

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

NO. 6.

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To play through life a perfect part
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To seek no rest in any heart,
Save in God's Heart alone;
In little things to own no will,
To have no share in great,
To find the labor ready still,
And for the crown to wait.

Upon the brow to bear no trace.
Of more than common care,
To write no secret in the face
For men to read it there;
The daily cross to clasp and bless
With such familiar zeal
As hides from all, that not the less
The daily weight you feel;

In tolls that praise will never pay
To see your life go past,
To meet in every coming day
Twin sister of the last,
To hear of high heroic things,
And yield them reverence due,
But feel life's daily offerings
Are far more fit for you.

To woo no secret soft disguise
To which self-love is prone,
Unnoticed by all other eyes,
Unworthy in your own;
To yield with such a happy art
That no one thinks you care,
And say to your poor bleeding heart
"How little canst thou bear!"

Oh! 'tis a pathway hard to choose,
A struggle hard to share;
For human pride would still refuse
The narrow trials there;
But since we know the gate is low
That leads to heavenly bliss,
What higher grace could God bestow
Than such a life as this!
—The Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

THE AMULET.

CHAPTER XII.

IS IT HIS GHOST?—THE GUILTY EXPOSED.

"When we last met in this house, Signor Turchi told me that a foreign merchant who wished to remain unknown, would repay me the ten thousand crowns. I was to go to his country-house alone, and secretly to return the note I held, and receive reliable bills of exchange upon Italy. When I went Julio, Simon Turchi's servant, pushed me into a chair prepared as a trap, in which my body was caught and held immovable by steel springs. Then Simon entered with a dagger in his hand; he took from me the note, and destroyed it in my presence. He attempted to stab me in the breast, but the blow was warded off by a copper amulet which I wore around my neck. I then received in my neck what I considered a mortal wound; I felt my blood flowing freely, and I bade, as I supposed, an eternal adieu to life."

Old Deodati, without being aware of it, had drawn his sword from the scabbard as if he were about to pierce Turchi to the heart; but he, restrained by a look of severity from the bailiff, although he continued playing with the hilt, and muttering in an undertone menaces against the murderer.

"I awoke to consciousness," continued Geronimo, "in a dark dungeon; I was beside a grave which had been dug to receive my remains. When Julio returned to duty my corpse, he found me living. He was about to kill me, out he recognized the amulet I wore around my neck, and I was saved. The old blind woman who gave me the amulet as a recompense for delivering her from the hands of the Moslems was Julio's mother. Last night Signor Turchi gave poisoned wine to Julio, who died in my arms, declaring to me that Signor Turchi hired Bufferio to assassinate me. I labored for hours before I succeeded in obtaining egress from the garden. Now behold me saved from a frightful death through the miraculous protection of God, and restored to all that is dear to me on earth!"

The bailiff's voice was heard, issuing his commands in the vestibule. Turchi comprehended the order. He cast himself on his knees, extended his hands, and weeping cried out:

"Oh! Messire Van Schoonhoven, Geronimo, I have been guilty of a frightful crime. I deserve your hatred, your contempt and death; but have pity on me! Spare me the shame of the scaffold; do not cover my family with eternal infamy. Exile me to the ends of the earth; but pardon, pardon, deliver me not to the executioner!"

Five officers of justice appeared at the door.

"What are your commands?" asked the chief.

"Bind the signor's hands behind his back!"

"Heavens! bind my hands like a thief!" exclaimed Turchi.

"Bind the hands of a nobleman?" repeated the chief in surprise.

"Execute my order immediately! This nobleman is an infamous robber and a cowardly assassin. Cast him in the deepest dungeon; he shall pay the penalty of his crime upon the scaffold."

The command was promptly obeyed, and Turchi, in spite of his resistance, was dragged from the room followed by the bailiff.

Mary and Geronimo wept with joy. Deodati claimed their attention saying:

"My dear children let us fulfil a sacred duty of gratitude. God has so visibly protected innocence that the feeling of His presence in our midst overpowers me. Your hopes will become a reality. Let us pray!"

