

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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NO. 7.

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VALENTINE TO A LITTLE GIRL.

Little maiden dost thou pine
For a faithful Valentine?
Art thou scanning timidly
Every face that meets thine eye?
Art thou fancying there may be
Fairer face than thou dost see?
Little maiden, scholar mine,
Wouldst thou have a Valentine?

Go and ask my little child,
Ask the Mother Undeified:
Ask for she will draw thee near,
And will whisper in thine ear:
"Valentine! the name is good,
For it comes of lineage high,
And a famous family;
And it tells of gentile blood,
Noble blood,—and nobler still,
For its owner freely pour'd
Every drop there was to spill
In the quarrel of his Lord.
Valentine! I know the name,
Many martyrs bear the same;
And they stand in glittering ring,
Round their Warrior God and King,
—Who before and for them bled,
—With their robes of ruby red,
And their swords of cherub flame."

Yest there is a plenty there,
Knights without reproach or fear,—
Such St. Denys, such St. George,
Martin, Maurice, Theodore,
And a hundred thousand more;
Guerdon gained and warfare o'er,
By that sea without a surge
And beneath the eternal sky,
And the beauteous sun,
In Jerusalem above,
Valentine is every one;
Choose from out that company
Whom to serve whom to love.
—Cardinal Newman.

CATHOLIC GENUFLECTION.

Why Catholics Bend The Knee Upon Entering the Church.

"And all the kindred of the Gentiles shall adore His sight."—Ps., xxi., 27, 28.

We Catholics bend the knee, upon entering our Church, to adore, as it were, upon the very threshold of his Church, the God we believe to dwell therein. It is an outward manifestation of our faith in the Divine presence. It is the Catholic's salute to his God. When we meet a friend upon the street we salute with a bow. This is the salute of a creature to his fellow-creature; but in meeting our God in Church we Catholics adore on bended knee. This is the salute of a creature to his Creator—of a Christian—and a Catholic to his God. Surely if we do right to bow thus to creatures, we do no wrong to bend to God! Are we to do more for the creature than for the Creator, or less for God than for man? O, surely not! We observe certain remarks of respect in entering the house of men, such as taking off our hats, for instance, through politeness. How much more so, then, in entering that Greater House—the House of God—ought we to show even greater signs of respect, and even of devotion? and this we Catholics do by bending low the knee to adore and worship God the moment we enter the portals of His Holy Church, thereby to remind us that we are no longer in the house of man, but in the house of God. O, how becoming to enter thus God's Holy Church. It tells us immediately where we are, in the presence of our God, while in genuflecting often it reminds us continually where we are—in the House of God! How truly, then, in the language of holy writ, the Catholic genuflection says:—

"Indeed, the Lord is in this place; this is no other but the House of God and the gate of Heaven. Genesis xxviii., 16, 17. How becoming, after all, is the Catholic genuflection, and how natural for hearts filled with reverence and love for God to adore on bended knee the moment they enter the Holy Church wherein he dwells. How beautiful, too, the faith that teaches us thus to bow down at the entry of God's Church to show how, first, as is most fit, we offer God ourselves before we offer Him our wants! O, how this humble and devout posture exerts its influence immediately over our souls, shows the reality of our faith, and adds devotion to our worship! and how truly grand, indeed, it is to see that living, acting faith which makes the soul and body thus agree, that both may worship God! In entering other Churches, we enter them as we do the houses of the earth, and are, therefore reminded of them; but in entering the Holy Catholic Church, we immediately bend our knee to God, and thus we are reminded that we are entering not, indeed, a house of earth—a human habitation—but the House of God. Moreover, what is the Church? Is it not the place wherein we worship God? Certainly. When better, then, could we begin our worship than at the very entry of that divine abode? or how better could we show that worship than, as

we Catholics do, by adoring on bended knee, and at the threshold of His Church, the God we believe to dwell therein? Such, then, is the Catholic genuflection—that beautiful reflection from the body as from a mirror of the soul's great love for God, for thus we know the soul has seen her Lord, and so invites the body to adore. O how grand, then, must be the faith that teaches the Christian and the Catholic to enter thus God's Holy Church, and as he enters, so also must he leave that divine abode by adoring on bended knee, that God may bless him ere he goes! Sweet, indeed, and beautiful it is, to see the Catholic salute and bid farewell to God; but sweeter still and far more beautiful, to see the God-like faith that prompts such acts of worship and of love. Beautiful, indeed, such acts, but far more so the glorious Catholic faith that gives them birth!

SUCH GENUFLECTIONS NOT IDOLATRY:

We will now see that such genuflections are not acts of idolatry. Many, indeed, do really imagine that not merely these, but in fact all the genuflections we Catholics make in Church, or elsewhere, are idolatrous rather than Christian acts. In this, however, they err, owing, no doubt, to an ignorance of Catholic teaching regarding these genuflections, which, briefly expressed, is this:—"That we Catholics never genuflect, or bend the knee, to adore, or worship except to God, and God alone; and whenever else we bend or bow it is not to adore or worship, but simply out of honor, reverence, and respect." How simple! Where indeed, is the idolatry, or even the bend the wrong, here? Idolaters in worshipping, bow down to false Gods. Catholics, however, in genuflecting, bow only to the true God, and it is never idolatry to bow or bend in worship to our God. Idolaters, again, kneel to visible Gods made often with their own hands. Catholics, on the contrary in their genuflections, kneel only to the invisible God, not made by mortal hands. Instead, therefore of the Catholic worship being idolatry; it is faith; and instead of the Catholic genuflection being an idolatrous act, it is rather a beautiful and devout act of Christian faith, that certainly cannot but be pleasing in the sight of God, for

SUCH GENUFLECTIONS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCRIPTURE.

Thus in Ps., xxi., 27, 28, we read that: "All the kindred of the Gentiles shall adore in His sight." And O how truly is this seen and realized in the Catholic genuflection, where the kindred of the Gentiles, the children of the Catholic Church, adore on bended knee the moment they are in God's sight within His Holy Church! Again in Philippians, Chap. II., 10, we read that: "At the name of Jesus every knee should bend." Hence, if even at the name of Jesus we are told to bend the knee, how much greater reason have we to bend it in His very presence as in His Holy Church, for if this veneration be due even to the name, how shall we refuse it to Himself—the Mighty One of Heaven? St. John in a vision he had of Heaven, tells us that he saw four and twenty elders bow down before the throne of the Most High God. Apoc., iv., 10, and in that other fainter vision of Heaven, seen within the Catholic Church to-day, how beautiful to behold Catholics bowing down like them before that self-same God enthroned within their Church, thus reflecting here a similarity of faith, bringing down, as it were, to earth the Heaven of the saved, and making of our Church a nearer Heaven still! Beautiful genuflection! how near in These earth seems to be to Heaven after all, for in the vision of a saint, earth, through St. John, looks up to Heaven; and sees in other saints the genuflection of the Catholic faith, while Heaven, through her saints, looks back to earth and sees in us the Catholic genuflection, Heaven-born within our Holy Church! O how near earth draws to Heaven in the worship of the Catholic Church, and in the Catholic genuflection how the Church prepares her children for the kingdom of her Lord! Moreover, read holy scripture carefully and mark well how, when our Saviour lived on earth, men were wont to enter or leave His presence. Not unfrequently they saluted Him or bade Him fare-

well, just as we Catholics do within our Church to-day, by adoring on bended knee, as in the Catholic genuflection. Look, for instance, at the Eastern Magi and the lowly Shepherds! See how, falling down, they adored. St. Matth., chap. ii., 7, when entering the presence of the Christ Child of Bethlehem! Again, later on, when the Christ Child became the God Man. Mark how the Ruler, in approaching Him, came up and adored Him; first, before He began his prayer, St. Matth., ix., 18, just as Catholics in their Churches do to-day; and again, note how the leper of the Gospel, in saluting our Blessed Lord, fell on his face before His feet, St. Luke xvii., 16; and finally in Pilate's Hall, see how, bowing their knees, they adored Him, St. Matth., xv., 19. Thus scripture is replete with instances showing how it was customary in Christ's own time first to adore on bended knee upon entering the Divine presence, as Catholics in their genuflections and in their Churches do to-day; and as in entering, so also in leaving the presence of God, they adored frequently like us on lowly knee. Thus Simon Peter, when taking leave of Christ, tell down at Jesus' knees, St. Luke, v., 8, just as Catholics in their farewell genuflections still take leave of Him to-day within God's Holy Church. O how natural! How beautiful, then, to note the Catholic genuflections, originating with our dear religion in the days of Christ, and to see to-day only a continuance of that ancient custom prevalent when our Saviour walked with men. How striking, too, the evidence it furnishes that Christ was once really here on earth, visibly teaching in our midst, and that He is here still, just as really, though invisibly, in His silent, ever-abiding presence in our Holy Church!

