying his courage quickly, he forced himself to go on with his sad recollections:—

"Poor mother she did nothing but

weep. Every time she looked at her child—her dear little Lenora—tears filled her eyes. Thy name was always on her lips, as if she were forever addressing a prayer for thee to God in heaven! At last the dreadful hour arrived when she heard the Almighty's voice summoning her above. The clergyman performed the services for the dying, and you my child, had been taken from her arms and sent out of the house. It was midnight, and I was alone with her whose icy lips had already imprinted on mine their last sad kiss. My heart bled, Oh God? how wretched—how wretched—were those parting hours! My beloved wife lay there before me as if already a corpse, while the tears yet trickled down her hollow cheeks as she strove to utter your name with her expiring breath. Kneeling beside her, I implored God's mercy for her passing hour, and kissed away the sweat of agony that stood upon her brow. Suddenly I thought I perceived an effort to speak, and, bending my ear to her lips, she called me by the name, and said, "It is over, my love it is over; farewell! It has not pleased the Almighty to assuage my dying hour and I go with the conviction that my child will suffer want and wretchedness on earth!"

"I know not what love inspired me to say in that solemn moment; but I called God to witness that you should escape suffering, and that your life should be happy! A heavenly smile illuminated her eyes, and she believed my promise. With an effort, she lifted her thin hands once more round my neck and drew my lips to hers. But soon those wasted arms fell heavily on the bed;—my Margaret was gone—thy mother was no more!"

De Vlierbeck's head fell on his breast Lenora's bosom heaved convulsively as she took his hand without uttering a word; and, for a long time, nothing was heard in that sad confessional but the sobs of the maiden and the sighs of her heart-broken father.

"What I have yet to say," continued the poor gentleman, "is not so painful as what I have already told you: it concerns only myself. Perhaps it would be better if I said nothing about it; but I need a friend who possesses all my confidence and can sympathize with me thoroughly in all I have undergone for the last ten years.

"Listen, then Lenora. Your mother was no more, she was gone;—she was my last staff in life! I remained at Grinselhof alone with you, my child, and with my promise,—a promise made to God and to the dead? What should I do to fulfil it. Quit my hereditary estate, wander away seeking my fortune in foreign lands, and work for our mutual support. That would not do, for it would have devoted you at once to the chances of a wretched uncertainty. I could not think of such a course with any degree of satisfaction; nor was it till after long and anxious reflection that a ray of hope seemed to promise us both a happy future.

"I resolved to disguise our poverty more carefully than ever, and to devote my time to the most elaborate cultivation of your mind. God made you beautiful in face and person, Lenora; but your father was anxious to initiate you into the mysteries of science and art, and while he endowed you with a knowledge of the world, to make you virtuous, pious and modest. I desired to make you an accomplished woman, and I hoped that the nobility of your blood, the charms of your beauty, the treasures of your heart and intellect, would compensate in society for the portion that was denied you. Thus was it, my child, that I thought in time, you would make a suitable alliance which would restore you to the position you hold by birth. For ten years, Lenora this has been my occupation and my hope. What I had forgotten or never learned, I studied at night to teach you next morning, I labored hard that I might not only instruct you wisely but that you might acquire easily; and, at the same time, I strove by every honest means to conceal from you every thing that could give a hint or cause a sus-

picion by which your life might be shadowed. Oh, Lenora,—shall I confess it?—I have suffered hunger and undergone the most cruel privations; I have passed half my nights mending my clothes working in the garden, studying and practising in the dark, so as to hide our poverty from you and the world. But all that was nothing; in the silence of night I was not forced to blush before any one. By day I had to encounter all kinds of insults, and, with a bleeding heart, swallow affront and humiliation."

Lenora looked at her father with eyes moistened by compassion. De Vlierbeck pressed her hand, and continued.

"Be not sad, Lenora, if the Lord's hand inflicted deep wounds with every blow, he bestowed a balm which cured them. One little smile of thy gentle face was sufficient to make him pour forth an ejaculation to Heaven: you, you at least were happy, and in your happiness I saw the fulfilment of my promise!

"At length I thought that God himself had thrown in our path one who would save you from threatening danger. A mutual inclination arose between Gustave and you, and a marriage seemed the natural consequence. Under these circumstances I apprized Monsieur De-necker, during his last visit, of the deplorable condition of my affairs. but no sooner did I make the disclosure than he peremptorily refused his consent to the union. As if this terrible blow, which withered all my hopes, had not been sufficient to overwhelm me, I learned almost at the same time, that the friend who loaned me four thousand francs, with the right to renew my obligation to him every year, had died in Germany, and that his heirs demanded the payment of the debts. I ran all over town rapped at every friendly door, ransacked heaven and earth in my despair, to escape this last ignominy; but all my efforts were fruitless. To-morrow, perhaps, a placard will be stuck on the door of Grinselhof, announcing the sale not only of our estate but also of our furniture and of every trifling object that memory and association have rendered dear to us. Honor requires that we shall surrender to public sale, every thing of the least value to pay our debts. If fate were kind enough to allow us to satisfy every creditor it would be a great consolation, my child, in our misery. Does not this fatal history break your heart?"

"Is that all which makes you despond, father? Have you no other grief conceal no other secret from me?" asked Lenora.

"None, my child. You know every thing."

"I can very well understand," replied Lenora; gravely "that others would consider a blow like this as a misfortune, but how can it affect us? You even appear calm. Why, father do you, like me appear indifferent to the inexorable decree of fate!"

"Because you have inspired me with courage and confidence, Lenora; because your love is restored to me fully after a long constraint; because you let me hope that you will not be unhappy. I know what you want me as a shield against every ill! Well I will encounter ruin without bowing my head, and submit with resignation to the hand of God! Alas!" continued he, sadly "who can tell what sufferings are yet in store for us! We may be forced to wander about the world,—to seek an asylum far from those we love and know—to earn our daily bread by the labour of our hands (Oh, Lenora, you know not how bitter is the bread of misery,—of poverty!)

The maiden shuddered as she saw the cloud falling once more like a curtain over her father's face. She grasped his hand tenderly, and, fixing her gaze intently on his, said in beseeching tones,—

"Oh, father! let not the happy smile that just now lighted your features depart from them again! Believe me we shall we shall still be happy. Fancy yourself in the position that awaits us; and what do you see in it so frightful, I have skill to do all that women can do; and then your instructions have made me able to instruct others in the arts and sciences you have taught me, I shall be strong an active enough for both of us, and God will bless my labor. Be

hold us father, peacefully at home, with tranquil hearts and always together in our neat apartment: we will love one another, set misfortune at defiance, and live together in the heaven that our common sacrifice has made! Oh, it seems to me father, that the true happiness of our lives is only beginning! How can you still give yourself up to despair when pleasure is in store for us,—a pleasure such as few upon earth are permitted to enjoy."

Monsieur De Vlierbeck looked at his daughter in rapture. Those enthusiastic but gentle tones had so touched his heart, that noble courage had inspired him with so much admiration, that tears of joy filled his eyes. With one hand he drew Lenora to his bosom, and placing the other on her forehead, he looked to heaven with religious fervor. A silent prayer, a blessing on his child an outpouring of thankfulness arose from his heart, like the sacred flame from an altar toward the throne of Him who had bestowed that angelic child!

CHAPTER VIII.

A few days afterwards, as De Vlierbeck had predicted, the public sale of all their property was inserted in the papers and placarded over the city and neighborhood. The affair made some noise, and every one was astonished at the ruin of a person whom they considered rich and miserly.

As the sale was stated to be in consequence of his departure from the country, the gossips would have been unable to find a plausible motive if the news had not been confirmed by the fact that De Vlierbeck had paid his debts and was wretchedly poor. The cause of his misfortune—that is to say his liability for his brother—was known though all the circumstances were not fully understood.

As soon as the publication was made, the poor old gentleman had a more retired life than ever, in order to avoid explanations. Resigned to his fate, he quickly awaited the day of sale; and, although his feelings often strove to master his resolutions, the constant care and encouragement of his noble hearted daughter enabled him to encounter the fatal hour with a degree of pride.

In the mean while he received a letter from Gustave at Rome, containing a few lines for his child. The young man declared that absence from Lenora had only increased his affection, and that his only consolation was the hope of future union with by the bonds of marriage. But in other respects the letter was not encouraging. He said with pain that all his efforts to change his uncle's determination had, up to that time, been fruitless. De Vlierbeck did not conceal from Lenora that he no longer had a hope of her union with Gustave, and that she ought to strive against his unhappy love in order to escape from greater disappointment. Indeed, since her father's poverty had become publicly known Lenora was convinced the duty commanded her to renounce every hope; yet she could not help feeling pleased and strengthened by the thought that Gustave still loved her, and that he whose memory filled her heart dreamed of her in his distant home and mourned her absence.

She kept her promises to him faithfully. How often did she pronounce his name in the solitude of that garden. How often did she sigh between the cat-alpa, as if anxious to trust the winds with a message of love to other lands! In her lonely walk she repeated his tender words; and often did she stop musingly at some well remembered spot where he had blessed her with a tender word or look.

