

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

No. 8
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MOTHER AND SON.

God by, then you're going, my darling.
Away from the home of your youth,
Far away from innocent gladness,
Away from its faith and its truth,
Alas! they are lighter than foam;
Yet these are the troubles that draw you
Away from your mother and home.

Ah! well it is but the same old story,
The tendrils which cling to our life,
Must ever be breaking and bleeding,
And tangled and torn in the strife.
Good-by, then, dear boy, and believe me,
Wherever your footsteps may roam,
My love is still watching, forgiving,
And waiting to welcome you home.

You speak of the great and the noble,
The temple that tempts you in Fame;
You would climb up its mystical ladder,
And would gild with its tinsel your name.
Wake, my darling beloved, you're dreaming,
You need not a wanderer be,
In our cottage we're peaceful and happy,
Stay at home, dear, and share it with me.

You cannot? you will not? farewell, then,
Your visions must fade, and must die;
Be honest, and upright and fearless—
Sometimes think of me.—Good by!
When the world's hopes and treasures
Deceive you
When you've proved them to be like
The foam
Then come back to the haunts of your
childhood,
Come back to your mother and home?
—Major William A. Huntley.

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

CHAPTER I.

Near the end of July, 1842, an open "caleche" might have been seen rolling along one of the three highways that lead from the frontiers of Holland toward Antwerp. Although the vehicle had evidently been cleaned with the utmost care, everything about it betokened decay. Its joints were open, discolored, weather-beaten, and it swung from side to side on its springs like a rickety skel eton. Its patched leathers shone in the sunshine with the oil that had been used to freshen them, but the borrowed lustre could not hide the cracks and repairs with which they were defaced. The door-handles and other parts of the vehicle that were made of copper had been carefully polished, and the vestiges of silver-plating, still visible in the creases of the ornaments, denoted a former richness which had been almost entirely worn out by time and use.

The "caleche" was drawn up by a stout, heavy horse, whose short and lumbering gait intimated very clearly that he was oftener employed in the plough and cart than in carrying his owner to ward the capital.

A peasant-boy of seventeen or eighteen was perched on the driver's seat. He was in livery; a tarnished gold band adorned his hat, and brass buttons glistened on his coat; but the hat fell over his ears, and the coat was so large that the driver seemed lost in it as in a bag. The garments had been worn by many of the lackey's predecessors on the box, and, in a long series of years, had doubtless passed from coachman to coachman till they descended to their present possessor.

The only person in the vehicle was a man about fifty years old. He was unquestionably the master of both servant and cabriolet, for his look and deportment commanded respect and consideration. With head depressed and moody air, he sat motionless and dreamy in his seat till he heard the approach of other vehicles, when, suddenly lifting his eyes, he would salute the strangers graciously and then instantly relapse into his former attitude. A moment's glance at this person was sufficient to excite an interest in him. His face, though hard and wrinkled, was so regular and noble in its contour, his look so mild and yet so earnest and penetrating, his broad brow so clear and lofty, that the most careless observer could not doubt that he was endowed with the best qualities of human nature. Besides this, there were unquestionable indications that he had been a sufferer. If a simple glance of his features did not impress one with a conviction of this fact, it was confirmed by the fringe of silvery hair that straggled over his temples, and the sombre, melancholy fire that glimmered in his eyes like the last rays of expiring hope. His dress was in perfect keeping with his physiognomy. It was of that neat and simple style which always characterizes a man of the world who is governed by refined and elegant tastes. His linen was spotlessly white, his cloth extremely fine, and his well-brushed hat shone smartly in the sunshine. Occasionally, as some one passed on the road

he might be seen to draw forth a handsome gold snuff-box and inhale a pinch with so graceful an air that an observer would be convinced he belonged to the highest classes of society. A malicious eye, it is true, might have discovered by close inspection that the brush had been too familiar with his coat and worn it threadbare, that his silk hat had been doctored to preserve its lustre and smoothness, and that his gloves were elaborately darned. If an inquisitive critic could have pried into the bottom of the vehicle he would have detected a large crack in the side of the left boot, beneath which a gray stocking had been carefully masked with ink. Still, all these signs of poverty were so artfully concealed, and his dress worn with so careless an air of opulence and ease, that everybody might have supposed the traveller did not put on better clothes only because he had a whim for bad ones.

The "caleche" had rooled along rapidly for about two hours, when the driver suddenly drew up at a small inn on the dike out side of the city of Antwerp. The landlady and groom instantly sallied forth, and by their profound salutations and civility exhibited their marked respect for a well-known stranger.

"It's a fine day, Monsieur Vlierbeck, isn't it?" said the dame; "yet it's a trifle warm, however. Don't you think it would be well for the high grounds if we had a sprinkle more of rain, Monsieur Vlierbeck? Shall we give the horse some hay, Monsieur Vlierbeck? But stay: I see, now, your coachman has brought his hay with him. Will you take anything, Monsieur Vlierbeck?"

While the hostess was pouring forth this torrent of questions, Monsieur De Vlierbeck got out of the vehicle, and, entering the house, addressed the most flattering compliments to the dame about her good looks, inquired as to the health of each of her children, and finished by appraising her that he was obliged to be in town instantly. Thereupon, shaking her cordially by the hand, yet with a condescending air that marked and preserved the distance between them, he gave his orders to his lackey, and, with a farewell bow, walked toward the bridge leading into the city.

At a solitary spot on the outer rampart Monsieur De Vlierbeck stopped, looked round as if to see if anyone was observing him, dusted his garments, brushed his hat with a handkerchief, and then passed on through the Porte Rouge into the city of Antwerp.

As he entered a town where he was likely to find himself constantly an object of notice, he assumed a lofty carriage and self-satisfied air, which might have deceived anyone into the belief that he was the happiest man on earth. And yet—alas, poor gentleman!—he was a prey to the profoundest agony! He was, perhaps, about to suffer "humiliation,"—a humiliation that would cut him to the very heart! But there was a being in the world whom he loved better than his life or honor,—his only child, his daughter! For her—how frequently had he already sacrificed his pride, how frequently had he suffered the pangs of martyrdom! Still, so great a slave was he to this passionate love that every new endurance, every new trial, raised him in his own estimation and exalted his pain into something that ennobled and sanctified his very nature!

His heart beat violently as he entered deeper and deeper into the heart of the city and approached the house he was about to visit. Soon after he stopped at a door, and, as he pulled the bell, his hand trembled violently in spite of extraordinary self-control, but as soon as a servant answered the summons he became master of himself again.

"Is the notary in?" inquired the old gentleman. The servant replied affirmatively, and, showing the visitor into a small room, went to apprise his master. As soon as Monsieur De Vlierbeck was alone, he put his right foot over the left to hide the rent in his boot, drew forth the gold snuff-box, and made ready to take a pinch.

The notary came in. He was a spare, business looking man, and was preparing to salute his guest graciously, but no sooner did he perceive who it was than his face grew dark and assumed that

held sacred. I have reason to believe that God is about granting the earnest prayer I have daily offered for ten years. My daughter is beloved by a rich gentleman whose character I think I may confide in, and his family appears to sympathize in all his views. "Four months!" it is but a short time, alas! yet, ought I, by anticipating the legal period of a sale, to destroy all my fond hopes? Ought I instantly to welcome misery for myself and my child when I see the chances of sure relief from all we have suffered?"

"Then you want to 'deceive' these people, whoever they may be? Do you not suppose that by such a course of conduct you may make your daughter still more wretched?"

At the word "deceive," the poor gentleman winced as if stung by an adder, while a nervous thrill ran through his limbs and suffused his face with a blush of shame.

"Deceive!" echoed he, bitterly; "oh, no! but I dare not, by a rash avowal of my want, trifle the love that is growing up mutually. Whenever it becomes necessary to be decided, I will make a loyal disclosure of my condition. If the declaration ruin my hopes I will follow your advice. I will sell all I have; I will quit the country and seek in some foreign land to maintain myself and my beloved child by teaching." He stopped for a moment, as if swallowing his grief, and then continued, in a lower tone, half speaking to himself, "And yet, did I not promise my dear wife on her death-bed—did I not promise it on the holy cross—that our child should not undergo such a fate? Ten years of suffering—ten abject years—have not sufficed to realize my promise; and now, at last, a feeble ray of hope struggles into my sombre future—"

He grasped the notary's hand, looked wildly but earnestly into his eyes, and added, in suppliant tones, "Oh, my friend, help me! help me in this last and irying effort, do not prolong my torture; grant my prayer, and as long as I live I will bless my benefactor, the savior of my child!"

The notary withdrew his hand as he answered, with some embarrassment, "Yet, Monsieur De Vlierbeck, I cannot comprehend what all this has to do with the loan of a thousand francs!"