He knelt before the crucifix, bowed his head and joined his hands.

Geronimo and Mary knelt beside the old man Mr. Van de Werve behind them.

For a long time they lifted their grateful hearts in thanksgiving to the God of goodness.

CHAPTER XIII.

MARY VAN DE WERVE'S (NOW MADAME GERONIMO DEODATI) DEPARTURE FOR ITALY
—THE PUNISHMENT OF SIMON TURCHI.

It was six o'clock in the morning. The height of the sun indicated that the warm season of summer had replaced the mild month of May. It was apparently a festival day at Antwerp, for through all the gates people poured from all surrounding country into the city. The streets were filled with persons of all ages, who, talking and laughing, hastened to the centre of the city, as though they anticipated some magnificent spectacle.

Before Mr. Van de Werve's residence was a compact mass of citizens who seemed impatient at the delay. Through a sentiment of respect, they were perfectly quiet, speaking in very low tones, and making way to afford a passage through the crowd every time that a cavalier or any notable personage presented himself for admission into the house.

The attraction to the centre of the city must have been very powerful, for the greater part of those who passed neither stopped nor turned their heads. Some approached, and learning upon inquiry as to the cause of the gathering, that Miss Van de Werve was about to leave for Italy, they immediately resumed their walk, as if the sight of this departure were no equivalent to the imposing spectacle they were going to witness. A few however, remained in order to discover the real object of so large a concourse of people.

An old gray-headed peasant, after having listened to the conversation going on among the peasants, recognized in the crowd a man from his own village, who had been residing for some time in the city, near the church of St. James, and who consequently, he thought, must be better informed than the others in regard to Miss Van de Werve.

He elbowed his way through the crowd until he reached his friend, struck him on the shoulder, and said:

"What is going on here, Master John, to collect such an assembly? I heard some one say that Miss Van de Werve was about to leave for Italy."

"Ah! Master Stephen," said the other, "call her Madame Geronimo Deodati."

"Is she married?"

"One would say, Master Stephen, that our village is at the other end of the world. Even the children of Antwerp bless this marriage as a striking proof of God's justice."

"I did hear, friend John, that God had visibly avenged virtue and punished crime. The assassin dies by a frightful death, and the victim becomes the husband of the noblest and wealthiest young lady in the marquisate. Do you know her, Master John?"

"Do I know her? She passes my house twice every day in going to church. I furnish the family with bread, and I have frequent opportunities of speaking with this amiable young lady."

"I would like to see her," said the old man, "but if I wait, I shall arrive too late at the public square."

"You need not fear," replied Master John. "The executioner's car will not leave the prison for an hour to come."

The peasant hesitated as to what he should do.

"Are you sure that the young lady will leave at once?"

"Immediately, Master Stephen. Mr. Van de Werve urges the departure—he wishes to be out of the city before the executioner commences his work."

"Why," said the peasant, "did they wait until to-day? In their place I would have gone long ago."

"Ah!" replied Master John, "here is another evidence of God's intervention in these terrible affairs. The vessel which bears them to Italy has been ready to sail for a week. During all that time the wind blew constantly from the south-west; it changed to the east only last night, so that their departure before was impossible. But the tide is high now and will commence to ebb at the very hour fixed for the death of the assassin. You see that God himself willed Mr Van de Werve to remain here until his vengeance was accomplished."

"Does she go to Italy to reside?"

"Oh, no; she only goes on a wedding trip. She will return in the course of a year, when the impression of the perfidy and cruelty of Simon Turchi will be less painful. Back, back, Master Stephen, they are coming!"

From the crowd arose a joyous shout. Each was anxious to approach Madame Deodati. Those who did not know her desired to see the noble young woman whose name was so painfully connected with the bloody history of Simon Turchi, and who was esteemed a model of pure virtue, fervent piety, and ideal beauty. The neighbors and those who had the honor of knowing her collected in order to salute her, to bid her a respectful and cordial adieu, and to wish her a happy voyage.