But poor De Vlierbeck was obliged to undergo additional pain; for, as if every misfortune that could assail him was to be accumulated at that moment on his devoted head, he received from America the news of his brother's death! The unfortunate wanderer died of exhaustion in the wilderness near Hudson's Bay. The poor gentleman wept long and bitterly for the loss of a brother whom he tenderly loved; but he was soon and roughly turned aside to encounter the catastrophe of his own fate.

The day of sale arrived. Early in the morning Grinselhof was invaded by all sorts of people, who, moved by curiosity or desire to purchase, overran every nook and corner of the house, examining the furniture and estimating its value.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

The Progress National, of Anbe, has the following pretty anecdote;

At Bordeaux, a commercial agent and a workman entered the same compartment of railway carriage, and were the only travelers. As the train sped on its way through the Landes, they descried a priest, at an intermediate station, who was waiting for an up train, and the 'Monsieur' turning to the man 'en blouse' shrugged his shoulders, asking: 'What is that thing good for?'

He then launched into diatribes against the clerical, which the workman still listened to unmoved. The train had resumed its speed. The man 'en blouse' stood up before his companion with the following words:

'This is a very savage country, monsieur, the stations are far apart. Suppose I were to throttle you for your own money and fling your corpse through the window, there would be an end of it.'

'But my friend' said the bourgeois, evidently 'at ease, 'I have nothing with me; you would gain nothing by it.'

'I beg your pardon, sir, said the athletic companion; 'before taking the train I called at the bank, you were there, monsieur, and you withdrew 30,000 francs, which now must be concealed in your wallet of yours. But shudder not, you have nothing to fear; I was educated by 'those priests.'

FAITH WITHOUT WORKS.

The theory of justification by faith alone having been invented as early as the lifetime of the Apostles by carnal men, St. James, was directed by the Holy Ghost to rebuke it as follows: "What shall it profit, my brethren, if a man say he hath faith, but had not works? Shall faith be able to save him? Faith, if it have no works, is dead in itself. For as the body without the spirit is dead so also faith without works is dead" (James 2 ch). By the pen of another Apostle, the same Holy Spirit teaches that a man may have faith strong enough to "move mountains," but "if he have not charity, he is nothing" (1 Cor. 13 ch). Wherefore, let no one rest content with his possession of the true faith in idleness and neglect of the duties of Christian life.

NEVER GET ANGRY.

Some sins have a seeming compensation or apology—a present gratification of some sort—but anger has none. A boy feels no better for it. It is really a torment, and when the storm of passion has cleared away it leaves one to see that he has been a fool and has made himself a fool in the eyes of others, too. An angry boy adds nothing to the welfare of society. He may do some good but more hurt. Heated passions make a firebrand, and it is a wonder if it does not kindle flames of discord on every hand. Without much sensibility, and often bereft of reason, he speaketh like the piercing of a sword, and his tongue is an arrow shot out. He is a bad element in any community and his removal would furnish occasion for a day of thanksgiving. Since then, anger is useless, needless, disgraceful, without the least apology and found only "in the boom of tools," why should it be indulged in at all.

ARE YOU READY.

You are looking for a place and a work in the world. Are you ready for them? If you are, you may be sure they are waiting for you. Thousands of men are looking for situations, but it is astonishing how difficult it is to find the right man when there is a place to be filled. A host of men want it, but not one in a hundred is ready for it. Readiness implies something more than willingness to roll up one's sleeves. It means ability to do the thing required with skill, zeal and absolute fidelity. A merchant wants a clerk; he can fill the place twenty times over, with good, steady going, well meaning humdrums; he will be lucky if he finds in half a year a boy who will take all thought of the place off his mind, by the energy, capacity, and general intelligence he brings into it. There is an opening in a newspaper office, and the need is advertised. There is at once a host of applicants; out of them twenty five young men can be selected who will do the work set before them fairly well; but the young man who will really fill the place, and expand it—who will overflow with vitality, freshness and life—must be searched for far and wide, as with a lighted candle. These select workmen, who add to general good intentions the concentration and the mastery which go with high power, are men for whom the world is looking, and for whom there is always a place. They survive financial crises and outlive hard times because they are indispensable, if their employ-ers go to the wall, they rarely wait long enough for another opportunity. The only safe road to success runs past the door of the boy who has made up his

mind to one thing, and to do it with all his might, to focus himself in it and pour himself into it. Whatever you decide to do, qualify yourself for it by mastering every detail of it; fling yourself heart and soul into it. Are you ready.

FRIENDS.

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

A PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

Under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Journaliste Francais a Rome" H. des Houx whose intimate relations with the Vatican are well known, has just written an interesting book on the ins and outs of the Vatican "prison." Here is his sketch of the Pope himself: "Leo XIII. blesses his audiences with a graceful and kindly gesture. He has a merry mouth. His smile does not possess that sardonic Voltairian expression found in so many of his photographs. On the contrary, it is rather gentle and paternal. His eyes are very black and brilliant. His features, ascetic and and strongly marked, have become benevolent and engaging. He must have had great difficulty to accommodate his countenance, such as nature made it, to the august role of Holy Fatherhood. Perhaps the soul of a Pope modifies the exterior lineaments in the long run. Like St. Francois de Sales, who was born dogmatic and choleric, but who became, by continual self-subjection an angel of sweetness, Leo XIII., on being made Pope, must have overcome, or at least subdued, a violent character. His Holiness is still vigorous, in spite of his leanness and senile trembling. His hair is white, and arranged with curls over his temples. His cassock seems to envelop only the shadow of a body, just enough humanity to hold a soul. He speaks very slowly, particularly when he speaks in French. In Italian he improvises with rapidity, but in French he has to call on his memory, which is excellent. This slowness gives a singular relief to the utterances of Pope Leo. The action proceeds rather that accompanies the word. With his arms extended he seems, to invite the whole universe to come and receive his thoughts. The oratorical action of his Holiness is, in reality, a curious study. I cannot be called classic, but he gives to his speech an academic breadth and impassioned vivacity not to be found in the printed text. Nobody reading his allocutions would ever imagine the effect they produced on delivery. Unlike Pius IX., who allowed himself to be carried away by his fiery eloquence and who always altered his discourses before they were printed, Leo XIII. has little to correct; his speeches are meditated, weighed, and learned beforehand. I remember being at St. Peter's when he addressed several thousand Italians pilgrims. I was so far off too hear what he said. His gesticulation was excessively violent. The next day I expected to read a terrible philippic; it was a honeyed homily, almost an idyl,

THE ENGLISH DEMOCRATS.

The march of English Democracy is still onward, and its triumphs are multiplying in consequence. On Friday of last week the House of Lords acknowledged its supremacy by giving a majority of fourteen votes in the measure ordering the opening of the museums of Sunday, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the lawn sleeves to the passage of such an act. On the same day only a narrow margin of six votes saved the ministry from being deprived of the power of making war without the previous consent of the people's representatives in Parliament, and the decision of the Queen to pay out of her private purse the expenses of Battenberg's wedding, instead of asking Parliament for a grant, may also

be put down to the credit of the growing Democratic spirit. It begins to look as if the day of royal privileges and titled prerogatives were drawing to an end in England.

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C. Weigh Bridges.
D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrums.
E. Hydrosstatic balance for weighing coal.
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W. HIMS WORTH, secretary.
Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.

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

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

IN THE NAME MARY.

Mary women have been named Mary many other name which has blest r cused the femine sex. It stands as he pical name for the holiest and nosubject of women—for the virgin undhe wanton. And in every langua; of Asia and Europe, as well as thaf Egypt, this name appears almoswithout variation. It has been an aqu favorite with the aristocrats of Frae and the Puritans of New Englanand it equally becomes literature or kiten. It is stately when we speak of My Mary Worthy Montague; it is simcity itself when we refer to Mary O'En, who brings in our breakfast roll At one time it may bring up a pice of a divine painted face, hangng the rich gloom of an Italian gal lendd at another of a red cheeked dainaid with her bare feet in the daed grass. Two of England's five Qns have borne it and the most mem. oze woman that Scotland ever produ. ced has made it immortal. The proud. omen of France have dignified it arthe worst women of Russia have dis. ged it. There are as many Marys sing at the circling suns that make tbrief summer by the Northern sea all through the luxurios days by the Miterranean. The name that Cath. mmissionaries gave to the first con. wed Indian maiden was Mary and per be the first daughter of every family fall time will stand in imminent dan. of bearing the name, for it is the it to be considered in naming girl, bies, and when rejected is always ough of with lingering tenderness ow many lovers have loved it! How ey have associated it with purity and mtleness; with womanliness and can. or and trust! What a fateful name it is! s bearer seems predestined to sorrow, et it is gladness, too. 'My mother's ame was Mary.' 'What a pleasant thing o say! 'My little daughter Mary,' Could nything be prettier! 'My sister Mary, who is dead.' 'What a wealth of ten. ler suggestions! 'Mary my wife.' What picture of home comfort!—Chicago News,

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION

Young lawyers as a rule are inclined to be agnostics, and if not pronounced agnostics, have a tendency that way. As a general rule, too young practition. ers have high opinions of their mnetal powers. Recently four of them were in a Catholic lawyers office in Chicago, and were loud and unanimous in their decla. ration of belief that each person should read the Bible and personally interpret it. They asked our Catholic friend how it could allow priests to interpret it for him. He dodged the question by ask. ing one of them a law question concern. ing a clause in the statutes. The four personal interpretation advocates soon gt into a wrangle as to what the statute meant, which resulted in their seeking the debision of the Supreme Court, in one of the Illinois reports, as to the question in dispute.