In Hebrews we read of Christ: "Let the Angels of God adore Him."—Heb. chap. i., 6. Far greater need, then, have we to adore Him, the creatures only of God. Hence, with reason, we genuflect before Him in His Holy Church. Finally, look at the first, the only Catholic Church ever on earth—the little stable Church of Bethlehem! There, seen through the mirror of scripture, is the Christ Child Jesus; Mary, also, His ever virgin mother; His foster father, Joseph; the manger altar, whereon is Christ, the sanctuary lamp, the Heaven-lit star. Yes all are here; just as they are within that self-same Catholic Church to-day. There to, are the worshippers, the Eastern Magi, coming from afar, and nearer the adoring Shepherds. Soon they will be within that humble House of God. Watch, well, then, those royal adorers, those pious souls and note how they enter that lowly Bethlehem Church. The stars stop. They enter and behold. Heathens only as they are, as soon as they catch sight of Jesus, falling down they adore on bended knee their newborn Saviour King. St. Matth., ii., 7, thus showing how first they offer Christ themselves, as is most fit, before they offer Him their gifts. Beautiful scene. So faithfully mirrored in the Catholic genuflection of to-day. Shall we then be Christians, and refuse, in entering that self-same Catholic Church grown larger to bend like them the knee to God who dwells therein? Is the Christ within the Catholic Church of Bethlehem other than the Christ within the Catholic Church to-day. Or has the Christ of Bethlehem changed, that we should not adore on lowly knee within His presence still. When heathens even did so much for God, are we Christians only to do less? O, surely not! Hence it is that we Catholics, ever mindful of the real, though invisible, presence of our Lord within our Church, always genuflect or bend the knee immediately when entering that Holy House, wherein faith teaches us God dwells. Star-guided to their God and to His Stable Church, the wise men, Heaven-taught, entered on adoring knee, because the Star of Faith shone brightly in their hearts' and so within our hearts and in our church the Star of Catholic Faith still shines, and shining, guides us to God's larger Bethlehem Home to-day, His Holy Church, and when it stops, glows before the mystic manger of the Tabernacle wherein He dwells. The faith of Bethlehem teaches us to bend and adore for we know that God is really there.

O how the Catholic genuflection, begun and born in Bethlehem, still lives and has its being within the Catholic Church to-day! Surely the Catholic Church of now is but the mirror of the Bethlehem Church of old, for the faith that taught the knee to bend to God within a stable Church teaches Catholics still to bend before their God within that same though larger, Catholic Church to-day. Like Moses on Sinai's Mount, petitioning the Almighty to let him see His glory from without the cloud, and who, when God did so, and the glory of the Lord passed before him quickly, was unable to look upon it, but, making haste to bow, fell down prostrate to the earth adoring. Exodus, xxxiv., 8. So we Catholics, entering the Sinai of Our Holy Church, and seeing the glory of God passing therein, like another Moses, unable to look upon it reverently, making haste bow down prostrate to the earth adoring in the Catholic genuflection, and as we bend our knee thus low to earth, our hearts, our souls bow, too, in unison with our bodies in silent adoration of the invisible God whose glory is before us. O, beautiful genuflection. Beauty-union when soul and body thus agree, and both may worship God! and beautiful, too—beautiful, beyond expression—that glorious Catholic faith which teaches severent and and repentant hearts to bend their bodies low, and thus accord in the worship of the soul! This, indeed is faith; not that idle, empty faith devoid of works that shortly dies. St. James ii., but the busy acting Catholic faith that surely lives. Thus does Holy Scripture speak in favor of the Catholic genuflection. Let us now see how

THE CATHOLIC GENUFLECTION ACCORDS WITH REASON.

What is this genuflection after all? Simply bending low the knee to adore and worship God. Is there anything wrong or unreasonable in this? If so what is it? Or when did it ever become unreasonable or wrong to genuflect or bend the knee to God anywhere, and last of all in Church. Nay, on the contrary, would it not rather be unreasonable, believing as we Catholics do, that the Church is the home of God's real though invisible presence, were we not to bend our knee to God, in entering his Holy house. Suppose my dear non-Catholic friends, you who object to Catholic genuflections, suppose I say, that yourselves were really to see God visibly before you upon entering your own Church, would you not immediately bend low the adoring knee? O surely you would; hence, of you and of such faith, Christ could say; "Because thou hast seen Me thou hast believed" and adored, St. John xx., 29. How much better however to hear from Christ those other words that Catholics in their faith, and in their genuflections, bending to their God they cannot see, deserve; "Blessed are they that have not seen and have believed," and adored, St. John, xx., 19. Such indeed dear friends, is Catholic faith, and such a faith it is the Catholic genuflection shows. O be candid then, my dear dissenting friends, and admit that the Catholic's genuflection to his God is after all a grand and glorious act of Christian faith. Think you, God will be displeased because his children bend before Him thus within His blessed presence? O surely not. If persons could but realize fully that the Church is what they claim they believe it is, and we Catholics know it is, the House and Home of God on earth, they certainly would not wonder at or blame the faith that teaches us to genuflect in entering that Divine abode. Remember once that the Church really is and Christian Faith will instinctively teach us how to enter it, for when the heart is truly humble the body soon will bend, and the soul when once in presence of her God delays not long to urge the body to adore. Moreover when Christ lived on earth, we have already seen that it was customary upon approaching Him to bend low the knee and adore, and not what He lives invisibly in our Holy Church, may not Catholics still approach Him in the self-same way, and thus preserve those pious customs of our early Christian Faith? surely they may, for as it was but right

Continued on fifth page.

MARQUETTE.

How the Great Jesuit Discovered the Mississippi.

On June 17, 1673, Marquette slowly sailing down the Wisconsin river, amidst its vine-clad isles, finally reached the goal of his ambition by gliding into the great river which he called the Conception, as the Spaniards of the South had called it the river of the Holy Ghost, both of which names have yielded to the original Indian appellation of Mississippi. To raise the standard of the cross and to unfurl the banner of Christianity among the tribes that sat in the darkness of death was the noble object that guided Marquette, DeSoto and LaSalle in their discoveries; hence this sketch must confine itself to the religious aspects of those discoveries, leaving it to others to describe the wonderful, the incredible attainment of civilization during the two centuries since its discovery, on both banks of this mighty river that leaves the shores of the beautiful city of Keokuk. The salvation of the Indians and the palm of martyrdom were the two objects sought by Marquette on landing in Canada in 1666. A missionary and a monk like his predecessor, Isaac Jogues of New Amsterdam, now New York, who, mutilated by the Indians, returned to Europe an invalid, but begged of his Superiors to send him back to America to complete his self-sacrifice; he belonged to that class of men who are the representatives of manhood under its most pure and energetic form of manhood intellectual and moral, of manhood in some manner condensed by celibacy protesting against anything vulgar or base, condemning itself to efforts more great, continuous and profound, than are exacted by any worldly career, and by this means making of earth only a stepping stone to heaven, and of life but a long series of victories.

Wonderful accounts of a mighty river had reached the ears of Marquette at his mission of Mackinaw. It was said to be broad, large and deep, and would bare comparison, they said, with St. Lawrence. It emptied, they conjectured, into the sea of Virginia, while others thought it entered the Gulf of Mexico, and others considered its outlet in the Gulf of California. Its banks were inhabited by many friendly tribes, especially the Illinois, Kansas, and the Omahas, and the missionary, cross in hand, burned to convert them. His intelligent mind fully understood the importance of such an undertaking in its relation to the church and the civilized world, and he conceived at once the bold and daring project of a thorough exploration of the great river about which so much mystery, intermingled with dim traditions, still hung. With justice Bancroft writes: "The purpose of discovering the Mississippi, of which the natives had published the magnificence, sprang from Marquette himself." Having secured the protection of the French government, the illustrious Marquette, with Joliet as his associate, five Frenchmen for his companions and two Algonquins for guides, lifted their canoes on their backs, in the beginning of 1673, and set out on his expedition. Says Gilmary Shea: "They looked back a last adieu to the waters that connected them with Quebec and their countrymen. and they knelt on the shore to offer by a new devotion, their undertaking, their honor and their lives to God and the Virgin Mary, and passing along the Menomies, Green Bay and Wisconsin river, on the eleventh day they reached the great river. Joy that could find no utterance in words filled the grateful heart of Marquette. The broad river now lay before them stretching many hundreds of miles to an unknown sea. They passed by the islands covered with cottonwood, where the moose and deer grazed in peace, strange animals were seen traversing the river, and they proceeded to the land of the buffalo in a solitude frightful by the utter absence of man."

Finally on the 25th they discovered footprints of men which led them to three villages, and when almost at the cabin doors they proclaimed their arrival by loud halloos, that brought the motley croud to see the strangers, and in one of them they recognized the dress of the black gown, who had at last found the Illinois tribe he was seeking. After friendly greeting they sailed on and heard the roaring of a mighty cataract: it was the Muddy water, as the Missouri was called the Algonquins, passed the mouth of the Illinois and the present site of St. Louis, as they passed those of Keokuk, Warsaw, Quincy and Hannibal, little suspecting the mighty changes that 200 years would bring about. Having passed the Ohio, the river of Shawnees, and going down below the present site of Vicksburg, they ascertained that the father of waters emptied into the Gulf of Mexico

and hearing of wars in the land of sugar-cane and rice, they returned on their way home by the way of Kaskaskia, where the tribe received the party in triumph and conducted them back to Lake Michigan with the promise that he should visit again the tribe and preach them the religion of prayer.