De Vlierbeck thrust his rejected hand into his pocket as he replied, "Yes, sir, it is ridiculous, is it not, to fall so low and to see one's happiness or misery depend on things about which other persons may laugh? And yet, alas! so it is! The young gentleman of whom I spoke to you is to dine with us to-morrow in company with his uncle,—the uncle invited himself,—and we have absolutely nothing to give him! Besides this, my child needs some trifles to appear decently before the guests, and it is probable that the civility will be returned by an invitation from them. Our isolation cannot long conceal our want. Sacrifices of all kinds have already been made to prevent our being overwhelmed with mortification." As he uttered these last words he drew forth his hand from his pocket with about two francs in small change, which he held exposed on his palm before the notary. "And now behold," continued he, with a bitter smile, "behold every cent I have in the world; and to-morrow rich people are to dine at my house. If my poverty is betrayed by anything, farewell to my child's prospects. For God's sake, my good friend, be generous, and help me."

"A thousand francs," muttered the notary, shaking his head; "I can't deceive my clients, sir. What pledge can you give me to secure the loan? You possess nothing which is not already mortgaged beyond its value."

"A thousand! five hundred! two hundred!" cried De Vlierbeck. "Lend me at least, 'something' to relieve me from this cruel difficulty!"

"I have no disposable funds," replied the notary, coldly. "In a fortnight perhaps I may have some; but even then I could promise nothing positively."

"Then, for the sake of friendship, I beseech you, lend me some money your self!"

"Your counsel is, perhaps, wise and generous; yet I will not follow it. You know that all my sacrifices, my painful life, my constant agony, have been patiently endured for the sake of my only child. You alone know that all I do has but one purpose,—a purpose which I

hold sacred. I have reason to believe that God is about granting the earnest prayer I have daily offered for ten years. My daughter is beloved by a rich gentleman whose character I think I may confide in, and his family appears to sympathize in all his views. "Four months!" it is but a short time, alas! yet, ought I, by anticipating the legal period of a sale, to destroy all my fond hopes? Ought I instantly to welcome misery for myself and my child when I see the chances of sure relief from all we have suffered?"

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Pastoral Letter of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Proclaiming the Jubilee.

Alexander Antoninus Taeh, by the Grace of God, and appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of St. Boniface, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc.

To the clergy secular and regular, religious communities, and beloved laity of our diocese, health and benediction in Our Lord.

The Sovereign Pontiff in the accomplishment of His sacred duties, has just given a new proof of the profound wisdom imparted by the divine assistance which guides and enlightens Him.

In His Encyclical Letter "Immortale Dei", dated 1st November, 1885, the Vicar of Christ reminds mankind of the sacred basis on which Society rests and "how much it is to the interest of the civil power to come nearer to Truth and to the Christian model."

In order to set forth His views in their full light, as well as to secure for us the graces necessary to the fulfilment of the duties which He recalls to our minds with so much clearness and wisdom, the Key Bearer of the Kingdom of Heaven once more opens the "Treasury of heavenly gifts which He is empowered to dispense." He decrees that in 1886 there be celebrated extraordinarily a sacred year, and this is what is promulgated throughout the whole Christian world by His Encyclical Letter "Quod auctoritate Apostolica", dated 22nd December last.

The voice of the Universal Pontiff affirms that, to bring about a closer union of the Commonwealth with Truth, it is important "to urge men on to the exercise of Christian virtue, for the State is what the morals of the people make it to be."

It is necessary that the minds of men, who constitute and govern society, should be rightly impressed and that they should act according to Christian rule, as well in public as in private, if they wish the Civil body to be Christian, for necessarily the State is formed "in the stamp and image of their opinions and morals."

The Visible Head of the Church warns us that in our days "many dangers impend on every side. The noble virtues of our forefathers have in great part disappeared from amongst us. Opinion runs wild and strays beyond due bounds farther and farther day by day. Even among the right-minded, many are deterred by a certain unworthy shamefacedness, from openly declaring their sentiments. Much more are they loathe to act loyally up to them."

What then is there to wonder at on seeing society forget its divine origin and its noble end? Is there any cause for astonishment when men who banish God from their minds, from their hearts, from their intercourse with their neighbor, also endeavor to banish the same God from the government of nations? This explains the well known axiom: "With what little wisdom is the world governed!"

The repudiation of Christian influence, the withdrawal from the society "par excellence", founded by the Divine Restorer, leaves ample scope for other influences, and, alas! "how many deceitful associations make numerous victims."

The Head and Chief of the Episcopate, following the example of His Predecessors, has denounced such nefarious associations. His Encyclical Letter "Humanae Genus", 20th April, 1884, warns the Christian world against the criminal workings and the seduction of secret societies. The Apostolic Document was received as might be expected among the enemies of the Faith. Unhappily, among the children of the Church, some too easily felt secure against the imminence of the dangers pointed out by the Common Father of the faithful. Under the pretence of a delusive peace, sufficient attention was not given to the energetic protests coming from Guardian of the Vine of the Lord. Once more the voice of the One to whom the Saviour said "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep," is raised to remind us all that "these baneful associations of men, artful and expert in crime, seek to impose upon the multitude, and to withdraw as many as they can from God."

Be therefore on your guard, Dearly Beloved Brethren, against such societies. Their adepts come from every quarter; they would fain entrap you in their snares it is so difficult to escape. They aim at seducing you in order to increase the number, already too great, of their unhappy victims.

Amidst these overwhelming evils, the Physician of souls seeks a remedy in the treasures at His disposal and proclaims "The Sacred Jubilee" to all those who, having their salvation at heart, feel the necessity of raising their minds above the things of earth to make them soar towards those of heaven.

We are fully assured that this holy Jubilee will benefit, not only individuals, but also society at large; for public morals cannot fail to receive a favorable impulse from the progress of individuals towards the sanctification of their own souls.

In the strength of this conviction the Prince of Bishops calls on all His Brethren of the Episcopate "duly and diligently to prepare the people to gather the fruits intended for them." The True Pastor also makes an appeal to the charity and wisdom of the Bishops, to appoint chosen priests to instruct the faithful during the Jubilee. On this point, Dearly Beloved Brethren, we are painfully impressed. Whilst returning thanks to the Author of all good, for the consolation afforded us by the zeal of the pastors entrusted with the salvation of your souls. We can not be unmindful of the fact that we have not a single priest upon whom we can impose the additional and special service enjoined by the Pas-

tor of Pastors. Help us, Dearly Beloved Brethren, to secure this imperious assistance. Let our joint supplication during the period of the Jubilee, obtain for us to afford to all the people under Our jurisdiction, not only the means indispensable to the salvation of their souls, but, moreover, permit us to add thereto the special assistance desired for these days of extraordinary favors.

God speaking through Leo, referring to the Jubilee, makes mention in the first place of penance, because the habit of self-indulgence is so prevalent in the present age, that it has a pernicious effect on the multitude. Not only is enjoyment eagerly sought for but moreover according to the Book of Wisdom, Ch. iv, ver. 12 "the bewitching of vanity obscureth good things, and the wandering of concupiscence overturneth the innocent mind." Self-restraint is exercised only where there is question of pleasing the world but in no way to please God. Nevertheless the law of nature as well as the law of the Gospel agree, that self-restraint and the subjection of the passions is a duty imposed upon every one.

The Apostle of the nations who had been raised to the third Heavens, felt the necessity of the salutary practice of penance to calm the dread of his reprobation. "I chastise my body and bring it into subjection, lest perhaps . . . I should become a cast-away." Cor. chap. ix, ver. 27.

After this what should so many faint hearted Christians think of themselves, so strongly bent towards earth that they carefully avoid whatever tends to suffering or privation.

Let us consider the models of self-denial furnished in the lives of the true servants of the Lord, and in obedience to the advice of the servant of God, let us heed more especially the examples of mortifications left by St. Francis of Assisi. Let us appreciate the precious advantages offered to those who seek the safeguards of the laws pertaining to the Order founded by the Patriarch whose aim it was to reflect the image of Jesus Christ, as well by his innocence as by the austerities of his life, practised to such a degree "that he had the image of Jesus Christ Crucified impressed in visible marks divinely stamped upon him."

The Pope also directs that we should pray, and there is every reason to do so. What else is prayer than the elevation of our hearts and souls to God? What better or nobler use can we make of the faculties of our mind than to raise them towards the Supreme Intelligence? How can we more safely guard our hearts than by attaching them to the Divine Being by Whom they were formed, and in Whom alone they can find the contentment they crave for? This age is not an age of prayer, consequently, temporal concerns captivate universal attention, to the detriment of heavenly interests.