Our Catholic friend then quietly in. formed them, that they had also found his answer to the Bible question. He said: 'When you read the plain letter of the law in the statutes, you do not know what it means until you find the decision of the Supreme Court. We Catholics look upon the Popes and the great councils of our ancient Church as autho. rity on these questions of religion, and abide by their decision, even as you rely upon the law laid down by the Su. preme Court.' The continued silence of his conferees on personal interpretation leads him to believe that they appreci. ated his illustration.—Catholic Record.

WORK AND SLEEP.

We Cannot Attend to the Former Unless We Get Enough of the Latter.

The restoration of energy, which alone can afford is necessary for the main. tenance of nervous vigor, and whereas the muscular system is overtaxed, at last refuses to work, the brain under similar circumstances too frequently re. fuses to rest. The sufferer, instead of trying to remove or lessen the cause of his sleeplessness, comforts himself with the hope that it will soon disappear, or else has recourse to alcohol, morphia, the bromides, chloral etc. Valuable and necessary as these remedies often are I refer especially to the drugs, there can be no question as to the mischief which attends their frequent use, and there is much reason to fear that their employment in the absence of any medi. cal authority is largely on the increase. Many of the 'proprietary articles' sold by druggists, and in great demand at the present day owe their efficacy to one or more of these powerful drugs. Not a few deaths have been caused by their use, and in a still larger number of cases they have helped to produce the fatal

result. Sleeplessness is almost always accompanied by indigestion in some one or other of its protean forms. and the two conditions react upon and aggravate each other. If rest cannot be obtained, and if the vital machine cannot be supplied with a due amount of fuel, and moreover, fails to utilize that which is supplied mental and bodily collapse can not be far distant. The details of the downward process vary, but the result is much the same in all cases. Sleepless. ness and loss of appetite are followed by loss of flesh and strength, nervous irrit. ability alternating with depression, pal. pitation and other derangements of the heart, especially at night, and many of these symptoms grouped together under the old term 'hypocondriasis.' When this stage has been reached 'the border lands of insanity, are within measurable distances, even if they have not already been reached.

THE AGNUS DEI.

An Explanation Extracted from the Official Document issued at Rome. The rite observed by the Supreme Pon. tiffs in blessing and consecrating the Ag. nus Dei, is one of very great antiquity, being mentioned in the Roman Ordo which goes back to a period anterior to the eighth century.

The Agnus Dei is made of white, pure virgin wax, to denote the human nature assumed by Jesus Christ in the most pure womb of the Virgin, without the slightest blemish, through the sole operation and power of the Holy Ghost. The image of a lamb is impressed upon the wax, as a symbol of the most innocent Lamb who sacrificed Himself upon the cross for the redemption of the human race. Water is made use of, an element which we find employed by God; both in the old Covenant and the new' as the in. strument of many prodigies and myster. ies. Balsam is poured into the water to symbolize the good odor which the Chris. tian ought to give forth by his life and conversation. To these is added sacred Chrism, which is ordinarily made use of in preparing and consecrating things specially set apart for divine worship, such as churches, altars, priests, and it is the emblem of charity, the most ex. cellent of all virtues. Into water pre. viously blessed, and mixed, as we have said, with balsam and Chrism the Agnus Deis are immersed by the Supreme Pon. tiff, and both before and after such im. mersion he beseeches our Lord God by devout prayers to deign to bless, sanctify and consecrate those figures of wax, and communicate to them such virtue that whoever makes use of them with true faith and devotion may obtain the following graces and favors:

- 1. That at the sight or touch of the Lamb impressed upon the wax, the faith. ful may be moved to contemplate the mystery of our Redompion veiled beneath that symbol, and may form in their hearts acts of gratitude and love towards God, so as to bless, thank and praise Him, with a lively confidence of obtaining from the divine mercy forgiveness of sins committed.
2. That at sight of the sign of the cross impressed upon the wax, evil spirits may be terrified and put to flight, and tem. pests hushed or scattered far away.
3. That by virtue of the diving blessing these figures of wax may have power to counteract all diabolical frauds, snares and temptations.
4. That women during pregnancy may be preserved from danger, and bring forth their offspring in safety.
5. That no misfortune may befall him who carries the Agnus Dei devoutly; that no pestilential or tainted atmosphere may hurt him; that no falling sickness assail him; that he may be preserved from storm at sea, from inundations and fires; and that no malign influence may have power against him.
6. That he may be helped in pros. perity and adversity, that he may be guarded and defended from human and diabolical malice; and that he may be preserved from sudden death and every other evil or danger, through the mys. teries of the life and passion of Jesus Christ.

That the above mentioned graces and blessings may be obtained by the faith. ful through the Agnus Dei, in virtue of its blessing and of those prayers which the Roman Pontiff offers up in the name of the Church, is a matter to be firmly believed, as beyond all doubt, and is moreover, attested by the most signa. miracles; at various times and on num. berless occasions. That these favors are not always granted is not in consequence of any defect of power in the Agnus Dei but is attributed either to the total want or weakness of faith on the part of him who wears it, or to some reason hidden from us, on whose account God refuses, in certain exceptional cases, to concede the graces and favors we have mention. ed.

BITTER BREAD. Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders 'hat they leave in bread, biscuit or cake raised by them a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article) by the impure and adul. treated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their man. ufacturers of the proper methods of com. bining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently tasteable in the food, and by all physi. cians classed as injurious to the health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no resi. duum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light and wholesome, and noticeably free from that peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is be. cause it is composed of nothing but ab. solutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper propor. tions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other while producing the largest amount of raising power. We are justified in this assertion from the un. qualified statements made by the Gov. ernment chemists, who after thorough and exhaustive tests recommended the 'Royal, for Government use because of its superiority over all others in purity, strength and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

Table with columns for departure times to various cities: Lavee Winnipeg, Arville St. Thomas, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal. Includes times for AM and PM.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



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

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

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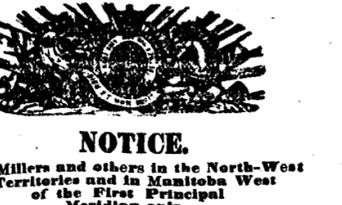
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R. R. TICKETS. Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of

H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENCY, CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 8:45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Brokenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD. GUYON, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE, ITALIAN STATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

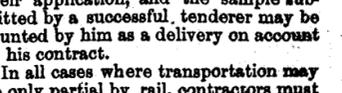


SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undermentioned Indian Agencies, in the North-West Territories, up to noon of Thursday, the twenty-ninth of April, 1886.

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

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point. Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina. Samples of flour will be returned, if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract. In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery. The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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



Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday 7th May 1886 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years over each of the following routes from the 1st of July next.

- Archibald and Mowbray. Twice per week. Computed distance 25 miles. Calgary and High River Once per week. Computed distance 40 miles. Fort McLeod and Lethbridge. Three times per week. Computed distance 30 miles. Fort McLeod and New Oxley. Once per week. Computed distance 23 miles. Morden and Stodderville Twice per week. Computed distance 10 miles. Poplar Point and Ossowo. Twice per week. Computed distance 7 miles. Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg March 19 1886.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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Transient Advertising, 12 cents per line per insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

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

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

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion. Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR APRIL

1. Thursday, Votive office of the Blessed sacrament.
2. Friday The Five Sacred Wounds of Our Lord.
3. Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
4. Sunday Fourth Sunday of Lent.
5. Monday St. Vincent Ferrer Conf.
6. Tuesday St. Isidor. B. D. V. C.
7. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph
8. Thursday Votive office of the Blessed sacrament.
9. Friday The most precious Blood of our Lord
10. Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
11. Sunday, Passion Sunday
12. Monday St. Leo, the Great. pope. D. and C.
13. Tuesday, St. Hermenegild, mart.
14. Wednesday, St. Justin, mart.
15. Thursday Of the day.
16. Friday Compassion of the Blessed Virgin
17. Saturday Of the day.
18. Sunday Palm Sunday
19. Monday Of the day
20. Tuesday Of the day
21. Wednesday Of the day
22. Thursday Holy Thursday
23. Friday Good Friday
24. Saturday Holy Saturday
25. Sunday Easter
26. Monday Of the Octave
27. Tuesday Of the Octave
28. Wednesday Of the Octave
29. Thursday Of the Octave
30. Friday Of the Octave

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 24 1886.

The Chinaman who gave \$5. to the Parnell fund may now be permitted to say he is a 'Melican Man'

The fifth Eucharistic Congress will be held at Toulouse, France, from the 20th to the 25th of next June.

A society affiliated to the Third Order of St Francis for the diffusion of pure literature has been incorporated in New York.

The Liberal Associations of Newcastle Sunderland, Tyne, and Liverpool and many other liberal bodies have resolved to support Mr. Gladstone.

It is reported from Berlin that the Pope, in his telegram of congratulation to the Emperor on the occasion of his recent anniversary, expressed a desire for a speedy return of religious peace in Prussia.

The eldest son of Gen. Sherman is among the Jesuit scholars who have just entered Georgetown college, D. C., to make their final preparations for the priesthood.