Thus had the missionary achieved his long projected work, the discovery and exploration of that river which threw open to France and Christianity the richest and most fertile territory in the new world, embracing especially the following states: Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. Marquette had passed over in his little bark canoe 2,757 miles, and he says himself, "had this voyage cause the salvation of a single soul. I should deem my fatigue well repaid." In the following year he returned, undaunted by sickness, to the hardships of the mission of converting his beloved Illinois. Great was the sight witnessed at Kaskaskia, when having erected a rustic altar, and surrounded by 500 chiefs and more than 1,500 young men besides the women and children, he preached Christ crucified, explained the principal mysteries of the Christian religion, and on the feast of Easter took possession of the land in the name of the risen Christ. His death is chronicled in the year following, when unable to reach Mackinaw, full of faith and with the words, "I know that my redeemer liveth" on his lips, in a bark hut near the mouth of the river called afterwards by his name, he expired, cross in hand, as peacefully as a child.

Why are Not More Converts Made to the Catholic Church?

The question does not necessarily imply that the number of converts is small. On the contrary, the aggregate, including foreign as well as domestic, is very considerable, and the character of a very large proportion of them adds greatly to the weight of their influence. In England and Germany especially, considerable inroads are being made upon the ranks of the aristocracy both of wealth and intellect. In this country the missions which are being multiplied are invariably attended by a number of converts, generally in proportion to the size and importance of the place where the mission is given. Still, to any one who contemplates the condition of the "religious world" in this country, and who notes the fact that the church is pretty well established throughout the length and breadth of this land, and that abundant facilities are afforded for any and every one who desires to become acquainted with the Church, her doctrines, her discipline and her worship, and, in general, her claims to the faith and obedience of the people; considering, too, that, as we believe, we not only have the truth but that the claims of the Church are such that no one who approaches the subject with candor and a sincere and honest desire to know the truth can fail to be convinced, and that large numbers of our Protestant friends are being loosed from their old Puritan moorings, and are casting about for a surer refuge, a more safe harbor, from the wild sea of skepticism upon which they are being launched; we say, considering all this, it certainly must strike us as very strange that comparatively so few converts are made, and the inquiry, Why is it so? may well occupy our most serious thoughts and earnest investigation.

The work of conversion implies two things. First, knowledge; and, second, an impulse of grace. The mass of the people are not only ignorant of the claims of the Catholic Church, but they are prejudiced against it. The prejudice has come to them by inheritance from the great rebellion of the sixteenth century, and they have drunk it in with their mother's milk. This, of course, predisposes them to refuse to investigate the claims of the Church, and to reject or refuse to entertain them when presented, and it is surprising what a powerful obstacle prejudice offers to the plainest and most convincing presentation of the truth. In addition to this we must not overlook the natural repugnance of the human heart to the humbling doctrines and restraining influences of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as inculcated and practically applied by the Church. Nothing so stares even the honest inquirer in the face and constitutes such a terrible bugbear—for all experience proves that it is only a bugbear—as the Confessional. It matters not that the Confessional is one of the greatest boons God ever gave to man; that it is just what we all, in our ignorance and blindness, most need, and what the soul laden with the burden of sin most naturally longs for; the idea of going on one's knees to a man though he be the priest of God, and exposing the sins and weaknesses of one's past life, though of all things in the world the process is most healing, most purifying, and most consol-

ing, cannot but be, to the majority who have never tried it, repugnant in the extreme.

After all, it is much easier to convince the judgement than to change the heart. It is when the soul wakes up to the realities of eternity and begins to ask in all earnestness, "What shall I do to be saved?" that it is ready to receive and appreciate the beauty of the Catholic system. Confession then ceases to be repugnant, and is welcomed as indeed a merciful plank after shipwreck. No doubt one reason why so many Catholics are lukewarm in the work of converting Protestants to the faith is their experience of the extreme difficulty of inducing them to follow their convictions. We presume nearly every intelligent Catholic must have had more or less experience of the hesitancy, the vacillation, the practical inconsistencies, the fast-and-loose game which a great many Protestants play in reference to the Church. There are at this moment thousands of Protestants, and unfortunately they are the more thoughtful, moral, and well-disposed class, who have lost faith in the religion in which they have been educated, and have become convinced of the superiority of the Catholic system to all other so-called systems of Christianity, and yet they have not the moral courage to follow up their convictions and declare themselves Catholics. We were not long since informed by a certain priest who was, one evening, surprised in the confessional by a visit from an evidently intelligent and cultivated lady who told him frankly that she was a Protestant but she had become dissatisfied with the religion in which she had been educated and was longing for something better and more reliable, and, somehow, she had a strong attraction for the Catholic Church, and she had taken a sudden resolution to come to him, in this manner, for advice. He, of course, assured her of his willingness to undertake her instruction, hoped that she realized fully the importance of the step she was about to take, and if she was really in earnest and prepared to enter upon the investigation with a determination to persevere and to courageously follow out her convictions he should be pleased to see her at his study, when he would be only too glad to render her all the aid in his power. Whether, like the rich young man in the Gospel, she went away sad and sorrowful, the priest never knew, for she never came to him again. This is by no means an exceptional case, for we believe there are very few priests, who have not had similar experience. no doubt there is more or less romance connected with such cases, but the very fact of their being willing to take such a step shows not only that they are dissatisfied with their religious status but that they have a more or less strong and well defined conviction that the Catholic Church is the true home of the soul and they have a mysterious longing to enter its portals. Alas for the weakness of pure human nature! these longing souls have come to the birth and are not able to bring forth. Grace woe, but they fail fully to correspond, and so, after a few feeble, ineffectual attempts they fall away, and finally either lose all interest in the subject or become actively hostile to the Catholic Church, which they hate with all the more virulence the more enlightened they have become and the nearer they have approached to her sacred portals. What is the lesson for Catholics? Labor more earnestly and take more interest in the conversion of our Protestant friends, and, above all, pray for them. Let infidels and agnostics scoff as they please, Catholics believe that God hears prayer, and that it is his will especially that we should pray for the conversion of those outside the Church that they may be induced to return to the Shepherd and Bishop of their Souls and to the loving bosom of the Holy and venerable Mother from whom they have so long wondered.—The Catholic Review.

A Disgusted Soldier.

An Irishman serving in the United States army in Texas, and belonging to the Infantry, was in the habit of standing with his toes inward, to remedy which theseergerant continually addressed him while on parade with: "Stick out your toes, Patrick." It took Patrick years to acquire the habit of sticking his toes out. Just about the time he succeeded he was transferred to the cavalry, where his habit of sticking out his toes interfered much with his usefulness as a horseman. The sergerant was continually calling to him; "Stick in those toes Patrick," much to his disgust, and he exclaimed with emphasis, "Devil take such a sarvice." For five years it was nothing but 'stick out your toes, Patrick,' and now it is 'stick in your toes Patrick.' There is no plazin' the blackguards.—Texas Siftings

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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. 13, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

England has recognized the new government of Peru.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Read Cardinal Newman's beautiful verses on our first page entitled "Valentine to a little girl."

Elsewhere, we reproduce an excellent article on the question why there are not more converts to the Catholic Church.

The "Freeman's Journal" commenting on Mr. Gladstone's election address, says the Prime Minister explicitly recognizes that no settlement of the land and education question in Ireland is possible without Irish self-government.

Mgr. Capel is still active as a writer. "The Pope: The Vicar of Christ; the Head of the Church" is the title of a "brochure" from his pen, which has just been published.

The distinguished Anglican clergyman Dr. Lee, of All Saints', Lambeth, is publishing a new historical sketch entitled "Edward the Sixth, Supreme Head." It will contain several facts, and possibly certain conclusions, not on record in the ordinary histories of the reign in question.

A Protestant clergyman, formerly American Consul at Amsterdam, says: "During the last thirty years the Roman Catholic Church has been extending its influence in Holland, until to day the Romanists command nearly one-half of the population, and have to a great extent the control of the public schools and of popular elections." This does not read like reports read before foreign mission boards.

Archbishop Corrigan has received a cablegram from Rome announcing that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be created a Cardinal at the coming consistory.

London, England, has been the scene of Socialist riot for several days

Canon J. B. Carney, who holds the chair of Cellular Biology in the faculty of science at the Catholic University of Louvain has lately published a remarkable work on cell-diaision in arthropods. His investigations deal with questions that agitate the minds of the leading scientists of the world. When we see a priest of Holy Church so eminent for scientific attainments producing a work unalloyed by any of the vague theorism so common with certain pretended scientists, it is an assurance that the cause of Science is still safe, and indubitable evidence that Faith is not antagonistic to it.

One of the most excellent hand books of Catholic controversy to appear in the hands of the advanced Anglican is Count John Nicholas Murphy's "Chair of Peter." Speaking of the Pope's arbitration in the Caroline Islands dispute he says: "Here, on the initiative of a leading Protestant power, we have a practical recognition, by both States, of a principle which operated so beneficially in the Middle Ages, in averting war and its attending evils."