Mary Van de Werve, now Madame Geronimo Deodati, appeared at the door accompanied by her husband. As soon as the people perceived her, loud and long exclamations greeted her; they waved their caps, clapped their hand, rent the air their cries of joy, and strove to obtain a glance of the angelic features of the beautiful lady and the noble countenance of her husband, who had been so miraculously preserved, by the providence of God, from the hands of his cruel enemy, Simon Turchi.

Mr. Van de Werve walked by his daughter's side; the old Deodati was near his beloved nephew Geronimo. Then followed Mary's two married brothers and a large number of her father's near relatives and friends, as well as many Italians, Portuguese, and Spaniards, who wished to escort Geronimo to the ship.

When Mary heard the benedictions and joyous shouts of the people, and saw all all eyes fixed upon her with looks of love, the blood mantled to her cheeks, and she modestly cast down her eyes. But immediately raising them, she saluted the crowd as a mark of her gratitude for their kindness. The multitude, at a sign from Mr. Van de Werve, opened a passage for the party, and they proceeded to the Scheldt amid acclamations testifying the love and respect they inspired. Their drive resembled a triumphal procession. The old Deodati was deeply moved. He seemed rejuvenated. A sweet smile was upon his lips, and he looked proudly upon Geronimo. Thus full of the thought of the future happiness, they reached the dock-yard. In the middle of the Scheldt was the "Il Salvatore," decked with flags and rocking upon the waves as if conscious of the precious treasure about to be confided to it.

A part of the sailors were occupied in unmooring the vessel; even the harsh grating sound of the capstan could be heard on the wharf. The rest of the crew manned the masts, and they waved their caps in the air, shouting:

"Benvenuto, benvenuto. Viva, viva la nostra signora."
At the same time the sound of five or six cannon from the "Il Salvatore" boomed over the waters, prolonged by the echoes from either side as it floated down the river. The multitude replied by three cheers, and the last reverbera-

tion of the cannon was lost in the "vivas" of those on the shore and ships.

In the meantime parents and friends were bidding adieu. Many tears were shed, and it was with tearful eyes that Mary Van de Werve received upon her brow her brothers' kiss.

The "Il Salvatore" weighed anchor; the sails caught the wind, and the vessel floated majestically down the river with the tide.

Mr. Van de Werve, Deodati, and their two happy children, entered the bark which awaited them. Petronilla seated herself beside her mistress. They exchanged a last adieu, and the eight oars fell simultaneously in the water. The bark, under the strokes of the robust oarsmen, cut the waves in a rapid course.

At this moment Geronimo's eyes were filled with tears. Lifting his eyes to heaven, he said:

"Blessed be Thou, my God, for all the sufferings Thou hast sent me; blessed be Thou for Thy infinite goodness. I thank Thee for the wife, it has pleased Thee to give me; she will be my companion in my much loved country. A thousand thanks for all Thy benefits.

The bark had reached the galley. A ladder was lowered, and aided by the sailors, the party ascended the deck.

The pilot gave the signal, the sails were unfurled, and the ship rocked for a moment as if courting the breeze, and then it rapidly cleared the waves.

The cannon again boomed from the "Il Salvatore," and again the acclamations of the crowd rent the air.

The sounds had hardly died away when the spectators, as if impelled by one thought, immediately retired, and made all speed to reach the central part of the city.

The crowd which left the wharf so precipitately soon arrived at the grand square, but they found it already occupied by so compact a mass of human beings, that it was impossible for them to penetrate it. As far as the eye could reach, there was a sea of heads; all the windows were crowded with women and even children; the roofs swarmed with curious spectators; the iron balustrades seemed to bend under the weight of the children who had climbed upon them.

A solemn silence reigned in the midst of the vast multitude. Not a sound was heard save the slow and mournful tolling of the death-bell, and at intervals a scream so piercing, so frightful, that those who listened to it turned pale and trembled. Every eye was fixed upon a particular spot, whence clouds of smoke curled in the air, and from which escaped the cries of distress.