Lord Ashburnham in a stinging letter to the London Tablet, sharply criticizes the Duke of Norfolk for his vindictive and insulting remarks towards the Irish Clergy who have expressed themselves in favor of Irish autonomy.

In reply to the rapid vaporings of Lord Randolph Churchill Attorney General Russell put the Irish question in a nutshell when he averred that "The English had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was now time for Ireland to try to govern herself.

The 'Manitoban' the other evening in a spirit of triumph over the possible miscarriage of Gladstone's plan, exclaimed: 'There is not a single daily newspaper which supports Mr Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.' It is true that the Cockney papers have been raging over Mr Gladstone's speech, but the London papers, strange as it may seem, have lost all power. The provincial press more closely represent English public opinions and they are favorable to the Premier

On the first of the present month the Sacred Congregation of the Index at Rome placed on the catalogue of Prohibited Books M. Henri des Houx's 'Souvenirs d'un Journaliste a Rome.' This is sufficient warning to our readers that they cannot read nor aid in circulating this book, which has been translated in English. It is an insidious attack upon the Holy Father.

It is gratifying to learn that the British Home Rule Association, of which Earl Ashburnham is president, is receiving numerous adhesions, and has become a powerful element in popular politics. The association is preparing to make a vigorous campaign throughout the country to advocate Mr Gladstone's bill, Lord Ashburnham is a Liberal Conservative and is a member of most of the exclusive aristocratic clubs where he has been boycotted since he adopted the advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland.

Here is another sample of the persecution of the Church in France, according to a Saturday's cablegram.

A riot took place in this city to day Giraud's silk mills. A sub prefect and a number of gendarmes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills, and were resisted by the operatives and local residents. The gendarmes persisted, and an open fight ensued. The populace, the major portion of whom were women, used stones and sticks. The gendarmes used their firearms. One woman was shot dead and a number were wounded. The subprefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

The Churches must be closed no matter at what cost or how much blood shed is caused by the infidel Government.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface whose noble efforts for the alleviation of pain are not confined to St. Boniface but widely known throughout the country now feel it incumbent upon them owing to the many demands upon them, to enlarge their hospital accommodation; but owing to their slender resources are compelled to appeal to the general public for assistance to enable them to carry to completion a new hospital; and we feel sure that those who know the good Sisters and our friends throughout the country, though taxed with the support of other good works, will respond to the appeal of the Sisters for so worthy an object and which will stand as a lasting monument of their charitable zeal.

In asserting that the names of those who contributed to the Parnell fund had been furnished the Manitoban by Mr. O'Keefe our daily contemporary shows a disregard for the truth which is somewhat surprising when we consider the religious proclivities of that journal. The list was culled by our neighbor from the Northwest Review; which, however, we do not mind; but we do object to its untruthfulness about the matter. It would be interesting to know why our contemporary published the list fully a week after it had been given to the public by the Review. Surely not as a matter of news. We can inform our neighbor that the Irishmen of this city have ceased to look upon the Manitoban as a friendly paper in any sense and that is the reason why the list was not sent to that journal which has incurred the displeasure of the Irish element of the community by its frequent and bitter denunciation of the cherished wishes of every true Irishman.

Our esteemed contemporary the Catholic Record, in a warm and brilliant article on the proposals of Mr. Gladstone, does not forget the English Tory Catholics of the Duke of Norfolk stamp, who have ever been the bitterest foes of Ireland in her struggle for freedom, and ministers to them these words of rebuke, pregnant with force and truth,

But what, we may be asked, will come of the English Catholics without Irish representation at Westminster? To English Catholics, not of Irish extraction as a body, the Irish people owe nothing. Many noble exceptions to English Catholics' ingratitude and injustice to Ireland there are, we gladly admit, but the English Catholics as a whole have been among Ireland's worst and most inveterate foes. It was Ireland who lifted them up from the mire of social degradation, and she reviled her; Ireland who gave them liberty of conscience and they denounced her; Ireland who restored them their hierarchy by giving them a laity, and they laughed her to scorn. Irish and English Catholics have politically reached the parting of the ways. Irish Catholics have decided on their way, let the English Catholics go their way. In any case in Parliament largely Catholic, sitting in Dublin, they Catholic minority of Great Britain would have, should ever a struggle arise for freedom of conscience in the British Isle, better protection than from a fragmentary and impotent representation at Westminster.

EASTER.

When this shall be in the hands of most of our readers we shall have arrived at the Church's greatest Festival, that of Easter. We shall have concluded the Church's Fast of Lent, wherein especially she commands the faithful to mortify their bodies in order that their souls may be invigorated crying in the prophet's words "Be converted to me with all your heart in fasting and in weeping and in mourning." We shall have passed through the Holy Week in which is commemorated our dear Saviour's passion, death and burial, we shall have followed Him in the way of the Cross, from the upper Room to the garden of Gethsemani, to His Mock trials; witnessed Him scourged crowned with thorns, spat upon and derided and in company with Him His Blessed Mother and the Apostle of Love adored Him beneath the Cross on which He hung, Crucified bleeding and dead for the Salvation of each individual Soul of man; then watched near the Holy Sepulchre till the joyful Alleluia of Easter morning bid us rejoice for "The Lord is risen;" and rising dieth now no more but ever liveth to make intercession for us. "Rise, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall enlighten thee." And so on this 'Feast of Feasts' as Pope St. Leo the Great called it, if we have indeed remembered the Apostle's words, "if we suffer with Christ, we shall be also glorified with Him" We may in the communion of the Holy Church sing the Psalmist's song of joy, "This is the day which the Lord hath made, let us be glad and rejoice thereon"

IRISH LANDLORDISM

The following is a case in point of the cruel treatment of Irish tenants by their avaricious landlords. The case has been brought to light by a certain Mr. Blunt, who has just returned to London from Kilonan, county Roscommon, Ireland where Lord Kingston has been evicting his tenantry, and situated in O'Kelly's district, near the boundary line of Roscommon and Sligo. This is a tract of mountain land thickly peopled. The little whitewashed houses of the peasant tenants dot the landscape close to each other right up to the crest of the hill in plots of five to ten acres, and show distinctly how the land has been reclaimed. Here the Celtic population being driven from the better lands in the plains, have taken refuge in time past and reclaimed the soil at their own cost, and built these dwellings with their own hands.

Mr. Blunt thus narrates his interview with the tenants, Patrick McManus, a little old man of seventy, hunched bent: "I found him in a neighbour's house where he had been taken in through charity. I asked him where he had been born, and he told me in the house yonder where the soldiers were, and which had been his own. It had been built from the ground by his father, who had originally taken five acres, partly of rough grass and partly for tillage. Thirty years ago he had himself reclaimed two and a half acres more from the mountain, going down to the valley for lime and carrying it up in baskets on his head at a shilling a basket. About that time, having some savings, he paid 20 pounds for the tenant right of another bit of eight acres. But the very next year the landlord had taken this away from him without compensation. He now had seven and a half acres, five in, herited from his father and two and a half reclaimed by himself, and for this paid 5 pounds per annum. "People had advised him to go into the court to get the rent lowered, but where was he to find the money for it. So he had gone on till last autumn, when he was sued for a half year's rent—21 9s 11d and now for 31 12s 10d., with eviction, it was only a half year's rent he owed, and he had paid his rent and his father before him for seventy years. He pathetically said, 'I believe, like Job, in justice and God, and that I would get back one day before I died into my own house. "Here is how the case of debtor and creditor stands, so far as I can make out, between Pat McManus and Lord Kingston. Pat owes Lord Kingston L2 6s 11d., plus costs for being evicted, 3 12s 10d.,—total, 11 2 9d. Per contra Lord Kingston has got from Pat a house of the approximate value, let us say of 70 pound and for eight acres of land resumed, paid without compensation about 20l, and for various times say 5l.—total, 102— and the balance of Patrick's loss is 98 17s 3d; That is to say, Patrick, after seventy years of honest labor, is to die in the workhouse because Lord Kingston owes him 681 17s. 3d.

The North German Gazette admits that the feeling in France against Germany has created a similar feeling in Germany against France, and warns France that her official relations will suffer if the anti-French feeling in Germany be much further aroused.

There arrived at New York Monday last, on the steamer Arizona, an ancient Irish harp. It is several hundred years old, and was the last instrument played before the Irish kings. It is intended for exhibition at an Irish concert to be given soon in New York for the benefit of the Parnell fund. The instrument is valued at 1,000 pounds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

To the Editor of the Northwest Review
Dear Sir—In your issue of April 17th you state that the above organization 'as at present constituted is condemned by the Catholic Church' This opinion is reasonable when you consider the authority upon which it is founded, viz. The decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition of the 27th of August, 1884—as follows, "the society must be considered as being one of those which are prohibited by the Holy See." Now at that time, August, 1884, the Society was an oath bound, secret society consequently the decision was just; since then it has ceased to be such and there fore is no longer under the condemnation of the Catholic Church. The number of Catholics who belong to the organization in the United States is placed at Two hundred and seventy two thousand—male and female. The Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, the able executive head of the Knights is an Irish American and a Roman Catholic. The Catholic clergy have been so pronounced in their expressions of sympathy with the movement; that many prominent American Journals have urged Protestant Ministers to follow their example, broadly accusing the latter of being too anxious to cater to the wants of the rich, and seldom or never identifying themselves with the masses of the people. A short time since the knights of Labor were at variance with the Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec; Mr Powderly went to Quebec some weeks ago and after consulting with the various heads of the Catholic Church in that province the matter was amicably arranged. Considering the above facts it is unreasonable to suppose that the organization is condemned by the Catholic Church. Winnipeg, April 20, 1889

We should be exceedingly glad to know certainly that since the decision of the Sacred Congregation the constitution of the Order of the Knights of Labor has been so modified as to be no longer obnoxious to the Church's condemnation. Otherwise we have great sympathy with the order and are much pleased with its action as it is represented by its able Grand Master Mr. Powderly—Ed. N. W. Review.