The Rev. James Balmes was a very eminent and profound philosopher and holy priest. Young and old would do well to make his sentiments their own with regard to "prohibited" books and other dangerous reading. He says, "I confess that prohibited books should be read only through necessity"—he is, of course speaking here of those competently authorized to read prohibited works, as he was himself. "You know how deeply grounded in my heart religious sentiments and belief are; and yet before and after reading a prohibited work, I must have recourse to the Bible, to Kempis, or Fray Louis de Granada. What will happen inexpert and sickle youth without this preservative? Such an idea horrifies me; deeply have we to bewail the effect in the depravation of public morals."

A meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen in favor of Irish home rule has been held. Lord Ashburnham presiding. Messrs. Joseph Cowen and Justin, members of Parliament, made addresses. The meeting adopted a resolution to form an association for the purpose of advocating the granting of a Parliament to Ireland. Subscriptions to the association fund were received to the amount of £400.

We give this week a translation of the Pope's Letter to Bismarck, which we published in the original last week. A poor and incorrect translation has appeared in several newspapers, among others, in the Catholic Review, one usual so careful and accurate. We believe our production is above criticism. We give also a translation of Bismarck's reply.

Referring to the late Mr. Doutré, Monsignore Fabre is reported to have spoken as follows: "An illustrious citizen, whose conversion we had hoped for until the end, passed away without granting the Church this supreme consolation. Over one thousand Roman Catholics accompanied the remains to the cemetery. This fact is a cause of sorrow for us and a great scandal for you all. It is an evidence of weakness which ought to be regretted by the participants until their deaths."

Mr. Doutré had once been a Catholic, yet for many years past he had been an active and openly aggressive opponent of the Church and all her teaching, being the main supporter of the Institut Canadien, a literary Society under the ban of the Church because of the immoral and infidel works its members gloried in encouraging. Mr. Doutré's case is unhappily not that of an ordinary Protestant whom we might well and gladly believe had lived and died in invincible ignorance of the true Faith.

M. Gounod is engaged upon his work "Joan of Arc." In accordance with his request, the Archbishop of Rheims has given him permission to place his composing-table at the foot of the High Altar in the Cathedral, which is adorned with a picture of the Holy Virgin of Domremy. The composer feels that he will thus succeed in obtaining during his task some inspiration which will enable him to make this work—which he ardently wishes to be his masterpiece—worthy of its sublime subject.

It is not true, as stated by the daily press, that the Prince of Monaco has expelled the Jesuits from his territory. The Prince simply desired to secure their college with the view of utilising the building for government offices. In deference to popular opinion, however, he has desisted from this project.

Premier de Freycinet has informed a

committee of the Chamber of Deputies that he is examining the petitions to abolish gambling at Monaco, and is personally negotiating with the Prince of Monaco for the suppression of tables.

We shall have something to say next week by way of comment upon some of the "replies" to Archbishop Lynch which are appearing in "The Mail" and "The Globe" of Toronto. We have no hesitation in venturing the assertion that the letter in the Globe of the 6th inst. attributed to Cardinal Manning is not genuine—is a forgery.

LORD RIPON IN THE CABINET.

The choice of the Marquis of Ripon as First Lord of the Admiralty is full of promise for the future of the Liberal Cabinet just formed in England. The new Ministry is strong in talent, but weak in principles. To mention only the best known names on the list, Sir William Harcourt, with all his wit, is strangely deficient in tact; Earl Spencer showed no very remarkable statesmanship in Ireland; Earl Roseberry is as yet only a promising popular peer with a turn for clever speeches; Messrs. Chamberlain, Mundella, and Morley are what Germans call fierce "progressive" men who spurn the grave lessons of history; and, as to Mr. Gladstone himself, every one knows that his policy is as uncertain and untrustworthy as his mind is prolific in expedients. But the new Cabinet can boast of one man at least who is strong and fearless in the cause of justice. The Marquis of Ripon when Viceroy of India, proved himself a hero in the truest Christian sense. With generations of prejudice to hamper him, with the clamorings of placemen to deafen him, he determined on giving the native population what he deemed to be their due, and he gave it. For that brave deed obloquy was heaped upon him by the keenest pens in England. His name was cast out from amongst his fellows as an alien and well-nigh as a traitor. But what cared he? Few as are the years that have elapsed since he resigned his post as Grand Master of the English Freemasons to become a Catholic he has already learned the highest lessons of practical Christian humility and deep reverent faith. Such men when gifted in mind and heart as he is, are simply dauntless. Nor are their lives written in water. India will never forget what Lord Ripon achieved for her sons.

Another India, worse managed than ever Hindostan was, may well look hopefully towards the first Lord of the Admiralty. Ireland might have had him for her Viceroy; but he will do her more good at a distance. The Irish hatred of the office itself would have made him powerless for good in spite of his staunch Catholicity. In any other post in the Cabinet he will always be on the side of equity, and therefore ready to give Ireland fair play.

For he is one of those rare Englishmen with whom fair play is not a mere idiom, but a standard of every day practice. To be sure all Englishmen love fair play. The recognition of this love is the great lever which other nations use in order to pry out of the jaws of the British lion the bone he would not otherwise drop. But with most Britons the love, as regards others, begins and ends in theory, though as regards themselves, it is eminently practical. Of this flagrant contradiction between the theory and the practice, not of Englishmen only, but of all who ape the follies of Englishmen, it is hardly necessary to remind Canadians that have read their country's history, and still less Manitoba banns that know what has happened here since 1869. The difficulty is to get an Englishman to see that men of other countries have the same rights as himself. In most cases it requires, if not a surgical operation, at any rate weary iteration of fact and argument; and even then, if he begins to catch a glimpse of the truth, it were safer to let him change without forcing him to admit that he has ever been in the wrong; else he may lose his temper and relapse into his habitual mistiness of mind. But the Marquis of Ripon is made of nobler stuff. In intellectual discernment he is equal and probably superior to any of his colleagues, not excepting his versatile chief. We would say more. Seen from far and near, by intimate friends and distant but careful observers of the political world, he stands head and shoulders above any other statesman in the British Empire. In diplomacy Lord Dufferin is the only man that can be compared to him, without equalling him. And in energy and quiet resolution of will he has absolutely no rival in this age of weak expediency and shifting political platforms; for Bismarck is out of court when there is question of conscience. Conscientiousness is the

very mainspring of Lord Ripon's conduct private or public. A Canadian priest, who was for a time in close relations with him, wrote of him as "everything that could be desired, humble, pious, full of faith, a lover of the poor," adding, unconsciously revealing how secondary these other qualities are, "besides these supernatural virtues he is talented, gentlemanly, urbane, with much judgement tact, and common sense." Truly, a very uncommon balance of perfections. And yet this was only his home side, long before he revealed himself in India. Are we not warranted in hoping that he will urge the other Ministers to give Ireland fair play? He may find them recalcitrant; but he is not the man to yield his point for the sake of power. His only ambition is to do good. He would not hesitate to leave the Cabinet rather than patter with conscience.

However we trust he will remain, because he is the only constant quantity in this sum of Liberal statesmen; the other factors are always apt to fall backwards into anti-Catholic prejudice, or forwards into infidel sociology, he alone has the solid groundwork of true principles; he will be neither an extremist nor a coward; and, when his fellow Ministers learn his worth, in the days when the G. O. M. shall be no more, we should not be surprised to hear of Lord Ripon as Prime Minister. Would that he were already at the helm! Before the rising surge of Socialism—as the latest news seems to show—"the people's William" is utterly powerless.

LEO XIII POPE.

To His Excellency, Prince Otto Von Bismarck, Lord High Chancellor of the German Empire, greeting.

When the Caroline Islands affair was settled on the terms we had proposed, We took care to communicate to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany the satisfaction We felt at this happy understanding. But We wish to express the same feeling to you also, Illustrious Prince, who of your own accord advised and suggested that this issue should be proposed to Us for decision. Nay we take pleasure in declaring, as a fact, that, if We have been enabled to unravel the many entanglements of this question, it is in a great measure due to the zeal and constancy with which you have continued to second our efforts from the beginning to the end. Wherefore we thank you that, owing chiefly to your advice an excellent opportunity has been afforded to Us of exercising, in the interests of peace, a very high function, one which is assuredly not new in the annals of the Apostolic See, but one which had long ceased to be called for, though there is hardly anything that so plainly suits the temper and the attribute of the Roman Pontificate.

You at least have freely followed your own judgement, and, viewing the matter in its true light rather than that of public opinion or precedent, you have not hesitated to trust in Our rectitude. In this, you have, as it seems, secured the expressed or tacit approval of unbiased men, and in particular you have delighted Catholics all over the world; for the honor done to their Father and Pastor must have strangely won them. Undoubtedly your political foresight had very largely contributed to creating for the German Empire that exalted station which is acknowledged and allowed by all; but, as is befitting at the present time, you are casting about for the resources and the elements of enduring power that will daily add to the stability and prosperity of the Empire. Now your wisdom cannot but see how potent for the maintenance of public order and civil government is that authority which We hold, especially if it were free to act without let or hindrance. May We not then, be allowed to forecast the future, and to presage what yet remains by what has been done.