Let this year of Jubilee be for us a year of prayer and as a result a year abounding in heavenly favors; a year of special graces which will bring about the amendment of individuals and the security of society, by the sanctification of the Holy Name of God; a year of graces which shall ennoble both individuals and society, by the advancement of the Kingdom of God; a year of graces, which shall enlighten and strengthen our will, and that of all men, to such a degree that the will of our Heavenly Father may be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, increase your devotion to the Holy Rosary, following the impulse proceeding from the Head of the Church, Chief among the Servants of Mary. He assures us, and we all have experience "that it is a part, and a most beautiful form of that spirit of prayer" which He prescribes as a remedy for all our evils.

The Representative of the God of Charity on earth, exhorts us to peace and concord. He wishes the spirit of discord to cease among the children of the Heavenly Father. He desires that the Bishops "who are the guardians of ecclesiastical discipline and of mutual charity; use their utmost endeavors to prevent such discords as "break or at least relax the bonds of charity."

Dearly Beloved Brethren, we have too plentifully tasted the bitter fruits of strife, which has brought dire calamities to our land, for it to be necessary to insist on the obligation imposed on all Christians, to live in peace and harmony. Children of the same Father, who created us in His image and likeness; redeemed by the Blood of a common Saviour, whose Heart, the real focus of love, is open to all, and whence dart the rays of divine charity which animate His true disciples, let us love one another. Far be it from us to suffer the spirit of hatred to establish its empire amongst us. Let mutual respect in our acts, words, and writings, characterize the devoted sons of the Church. Let the spirit of charity reign in our midst with such sway, that it may be said of us as of the primitive Christians: "See how they love one another."

The Divine Victim of love, the God of charity, "at the very approaching moment of His last torments, demanded of His Father, that those who believe in Him should love one another. "That they may all be one, as Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee; that they also may be one in Us." St. John chap. xvii. ver. 21.

Jesus, the God of charity and of mercy, before leaving the earth established His Vice-Gerent, first in the person of Peter and moreover until the "consummation of ages" in the persons of the successors of Peter to all or whom He said: "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven" St. Matthew ch. xvi. ver. 19.

Leo XIII, Vicar of Christ, in virtue of the powers attached to His Sovereign Pontificate, grants and promulgates, in

form of a Universal Jubilee, a plenary Indulgence, and remission of all their sins to one and all of the faithful Christians of both sexes, on the conditions laid down, and which we are commanded and empowered to make known to you.

Therefore, after imploring divine assistance We have prescribed and ordained, and do hereby prescribe and ordain as follows: 1st, The Encyclical Letter of our Holy Father the Pope, dated the 22d December last, is to be read in all the parish churches, or others in which the divine service is publicly performed, and at the chapters of the religious communities.

2nd. At the close of the divine service during which this Pastoral has been read the Jubilee will be proclaimed by the solemn ringing of the church-bells.

3d. In the different parishes and missions there will be given, in connection with the Jubilee, a spiritual retreat or a series of instructions, during three days at least, to prepare the faithful to receive the extraordinary fruits of grace intended for them. The priests entrusted with the care of souls, will confer with Us as to the time of performing the above exercises, the mode of conducting them, and the choice of assistant clergymen.

4th. All the priests of the diocese are approved to hear confessions. In accordance with the faculties granted by the Sovereign Pontiff, the faithful have the right to choose a confessor, and all confessors are vested with the same powers and submitted to the same restrictions, as those mentioned in the Apostolic Letter of February 15th, 1879.

5th. All the priests of the diocese, appointed during the 1885, as ordinary or extraordinary confessors of nuns, are approved for the same, during the Jubilee, and the Sisters as well as their novices, are at liberty to choose a confessor among them.

6th. The reception of the Holy Eucharist enjoined for the indulgence of the Jubilee, must be other than the Easter Communion. Confessors have the power of dispensing as to Communion in case of children not yet admitted to first Communion or other persons who cannot possibly receive it.

7th. The visits prescribed will be made six times by the faithful to the church in the parish or mission in which they reside. In cold weather they may be performed in the place where Mass is celebrated, and where the Blessed Sacrament is kept. The six visits can be made on the same day or on different days. Among the prayers offered for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, We recommend the recitation of five decades of the Rosary during each of the six visits.

8th. Two fast days are prescribed for the Jubilee. This is a strict fast to be observed on days other than ordinary fast days commanded by the Church, but days of abstinence may be selected for that purpose. In all cases the fasts for the Jubilee, exact strict abstinence, which forbids the use of grease milk, butter, cheese, or eggs. Nevertheless, in exceptional cases, and in virtue of the declaration made known to Us by the Sacred Penitentiary, dated January 15th, 1886. We authorize confessors to permit the use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs, when circumstances render it too difficult to procure food for strict abstinence.

9th. Alms are also one of the conditions of the Jubilee, and we direct that they be given to the clergy, parish priest or missionary, who will confer with Us as to the use to which they should be applied.

10th. The precept of annual confession and the obligation to approach the tribunal of penance to obtain the indulgence of the Jubilee, cannot be satisfied by one and the same confession.

11th. The indulgence of the Jubilee can be gained twice or several times during the year, by repeating twice or several times the conditions prescribed to that effect; but the benefit of the additional favors such as absolution from censures reserved cases, commutations or dispensations can be afforded only once.

12th. The indulgence of the Jubilee can be gained by complying with the conditions in different dioceses, provided the prescriptions of the ordinaries of the places are accomplished, within the limits of their jurisdiction.

13th. Confessors cannot use the extraordinary faculties attached to the Jubilee, when penitents refuse to fulfil all that is required to gain the indulgence.

14th. According to the Encyclical Letter, confessors are empowered to commute the prescriptions of the Jubilee into other works of piety, but only in favor of such persons as are unable to accomplish them, for cogent reasons.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, let us follow in the intentions of the Head of the Church and pursue with joy and gratitude the path He directs. May this Jubilee, placed under the patronage of the Holy Virgin of the Rosary, be productive of the fruits of sanctification of which our hearts have need, and may it obtain for society better and more peaceful days.

The present Pastoral Letter shall be read in all the parish churches and others where public service is performed, and at the chapter of religious Communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at St. Boniface, in Our Archiepiscopal Palace, under Our Hand and Seal and the signature of our Secretary, this 2nd day of February 1886, Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

By Alex. Arch. of St. Boniface, O.M.I. By command of His Grace the Archbishop.

J. McCarthy, O.M.I. Secretary.

"The attention of Holy Scripture", says Cardinal Baronius, "is to teach us how to go to heaven, and now how the heavens go."

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW

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

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

DOMESTIC READING.

Little Things.—Many laugh at the idea of being pleased with little things.

The great cause of that delight we receive from a fine composition, whether it be in prose or in verse, I conceive to be this; the marvellous and magic power it confers upon the reader; enabling an inferior mind at one glance, and almost without an effort, to seize, to embrace, and enjoy those remote combinations of wit, melting harmonies of sound, and vigorous condensations of sense, that cost a superior mind so much perseverance, labour, and time.—Colton.

The Beauties of the Breviary.—The Roman Breviary, recited each day by every priest throughout the world, has been termed the manual of saints; it gives the very soul and essence of the Holy Scriptures. It contains inestimable treasures for the historian or philosopher; and brings down to each successive age the wondrous theme of eternity, begun for us in the Book of Genesis. Father Faber said that "the attraction increases in proportion to the reading and study by priests of those books. Much, well nigh all within them, is so beautiful, so solemn, so replete with the spirit of reverence, so full of Catholic teaching, so fitted to the deepest devotional cravings of which we are capable, that they must return almost with a feeling of disappointment to their formularies. The hold which the Breviary takes upon its constant readers is strengthened, while its austere hymns raise their affections higher than their wonted pitch. The reader is forced to pause over the antiphons, where a word from one part of Scripture seems to meet another, and make a key, and open up whole mines of mystical exposition, much of it probably belonging to very ancient traditional treasures in the Church."

The Sleep of Fish.—Aristotle (384-322 B. C.) gave it as his opinion, that fishes sleep like other animals, and so far his information on the habits of fishes is surprisingly correct. Mr. Coats from his experiments made in connection with the Inventive Exhibition at the South Kensington Aquarium, concludes that among fresh-water fishes, the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench, and minnow, sleep periodically like terrestrial animals; and that among marine fishes, the wrasse, conger-eel, dory, dog-fish, bass, and all flat fish do the like; while the gold-fish, pike, angler-fish, and the salmonidae family never sleep, but rest periodically—also that fishes have no preference for night as their sleeping time. When considering the question, we must not forget that sleep is the rest of the conscious brain, and that the demand for such rest must bear some relation to the amount of cerebral energy. The brain of a fish is ridiculously small in proportion to the animal, and therefore the difference between sleeping and waking must be nominal.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Warm Clothing—Keep the legs and arms as well as the bodies of children well covered with warm flannel during the cold weather. Any exposure of these parts may cause congestion of the head, chest, or abdomen and produce serious results. We begin to die at the extremities.