CURIOUS RELIC—SENTENCE OF OUR SAVIOUR.

The following copy is said to be a correct transcript of the sentence of death pronounced against Jesus Christ, and is one of the most memorable judicial sentences which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world, namely, that of death against the Saviour, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Catholic and every Christian. The sentence is as follows: "Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus, of Nazareth shall suffer death by the Cross, in the 27th year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberias, and on 25th of the month of March, in the most holy City of Jerusalem during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas. Pontius Pilate, sitting in the judgement in the Presidential seat of the Praetor, sentence Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove: 1. Jesus of Nazareth is a misleader; 2. He has excited the people to sedition; 3. He is an enemy to the laws; 4. He calls himself the son of God; 5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel; 6. He went into the Temple, followed by a multitude, carrying whams on their hands. Orders the first Centurion Quirilius Coraelius, to bring Him to the place of execution. For bids all persons rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are—1. Daniel Roban, Pharisee, 2. John Zorobabel, 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet. Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem by the gate of Tournea." The sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its side are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1820, in the city of Anquil, in the Kingdom of Naples, by a search made of the discovery of the Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commissaries of Art in the French army of Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy, it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony; since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. Denon had a facsimile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, at the sale of his cabinet, for 2,800 francs. There seem to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this. The reason of sentence correspond exactly with those of the Gospel; and no doubt it will be interesting to many of our readers.

THE GOOD THIEF.

The Feast of St. Dismas Occurs in a Few Days.

In early Christian times there was a great devotion to the Good Thief; indeed he was a popular saint. He is commonly called St. Dismas. Converted to God on Calvary, he suffered the painful death of crucifixion in company with Jesus; and he alone was chosen by the special favor of Heaven to proclaim aloud, in the face of Christ's enemies and accusers on Calvary the Man God's innocence—"This Man hath done no evil;" he alone preach-

ed to the world on that day the divinity of Jesus Christ; for he called his Lord thereby declaring Christ to be God, to be the King of Heaven; 'Lord' he exclaims "remember me when Thou shalt come into thy kingdom."

Saintly writers (St. Gregory the Great, St. Athanasius, St. Chrysostom, and others), have written the most beautiful eulogies on the conversion and heroic faith of the Good Thief, and have extolled his power in heaven, with our favor of all who, through his intercession, seek the divine mercy.

Some religious congregations, for instance, the Congregation des Sœurs-Ouvriers, have chosen the Good Thief as their special patron in consequence of the numerous and striking conversions of sinners obtained through intercession during the missions given by the priests of the Order. Other congregations, as, for example, the Oblates of the Good Thief, recite the Office of the Good Thief for the same reason.

Throughout the East, and even in Southern Italy, there is still great devotion to St. Dismas, and many churches have been erected to his honor. He is the patron Saint of Gallipolis, the Gulf of Tarento.

In Butler's "Lives of the Saints" February 24, there is an interesting account of the miraculous cure of St. Poyrus ascribed to St. Dismas. The Church has instituted a Feast in his honor, which is kept on April 24th—the Feast of the Bonus Lator. Whenever the Gospel is preached, the Good Thief is made known to men; and sinners may learn from it that, though no one should dare presume on God's mercy, yet, at the same time, no penitent sinner should despair of obtaining it.

NOTICE

Court of Revision

Municipality of St. Laure

will be held in the Council Chamber, Laurent, on

Tuesday, the 4th May, 1886

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MONTREAL MUSINGS

HEALTH PROTECTION—**WILL THE FLOOD COME**
—THE FIRE INVESTIGATIONS—A MUSICAL
SCHOLARSHIP—**ARE WATER RATES TAXES**
—NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Montreal, April 14

About the most interesting topic of discussion in this city as probably in most others under British Rule is the Home Rule scheme formulated and laid before Parliament by Mr Gladstone. It is needless to say that in the first exciting moments after the reception of the news Irishmen here unqualifiedly endorsed the first great scheme that an English Government has had courage to place before the country to ameliorate the condition of Ireland. On Sunday last a meeting was held in St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the Montreal branch of the Land League, and there resolutions of approval were passed amid the enthusiastic acclaim of which Irishmen are such excellent exponents. Congratulatory messages and words of cheer were telegraphed to Mr Gladstone and it is safe to say that the workings of the league in this city have received an impetus that will not only add considerably to its popularity but in all probability increase the subscriptions sent from here to uphold the cause of self Government in the old country

MONTREALS HEALTH

Feeling as we yet do disastrous effects of last year's epidemic, it must appear strange to outsiders that the people here and their representations in the council should have already become so callous to the interests of the health of the city, but such nevertheless is the fact. The removal and disposal of the city's garbage has always been a 'question vexata' and now it is the bone of contention in the city council. Notwithstanding the appeals made by Ald Gray the Chairman of the Health Board, the contract of Mr Mann, for the sake of a paltry couple of thousand dollars, is not yet endorsed. There is a certain element in the council who go on extremely narrow ground that it is better to save a few thousand dollars and run risks of having the city devastated by another scourge than take the necessary precautions and have a reasonable assurance of safety. Another instance of the up-hill work the Health committee before them is the resolution recently passed at a public meeting in the lately acquired Hochelaga ward. The civic authorities have been looking for a suitable site for a permanent contagious disease hospital and settled on the Robert property. Immediately the aforesaid meeting is called and strong protests urged against the building by such an institution, coupled with the insane recommendation that it is the proper thing to wait until an epidemic strikes the city, then put up a wooden building and when the epidemic has spent itself and all so the spare cash of the city as well as getting rid of the surplus population, then the building can be destroyed so that there will be no further danger of contagion! It is hoped, however, that the city will show its authority once again as it did when it turned the exhibition building into a temporary hospital and put up the building on the site that is deemed most proper, notwithstanding what a number of people in Hochelaga may think to the contrary.

OUR FIRE PROTECTION

The large number of disastrous fires that have taken place here lately and the way the insurance companies have been mulcted has roused the latent indignation of a good many of our easy going citizens and caused a good deal of righteous investigation etc: etc, and the end of it was that the fire department came out at the very small end of the horn. Still the council cut appropriations, the chief cannot appoint his own men. Jimmy McShane and his double aid, Malone think they know a good deal more about appointments than the chief does and that's about the way it works. During the past week a number of tests of the water pressure in different parts of the city were made and the results were to a certain extent alarming. Hardly a large building in the city is found to have sufficient protection from fire; and it was stated that the Windsor hotel the finest in the Dominion was in its interior very badly protected by the public water service, which without the aid of engines would hardly throw a stream to the third story. And still the chairman of the fire committee gets one engine when he asks for two and other things in like proportion.

WAITING FOR A FLOOD.

This spring we are to a certain extent prepared, at least with an experiment for the advent of our annual flood. The sewers near their outlets have been damaged, the pumps have been placed in position, two powerful locomotives stand ready to draw up an incalculable amount of sewage and force it back into the river, the gearing is all ready, the engines are satisfied it will be a success. Col. Stevenson is on hand, and so was the city council yesterday, a crowd of small boys constantly superintend the looking on, the rust is beginning to show on the wheels, everything is ready— even public expectation—but the flood as yet has not put in an appearance; it will be a great disappointment if it does not come to time and retire whipped in keeping with our nicely figured calculations.

A MUSICAL EVENT

Donald A. Smith so well known the country over as a very rich man and one

who makes an intelligent use of his money last year founded a scholarship in London Royal Musical College for a resident of Montreal who would be successful in passing an examination before three examiners appointed by the Governor General. The first examination last year, on account of the shortness of the notice was not considered satisfactory and no one obtained the coveted scholarship. This year the result was more gratifying. The board of examiners consisted of Messrs Goulet, Couture and Maffre, and at the close when notes were compared, it was found that two young ladies Miss Moylan and Miss Walker were equal and lots were drawn for choice. Miss Walker was the fortunate one. When the result was made known to Mr Smith, he with his usual generosity settled the difficulty at once by making arrangements for sending Miss Moylan as well as Miss Walker to London. The event has been a live topic in musical circles and the future career of the young ladies is looked forward to with much interest.

THE FABRIQUE AND WATER RATES.

What promises to give rise to considerable discussion in municipal circles and eventually find its way into the courts came up at the meeting of the water committee yesterday. The Superior of the Fabrique holds that the water rates are taxes and as religious institutes are exempted from taxation he refuses to pay the water rates. This is probably an outcome of the recent agitation on the statute labor tax, when the court held that a person who paid water rates was entitled to vote without paying the statute labor tax. That decision virtually acknowledges the water rates as taxes proper and being exempted from the payment of taxes proper the Superior of the Fabrique appears to have a good case.