What passed that day on the grand square of Antwerp is thus related by Matthew Bandello, Bishop of Agen, who lived at that period, and who wrote from the testimony of an eye-witness;

"Upon the appointed day, Simon Turchi was enclosed in the same chair and driven on a wagon through the streets of Antwerp, the good priest accompanying him and exhorting him. When they reached the grand square, the chair was removed from the wagon. The executioners lighted slow fire, which they kept alive with wood, but in such a manner that the flames should not rise too high, but sufficed to roast slowly the unhappy Turchi. The priest remained as near to him as the heat permitted, and frequently said to him:

"Simon this is the hour for repentance! And Simon, as long as he could speak, replied:

"Yes, father."

Simon Turchi evinced great repentance and much patience, and he accepted with resignation the painful and infamous death to which he was condemned. When it was certain that he was dead, his body, partially consumed, was conveyed outside the city gates and attached to a stake by an iron chain. The dagger with which he had stabbed Geronimo was thrust into his side. The stake was so placed on the public road that it could be seen by all who passed, in order that the punishment inflicted for murder might serve as a warning to others, and prevent the commission of infamous crimes.

THE END.

It is hard for a certain large number of Catholics to understand the danger ever hiding in the cheap reading which floods the country. Apart from the reptile press, whose filth and venom are easily seen, there are thousands of books, papers and innocent-looking articles sent out every day into the world whose poisonous properties are deftly hidden from the sense by careful wording, and yet the effects are the same as if the intention were evident. The untrained eye can see nothing harmful about them. The elegant pages of the "Atlantic Monthly," the literary department of the dailies, the more respectable weekly sensationals, are very moral and respectable for the most part. The people wonder at the authorities who show them disfavor. They can see nothing bad or indecent in their pages, and know of no other reasons which would make them hurtful.

In a recent number of the "Overland Monthly" a story was published which illustrates the matter in hand. It was a very harmless and common-place incident, and has been used by writers for half a century. There was no mention of religious matters, no bigotry, no politics, no indecency. But in one corner of an insignificant paragraph was stuck this gilded heresy: "Man's best religion comes from his intercourse with nature in her wildness as well as her gentlest moods."

This is an old and well-known traveler in the literary world, and is the one and only dogma of infidelity. Colonel Ingersoll has varied its dreadful sameness by introducing the particular things of nature, and weeping over daisies, lilies and dafodils, and pantheists like Emerson have concealed its nonsense by the glamour of poetry. In whatever shape it comes before the intelligent reader, its delicious vagueness impresses him as a distant cloud-bank which takes the shape of mountains or as something seen at night, which might be a ghost. And the harm which it and its kind inflict on the youthful or untrained mind is easily seen by examining the heresy closely.

Nature, which men are supposed to be intimate with as with their mothers, as if it were a human being or an angel, or god, is best represented on paper by a cipher. It is simply an idea which stands to a man for all those beneficent courses of life and existence that give us so much happiness and pain. It is not a human being. You can't have any intercourse with it. It hasn't any moods, wild or gentle. It hasn't the intelligence of the meanest creature that ever breathed. As far as man is concerned, it is a deaf and dumb idiot. A wooden idol, made in man's image, has more religion in it than all nature. You can't have any association with it more beneficial than ploughing, or doctoring, or planting, or in any other way assisting its courses. As these story writers and tricksters regard it, it is the greatest fraud of any age.

Loose-thinking, careless people who believe and pen ridiculous sayings about nature want to make a religion whose chief dogmas shall be a pretty city, a fine painting, a noble river, a melancholy forest, a sounding ocean, a solemn mountain, a moon shining on water, and its practical work to languish and dawdle over them, and say beautiful things about them and your own feelings, and make a fool of yourself generally, for nature's sake.

Now, if nature isn't anything at all what good can come of intercourse with it? And if an idol in man's shape has more religion in it than nature, would it not be better and more elevating to turn idolator? And still more, if the meanest insect is nobler than nature, would it not be more honorable to turn naturalist and have intercourse with bees and bugs and such things? We commend these remarks to the writer in the "Overland Monthly" and to the crowd of scribblers whose ill-trained minds can produce nothing, after all their intercourse with nature, but nonsense or venom. We are certain they will be benefited.