Food for children should be the plainest and most wholesome possible. Over indulgence in candy cakes, tea and coffee produces enlarged glands, eruptions of the skin, bad breath, rotten teeth, pale face, indigestion, bowel disease and death. Give them grain, ground or cracked wheat. Oats and corn, good bread-fruits and milk, with eggs and meats as they advance age.

Treatment of Fever-Thirst—Surgeon Major S. K. Cotter, of the U S Indian service, relates that a patient, suffering from enteric or typhoid fever, awakened every few minutes by the dryness of his tongue which was parched and covered with scabs or hard dark brown crust. The tongue was painted with glycerine and, as a result of the first trial, sleep was maintained for two hours. When the patient awoke the tongue was again painted, and with a similar result.

A Simple Remedy—Lars as an application for bruises is considered indispensable at our house. If put on as soon as possible, it will usually remove all soreness, and prevent the discoloration that follows such a hurt. If the bruise is severe it may not cure it entirely, but will help it in any case. A blow on the face

followed by a black and blue spot, is especially annoying, but unless so near the eyes as to settle black under them, it will prevent such discoloration. Try it when next you are so unfortunate as to get a bruise.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, etc.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Milk cows, Working oxen, Live cattle, etc.

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wholesale, Retail.

VEGETABLES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Beets, Dried onions, etc.

FRUIT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cranberries, California Pears, Grapes, etc.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hay, Straw, Timothy.

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Oats, Barley, No. 1 hard wheat, etc.

WOOD.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Poplar, Tamarac, Poplar poles.

COAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Grate, hard, delivered; Egg, hard, delivered; Stove, hard, delivered; Nut, hard, delivered; Steam, hard, delivered; Grate, soft.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNOLLY BROS., BUTCHERS, have resumed business with a large and choice stock of MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, — AT — 349 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, OFF. POTTER HOUSE.

A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. CONWAY, General Auctioneer and Valuator. Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

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

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D. HAIL LEIN, FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 43 McDermott, St., Winnipeg!

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

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

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

ROOMS AND BOARD. Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply at 88 Carlton, near corner of York street. n21

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY. THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES. Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 8.45 a.m. AT VERY LOW RATES. Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

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H. G. McMicken, CHANGE OF TIME. Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Carleton Place, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main Street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMicken, Agent.

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

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the junction thereof of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Dec. 5th, 1895.

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It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago. It is the only Line running Fullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago without change.

It is the only Company ownin two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

Through Tickets, Time Tables, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and full information may be obtained from the coupon ticket agents of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, in Manitoba and Minnesota. Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Asst. Gen. Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY 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 EAST. The only line running Through Cars between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all Points South and Southwest. Close connections made with St. P., M. & M., 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 Rooms and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. R. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Asst. Gen. Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Time. Shows departure and arrival times for various routes.

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

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS PURITY HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, the Best Dry Hop Year in the World. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Transient advertising, 12 cents per line first 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, 40 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

- Monday. St. Ignatius, B. and M.
- Tuesday. Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas.
- Wednesday. St. Blaise, B. and M.
- Thursday. St. Andrew Corsini, B. and C.
- Friday. St. Agatha, V. and M. First in the month.
- Saturday. St. Titus, B. and C.
- Sunday. Fifth after Epiphany.
- Monday. St. John of Matha. Conf.
- Tuesday. St. Cyril of Alexandria. Band D
- Wednesday. St. Scholastica. Virgin.
- Thursday. St. Raymond. Conf.
- Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
- Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
- Sunday. 6th after Epiphany.
- Monday. Votive Office of the Holy Angels
- Tuesday. Votive Office of the Holy Apostles.
- Wednesday. Votive Office of St. Joseph.
- Thursday. Votive Office of the Most Holy Sacrament.
- Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
- Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
- Sunday. Septuagesima Sunday.
- Monday. Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.
- Tuesday. Prayer of our Lord.
- Wednesday. St. Matthias. Apost.
- Thursday. St. Peter Damian, B. and Conf.
- Friday. St. Margaret of Cortona.
- Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
- Sunday. Sexagesima Sunday.

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

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Experience taught Napoleon this wise maxim for princes; Treat with the Pope as if he had two hundred thousand men at his back.

The Hon Joseph Royal, a member for Provencher, will leave for Ottawa next week to take his place in the House which opens on Feb. 25th

The latest telegrams are to the effect that the May laws under which the Catholics of Germany have been persecuted for several years are to be repealed. Deo gratias. We may hope for great things this year of Jubilee.

The Chinese envoy at Rome has had an audience with the Pope. As a result the Vatican will in future be represented at the Chinese court. and China will send an ambassador to the Vatican,

This week we place before our readers the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of St. Boniface proclaiming a year of Jubilee. We do not think it necessary to add any feeble comments of our own but the letter should be carefully read by every Catholic. It will be found on the sixth page.

The entertainment to be given under the auspices of Father Cherrier's congregation is in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of that parish and should therefore be substantially remembered. There are many people in our midst who have not what will keep life in them; and the appeal of the society should be responded to.

It is now stated on the best authority that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will receive a Cardinal's hat at the consistory, to be held in March next. The Archbishop, who was chosen by the Holy Father as delegate to the third Plenary Council held in Baltimore is known as a man of extraordinary ability and sterling piety.

The "Manitoban" is ready and willing to swallow anything. It now understands that Mr Parnell intends to introduce 30 bills relative to land reform in England,

Scotland and Wales unless home rule be conceded and in its hysterical way suggests that he should be suppressed. It will require more than 30 bills to bring to a sense of justice the tyrant landlords of those three countries. Somebody on the "Manitoban" should be "suppressed."

The German Lutheran Bible is being revised. The Lutherans will fret and fume when they are told that the Bible upon which their forefathers, for three centuries, have based their faith, contains two hundred serious errors. A Protestant authority states that the revision proposes about five thousand changes, two hundred of which are of serious importance. Protestantism is making a tardy confession of its past sins.

Bishop Krautbauer, of Green Bay, in the United States who died a few weeks ago, ruled over what is probably the most extraordinary diocese in the Catholic Church—a diocese, in fact, which may be said to be a kind of miniature Catholic Church herself, so barred are the nationalities which compose it. The languages employed for sermons and confessions are German in 63 churches, English in 54, French in 22, Czech or Bohemian in 15, Polish in 9, Dutch or Flemish in 11, Indian languages in 2. The late Bishop strove to his utmost to provide the various nationalities of his heterogeneous flock with priests of their own race and language and thus the clergy of Green Bay are indeed Catholic in more senses than one.

Archbishop Lynch's kindly address to Protestants of good will has disturbed some of those of ill-will. His Grace had said "I might also allude to the frequent translation of the Protestant Bible into English. And I presume that the latest revised edition will not be the very last. Hence the great variety of religions, all taking different views of Scripture, far indeed from the unity for which Christ prayed for His Church." Some Protestant ministers, who if they do not, ought to know better, think this to be answered by it being shown there have been a number of Catholic translations. They would have their readers miss the obvious distinction. To the Catholic, the Church is the Rule of Faith; to the Protestant, his own private interpretation of a book—the Bible—without note or comment. There was no Bible until after the Catholic Church had been the teacher, i.e. the Rule of Faith, of the nations of the world without the Bible for a period of years long enough to be numbered by centuries.

SOME ANTI-CATHOLIC CONTROVERSIALISTS—EMINENT AND OTHERWISE.

In "The (Toronto) Mail" of the 6th inst. there appeared no less than four letters of reply to an address published some few days before by Archbishop Lynch and other letters of reply have since appeared.

On this occasion we select only a short passage from one of these replies and shall make it the text for our remarks and the opportunity for us to say a word or two in regard to the authority and trustworthiness of two Anglican controversialists; one—the more eminent, now deceased; the other, still carrying on the warfare.

The passage we refer to occurs in a letter over the name of the Rev. J. Langtry, an Anglican clergyman of Toronto, who has recently delivered several lectures, professing to set forth the beauties of "the Church of the Holy Compromise" and the defilements, as he would have it, of "the Mother of Saints" but wherein, we think, he more than seriously damaged his cause by venturing to become an apologist for the now disreputable Dr. Littledale. The passage is as follows. "And this, taught by one of Rome's distinguished writers,—'We maintain a co-presence of Mary in the Eucharist. This is a necessary inference from our Marian theory, and we shrink back from no consequence. We are much inclined to believe in an essential co-presence of Mary in her whole person. Oswald Dog Mar., p. 177.'"

Now, we have no hesitation in venturing the assertion that this is a second hand quotation taken by Mr Langtry from a work by the late Dr. Pusey, a voluminous and most inaccurate quoter of second hand authorities,—that Dr. Pusey was such we shall show presently. We find the passage cited by Mr. Langtry on page 169 of Dr. Pusey's "Eirenicon Part I." save that it there appears thus: "We maintain a (co-)presence &c." The difference is worthy of note; for we understand the word "(co-)" to be Dr. Pusey's interpretation of his author's meaning wherein we believe him incorrect, while Mr. Langtry has favored his own case by discarding Dr. Pusey's parentheses. There is a further difference, perhaps an unimportant one, in that the second sentence

of the quotation is a distinct one, cited by Dr. Pusey as from page 179 of Oswald's work.