NOTES

The mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers in St. Patricks church and which was concluded last week was the most successful held for a long time in this city.

It was a welcome sight on Sunday to the parishioners of St. Patricks to see the Rev. Father Dowd again take his place in the pulpit after an absence of some months caused by illness.

The Catholic Mutual Benevolent Society is making wonderful strides in this city and at almost every meeting of the branches large numbers of new members are admitted.

Considerable comment has been excited in the press and elsewhere by the action by the city against Messrs Sharply for exhibiting nude statues in his window. The Recorder has the case 'en delibere' and his decision is looked for with some curiosity.

The large fraud on the cutoms has been discovered perpetrated by the senior member of the firm of McLachlan Bros. The firm dissolved partnerships and the erring member had to pay a fine of \$28,000.

AN APPEAL.

From The Sisters of Charity of St Boniface

At the earnest solicitations of many of their friends, more especially of the medical profession, the Sisters of Charity of St Boniface have decided to build a new hospital. The reason of this decision is obvious from the fact that during the last twelve months, the Sisters have been almost daily, compelled to refuse admittance to patients for want of accommodation, while at the same time the Winnipeg General Hospital has been crowded. The increase in population and the fact that many of the inhabitants are simply lodgers, necessitate an augmentation in hospital accommodation and the Sisters of Charity of St Boniface are willing to do all in their power to meet the requirements of the case.

Unfortunately, however, they have not sufficient funds to do all the work by themselves; and it is for this reason that they take the respectful liberty to make an appeal to the friends of their institution to assist them in increasing the facilities for doing good.

Of the patients admitted to St Boniface Hospital during the past year, fifty per cent came from Winnipeg, twenty per cent from St. Boniface and the remaining thirty per cent from different parts of the Province and adjoining territories. This is therefore sufficient proof that St Boniface Hospital has no local or exclusive character. It is open indiscriminately to all, the only impediment to admission being lack of room.

The well known liberality of the people of Manitoba encourages the Sisters of Charity to overcome the reluctance they experience in making this appeal. St Boniface April 19 1886.

The Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad Company, which will build a line between the to lines of the Manitoba from Minneapolis to the Red River, has let the contract for building the line to Deadwood, 110 miles, to R. B. Langdon, who will have 1,000 men work within 10 days his part of the line will be finished by January 1, 1887. The Red River terminus of the line has not yet been announced.

J. C. Irwin, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, passed through St. Paul yesterday on his return from Montreal to Victoria. The object of his trip east was for a consultation with the Canadian Pacific officials. His company will do the Canadian Pacific business between Vancouver and Puget Sound points, The San Francisco business will be temporarily done by the Pacific Mail steamship Company arrangements having recently been made to that effect. Mr. Irvine says the first through train over the Canadian Pacific will leave Montreal May 24, the Queen's birthday.

THE WEEKS NEWS CONDENSED

The khedive of Egypt has subscribed 8,000 pounds sterling to assist Turkey in defending her religion against Greece.

An official communication shows that the present diplomatic relations between France and Germany are excellent.

A new law in France requires all nuns and priests now teaching in public schools to be replaced by lay teachers.

Mr. A. W. Ross will ask if it is the intention of the government to improve the navigation of the Assiniboine and take steps to prevent the overflow.

Mr. Watson will ask if it is the intention to give Manitoba increased representation in the next parliament.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was in the house last week for the first time, but looks far from well.

About \$20,000 will be spent in repairing Fort Osborne.

Sir Alexander Galt denies that their coal contract with the C. P. R. has been broken, and says the best feeling exists between the two companies.

There is keen competition for beef contracts for the Indian Department, six tenders being in.

Several immigrant sheds will probably be erected west of Winnipeg this year along the line of the Manitoba North-western.

The Edgar charges are practically finished and Simpson, surveyor of Edmonton has been telegraphed not to come.

Mr. Tasse a member of the Dominion Government gives notice of a resolution that the inauguration of such a national work as the C. P. R. is worthy of celebration.

75 teams of horses for the mounted police have been purchased and will be shipped shortly.

Tenders for mounted police supplies will be asked for soon in small quantities so as to divide the contract amongst residents of the Northwest.

Mr. Edgar created much amusement by rising to a question of privilege regarding the reading by Clark Wallace of a bogus cablegram supposed to have passed between Blake and himself about the Riel affair. He supposed it was a joke but people not so intelligent took them as bonafide despatches.

It is said the Irish bill will be modified so as to include a certain representation of Ireland at Westminster.

When before in the history of the world has a man in his 78th year so grandly and uprightly borne the burdens of a great Empire on his shoulders as Mr. Gladstone the other day bore them. The mere physical feat of speech was wonderful; in mental power and courage it was marvelous. He is well named the Grand Old Man.

Mr. Edgar will ask if the Government had a letter from the Chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, early in 1884, notifying the Government that a deputation was going to Montana for Riel, and warning them of the danger of the situation.

Dr. Brett of Winnipeg, has secured a choice selection at Banff Springs, in the Rockies, and has organized a company with a capital of \$100,000. An immense sanatorium will be erected. It will be a large building with baths, &c. and pleasure grounds. He will start at once for the mountains to commence operations.

The medals for the Egyptian contingent arrived, and those for the Winnipeg boys will be forwarded immediately.

It is understood that if property adjoining the Winnipeg post office can be purchased at reasonable figures the Government will erect a new custom house thereon. Messrs. Scott, Royal and Ross with Gelle, interviewed Sir Hector Langevin and he is very favorable to the proposal, the only question being the price of the site.

Capt. Davis, superintendent of the Galt line of steamers, is here and will interview Sir Hector Langevin regarding the improvement of navigation on the Saskatchewan. The Captain estimates that an appropriation of \$100,000 would make both branches of the river fairly navigable.

Hurlburt, the gambler, formerly of Winnipeg for whom detectives were searching last fall, he having inherited a large fortune, has been found in Portland, Oregon, where he was tending bar.

The coal lands withdrawn from ordinary sale and settlement; and declared districts, by order in Council in Dec. 1882, and known as Souris, Bow, Belly South and north Saskatchewan Rivers, and Cascade districts, are opened for settlement, reserving the coal mining rights thereon.

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification:
A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.
B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.
C. Weigh Bridges.
D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.
E. Hydrosstatic balances for weighing coal.

By order,
W. HIMSWORD, secretary-
Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886

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JAMES H. ASHDOWN

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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 Stove Lamp is the model of perfection, giving a most brilliant flame. SEE THEM. Artistically Decorated Jananet Toilet Ware and Tea Trays, Table Mats, Silver Plated Cruets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Frames, Silver Plated Table Forks, Spoons, &c. Joseph Rodgers' Celebrated Ivory Cutlery. THE Largest Stock and Finest Goods ever imported.

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

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ALL GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

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

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

THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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TRY OUR ALES AND PORT OF ALL BRANDS.

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

Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. Be courteous to customers and strict attention to business will be our motto.

Cor Princess and Market Streets

CORK.

On March 20, Sister Agnes, of the Order of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul died in the Convent of Charity, Fair street, Drogheda. The deceased was from Cork, and her name in the world was Miss Gleeson.

A great popular demonstration took place in Kinsale, on March 24th, in celebration of the Nationalist victories at the Poor-law elections. Bands paraded the streets, and cheers were repeatedly given to the National leaders.

The Rev. Michael Delany, P. P., St. Mary's, Enniskean, made an appeal to his parishioners and Protestant neighbors, on behalf of the distressed peasantry in the West, on St. Patrick's Day, and within five days; 267 sacks of potatoes, weighing 23 tons, 14 cwt., as per railway invoice, were loaded at the Ballinacorney station, and forwarded to Queenstown. Those who were unable to give potatoes, contributed money, amounting to £1 7s.

WESTMEATH.

The collection in aid of the Westmeath Members' fund took place at all the chapel gates throughout the county, on Sunday, March 21. All subscribed most liberally, and the results coming in from each district are most satisfactory.

A young man of the name of Gilroy was found dead, on the morning of March 18, between Rathowen and Ballinalack. Death was caused by syncope of the heart.

There were no criminal cases to go before the Roscommon Assizes, and the Judge was presented with the customary pair of white gloves.

WATERFORD.

On March 13, at Villierstown, a process server named Ahearn had succeeded in serving three writs, but in going to serve the fourth he was met by a number of men disguised as women, who stopped him, and having given him a good tarring and torn up the processes let him go.

GALWAY.

Rev. Walter Conway, P. P., Killeen, Connemara, is author of an excellent and comprehensive Catechism in the Irish language, printed in regular Gaelic characters.

Four of Mr. Walter M. Blake's men who, with him, took part in the eviction scenes enacted at Doonbeg and Ballinastack a few weeks ago, are now dead, the first being the bailiff, John Geraghty, who, doubtless, died of fright.

On March 29th, at Ballinasloe, a magisterial investigation was held into the circumstances attending the death of a bailiff named William Galvin, who was killed at Clonfad on January 30.

MEATH.

The annual Skreen fair was held on Patrick's Day, and there was a fair average supply of cattle. The day was very inclement, but the demand was very brisk, and showed a decided improvement in prices of store cattle.