But what shall be said of the unfortunate Catholics who drink in the sweet poison from their early childhood? They grow up with the secret but irresistible conviction that there is something wrong with the religion of Christ. They have often wept over the fate of Jim Bludso, and been thrilled by pantheistical and natural poetry, but have never shed a tear over the suffering of the Saviour or His saints, or been thrilled by the story of those sweet, simple, divine lives.

When you have fed for a long time on arsenic you must die on it, and because of it. The same devilish property belongs to the religion of nature, which the press of to day professes. And still Catholics will ask, "What harm in reading or supporting it?"—Catholic Review.

Conversion at Midnight Mass.

A young Parisian, educated in a materialistic school of medicine, had let himself be carried away by the torrents of bad example. He absolutely gave up the practices of religion, and logical-minded, soon renounced the glorious faith of his father, a hero who fell under the standard of the Sacred Heart.

The mother, sorely afflicted by the death of the head of the family, was suffering with a disease that was bringing her to the grave; and she was all the more inconsolable and sick as she felt herself powerless to restrain her son's excess of impiety.

The daughter, who understood the full extent of the poor mother's grief and saw her unfortunate brother hastening on to damnation, approached the sick woman's bedside on Christmas eve.

"Mamma," she said, "If I could go at midnight to mass at Our Lady of Victories, something tells me that the Infant of the crib would there grant me the conversion of my brother."

"My poor-child! who will go with you? I shall never go again with you to midnight mass."

"Well, my brother."

"You brotner, do you think so? He who has such a great horror for the church that at funerals he won't go in but waits at the door, have you any hope that he will go with you?"

"I shall try to induce him."

"I don't ask anything better, but I am afraid that your eloquence, like your caresses, will be unavailing."

The medical student was in high dudgeon when he heard the proposition which he called ridiculous. So much wrath, however, generally denotes a remnant of faith, the prisoner of pitiless free thought.

The young girl insisted; and overcome by her persistence, towards midnight, an hour when a man of the world does not like to say that he prefers to go to bed, the student escorted his sister on the way to mass and sat near her so as to escort her on her return.

The very beautiful ceremony of our Lady of Victories seemed to interest him; he looked with a sort of avidity at this forgotten spectacle and did not get weary.

At communion, he was greatly astonished; everybody filed out to approach the holy table. His row was reached his neighbors started out, his sister too. He found himself alone. This loneliness made a strange impression on him.

Meanwhile his sister received the Infant Jesus into the crib of her heart and warmed Him with the ardor of her prayer for the young unbeliever. On his part, the freethinker, ready to proudly resist the solicitations of all the Christians assembled in the church, succumbed to the weight of the isolation in which his few neighbors had left him; let us say it—he was afraid.

A memory of childhood prevailed upon his mind; he fell on both knees and an outburst of sobs shook his frame. Meanwhile the young girl was returning devoutly. She saw this abundance of tears and her brother leaning over to whisper to her, "Sister, save me! A priest. I am crushed beneath the weight of my unworthiness. A priest. A priest."

It was the sister who had to moderate the impatience of the neophyte. At the close of the ceremony the priest was found; and soon the young man was embracing his mother and saying to her, "I give you back your son."

The father's portrait seemed to smile. No more rest was taken in that house that night, even as in the stable of Bethlehem; and at six o'clock in the morning both had returned to the same place in the church of Our Lady of Victories.

At communion everybody left his seat to go to the holy table, the student followed. A young girl remained alone kneeling, and the pavement which the night before had received tears of repentance, again was wet with tears; but they were tears of joy.—From the French by the Xr, K.

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 us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold, Lady's Hunting Glass Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant stem-winding Gentleman's Watch; the third a key-winding English Watch; and each person must send 25 cents with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year's Book, a case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: New Year's Book, P. O. Box 200, Hartford, Conn.

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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.

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.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.

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

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES

The foundation of three-fourths of the cases of consumption is laid before the age of twenty-five years; in women during their teens.

The hereditary element is not of special account as a cause of consumption, as less than twenty-five per cent. of cases are clearly of consumptive parentage.