Now Mr Langtry, being, like his master Dr Littledale, a person who "criticises the saints, corrects the Popes, snubs the Cardinals and claims to hector and teach other people," would hardly dare avow that he had not read the reply of Cardinal Newman to Dr Pusey's "Eirenicon"; and if he has read it, how could the following passage have escaped his notice? "As to Oswald, his work is on the Index. Vide page 5 of Appendix Librorum Prohibitorum a die 6 Septembris 1852 ad mensis Junium 1858". (Newman's Difficulties of Anglicans.—Letter to the Duke of Norfolk Note V. p. 169). So the work of the man whom Mr Langtry proclaims as "one of the Rome's distinguished writers" and cites as an authoritative teacher of the Church's doctrines, is on the Index of Prohibited Books! Mr Langtry could hardly have failed to notice also the following and other similar passages in Cardinal Newman's book—pages 165-9:—"An error of this sort [that our Lady is in the Holy Eucharist] was held by some persons, and is condemned in the following language by Benedict the XIV. [i.e. by Cardinal Lambertini], as has been pointed out to me by my old and valued friend Father Faber; 'This doctrine was held to be erroneous, dangerous and scandalous, and the cultus was reprobated, which in consequence of it they asserted was to be paid to the Most Blessed Virgin in the Sacrament of the Altar.'"

Such methods of controversy do not, however, surprise us in a disciple of so unscrupulous a writer as Dr. Littledale. We shall let some of his Anglican brethren tell us of this latter gentleman. Dr Frederick G. Lee, All Saints, Lambeth, speaking of Dr Littledale's "Plain Reasons for not joining the Church of Rome" in a letter to "The London Tablet" 16th of May, 1885, expresses himself thus; "No publication with which I am acquainted has been more disastrous in its aim and consequences. . . . Its success as a literary speculation is one of the darkest signs of the times. . . . We have found it to be mercilessly unfair and altogether untrustworthy. I would that we could regard its compiler as an intentionally misled and mistaken." Dr Lee after tabulating 201 corrigenda and errata, "of course of different kinds, some more important than others" . . . in a book whose "totality does not extend to 200 pages" proceeds to cite the expressed opinions of seven clergymen and a layman in strong condemnation of the book, adding "I am informed by persons, who know them, that Canon Liddon, Canon Carter, Bishop King, Prebendary West of Lincoln, Mr R.M. Benson of Cowley, Mr Chancellor Wagner and others have expressed their dislike of the method assertions and style of reasoning of "Plain Reasons" in terms more or less in harmony with the various sentiments just quoted."

All this it is to be observed is not Catholic but only Anglican criticism of Dr Littledale. And now we have a word to say about Dr Pusey.

He published the first part of his Eirenicon in, we believe, 1865. Among other replies thereto was one by Father Harper, S.J., a convert, entitled "Peace through the Truth", published in two series; the first in 1866, the second in 1874. This work for ever established the utter unreliableness of Dr Pusey as an authority. In the preface to his second series, Father Harper, speaking of his expectations of a reply from Dr Pusey, tells us that after a length of time there appeared in one of Dr Pusey's publications, the following notice; "By the same author, in the Press, Eirenicon, part III. A second letter to the very Rev Dr Newman, on the possibility of corporate re union and of explanation on the part of Rome. With an appendix in answer to the Rev T Harper's strictures". "This", Father Harper says "was in 1869. We are now at the close of the year 1874; and the press has not yet given birth to the work." We believe the answer to the strictures never appeared. If they have remained unanswered, surely we may take it that Dr Pusey found them unanswerable. Father Harper believing his opponent to be the victim of second hand authorities exculpates him from any intentional dishonesty and we are happy to be able to agree with him on the same ground. As to Dr Littledale, we have no hesitation in agreeing with his Anglican brethren who are obliged to confess they believe in his intentional dishonesty.

Father Harper in his preface to his second series gives us under 17 heads his strictures, made in 1866 and which remained unanswered in 1874 and as we have said we believe ever since. We quote several:

"VII. I have likewise accused him of having thrice quoted objections, introduced by the Doctors from whom he has

copied them for the simple purpose of refutation, as being the true representatives of the opinions, which those Doctors maintained. Will he avow the truth of my charge, or convince the public that these passages quoted from Durandus, Scotus and Bassolis, are in very truth the expression of their opinion?"

VIII. Is it true or not that these three Doctors, in their resolution of the question, openly contradict Dr Pusey's proposition, and refute the very objections which have been quoted as conveying their own judgement?"

IX. I have accused him of having shifted a pronoun from its place in a quotation which he has made from S. Hilary, in consequence of which a novel meaning quite alien to the saints argument, has been fastened to his words; &c. Are these charges true or are they not?"

Mr Langtry would have us believe he has studied Catholic doctrine discipline and practice in Catholic sources, when in truth he has sat at the feet of Protestant teachers scarcely better informed than himself.

Upon such broken reeds as Pusey and Littledale, the one tuddle headed and the other dishonest, and their less learned imitators many precious souls are leaving in the belief that they are resting upon the Rock.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

We greatly regret and condemn the cancellation by the Colonial Office of the appointment of Sir Ambrose Shea, as Governor of Newfoundland. Some anonymous letters of cowardly and fanatical correspondents having appeared in the London Times and that journal having added its editorial weight to them, Sir Ambrose Shea in a letter of reply, after giving a brief outline of his public career, shows how he has always enjoyed the esteem and support of the intelligent and liberal Protestants. He observes that when his appointment was first spoken of, the heads of the Newfoundland mercantile houses resident in England telegraphed to him their hearty congratulations and that the majority of the assembly endorse his appointment. He says: "A few interested fanatics may be averse to my appointment, but I have no fear of the verdict of the community on my record. If an adverse feeling were the general one it would have found expression at public meetings or through the press of the colony, and it would not have been left to skulking anonymous defamers to give it vent in the newspapers of London."

"The cry has been raised out of the depths of religious rancour, but I will not and do not mean to associate the sound Protestant sentiment of the country with such utterances. Nor do I for a moment imagine that the shadow of countenance would be given by the Government and people of this country to a spirit that would propose to debar the Catholics of British North America from the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

CORRESPONDENCE.

GLADSTONE AND THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

To the Editor of The Northwest Review.

SIR—With your general estimate of the public and private worth of the Marquis of Ripon, as published in the last number of the Review, I agree, but to some particulars I must take exception. I do not believe our people should be taught, and certainly not through the medium of a Catholic journal, that the noble Marquis can be "more fearless in the cause of justice" than Mr Gladstone, it being said at the same time of the Premier that his policy is "uncertain and untrustworthy." Humanly speaking, only, it is creditable to the Marquis that he obeyed the command of his convictions in declaring himself Catholic; but Mr Gladstone was also "fearless in the cause of justice" in appointing him to the high office of Viceroy of India after said declaration, in opposition to fierce prejudice, fiercely voiced by the London Times. Neither should Mr Gladstone be denied his share of the "Christian heroism" of the Marquis' administration in India. The special measure which the Marquis is praised for having "given" to the native population had been formally sanctioned by Mr Gladstone's Cabinet. Nay; more, the bill was drafted, if I am not misinformed, in the Imperial Council. The position which the Marquis occupies in the present English Cabinet, of which you are justly proud, is further proof that Mr Gladstone is not "untrustworthy," but can be just towards his Catholic fellow subjects. And it is not the first case of the kind in his history. He elevated the worthy Irish Catholic O'Hagan to the Peerage, and appointed him Lord Chancellor of Ireland, having enlarged the Emancipation Act of 1829 for that purpose.

Lord O'Hagan was the first Catholic Chancellor, in either Kingdom, since the Revolution of 1688.

It appears to me also that the general policy of Mr Gladstone towards Ireland in the past, as well as his attitude at present, deserves our confidence and

respect. He has been and is what you profess to admire, "neither an extremist nor a coward." No British statesman since Fox has shown better dispositions towards the sister kingdom. Pitt knew what to do, but he shrank from his duty in abject cowardice before the tyrant-bigot George the III; and he finally carried the Act of Union by means of crime for which he should have lost his head. Gladstone will repeal, or materially amend that Union. Probably the Marquis of Ripon will assist him, but of himself he certainly would not have the power to dispose of the all important question.

MATTHEW RYAN

February 16, 1886.

OUR RATPORTAGE LETTER.