A breach of promise action has been brought by Miss Maude Blakely against Frederick A. Marks. The plaintiff is a young lady under 21 years of age, and sued, by her father, John Blakely, who held the position of steward and storekeeper at Hare Park, at the Curragh of Kildare. The defendant is bandmaster residing at Prussia street, Dublin, and was a warrant officer at the Royal Barracks.

A meeting of the committee of the Navan House League was held on March 23 in the Young Men's Society Hall, the Rev. Mr. Woods presiding. A report was laid before the committee, stating the reductions of rent given by some of the landlords of the town. Miss Murphy granted an abatement of 15 per cent, to all her tenants, weekly as well as yearly. In the case of weekly tenants the abatements was extended to the arrears. Mrs. O'Brien gave an abatement of 40 per cent, to her tenant, Mrs. Caldwell; Mr. Hugh Monaghan gave 30 per cent to John Farrelly.

KERRY.

Mr. J. D. Sheehan, M. P., has recovered from a serious indisposition, which took the shape of an attack of congestion of the lungs, and he will soon be able to resume his Parliamentary duties.

A numerously attended meeting of the Sandes tenantry was held in Listowel, on March 26th. The Rev. Canon Davis presided, and in his address advised the tenants to stick together in the attitude they had assumed towards the landlords, and above all, now that they had decided not to pay when a reduction was refused, that there should be no backsliders.

At the meeting of the Killarney Board of Guardians, on March 23d, about thirty eviction notices, at the suit of the Earl Kenmare, were read.

LOUTH.

Mrs. Sellars, wife of Peter Sellars, Esq. J. P., died on March 27th at her residence, Clanbrassil street, Dundalk.

The ceremony of Profession took place at the Convent of the assumption Ant Antie, near Paris, on St. Patrick's Day, of seven young ladies, one being Miss Boylan, in religion, Sister Mary Bonaventure—and daughter of Captain Thomas Boylan; Drogheda.

Captain Thomas Long, of the schooner Claudia, states that one of the crew, a man named John Rogers, was washed overboard on the passage from Drogheda to Newcastle-on-Tyne. The body was recovered and interred at Kyleath, in-vernness.

A respectable farmer named James Tierney, residing at Tullyallen, while recently laboring under a fit of insanity, gave himself a dangerous gash in the throat with a razor. Losses in the Munster Bank are said to be the cause of the man's derangement.

The Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan has appointed the Rev. Thomas Taaffe, C. C., Dundalk, to be parish at Tullyallen, vacant by the recent death of the Rev. James Moonan, P. P. Eather Taaffe is brother of the respected and patriotic parish priest of Collon, the Rev. George Taaffe, P. P.

WAYO.

Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, eldest son of Mr. James Fitzgerald, merchant, Castle town, having entered into partnership with Messrs. T. J. Freeman & Co., changes residence from his native town to the capital.

ANTHRO.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Wm. Close, Esq., University place, and Michael R. O'Malley, M. D. Clarence place, Justices of the Peace for the borough.

TIPPERARY.

The tenantry on the Croker property at Ballinagarde, Cahir, and elsewhere held a meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Finucane, M. P., on March 20th and resolved to demand 40 per cent, reduction on the present rents for those whose rents have hitherto been unregulated, and 25 per cent, for those who held judicial lease.

WEXFORD.

In this county, as indeed almost generally throughout Ireland, the Nationalist candidates in the P. L. G. elections carried all before them.

WICKLOW.

In the Balkinglass P. L. G. election, the result of two divisions was made known on March 23. Balkinglass had three nominations—P. Byrne (N), W. Jones (L) and Charles Wynne (Orange-man). Byrne was returned. Joseph Norton and William Balton tried conclusions for Rashallsagh. Nation (N) winning The Nationalist thus gain two seats.

SLIGO.

The Very Rev. James McPartian, P. P., Drumseieran, died on March 26th Deceased, who had reached the age of sixty-eight, was for many years parish priest of Inishmagrath, and was deeply beloved and honored by his parishioners, who will longer remember him as a warm hearted and charitable pastor.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

A Strange Piece of Mechanism Which Will Run Ten Thousand Years.

The famous clock of Strasburg says the 'Pall Mall Gazette' is put complete, ly in the shade by the great world clock' or the 10,000 year time indicator.' It was constructed in Germany during many years labor by Mr. Christian Martin clock maker. The clock marks the years and leap years, and will run for a hundred centuries, when as the bill frankly admits, 'its mechanic works' will have to be changed. The face of the clock is about ten feet square, and has a large number of dials, and little niches where 122 little figures have their abiding place. These latter as the ever ready bill explains, are to allegorize human life. Every minute a sorrowful looking angel hits a bell with a sledge hammer. When he has done this fifteen times another angel in a red robe strikes the first quarter. 'The Genius' dressed in a Louis XIV costume, turns a dial so that the figure is shown. At the same time the figure of a child appears at a lower door. At the second quarter a youth appears, at the third a middle aged man with spectacles and a high hat and at the fourth a decrepid old wreck with a white wig. While all this is going on below. Death in the shape of a Comanche Indian with wings has been vainly endeavoring to hammer a bell in an upper niche, but an angel has headed him off in every case and protected the human family 'by raising the right hand in an allegorical relation,' as per programme, until the fourth quarter. Then death gets the better of the struggle, strikes the hour and

bundles the old man off into eternity. The twelve apostles are trotted out each hour. Above them is a figure of Christ 'who blesses with both hands each' apostle in passing, as the bill states, with mathematical exactness. At morning noon and night a number of bell ringers ring their respective bells with vindictive energy, and an old man drops upon his knees as if some one had kicked his legs out from under him. All these and many other wonders, exposing the family secrets of the zodiac, the heathen gods' the seasons, the moon, and the globe, all run regularly. The whole structure is surmounted by a cock, which crows at 6 and 12 o'clock.

GOOD MANNERS.

Good manners are not learned from arbitrary teaching so much as acquired from habit. They grow upon us by use. We must be courteous, agreeable, civil, kind gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will soon become a kind of second nature to be so every where. A coarse, rough manner at home begets a habit of roughness which we cannot lay off, if we try, when we go among strangers. She most agreeable we have ever known in company are those that are perfectly agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things, especially for good manners.

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

Table listing various vegetables and their prices, including Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, etc.

Table listing various fruits and their prices, including Cranberries, Apples, etc.

Table listing various grains and their prices, including Oats, Barley, etc.

Table listing various woods and their prices, including Poplar cordwood, Tamarac, etc.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and for the priesthood, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg that to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible, \$15 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory privileges, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be suitably provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 29TH, 1885.

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES RANGE, & C.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG

Calls attention to large line of Heating and Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c. Just Received. The deservedly Popular and Powerful Heater THE SULTANA, stands at the head of the list of all base burning stoves.

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

498 MAIN STREET

Note our Stock is complete in all branches and we are offering a FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS, AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods of the best quality. We

CUMMINS COMPANY

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS MEATS, PICKLES, AND SAUCES. ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

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

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

SILVER BAZAAR

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

PARLOR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS! PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS! LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Rodgers Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons and Bar Glassware a Specialty. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wholesale and Retail. Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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IS THE PLACE. OVENS AND COMPANY,

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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. THE LITTLE MARKET AFFORDS.

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIAL and on the premises, Customers can easily obtain any quantity.

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

Cor Princess and Market Streets

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 argrave Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.

Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30, and 10.30, a.m.: Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 4.00 p. m. Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

The machinery of the Algoma is to be placed in a new steam barge, which will carry freight for the C. P. R., this season between the lake ports.

Seeding along the line of the C. P. R. Southwestern is reported to be well advanced, and a very large acreage will be grown in wheat.

Good Friday this year (April) will also be St. George's Day and the anniversary of the death of Shakspeare in 1616.

The washout on the C. P. R. east of Port Arthur appears to be of a serious nature, judging from the continued detention of trains. Various rumors are current as to the extent of the washout and of an alleged accident to the engineer on the delayed train, but the latter is positively denied by officials of the road.

The Collingwood line of boats will run to Duluth as usual this season, making about six trips a month. The line will comprise the Campana and the City of Owen Sound. The former ran here last year. Each boat will make a round trip once in ten days. The business will consist of export flour and wheat entirely. One hundred thousand bushels of wheat have already been contracted for at private rates.

The commercial department of the imperial Board of Trade has communicated with the provincial minister of agriculture, asking for a tabular statement showing the acreage of land under the various crops and the produce of those crops in Manitoba in 1885, and also the numbers of the various varieties of live stock in the province in the same period.

The Canda Gazette contains a notice of the incorporation of another ranch company. The ranch consist of a tract of 100,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills. The lease is for a period of 21 years. The company includes the following: John Ryan, Brockville, president; George Middleton, Montreal, vice president; M. E. O'Brien, Prescott, secretary; Hugh Ryan, Perth; P. Doyle and T. Doyle, Montreal; R. Hazlewood Toronto; P. Doneny, Prescott.

The Indian woman, Mrs. Gilmour, reported shot on Wednesday evening last on the St. Peter's Indian reserve by an Indian named Thomas has since died of her wounds. The Coroner, Dr. Young, held an inquest on Saturday. The jury, with Jas. Greig, of Silkire, was foreman, visited the scene of the tragedy and afterwards adjourned to the residence of Mr. Jas. Settee where the taking of evidence commenced. After examining Mr. Gilmour's husband of deceased, and Mr. Peebles, constable, the inquest was adjourned till the post mortem examination.