Meanwhile that you may have from Ourselves some memorial of the fact and some pledge of our good will, We appoint you by these letters "Knight of the Order of the Soldier of Christ," and we have ordered the insignia of the dignity to be borne to you together with these very letters. Finally from our heart We invoke upon you all sorts of happiness.

Given in Rome at St. Peter's, on the 31st day of December, 1885, in the eighth year of our Pontificate.

LEO XIII POPE.

Bismarck to The Pope.

"Sire,—The gracious letter with which your Holiness has honored me, and the high decoration accompanying it, gave me great pleasure, and I beg your Holiness to deign to receive the expression of my profound gratitude. Any mark of approbation connected with a work of peace in which it has been given me to co-operate is the more pre-

cious to me because of the great satisfaction it causes his Majesty, my august master. Your Holiness says in your letter that nothing is more in harmony with the spirit and nature of the Roman Pontificate than the practice of works of Peace. That is the very thought by which I was guided in begging your Holiness to accept the noble office of arbiter in the difference pending between Germany and Spain, and in proposing to the Spanish Government to abide by your Holiness's decision. The consideration of the fact that the two nations do not stand in the same position towards the Church which venerates in your Holiness the supreme chief never weakened my firm confidence in the elevation of your Holiness views, which assured me of the most perfect impartiality of your verdict. The nature of Germany's relation with Spain is such that the peace which reigns between these countries is not menaced by any permanent divergence of interests by rancors arising from the past, or by rivalry inherent in their geographic situation. Their habitually good relations could only be troubled by fortuitous causes or misunderstandings. There is therefore every reason to hope that your Holiness's pacific action will have lasting effects; and first among these I count the grateful recollection the two parties will retain of their august mediator. For my own part I shall gladly avail myself of every occasion which the fulfilment of my duties towards my master and my country may furnish me to testify to your Holiness my lively gratitude and my very humble devotion.



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

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

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

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

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

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Continued from first page.

that they should bend then before Almighty God, so it is not wrong for us to bend before Him now within His Holy Church, hence it is that not only in entering, or leaving our Church, but sometimes even in passing it, we Catholics genuflect, or bend the knee to God who dwells therein. How reasonable then is the Catholic genuflection. Finally,

THE CATHOLIC GENUFLECTION ACCORDS WITH USAGE,

Look at worldlings for instance! how often they bow to show honor to each other. If earthlings then may bow to one another, why may not Catholics bow in honor to their God! When did it become right to bow to creatures and wrong to bend to God. Shall that right in all things else, be wrong only in religion? Look at children of the world! how often they go on bended knees to ask or receive a blessing from an earthly parent and this is only right, why wrong then for Catholic children to go on their knees to beg or receive a blessing from this heavenly Parent, God! Were we to seek to day the presence of our reigning queen, court etiquette would require us under pain of being considered impolite to bow or bend the knee, first profoundly to the sovereign herself, then less profoundly according to their rank to those who serve the throne, nor in the judgement of the world is this the manner of proceeding at court accounted unreasonable or strange. Why then should it regard Catholics as such, when, in entering that more Sacred Court, God's Holy Church, they likewise bend the lowly knee before their Sovereign Lord! Are subjects rightly to bow in homage to their earthly rulers and Catholics to wrongly bend in homage to their God? Or in the world before a human throne, are we to bow before the great ones of the earth, and in God's Church, before the throne of God, not to bend at times before the great One of heaven or even to his servants out of honor, should we choose? So seems at least, to judge, the wisdom of an unwise world! Strange indeed, it is, it see not its own inconsistency in thus conceding to the creatures, what it refuses to its Creator and its God but stranger still, that while condemning it yet exacts from others, and regards as right when for itself, the worship and the genuflection of the Catholic faith. Speaking for myself alone, I would not, could not, bow in homage to my earthly sovereign, were I not allowed to bend in homage to my heavenly Sovereign, God, for much indeed as I would love, honor and esteem the ruler God had given me more, inestimably more, I trust and hope, I would love, honor and esteem my God. However, I digress. To continue: Look at citizens, how often they deliver to a conqueror the keys of their captured city upon bended knee in token of submission, may not Catholics, then, on bended knee, submit to that Conqueror of Love, Almighty God, the keys of the citadel of their hearts in token of adoration? Surely they may, and as it is generally at the very gates of their city and citizens lowly bending, submit the keys of their city to their conqueror, so likewise it is at the very portals of their Church that Catholics, humbly adoring, transmit the keys of the citadel of their hearts to God. O, how fitting that it should be so, and that we, who once were driven from the gates of sin-lorn Paradise by God, should, when at the gates again, or entry of that grace-restored Paradise, God's Holy Church, lowly bend the knee to earth and humbly genuflect to remind us of our loss and of our fall. How beautiful, then, the god-like faith that speaks to us of this and through these genuflections thus anticipates the desire of our souls to worship lowly when entering the church and presence of our God. O, surely such a faith as this is God's for it is the faith and ward yearning of the God-created soul. Such, indeed, is Catholic faith which teaches us to reverence on bended knee whenever we enter or leave the Holy Church of God, and such, too, is the Catholic genuflection that shows, in this living faith. O, how such faith, such genuflections carry back our minds to the time when Christ lived on earth and walked with men, and when, "Bowing their knees they adored Him." (St Mark xv., 19) or back, even farther still to that humble stable-Church of Bethlehem where they began, by Eastern Magi, and by lowly shepherds that genuflection, or adoring of our God on bended knee, which we Catholics, in that same unchanging Church, do still observe to-day, and will for ever, for the faith of Bethlehem, the faith of God never changes, but lives on its worship, to the end. Such, indeed, is Catholic worship, such the Catholic genuflection, and such the changeless Catholic faith. Fides.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

For the Northwest Review.

The election of trustees for the Catholic schools of this city took place last week, and to a casual observer the apathy and indifference manifested by the people whose interests were directly involved in that important proceeding, would be incomprehensible. Instead of coming forward in large numbers to take part in the election, and thus showing that the education of their children was an all important matter to them, there were scarcely enough of them present at the polling places to go through the legal formalities required to elect the trustees. Such a dereliction of one of the most sacred duties imposed upon Catholic parents, is in the highest degree reprehensible, but it is not a matter of surprise to those who have had to deal with school questions in the past; to them it is a well known fact that Catholic (or pseudo-Catholic, rather) parents are ratepayers, as a rule, do not take that interest in the management of our schools that they ought to take. On the contrary they leave them to take care of themselves, and when they do give them any attention at all it is to draw invidious comparisons between them and the other schools, and to disparage and belittle the efforts made to extend the usefulness of the former. They seem to lack that pride of character, and that manliness of feeling that should animate their breasts, and stimulate their energies to place the schools on a progressive basis. For upwards of a dozen years the writer had been directly connected with the management of schools as a member of the board, and he has a vivid recollection of the want of practical interest that many of those concerned took in educational matters. But what they lacked in enthusiasm they made up in adverse criticism upon the acts of the Board and the efficiency of the teachers because those acts and the methods of teaching were not in accordance with their crude ideas. If, instead of indulging in such insensate conduct, the people would come cheerfully forward and support the trustees in the discharge of their official duties the schools would be maintained at a high standard of excellence. But observation goes to show that they will not do so now any more than in the past; they will neither attend the polls nor visit the schools; never say a word of approval or encouragement; are never satisfied, and persistently remain a band of recalcitrant obstructionists—monuments of concentrated egotism and stupidity.

Many parents labour under the impression that if their children are taught the rudiments of the three R's—Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic—they have done their duty to the children, to God and to society, and solace themselves with the reflection that those children will never rise above the sphere in which they find themselves when starting out in life—"hewers of wood and drawers of water" perhaps, for which no "schooling" is required. Parents and guardians are morally and socially bound to give the children the best education they can afford in order to enable them to make the best use of their opportunities in after years, for no man, or body of men, has a right to hamper the future career and destinies of those over whose infancy they watch and for whose future welfare they should provide. When they limit and circumscribe their education, they virtually deprive them of the only lever by which they can raise themselves from the humble condition in life in which circumstances may have placed them, to a higher and nobler one requiring a better degree of intellectual cultivation. Many a brilliant mind (enveloped for life in a maze of ignorance) might have shed its refulgence upon the world if it had been properly expanded and developed in its earlier years by a course of training in even an ordinary school. The time is happily past in which a man could prescribe the limit to which his child should aspire and should not overstep. In our enlightened age all the avenues to fortune and distinction are open to everyone alike—to the lowest as well as to the highest in the social economy—and the youth of our land must not be handicapped in the race of the "survival of the fittest" by the fossilized ideas of anachronistic parents.

The Catholic schools have many difficulties and disadvantages to contend with and the law should be so amended as to facilitate the working of the system. Although it seems paradoxical yet the worst enemies of our schools are some of their professed friends. These hypocrites while pretending to have kindest feelings, do all in their power to bring them into disrepute, and to frustrate the efforts of the authorities to carry out the law.