Special to the NORTHWEST REVIEW.
Rat Portage Feb. 6.—Since my last, we have had another rather stirring event, the R R men giving a Ball under the patronage of the C P R Library and Reading Room. The affair was a success in every way, over 75 couples occupying the floor; the music, excellent in every detail, was brought from Winnipeg and the Ladies entered with spirit into every dance. We cannot describe every dress, but the general effect did credit to their good taste. The decorations of the Hall reflected much credit upon those who superintended them, being something unique; red white and blue being the prevailing colors, at one end of the Hall was a splendid portrait of Her Majesty, at the other a portrait of the Prince of Wales, Chinese Lanterns, of different hues mixed with tricoloured flags and union jacks gave a most pleasing effect to the decorations.

The supper was a marvel of gastronomic skill, both eye and palate being equally satisfied, and the whole reflected great credit upon L. Hilliard under whose auspices the entire arrangements were carried out. We cannot do justice to the supper so shall not attempt to try. This was the first time the R R Boys had given a ball and supper, and they spared neither pain nor expense to carry out the affair right royally. We expect a handsome sum will be netted for the reading room, and more than this a cordial feeling be created between themselves and the towns people, and we feel certain they most cordially tender their thanks to those who by their presence helped to make the ball the great success of the season. As an act of justice, Mrs. Hilliard's name ought not to be omitted, for our hostess, she was most kind and indefatigable in her efforts to contribute in every way to the success of the entertainment.

CITIZEN.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

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

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHN F. O'CONNOR, OTTAWA.

The following beautiful tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. John F. O'Connor appeared in the London Record. The deceased has many friends in the Northwest who remember her for her many virtues, and who will deeply regret her demise. We offer our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives:

With the decline of the old year and its last sunset, there went out from the house of Mr. J. F. O'Connor, of Ottawa, all the sunshine and happiness that rendered his heart cheerful, and his house happy, and the darkness of desolation and sorrow settled in the place. The partner of his joys and sorrows had passed away. Those who knew his young wife can realize his loss. Mrs. O'Connor was the fourth daughter of John Bowes, Esq., architect, of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, and sister-in-law of Martin O'Gara, Esq., Q. C. Dr. Rourke, of London, and J. J. McHugh, Esq., Carleton, N. W. T. She had been ailing for some time but her physicians were hopeful that she would soon recover. However, a sudden attack of inflammation of the lungs drew her span of life to a close. During her illness she was constantly visited by the Rev. Father Pallier, who attended to her spiritual wants. And on New Year's eve, while he was pronouncing the last benediction her spirit calmly glided into eternity.

Mrs. Julia O'Connor, ever cheerful and happy, her society was sought after and courted by her numerous friends. Of a naturally buoyant and lively disposition, the sunshine of a good heart and kindly nature shed its warm influence on all with whom she came in contact. As a visitor to the sick, she brought a cheerfulness, which exerted its exhilarating influence, and her visits were looked for with pleasant anticipations. In the social circle, she moved as an accomplished lady, affable and amiable. She was possessed with more than ordinary talents, and as a musician excelled without exciting envy. With those qualities, and ever anxious to contribute to the well-being of others, she rendered the home circle a happy one.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, from her late residence, Daly street, to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Connor, of Perth, with deacon and sub-deacon. The Church was draped in mourning, and a full choir was in attendance as a mark of appreciation of her services in connection with that same choir. Her old friend, Mrs. Kearns, presided at the organ. As the funeral entered the Church the organ pealed forth in grand and solemn tones the "Dead March in Saul." The body was laid on a large catafalque, surrounded by innumerable candles. The whole of the service was very impressive but the "Dies Irae," as rendered by her old friends and companions, was doubly effecting. After the service for the dead, the funeral procession again formed, amid the tears of sorrowing relatives and friends and proceeded to the cemetery, where the body was placed in a vault to await interment. We tender our sincere sympathy to the afflicted husband, father, brothers and sisters. A dutiful child, a kind sister, and a loving wife—in your charity pray for her soul. "Requiescat in pace."

The following letter appeared in the Toronto Globe of the 9th, instant—
The Alleged Cardinal Manning's Letter.
Sir—Would you permit me a few lines in your journal, not intended to continue a controversy, but to give an emphatic denial as to the genuineness of the letter purported to be from His Eminence Cardinal Manning, dated 1882, published from The Dominion Churchmen Feb. 4 1886? There is ample evidence of forgery on the face of the letter. Besides other signs, the letter does not bear the signature of the Cardinal. The style is not his, neither are the sentiments. I have the honour of knowing the Cardinal very intimately, having had many long conversations with him, particularly during Council of the Vatican and frequently since. The letter, like an overdose of poison, carries with it its own antidote. I will send to His Eminence this letter alleged to be his, but he will, I suppose, be not much surprised at it in these days of forgery and false quotations, and though the Cardinal may pronounce it a forgery yet it will be quoted again and again. Truth, according to the old saying, seldom overtakes a lie with its seven league boots, and a lie will do a certain amount of harm, hence it is sent on its errand, Cardinal Newman time and again repudiated an alleged saying of his "that

the English Church was the bulwark of Christianity," and yet it is quoted as his even at public meetings. The Archbishop of Philadelphia denied that he ever said or wrote "that the Catholics when they would be strong enough in the United States, would not tolerate the Protestants." This was said to have been published in a newspaper called The Shepherd of the Valley, some thirty years ago, when the present Archbishop of Philadelphia was Father Ryan of St. Louis. Now this alleged assertion of Father Ryan's carries its own refutation with it, for it would be most unlikely that a Prelate of the Catholic Church would be so simple as to give utterance to a sentiment which was calculated to do so much harm to his Church, especially in the United States. Yet this alleged article of the St. Louis Journal, quoted as true, was often repudiated, and as often repeated. The letters addressed to me lately show the need that our Protestant friends had of being put on their guard against false representations. All Protestants, however, are not alike.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

P. S.—I shall publish Cardinal Manning's reply to my letter.

The Future of Ireland.

The following prophetic words, spoken in 1872, in New York, by Father Tom Burke in an address to the Irish of America.

"My friends, remember that when the right wing of an army is beaten and put to flight the left wing follows very soon. There were two wings to the English army in Ireland for the last three hundred years. The right wing assailed her religion; the left wing assailed her liberty. The right wing has been beaten and has confessed itself defeated. Ireland has gained the religious triumph of her faith in the destruction or disestablishment of the Protestant church; and you and I may live to see the day when England's left wing will be put to flight, and Ireland will regain her liberty. The people that can fight until they are victorious in the cause of religion and God, will not be always beaten and trampled upon when the fight for their national liberty, for the right to make their own laws and govern themselves."

R. C. MISSION OF THE SACRED HEART ASSINIBOIA.

We were pleased to see in the city this week, looking hale and hearty, our former wellknown Pastor, Father Lebrét. He is stationed at the Mission of the Sacred Heart, four and a half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle, in the beautiful and picturesque Valley of the Qu'Appelle, where there is a commodious church, and a government Industrial Indian School in two departments, one for boys and the other for girls, the latter under the care of four Sisters of Charity. He speaks highly of the proficiency of the pupils, some of whom can write well and compose a good letter in English, although the school has not been much more than a year in operation, while others have acquired a good knowledge of farm work. In the summer season the natives drive from twenty to thirty miles to Mass on Sundays which they can easily do over their fine prairie roads. The area of the mission is very large, the two missionaries have to attend various places within a radius of fifty miles, such as Touchwood Hills, Regina, Troy &c. The erection of a church at Qu'Appelle (Troy) is at present under consideration. Lieut. Governor Dewdney visited the Mission recently, and found matters progressing very satisfactorily; he had no doubt about the complete success of the Industrial School, and seemed well disposed towards the Halfbreeds. He gave them the contract at a good price, for transporting from Qu'Appelle station to Prince Albert and other points a large quantity of flour and other provisions which the Government are sending to those in distress in the Northwest. He also gave assistance to some widows and orphans of the mission whom he visited personally at their houses and promised the people work as soon as possible on a bridge which he purposes to build for their accommodation over the Qu'Appelle river, and which will shorten the distance to Qu'Appelle station about five miles. They receive a mail semi weekly from Fort Qu'Appelle, but they hope soon to have a daily mail service, which seems to be much needed on account of the large amount of Government and other correspondence received and despatched at the Lebrét Post Office.

A scientific journal gives an account of a pianoforte made in Paris in which paper was made to take the place of wood, the whole case being made from paper so compressed that it was enabled to receive a hard surface, which took a perfect polish. The color was cream white. The tone of the instrument is

reported to be not loud but very sweet. The short broken character of the sound emitted by ordinary pianoforte is replaced by a soft full, quasi-continuous sound, resembling somewhat that of the organ. It has been suggested that the evenness of texture of the compressed paper may have some influence in effecting this modification of sound.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

The Legislature of Manitoba will meet on 4th March.

The C P R telegraph line will be in operation between Winnipeg and Montreal in about a month from this.