THE LICENSE BILL.

The consideration of the license bill was resumed in committee of the whole. A number of changes were made in the direction of increasing the finest terms of imprisonment, and on motion of the Attorney general, the principle of definitely fixing the fines was adopted instead of leaving it to the magistrates.

On motion of Mr. Davidson the clauses providing for the issue of permits upon the application of turf clubs or other societies to sell ale or lager beer during meetings for the encouragement of many sports, races, etc., was struck out, and motions of Hon. Mr. Hamilton that for granting licenses for the sale of ale and lager beer in parks or recreation ground for any term between the first of May and the first of October was similarly dealt with.

On motion of Hon. Mr. LaRiviere the prohibition of gambling on licensed premises was made more explicit by the insertion of a clause from the act now in force, specially enumerating cards, dice or other games of chance, better, etc., as strictly prohibited under penalty of arrest and fine on conviction.

At the suggestion of the chairman an amendment was adopted, providing that if manufacturers sell to others than those who have licenses, they shall be required to take out wholesale license.

For selling liquor without license provision was made for a fine of \$250 for the first offence, \$500 for the second, \$750 for the third, and \$1,000 for the fourth, with imprisonment, in default of payment, for terms varying from six months to two years.

The fine to be imposed upon an inspector, officer or other person issuing or basing, or procuring the issue of a license contrary to the provisions of the act, was fixed at \$250, and the term of the alternative, imprisonment at six months.

The fine for compounding a violation of the act is made \$100, with two months imprisonment in default of payment.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Carman—On 14th inst, the building of R. and P. George, on the Tobacco Creek farm, were burned together with mach,inery and household effects. Loss, about \$3,000; cause; children playing with matches.

This season is everything that could be desired. One half the wheat in this district was sown on the 10th inst. Several farmers have finished their seeding and but few are not well forward. Several fields of wheat are 'up'.

An earnest effort is being made by settlers here to secure the extension of the M. S. W. C. R. to the Boyne or to Manitou this season and the first deputa-tion sent to negotiate received every encouragement excepting absolute guarantee. Improvements are at a stand still in this fine district until reasonable railway accommodation is afforded.

Killarney—A liberal Conservative Club was formed at Killarney, Turtle Mountain, Manitoba, on Tuesday, 13th inst. The following are the names of the officers, elected by acclamation; J. Sidney O'Brien, president; David Hyslop, first vice-president; R. J. Bird, second vice-president; R. Rolston, fourth vice-president; George O. Moule, fifth vice-president; Frank S. Rollins, recording secretary; John H. Dunsford, corres-ponding secretary; A. J. Rollins, treasurer. Executive committee; James McCann, C. A. Gouldie. Wm. Cannief J. E. O'Brien, Rich Moxley, S. Hassack,

Solsgrith—Seeding commenced in this vicinity about a week ago; the farmers are now at it in full blast. The railway company carrying pure Red Fyfe wheat for seed 'free' has been an inducement for the farmers to sow good grain and a large number have availed them-selves of the opportunity. Wheat and barley will be sown pretty extensively around here.

The weather is all that could be de-sired. We had a nice rain last night and the prospects are encouraging.

West Bourne—The local railway business with Westbourne and connect-ing stations for the year ending April 15, 1886, although not large show a marked increase over the previous year, and considering the short distance which the majority of the freight and passengers are carried, I think, will compare fav-orably with the other stations of the road and is as follows: Charges on freight received, \$1,345, 40; charges on freight forwarded, \$3,594, 61; ticket sales \$525, 10; total, \$5,464, 11. The prospects are good for a large increase during the next and following years.

Geese and ducks have again visited us and for the next two weeks will be the subject of the day. The river has thrown off its winter coat and the fish can be seen going up in swarms.

Regina, April 15.—The Indians of Crooked Lake's Reserve which is situat-ed near Broadview, commenced seed-ing and ploughing last week. They are putting a large area under crop. The Indian Commissioner has awarded the contract for the new agency build-ings on the Sarcee Reserve and the slaughter pens at Blackfoot Crossing to Messrs. Jarrette and Cushing, of Calgary N. W. T.

A blacksmith and carpenter's shop has been opened in connection with the industrial school at Battleford. A com-petent man has been placed in charge who will also instruct the Indian pupils who show any aptitude for these bran-ches. This is a step in the right direc-tion and which it is hoped will prove successful.

It is understood that the Indian De-partment is about to distribute prizes of cattle implements, &c to those In-dians who prove themselves noteworthy by their unswerving loyalty to the Gov-ernment during the recent rebellion.

Lieut. Col. Selby finished seeding on his farm, ten miles southeast of this place, on Saturday, 10th inst. He says his was about ten days earlier than last year, and the land is in better condition than he has seen it since he arrived in the country.

Birtle—Express matter now comes over the line of the Northwestern Rail-way.

Mr. E. Bligh, brother of the reeve of Ellice, has taken the extensive farm of Mr. S. W. Chambers. The family of Mr. Bligh arrived from the east last week.

On the 11th muskrats left their winter abodes and were noticed splashing in the open water of the river. Snipes arrived on the morning of the 12th.

A warrant has been issued for the ar-rest of an Indian, who is charged with having killed an ox by cruelty and ill-treatment. The Indian has fled but will no doubt be captured. The ox was one of the cattle supplied by the Gov-ernment.

Medicine Hat—A little child of Mr. Thomas Watt, walked into an ash pit at the rear of the house, in which some live coals were deposited, and badly burned her lower extremities. Dr. McAlphin was called in and attended the lit-tle sufferer.

A few days ago one of the workmen in Mr. Sand's saw mill, at the Cypress, was severely injured in the chest, by being struck with a board as it was passing through the edger. Dr. McAlphin of this town was called in and attended to him. He is progressing favorably.

Edmonton—In the report of the de-partment of the interior Mr. Tyrrell of the geological survey reports that he spent a considerable portion of last sum-mer in examining the location of the alleged petroleum deposits on the Red Deer, and could find no indication what-ever of oil.

Messrs. Port & Tone commenced sow-ing wheat on their claim in township 55

range 22 on Monday last and on Wednes-day were breaking sod. The have an acre of fall wheat, sowed on the 6th of September last, which looks well, cov-ering the ground, and is not in any way winter killed.

The following are the officers of the Edmonton Agricultural Association, elec-ted at the annual meeting on Saturday last for the current year: President, R. McKernan; 1st Vice., George Long; 2nd Vice., John Turner; Sec. Treas., John H. Howard; Directors, Mr. McCauley, D. Maloney, T. G. Hutchings, G. A. Blake J. Kelly, and D. E. Noyes.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Prince Bismark Determined to Treat Directly with the Pope.

A debate was begun in the upper house of the Prussian Diet the other day on the amended ecclesiastical bill. Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda, said he was grateful for the conciliatory attitude of the Government but insisted that the bill would not suffice to attain the object desired. He urged the adoption of his previous amendments as the basis for further agreement. Prince Bismark said that the Government had not yet arrived at a decision on the question. He had already taken the full responsi-bility for the May Laws as fighting laws. The Government had never intended that the laws should be permanent. No loss of dignity would result to the Em-peror William attempting to meet the wishes of his Catholic subjects. He (Bis-mark) thought the time had arrived to abolish the fighting laws. He preferred to treat directly with the Pope, because he had found the Pope better disposed toward Germany than the majority in the Reichstag. He would, he added en-ter into no negotiations with the Centre party until he had effected a complete entente cordiale with the Pope. In con-clusion he asked the House to pass the Government's measure, which, he said, would enable the ministry to secure a wider basis for further negotiations. The general debate was then closed. The separate clauses will be discussed to-morrow.

General Superintendent Egan appears to have enjoyed his recent brief visit to St. Paul, the great railway of the west.

On and after May 1 the cable rate to and from all places in the United States east of the 97th parallel of longitude to all places in Great Britain, France and Germany will be twelve cents per word by the cables of the Anglo-American Direct United States, French and West-ern Union Companies.

It is rumored that Beatty has heard from the capitalists interested in the Northwest Central, and that if the am-ende-bill passes, construction will be immediately proceeded with.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

The Teachers will devote themselves with the most attentive and labor to the intel-lectual culture and moral training of the Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their reli-gious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Insti-tution.

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

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

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Sewing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted with-out a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges being paid for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

RAILROAD TICKETS

CAN BE FURNISHED

City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street

TO THE

EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

YES AND TO

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

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471 Main St., City Ticket Office

G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All Kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

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DEALER IN

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

MAIN STREET

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

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

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

PHELAN BROS.,

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,

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404 MAIN STREET

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Grant, the well-known Illustrated Library and Family Magazine, make the following liberal Offer for the New Year: The person selling us the longest year in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Bell's Gold Lady's Hunting Case'd Furze Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentleman's Watch; the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 100, with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Grant, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and a paper containing names of winners. Address: PUBLISHERS OF HOME GRANT, HARTFORD, CONN.

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FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES.

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where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, and the public generally.

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ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.]

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ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

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Private Rooms in connection with the Billiard Saloon.

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