Legislation should be invoked and have the school acts so framed that the recalcitrant Catholic taxpayer will have no option but to pay to the Catholic School Board, also that the owners of houses occupied by Catholic tenants be made to pay the proportion of the taxes to the Catholic Schools that the tenants would be required to contribute if they paid the taxes themselves directly instead of through their landlords—for it is the former who pay the taxes, as it is included in their rent, and in the case of monthly tenants, the proportion for the time they occupied the premises should be required from the proprietors.

If some such facilities were granted and if those lukewarm and mercenary Catholics would give a generous and whole-souled support, our schools would be in a flourishing condition and have as good a record in every respect as the other schools. It is therefore to be hoped that the year now commencing will witness the dawn of an improved era in our educational system, and that each supporter of it will emulate his neighbor in his efforts to make the system and management second to none in the Dominion.

"And though age waxes by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow—
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—
The harvest reap to-morrow."
Feb. 8, 1886.
A. McGILLIS.

THE MISSION.

The mission, which we announced lately, will be given in St. Mary's Church, commencing on Sunday the 14th of March. The "Missioners" will be the Reverend Father George B. Kenny S. J. of Montreal, and the Reverend Father Lewis H. Drummond, S. J., of St. Joseph's College, St. Boniface. The latter is so well known amongst us and so well appreciated by all who have had the pleasure of listening to him that we occupy our space with a notice of the former.

Father George B. Kenny is the son of Sir Edward Kenny, formerly Governor of Nova Scotia. He is a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. After a brilliant career there he entered the legal profession in Halifax, his native town, where his family influence, added to his own great abilities, soon set him in the first rank of Haligonian lawyers. But, when his prospects were brightest, he turned his back upon them all to become a Jesuit. Eight years of training in the Society of Jesus were followed by his appointment to the chair of Rhetoric in his Alma Mater at Fordham, whence he was called to start and direct the first Catholic college in Jersey City, and, later on, to preside over St. Durstan's College in Prince Edward's Island. He then went to England, where, in London and Manchester, he spent a couple of years. Finally he has been, for some two or three years, stationed in Montreal. Everywhere he has won golden opinions and endeared himself to all who have been privileged to know him.

Under the direction of these two able Jesuit Fathers the Mission cannot fail to be a most successful one. Although chiefly intended to benefit Catholics, everybody will be welcomed.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL SOCIETY.

We are glad to announce that Professor Buel has consented to give one of his grand spectacular exhibitions in this city shortly in aid of the funds of above society. The Professor has the finest collection of views we may say, in the world, and those taken during the late rebellion in the Northwest, on the battlefield, and that of Riels trial, where he is shown as the central figure in the group, are of the most interesting character. Those who have seen any of the Professor's entertainments once will not rest satisfied without seeing every one that they can possibly attend.

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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and attached to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 10th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals at home 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.

49. No petition for any Private Bills is received by the House after the first five days of the session.
50. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improve-ment 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 otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers, as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.
51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a 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 rate which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, 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
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.

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 the 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-work; 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, is, in the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing 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 religion 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 to which 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 Directors. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or 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 8:30 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.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Lecture was delivered in the Rotundo; Dublin, on Jan. 4th, by Mr. Charles Dawson, on the influence of an Irish Parliament on Irish Industries. The Lord Mayor presided. That lecturer dwelt on the resources of the country showing how the waste lands might be cultivated, the fisheries developed, minerals, especially coal, profitably worked, and trade and industry made prosperous under a native Parliament. It would be one of the first duties of an Irish Parliament to appoint a commission to investigate the resources of the country. Laws could then be passed for removing barriers that stand in the way of Irish industries and rendering them aid.

There has died, at the Convent of Mercy, Newtownforbes, which she had assisted in founding, Rose, in religion, Sister Mary Philomena, fourth daughter of the late Wm. McCann, Esq., Herbert House, Booterstown, in the 44th year of her age.

TIPPERARY.

The Ballyconroy agrarian dispute has been settled. The evicted tenant, Widow Hourigan, has been formally placed in possession by Mr. Rice, solicitor, Tipperary. The matter was left to the arbitration of the Very Rev. Canon Cahill, Tipperary, and Mr. Cooper Chadwick, whose award was that the reinstated tenant should pay £175 in full discharge of the arrears, £340 to Robert Pratt, landlord; and that in future rent be fixed by the Land Commission Court.

It has been stated that the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop to the Most Rev. Dr. Power Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. A report is current that Dr. Donnelly will reside in Clonmel.

WATERFORD.

The ceremony of the profession of a nun took place in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Westport, on January 14. The young lady was Miss Power, of Waterford, known in religion as Sister Mary Cecilia.

MONAGHAN.

In accordance with a resolution unanimously passed at the County Convention appointing a committee to select a candidate for North Monaghan, in case of a vacancy, the committee met on Jan. 12, in McConville's Hotel, Ballybay. The circular convening the meeting was read, the Very Rev. Dean Birmingham was moved to the chair, and the Rev. Francis Kenna, P. P., appointed secretary to the meeting. It was unanimously resolved—"That in the event of Mr. Healy M. P., sitting for South Derry, we request Mr. Parnell to recommend a candidate for North Monaghan."

KERRY.

An impressive ceremony took place in Charlotte-street Convent, Glasgow, on January 13th, when Miss Ellen Loughlane, of Tarbert, county Kerry, entered the Franciscan Order of Nuns. The novice took for name in religion Sister Mary Bonaventura.

CLARE.

Mr. Thomas McCarthy, Killaloe, was the recipient of a popular ovation, on January 7th, having, in response to the request of the tenants occupying houses in the town granted a reduction of 30 per cent. in the rents.

DERRY.

The tenants on the Londonderry estate forwarded memorials, through Mr. James Brownlow, agent to the Marquis of Londonderry, asking for a reduction in their rents, in consequence of the existing depression in agriculture. To these the Marquis has replied through his agent to the effect that as the rents on the estate were fixed at a time when farm produce was almost about the same prices as at present, he does not see his way to make a general reduction, but that cases of special distress shall have his best consideration.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On Jan. 10, a large National demonstration was held near Edenderry, under the presidency of the Parish Priest, Father Kinsella, and was addressed by Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P.; Mr. James Tuite, M. P.; Dr. Fox M. P.; Mr. J. L. Carew, M. P.; and the Rev. John Behan. One of the resolutions condemned the use of boycotting for personal or selfish purposes.

KILKENNY.

On Jan. 3d, a large National League meeting was held near Ballyragget, county Kilkenny. The Rev. Martin Keogh, P. P., presided. The meeting was addressed by Marum, M. P. and several clergymen and also Mr. Loughlin, J. P. Mrs. Clifford, of Killeshandra, county Cavin, has kindly allowed tenants on her property, Thomastown, county Kilkenny an abatement of 20 per cent. on the

half-years rent due 29th December 1885 as also an abatement of 20 per cent. on the half years rent due March 26th 1886 when payable; besides very liberally considering any special cases of distress presented to her.

LIMERICK.

On January 12, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler went through the ceremony of the vesture of three lay sisters, and the sacred profession and clothing with the black veils of two choir nuns at the convent of the Good Shepherd, Clare street Limerick, which from small beginnings, some forty-five years ago, has grown up to noble proportions, and numbers within its community no less than fifty religious. The young ladies who professed and on whose heads the crowns of flowers were placed were Sister Mary of St. John Chrysostom (daughter of the late John Heapes, Esq., of Cork) and Sister Mary, of St. Francis Borgia (daughter of Captain McCauley, of Belfast). The lay sisters are sister Mary of Paul; Sister Mary of St. Joachim; and Sister Mary of St. Lucy, daughters of respectable parents in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

MAYO.

Mr. Peter Timlin died on Jan. 10, at his residence, Garden street, Ballina, aged 22 years. Deceased, who was a student for the priesthood, was some time ago, from ill-health, obliged to leave Mayo.

The partnership in the firm of Dillon & Kenny, Ballina, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Kenny having purchased the entire interest in the business, which is now carried on by him and his sons—the new firm being styled John J. Kenney & Sons.

An idea of the description of cattle kept in the Island of Achill may be formed from an incident which was related at the Westport Guardian on Jan. 14. One of the Guardians stated that a poor man offered a cow in exchange for a bag of meal, and she would not be taken.

LOUTH.

On Jan. 3rd, in St. Peter's church, Drogheda, the Very Rev. Archdeacon Murphy, P. P., V. E., referred in terms of condemnation to an effort made for the proselytizing of poor children, and trusted that parents and guardians would be very careful and particular in sending their children to Catholic schools. The rev. gentleman announced that he would withhold the Sacraments of the Church from those parents who permitted their children to frequent the proselytizing school referred to. The Rev. Charles McEvoy, C. C., also cautioned parents and guardians against the many snares thrown out to entrap the unwary and poor among them at the cost of conscience. In St. Mary's Church the Very Rev. Thomas Allen, P. P., also referred in scathing terms to the reprehensible proceedings, and mentioned the names of several places in the district where parties resided whom he suspected of being recipients of the soup-ladling of religious belief.