The Papal consistory has been postponed to the month of June next.

The nomination for Mayor and Aldermen took place Tuesday in Montreal.

For the chief Magistracy Beaugrand and Decarry were nominated. Some wards will not be contested.

Hon. Senator Girard, Mr Joseph Royal M. P. are leaving on Sunday for Ottawa to be present for the opening of the Session.

A telegram from Ottawa says, that in the general amnesty, will be included Poundmaker, Big Bear and other Indian Chiefs.

Count DeLesseps arrived at Colon this morning. The entire official staff of the Panama Canal Company was present to welcome him as he came ashore from the steamer,

Archbishop Taschereau has authorized a denial that there is any truth in the statement of the Toronto "Mail" Montreal "Star" and other papers, to the effect that His Grace had accepted \$400,900 from the Quebec Government, as compensation for the Jesuit's Estate.

The Council and Board of Agriculture had their annual meeting this week in the Executive Council Chambers of the Parliament Buildings. Mr C. J. Brydges President of the Board, delivered the annual address. Mr. Acton Burrows presented a very exhaustive report of the business transacted by the Society during the previous year.

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

A GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF GOODS AT MRS. NAGLE'S BASSINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Louis Velvets Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts, and all other goods at the same reduced rates. Remember that all goods are sold under cost, and that the No. of the Bassinett is 284 MAIN ST.

RADIGER & Co. IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

477 MAIN STREET. special stock for the holiday trade at low prices.

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, Bancroft, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 6.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMICKEEN, Agent.

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

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. The New Square Drawing Room Stove THE PALACE, is a highly finished stove. The flues are large, ventilation perfect, all soot and smoke instantly consumed, so constructed as to cause equal radiation of heat from all parts (a most desirable stove). Also heating Stoves for large halls, public buildings, &c. &c. COOKING STOVES AND RANGES with all modern improvements MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

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

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winnipe,

498 MAIN STREET

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

FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS.

AT LOW PRICES

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

CUMMINS & COMPANY

Are showing a fine lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS |

MEATS, PICKLES | AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

— AND —

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

A BEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE C

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert St

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE "CLIMAX,"

IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

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

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

THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

our Coffee being ground on the premises, and our Tea being of the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

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

OVENS & COMPANY

Corner Princess and Market Streets, WINNIPEG.

USEFUL RECIPIES.

Beefsteak Pie.—Select flank or rump steak for the dish. Cut the meat in two-inch pieces, about an inch wide; season them with salt, white pepper, and minced parsley; dredge with flour. Wash, peel, and cut in long, thin pieces half the quantity of potatoes. Line a baking dish with paste; add one long thin strip of bacon, then the steak alternated with layers of the potato; add gravy or broth enough to keep the contents moist; cover with a top crust, brush a little egg over it, and bake until quite brown on top.

Stewed Oyster Plant.—Take six stalks of oyster plant, scrape them, and dip them in half vinegar and water as fast as scraped. Cut them in quarters lengthwise, then in inch strips; wash them and boil one hour in slightly salted water. Boil half a pint of milk, add a saltspoonful of dissolved flour to it; add the vegetable and put in a small baking-tin; season with salt and pepper, and keep hot until wanted.

Escarole Salad (a most excellent salad for December).—Take two heads of escarole; reject all green and decayed leaves, place the white bleached leaves in a salad bowl; after thoroughly washing and drying in a napkin take a small piece of crust of bread and clove of garlic, dip the garlic in salt, and rub it a few times on the bread. add the piece of bread to the salad-bowl; next add half a teaspoonful of pepper, and five tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil; toss the salad gently, then add a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, toss again, remove the piece of crust, which is known as "Chapon," and serve. A few sprigs of chopped chervil will improve it. Escarole is the broad-leaved variety of the well known Endive.

Cheese Omelet.—Beat up three eggs and add to them a tablespoonful of milk and a tablespoonful of grated cheese add a little more cheese before folding; turn it out on a hot dish; grate a little cheese over it before serving.

After-dinner Coffee.—As a general thing, after-dinner coffee is made in much the same way as the breakfast coffee by most cooks, but this is an error.

Heat the coffee beans before grinding and grind them very fine. Put one quarter of a pound of it in the strainer pour a quart of freshly boiled water upon it; pour it through a second time; let it come near boiling-point, and it is ready.

Do not serve the coffee so hot as at breakfast, as the palate is wholly unprepared for so sudden a change from cold dishes to one as hot as live coal.

The coffee of the best restaurants contains a little chicory to give it color. I am not prejudiced against for it is wholesome root, but I do object to purchasing "pure coffee" and finding it half chicory. The best thing to do is to purchase whole roasted coffee, grind it fine, and add a "pea" of pure chicory root to each quart of coffee. All the leading grocers sell prepared chicory.

Smelts, Fried. Trirat Sauce.—Clean six small smelts, leave on the heads, dip them in beaten egg, roll them in fine cracker dust, and fry in very hot fat. Serve with sauce prepared as follows; Take half a pint of mayonnaise; add to a teaspoonful of French mustard, a teaspoonful of chopped salad herbs, and a few minced capers.

Beef Braise, Hungarian Style.—Beef cooked with addition of a liberal quantity of Paprika (which is a red but very mild and excellently flavored, pepper) is called Hungarian style. This pepper may be purchased at the Spanish stores on Maiden Lane and at Hungarian restaurants. Select a five pound piece of rump beef, cover it with hot water, and simmer two hours. Take it out put it in the braising pan with a slice of bacon, a carrot sliced, an onion quartered, a teaspoonful of salt, three cloves and a pinch of thyme, and a heaping tablespoonful of Paprika. Add half a pint of the water in which it was partly cooked (and save the remainder for soup). Cover and simmer an hour, and set the joint in an open oven a few moments while you rub the sauce through the colander; remove surplus fat and boil the sauce down, then pour it over the meat and serve.

Stewed Eels German Style.—Select two good sized properly cleaned eels, cut them in three inch pieces, cover with cold water, slightly salted, for one hour. Put into a sauce-pan two ounces of butter, a tablespoonful of flour, and stir it around until slightly colored, add gradually a pint of cold water, and a clove of minced garlic, one bay-leaf, a blade of mace, two sage leaves, six cloves and a wineglass of Rhine wine. When warm add the eels cover and simmer slowly one hour. Remove the eels

without breaking the pieces, strain the sauce, and if thin boil it down; pour it over the eels, and serve hot or cold.

Liver And Bacon En Brochette.—This is a very nice way for serving this much abused and invariably ill cooked dish. Cut the bacon in slices first, then cut each slice into squares. Wash the liver thoroughly and parboil, or rather scald, it and cut it in slices or the same size as the pieces of bacon, put them alternately on wooden or silver skewers, and broil on all four sides. When done do not remove the skewers. Serve with a sauce of melted butter seasoned with lemon-juice.

The Secret of the Confessional.

In Zhitomeer, Russian Poland, some thirty-three years ago, a ceremony was performed as rare as it is sad and solemn—the degradation of a priest. The unfortunate man was the Rev. Father Kobylovicz, pastor of Oranon, in Keiv, who up to that time had borne the highest reputation. He was loved by his parishioners, and known as a zealous priest, a distinguished preacher, and an excellent confessor.

A murder had been committed in the parish, and a gun, lately discharged, found concealed under the altar, was recognized as belonging to the pastor. Upon this evidence, there being none against any one else, he was found guilty, and condemned to life-long servitude in the wilds of Siberia. He protested his innocence, but could not or would not explain about the gun.

Twenty years afterward—in 1873—the organist of the church in Oranon confessed upon his death-bed, before the local authorities and many other persons, that he was guilty of the murder. He had hid the gun under the altar, and then directed the attention of the police to the spot, in order to throw suspicion upon his pastor. Later, seized with remorse, he confessed his crime to the priest, but had not the courage to give himself into the hands of justice.

Word was sent at once to Siberia to have the injured priest liberated, but alas! too late: he had died a short time previous, carrying with him to the grave the secret of the confessional.

The memory of Father Kobylovicz is venerated in his native country, where he is compared, and justly, with St. John Nepomucene, who died five centuries before, and is known in ecclesiastical history as the martyr of the confessional—The Ave Maria.



Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber in the Province of Manitoba.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber," will be received at this office until noon on Monday the 22nd of February, 1886, for a permit to cut timber from that date up to the 1st of October next, on Section 26, Township 13, Range 5 East of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

The conditions upon which a permit will be issued may be obtained at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg. A. M. BURNESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Ottawa, Feb. 3rd, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, fortnightly, each way, between Fort Alexander and Peguis, from the 1st of April next.