An international congress of Catholic Savants will be held in Paris in April, 1887. The organizing committee, which met in Paris under the presidency of Mgr. d'Hulst, includes the Bollandist, De Smedt, and Professors Gilbert de Harlez, Louvain; Kurth, Liege; de apparent and Duchesne, Paris; de Margire and Vaison, Lille and Duilhe de Saint Projet, Toulouse. A circular which is soon to be issued by the president will explain the details of the organization, and the plan of the committee's preparatory labors. The Catholic savants of Europe will be invited to join in the congress, which it is expected will, by the result of its deliberations, help materially to make clear the actual state of science and its bearing on Christian Faith.

PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,
STATIONERY, TOYS
40 MAIN STREET

RADIGER & Co. IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

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



WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Monday, the 25th day of JANUARY next, 1886, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, etc., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications can be seen at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, 1886, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, accept there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of "Two Thousand Dollars" or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

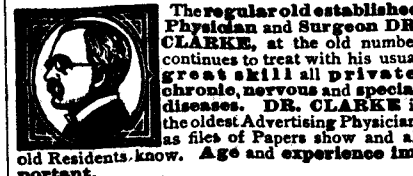
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.

DR. CLARKE

NO FEE. Established 1851. 186 So. W. 1st St. CHICAGO, ILL. Clark St.



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

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

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

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation personally or by letter, free. Consult the old doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 10 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address: DR. CLARKE, N. D., 186 S. Clark St., Chicago.

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CORNER Notre Dame & Ellen Sts.,
WINNIPEG.

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Groceries,
PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

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

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DEALER IN
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ROYAL



BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

VICTORIA ICE RINK!

Grand Opening Next Week.

MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an Ice Rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba Rink on LOMBARD STREET, and hopes to see his many friends and all who enjoy an exhilarating skate on ice on the opening night, when a

GRAND CARNIVAL

will take place. Tickets may be had at the Rink or at Vic. Thomas' cigar store, next McIntyre Block.

J. A. PHILION, Prop.

—THE—

Blue Store,

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50. \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

GO TO THE

GOLDEN LION!

FOR ALL THE

Newest Line in Dry Goods

SPECIAL LINES IN

CARPETS

CALL AND SEE THEM.

PARKES & CO. 430 MAIN STREET

RAILROAD TICKETS

CAN BE PURCHASED AT

City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street,

—TO THE—

EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH,

YES, AND TO

Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you

We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

471 Main St., City Ticket Office

G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

Fire & Removal.

W. UCLOW,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

HAS REOPENED
with a complete new stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, &c.

—AT—
366 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG

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

Just received a splendid stock of

VALENTINES AND
BIRTHDAY CARDS,

ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

Note the new address,
W. UGLOW,
366 MAIN ST.,

WINNIPEG.

P. QUEALY, BOOTS AND SHOES

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

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

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HOTEL DU CANADA.

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ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLEING.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Z. LAPOORTE, PROP.
P. O. Box 525. LATE OF OTTAWA.

Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT
PENROSE & ROCAN,
—BUTCHERS—
289 Main Street & City Market

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

USEFUL RECIPES.

Mixed Codfish.—Flake up cold boiled cod and to each three cups of fish add one cup of mashed potato, a small piece of butter, one egg, one half tablespoonful of corns tarch; make into small cakes and fry in butter.

Raisin Cake.—Cup of sugar, half cup of butter; add two eggs, two and a third cups flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in half cup of water; one of chopped raisins, teaspoonful of lemon.

Danish Potatoes.—Cut two or three slices of salt pork in half-inch squares. Fry until a crisp brown. Add one quart cold potato chopped, not too fine, and two raw chopped onions and a little pepper. Stir well and when thoroughly hot, serve.

Beef Cakes.—Chop up some beef that is partly cooked with a little smoked pork fat, and season with salt, pepper and onion, mix well and form into small cakes. Fry them light brown and serve with good gravy made of soup-stock thickened with brown flour.

Beefsteak Toast.—Chop cold beefsteak very fine, add a small piece of butter, a little pepper and salt and a little gravy if at hand. If not, add one pint of chopped meat, one teacup of water, heat meat until hot, then place a spoonful or upon pieces of toast which have been soaked and well buttered.

Rice Fritters.—One teacup cold boiled rice, two well beaten eggs, two teacups sweet milk, flour to make a batter stiff as for griddle cakes, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, a little salt Fry on a hot griddle. Eat with butter and sugar rubbed together, and seasoned with a little nutmeg. A very nice way to use cold rice.

To Make Nice Apple Sauce.—Peel core and quarter apples. Add for one quart of sour apples, one teacup of sugar dissolved in one teacup hot water. Stew slowly until tender, but not broken up. If apples are very dry a little more water may be added, but avoid the too common mistake of drowning a few of pieces of apples in a sea of water.

Fried Mush.—Have water boiling hot sift in meal, and let boil. Add to each three cups of meal, one teacup of flour, and a teaspoonful of salt. Let pudding or mush boil; when well cooked, pour into a dish to mould. In the morning turn out upon a plate, cut in slices and fry in pork fat until brown. Serve with honey or syrup.

A Nice Sauce For Pudding.—Half a pound of butter, eight tablespoonfuls brown sugar, one tablespoonful extract of nutmeg, and the white of one egg. The butter must be creamed and the sugar beaten into it, then the egg; the wine poured gently in and stirred till the sauce is cold, then add extract of nutmeg. Make it in a common sauce tureen, stirring all the while. Do not let it boil.

Hominy Muffins.—A teaspoonful of boiling water poured upon two table spoonfuls of uncooked hominy. Simmer fifteen minutes. Add a cup and a half of boiling milk and a cupful of white Indian or corn meal. When cold add two well beaten eggs, two tablespoonful of sugar, salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour into the muffin pans, which must be previously heated and buttered, and bake fifteen minutes.

Salt Pork.—Salt pork may be cooked in a variety of ways. Freshened in sour milk and water twenty-four hours then rolled in corn meal and fried brown, or freshened and rolled in flour before frying, it is by no means an unpalatable dish. Fried pork with batter is very good way of preparing salt pork. Freshen pork twenty-four hours, fry until half cooked, be sure and have it quite brown. Dip each slice of pork into a batter made of one teacup sweet milk, two well beaten eggs, flour to make of the thickness of griddle cakes, then fry until batter is brown.

Plum Pudding.—Take three-quarters of a pound of chopped suet, three-quarters of a pound of currants, quarter of a pound of citron, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of bread crumbs, two apples; cut into small dice, and a tablespoonful of Burnett's Extract of Lemon; mix the whole in a basin with three teaspoonfuls of Burnett's Extract of Cloves, a pinch of salt, six eggs, and a gill of rum or brandy. Butter a Pudding mould, fill it with mixture, and tie a cloth over the top. Place a plate at the bottom of kettle which is three parts full of boiling water Turn out the pudding on a hot dish; sprinkle with sugar, pour over half a pint of rum or brandy; light it when putting on the table. Serve with German sauce.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet and well-managed house exercises a moral as a physical influence over its inmates.

Hot milk as a stimulant.—If anyone is fatigued the best restorative is hot milk, a tumbler of the beverage as hot as can be sipped. This is far more of a restorative than any alcoholic drink.

Disease germs are probably much less affected by extreme cold than might be expected. Experiments have been reported to the Glasgow Philosophical Society in which a temperature of 120 degrees below zero was insufficient to stop processes of putrefaction.

A medical compound for the treatment of consumption and like diseases has been patented by Mr. Rufus G. Gish, of Redfield, Kan. It is made of blood-root, dandelion, black cohosh, burdock-root; spikenard, bittersweet, water, sweet yeast, and other ingredients, in certain proportions, prepared in a specified way.

Cultivate in your children the habit of breathing only through the nose; many distressing ailments are due to the evil effects of mouth breathing. If there is the disposition to throw the head back when asleep, inducing breathing through the mouth, correct it as often as is necessary, by gently bringing the head forward somewhat.

Every man must sleep according to his temperament. Eight hours is the average. If a man requires a little more or less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time, but nature keeps close accounts and no man can deceive her.

Treatment of Diabetes.—Contrary to the general practice followed, Dr. Boucheron, in a note to the Academy of Sciences, advises diabetics to abstain from albuminoid food and alcohol, as well as from hydrocarbonized food. By this means, according to him, the sugar will disappear in three or four months. The broulimia and polydipsia are the first symptoms to give way, and strength will return with the general improvement.

The Tooth Evil.—American youth is getting more and more into a bad plight with defective eyesight and defective teeth, two important factors generally confessed in the physical sum total of good looks and health. Children of twelve wear spectacles, because parents have abused their eyesight by reading by an imperfect light, or while jolting in cars; their teeth are rarely sound, a writer in the "Bazar" affirming that the modern child often has hundreds of dollars worth of gold in his mouth before that age, and that children of sixteen often wear complete sets of false teeth. Not all the advanced science of modern dentistry can save teeth that are decayed before they are fairly cut through the baby's gums. The mischief is beyond repair while the pearly little tooth lies hidden in the tiny jaw, and it is caused by the innutritious food the parents, particularly the mother, have eaten, the sweets, the sauces, the hot and ice cold drinks, the highly spiced diet which produces dyspepsia and thins and disorders the blood.

Spirits of Turpentine.—This is one of the most valuable articles in a family, and when it has once obtained a foothold in a house, it is really a necessity, and could ill be dispensed with. Its medical qualities are very numerous; for burns it is a quick application and gives immediate relief; for blisters on the hands it is of priceless value, searing down the skin and preventing soreness; for corns on the toes it is useful, and for rheumatism and sore throats and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventative against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests, and cupboards, it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and storerooms, by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts, it thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. Its pungent odor is retained for a long time, and no family ought to be entirely out of a supply at any time of the year.

A correspondent who recently forwarded a piece of poetry to the editor of an exchange wrote: I send you a poem called "The Lay of the Lark." If accepted let me know. To which the editor courteously replied; Rejected with thanks. If you will send a few specimens of the Lay of the hen we will accept.



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

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

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

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

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



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.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY.

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 95 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken,

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, Win nipe,

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
LARGEST STOCK OF PLATEDWARE 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.

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!

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, and Goods and Cured Meats. THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

Our Tea being ground on the premises, Customers can rely on having only the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

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

OVENS & COMPANY!

Corner Princess and Market Streets, . . . W INNIPEG.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

A new Post Office is to be opened on sec 16, Tp 19, R 4, east, Manitoba, to be called "Gimli". Mr Pjetur Palsson, postmaster. It is about half way between Pegnis and Icelandic River.

The name of the Post Office at De-cosse has been changed to St Alphonse and the name of Shoal Lake has been changed to Raven Lake. A new office to be called Shoal Lake is to be opened at the Hy station on sec 9, Tp 17, R 23 west, Mr M W Thompson, P M,

At the Cathedral, St. Boniface, on Tuesday last, the Honorable Solomon Hamelin and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Hamelin was at one time a member of the executive council of this province. He is now 75 years of age, and his wife is about the same age. They live at St. Vital, whither they drove to the bishop's palace, accompanied by a large crowd of Metis, en fete and bearing flags, etc. As is the custom Mr. and Mrs. Hamelin were each assisted by a gentleman who acted as father. Senator Girard performed this function for Mr Hamelin, and Mr. Gervais, of St Norbert, acted for Mrs Hamelin. The bridal party drove to the church, where mass was sung by His Grace Archbishop Tache, assisted by Fathers Dugast and McCarthy. The couple knelt at the altar and renewed their marriage vows. The musical service was excellent.

The Te Deum was sung after mass and the couple were again blessed by His Grace

A very appropriate address was delivered by the Archbishop The party then repaired to the palace where a congratulatory address was presented by Senator Girard. Among those present were Rev Father Dugast, the parish priest, Father G Dugast, Father McCarthy, Senator and Mrs Girard, Judge and Mrs Dubuc, Hon Mr Norquay, Hon Mr LaRiviere, Mr Joseph Royal, Mrs Royal and others

When the good old couple were married here there were but two missionaries in the entire Northwest. They have now 206 descendants of whom thirty have died They had twelve children, the remainder of the 206 being grand children and great-grand-children.

After half an hour was spent in the Bishop's palace the party drove back to Mr Hamelin's residence at St Vital where a large party sat down to the wedding breakfast.

The ladies of the congregation of the church of the Immaculate Conception will give a grand social on Wednesday evening the 24th inst. The social is under the patronage of the Society of St Vincent de Paul and is for the purpose of augmenting the funds required by the Society in their works of charity. We urge upon the parishioners of St Boniface and St Mary's to show their

good will by their attendance in large numbers. Father Cherrier will receive them most cordially. They will surely not only enjoy themselves but also aid the Society in its good work; Supper will be served from 7 to 9 in the upper room and a musical entertainment will be given in the Church; the tickets are 50 cents each.

The Pastoral Letter of His Grace Archbishop Tache promulgating the Papal Encyclical proclaiming the jubilee was read in the Cathedral Church of St Boniface on Sunday last It will be read in the churches of Winnipeg on Sunday next and will appear next week in our columns

M. AND N. W. T.

Prince Albert, N. W. T., Feb. 9.—Mr. Rae, Indian agent, and Mr. Herchmer, inspector of Indian agencies, have just returned from the Snake Plain, Sandy and Muskeg Lake reserves, everything is quiet.

Regina, N. W. T., Feb. 10.—The Lieutenant-Governor had a long pow-wow here yesterday with Crooked Lake Indians, Chief Koh-Kee-Westa-Naw, was accompanied by his councillors "Night-Bird," "Black-Fat," "Striped-Back," and Gardie, a Scotch half-breed married to Pasquos' daughter. The pow-wow related to the desirableness of getting seed grain and other requisites for the Crooked Lake farms. The Governor's assurances were deemed very satisfactory, and the whole party, in charge of Colonel McDonald, left by the east train last night, seemingly happy as Indians could be.

Edmonton, Feb. 10.—At the police barracks here at Fort Saskatchewan the men are still insubordinate and doing much as they please. At the latter place the men became intoxicated and after locking the commanding officer in his room proceeded to have a good time to the damage of the kitchen furniture. The citizens await with considerable interest the outcome of the contest between might and right.

Pilot Mound.—Our grist mill is running night and day,

The C.P.R engineers are expected here on Monday to survey our new town as the people are anxious to have their buildings all removed before the snow goes.

Medicine Hat, Feb 8—Plowing commenced here on Saturday, 6th inst Mr Gabbitt plowed one and a half acres today Other farmers are making preparations to begin We would like to hear of any other part of Canada where this record has ever been beaten

Fort Qu'Appelle Feb. 9—Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney spent the afternoon and evening of the 5th inst, with Father Hugonnard and a large and enthusiastic gathering of half breeds at the Roman Catholic mission, and was presented with an address signed by Geo. Fisher, A. Loroque and Burcher on behalf of the half breeds of Qu'Appelle Valley

Rapid City, Feb. 5—William Johnston, aged 22 years, son of Councillor W, F. Johnston, of 14 21, was killed yesterday by the falling of a tree up near the Riding Mountain, where he had gone for a load of logs. He was an only son, and the parents have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavment

The following halfbreeds now undergoing imprisonment, for participating in the Northwest rebellion, have been pardoned; Ignace Poitras, jr., Ignace Poitras sr., Joseph Arcand and Moise Paranteau.

The pallium is a narrow band of white woollen web, about three inches wide the sides embroidered with purple crowns and it encircles the neck of the Archbishop. It is made of the white wool of lambs which are fed in the convent yard of the Convent of St. Agnes, in Rome. Before the lambs are shorn they are brought the altar, blessed, and then taken to the Sovereign Pontiff. The lambs are then shorn and the wool placed in the hands of the nuns, who spin and weave it into cloth. Purple crosses are woven on it to signify the bearer's willingness to suffer and shed his blood for Jesus Christ. It is then taken to the tomb of St. Peter, where it is kept all night, so that it is said to be from the body of St. Peter himself, because it is emblematical of the authority he has given his Pontiffs, patriarchs and priests. The Archbishop that is to be invested prays, then he makes a profession of faith, and then kneels before the prelate who is to perform the ceremony of investiture, while the latter places the pallium upon his shoulders, after which the benediction of the mass is given.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

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



NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point. Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

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

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

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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

Gold Watch Free.

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

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

VICTORIA
ICE RINK!

Grand Opening Next Week.

MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an Ice Rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba Rink on LOMBARD STREET, and hopes to see his many friends and all who enjoy an exhilarating skate on ice on the opening night, when a

GRAND CARNIVAL will take place. Tickets may be had at the Rink or at Vic. Thomas' cigar store, next McIntyre Block. J. A. PHILION, Prop.

—THE—
Blue Store,
426 MAIN STREET.
Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50!
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10!
Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12
Overcoats a Speciality.

GO TO THE
GOLDEN LION!
FOR ALL THE
Newest Line in Dry Goods
SPECIAL LINES IN
CARPETS
CALL AND SEE THEM.
PARKES & CO. 430 MAIN STREET.

RAILROAD TICKETS
CAN BE PURCHASED AT
City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street,
—TO THE—
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH,
YES, AND TO
Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you
= We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
471 Main St., City Ticket Office
G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

Fire & Removal.
W. UCLOW,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
HAS REOPENED
with a complete new stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, &c.
— AT —
366 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG
Four doors south of Portage Ave.,
where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, and the public generally.
Just received a splendid stock of
VALENTINES AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.
ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.
Note the new address,
W. UCLOW,
366 MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG.

P. QUEALY,
BOOTS AND SHOES
— Regimental Boot Maker to the —
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY
AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES
All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.
34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.
HOTEL DU CANADA.
Lombard Street, near Main.
ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.
EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.
EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Z. LAPORTE, PROP.
P. O. Box 525. LATE OF OTTAWA.
Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city
THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS
IN THE CITY AT
PENROSE & ROGAN!
— BUTCHERS! —
289 Main Street & City Market
Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.