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

The Mails to leave Fort Alexander every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Peguis on the following Tuesday evening. Leave Peguis the following Wednesday, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter and arrive at Fort Alexander on the evening of the next day (Thursday), or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leaving Peguis every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Fort Alexander on Tuesday evening. Leaving Fort Alexander on the following Thursday morning and arrive at Peguis on Friday evening.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fort Alexander, Peguis, Dwyvor, and Selkirk, and at this office.

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle. The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of each mail train. Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Rat Portage and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, } Winnipeg 8th Jan., 1886. }

PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

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

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 \$10.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply 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 Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of time, charges dating from entrance. No duties will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, 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: SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

RADIGER & Co.

IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS 477 MAIN STREET. special stock for the holiday trade at low prices.



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 18th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

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

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

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28th, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

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

49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, telegraph or a railroad, turnpike road or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company or individuals, any extensive or doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object referred to in the proposed Bill, and the general location of the applicant, such notice to be, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and with one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

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

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

PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS 40 MAIN STREET

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 C

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert St

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Cheap Cash Store. CORNER NOTRE DAME & ELLEN STS., WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson, Groceries,

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC Butter and Eggs a Specialty. OUR MOTTO: Small profits and quick returns. Free Delivery.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

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

TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left.

Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six table napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vespers, until 6 p. m. and on Thursday from 1 to 5:30 p. m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

J. MCGOVERN, DEALER IN

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c MAIN STREET.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.
Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
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.
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 4.00 p.m.
Week Days—Mass at 7 a.m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Canada Gazette contains an intimation that the number of directors of the Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company will be increased to seven.

The Post Office at Brookdale, Manitoba, which was closed a few months ago, is to be re-opened on 1st March next on Sec 22. Tp 12. R 16 west, with Mr. Charles Gowan Jr. as postmaster.

Wednesday, the 17th inst. was the anniversary of the approbation by the Pope of the rules of the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. A commemorative festival was held at which a large number of the diocesan clergy were present.

The provisions of the order in council of the 11th of May, 1885, respecting the importation or introduction of horses and mules into the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, are extended to Fort McLeod and Maple Creek.

Indian Superintendent McColl has received a request from Ottawa to prepare an exhibit of Indian work for the Colonial Exhibition. In order to further this work, he desires those parties who have such articles to send them to the Indian office, with the price asked attached, for his acceptance. Articles not accepted will be returned.

Monday morning another batch of desirable immigrants came in on the port Arthur train, composed of English, German and French settlers. They all passed through to western points, to locate on land near some friend, except one who remained in the city. The prospects are favorable for a largely-increased immigration to the Northwest this year.

On Thursday about 29 Indians and an Englishman confined in the Provincial Penitentiary were received into the Catholic Church. Among the Indians were Pound-Maker, Big-Bear, and One-Arrow. They have all been under instruction for some length of time by Father Cloutier Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary. The Indians were anxious to be baptized before their discharge. They were received by His Grace the Archbishop, Senator Girard and Hon. Joseph Royal being the God Fathers.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government to Improve the Roadways of the Province.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation of the Board of Trade had a brief interview with the members of the Government in regard to the matter of taking steps to promote immigration to the province. The Board is now interesting itself in the matter, and the object of the interview was to urge the Government to do every thing possible to bring about the desired end. The deputation suggested

that the Government take immediate steps to improve the roadways of the province in order that travel between different settlements be made less difficult and also to drain wet lands. It was pointed out that the board's idea in moving in the matter was not merely to benefit of Winnipeg but the whole province. The interview was a very satisfactory one the members of the Government stating that everything possible would be done, the importance of the matter being apparent to all. Messrs. McKenzie, Clark, Whittle and others who composed the deputation believe that the interview will be productive of good results.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Emerson, Feb. 13.—This afternoon as two ladies were driving down street the horse became frightened and threw both heavily to the ground. Mrs. John Gair or was hurt internally, and doubts are expressed as to her recovery. Mrs. Root, her companion, did not fare so badly, and is able to be around.

The residence of Mr. B. Johnson caught fire this morning, but the timely aid of a bucket brigade saved a large portion of the city.

Birtle.—W. R. Baker, superintendent M. & N. W. R., paid an official visit to Solsgrith on Friday last.

Mr. J. Coultart, of Birtle, has accepted a situation in the Merchants bank, Winnipeg. Mr. Coultart will make a reliable and efficient officer.

The M. & N. W. R. Co. have purchased a large quantity of coal from the Galt mine, for use of the engines of the road and now Northwest coal will move Northwest produce.

It has been definitely decided to build the M. & N. W. railway to the Assiniboine this season. The distance by the line of railway is forty miles from the present end of the track.

Regina, N. W. T., Feb. 15.—Mr. Davin's lecture on the British House of Commons, delivered before a crowded audience in our new town hall on Thursday night, was the most successful entertainment ever held in this place. The Lieutenant-Governor, who is very popular in Assiniboia where he is best known, took the chair at 8 p. m., and the lecture of the evening was vocally prefaced by Mrs. Dixie Watson and Mr. Fred Smith. Mr. Davin's word picture of the English House of Commons was very faithfully produced, and his descriptions of Disraeli, Gladstone, Lowe, Bright, Baron Dowse and other Parliamentary celebrities were most attractive.

Regina, N. W. T., Feb. 15.—Capt. Neale has been placed under arrest here by Col. Irvine for leaving his command at Fort McLeod without permission. Capt. Neale claims he was wired a week's leave of absence by the police commissioner. The matter is now in the hands of the Ottawa authorities.

I see Messrs. E. R. Royce and M. Lawlor, Medicine Hat, at the Palmr. They arrived from that balmy region this morning, with nothing particular to chronicle save grand weather.

Sheriff Chapleau and Deputy Sheriff Gibson have a leather medal for the coiners of that Ottawa telegram who prophesied a couple of Chapleau-Gibson promotions lately.

With regard to the Edmonton mutiny, I am informed on the best authority that the offended constables will be severely punished for their late demonstrations.

And the peaceful household of our merchant citizen, M. J. W. Smith, has been unceremoniously entered by a beautiful male stranger, hitherto unknown.

Our city fathers are rejoicing. An heir has been presented to Charles J. McCusker, T. C.

Lethbridge.—A public meeting was held last Monday evening in the Lethbridge Hall to bring into consideration the propriety of forming a home guard for the town.

The average production of coal at the present time is about 200 tons a day, and as much as 290 has been taken out. Including the mining, hoisting, and transportation on the railway, this requires a very large gang of men.

Edmonton, Feb. 17.—The weather is very mild, southwest wind.

Col. Herchmer, of N. W. M. P., Calgary arrived by stage last night.

Chief factory Hardisty, of the H. B. Co., leaves for Winnipeg to-day.

Derby.—The Review has received a copy of a petition reading as follows: "We, the ratepayers of the municipality of Derby, view with regret the action taken by their council at their meeting on 29th January 1886, in reference to clause 15 of the Railways Aid Act of 1885; that we do not approve of the action of the council without first having called a public

meeting of the ratepayers; that the reeve be requested to call a public meeting at Cartwright, to take into consideration the said resolution, as we the ratepayers, are not in harmony with the same." It is signed by John Wallace, J. E. Stirtion, M. Dunsford T. Allan S. Nash and some forty other ratepayers.

Neepawa.—A movement is on foot to secure a charter for a railway running through the country of Beautiful Plains and having for its termini Brandon and a point on the Hudson Bay Railway.

The residence of J. A. Davidson M. P. P., came near being destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The fire caught from the pipe through the dining room ceiling. Damage \$25.

An experiment was made on Monday night. Telephones were attached to the M. & N. W. wires here and at the Portage and a number of tunes were played on the harmonica, notwithstanding the 61 miles intervening, the music was distinctly heard at Neepawa. The Mocking Bird, Golden Slippers, The Old Log Cabin in the Lane, God Save the Queen and other tunes were played. The success of the experiment was entirely satisfactory.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX. Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arch., and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, transferred to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P. J. Messier, curate, A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Revs. Bps of N. W. T. George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary.

St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface, St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Ouillette, O. M. I. P. F. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.

Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier, Portage, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, Rev. J. Allard O. M. I.

St. North—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.

St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Bale St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.

Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A. Dupont O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist.

Lake Qu'Appelle, Rev. J. Ellice and the missions West—Revs. L. Labret, O. M. I. J. Decorbey, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Maguan and LePage.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillion. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier.

St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly, St. Pierre and Emerson J. N. Jutra. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle.

Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. C. Bittcher. St. Leon, Rev. J. Maronx.

St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I.

Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina, attended from St. Boniface. West—Revs. M. Moore Jaw, and medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory, S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Bell-Jesus and Fort Ellice, catechists—Messrs. J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Institute—Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, and Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Larrieu and Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lebevre S. J.

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

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Brothers (director), Pupils 130.

St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

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

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

St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Winnipeg; day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 130.

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

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

Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup.

St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 33.

RECAPITULATION

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

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 15th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge therein in the Provincial District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

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



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