One of the ruling causes of disease and premature death, in large cities, is found in that exhausting strain of the mental energies in the struggle for subsistence—a death-race for bread.

Insanity runs in families; but as in the case of family likeness, it sometimes overlaps a generation or more.

Personal resemblance entails like characteristics of mind and disposition.

A current of the purest air from the poles, for half an hour on a person sleeping sitting still, or over heated, is a thousand fold more destructive of health and fatal to life than the noisomeness of a crowded room or vehicle, or the stench of a pig sty thrice the time.

To exercise in weariness, increased by every step is not only not beneficial, it is useless and worse than useless; it is positively destructive.

As no good traveller, after having feed his horse, renews his journey in a trot but with a slow walk, gradually increasing his pace, so in getting up to address an assembly for a continued effort, the first few sentences should be uttered in a low slow tone, gradually intensified otherwise the voice will break down in a very few minutes, with coughing or hoarseness.

A going inability to sleep in sickness is ominous of a fatal result; in apparent health, it indicates the failure of the mind and madness, so on the other hand in disease or dementia, a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger of restoration.

No one can possibly sink if the head is thrust entirely under water, and in this position a novice can swim as easily as walk, and get to shore readily by lifting the head at intervals, for breath.

Intense thirst is satisfied by wading in water or by keeping the clothes saturated with water, even if it is taken from the sea.

Water cannot satisfy the thirst which attends cholera, dysentery diarrhoea and some other forms of disease, in fact drinking cold water seems to increase the thirst, and induce other disagreeable sensations; but this thirst will be perfectly and pleasantly subdued, by eating a comparatively small amount of ice swallowing it in as large pieces as practicable.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Milk and lime water, taken warm constitutes, according to the "Medical World," one of the best foods in the treatment of acute diarrhoea.

The two most prolific sources of disease are taking cold and indiscretions in eating, particularly over-eating. These two causes produce three fourths of the deaths, and yet both are controllable if we are governed by a reasonable amount of common sense.

Russia has 33,400 doctors, of whom 380 are women. The Dentists number but 500, and the pharmacists 2,600.

A leading New York physician says coughs and weak throats are largely due to the habit of wearing starched linen collars. He recommends unstarched wollen collars.

When an artery is cut, the red blood spurts out at each pulsation. Press the thumb firmly over the artery, near the wound, and on the side toward the heart. Press hard to stop the bleeding and wait till physician comes. The wounded person is often able to do this himself if he has the requisite knowledge.

THE DAIRY.

In reply to the query how much land is required for the support of a cow, the Farmers Union says—"This question depends for an answer so much on the circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer. Mr. Tchell, of Little Falls, N. Y., estimates that the land in pasturage and hay requisite for the support of a cow is three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for modern good dairy farms in England. In Belgium 10 acres of land support two cows, one heifer, and one yearling calf but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk only are kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and one-half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire county, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasturage are sufficient. Mr. Carrington, in the report of the Ameri-

can Dairymen's Association, thinks that an average four acres are required per cow for summer and winter keep, while the late professor X. A. Williams thought that in Herkimer county, N. Y.; one and a half or two acres of pasturage per cow would answer, and in some exceptional cases one acre. Dr. Tefft, President of the Illinois Dairymen's Association, recently informed the writer that in Illinois he considered from two and one-half to three acres about what would be required. The doctor is a practical farmer, and is the owner of a very fine dairy; but his statement seems a little wild when we refer to the fact that Mr. Lord, an Elgin dairyman, keep 100 cows on 300 acres, besides the horses necessary for the farm work; while the Oatman Bros., near Elgin keep 84 cows and the requisite number of horses to do the farm work on 200 acres. They use ensilage largely in the place of hay."

POULTRY YARD

Henry O'Hara, president of the Cayuga County, N. Y., Agricultural Society, has a fine poultry house, says the Country Gentleman. The building is about 14 by 16 feet square, and the lower storey is used as a feed room; and on each of its sides there are rows of boxes for nests. This room is well lighted, and in cold weather can be closed tight, so that the fowls have comfortable quarters. The hens, geese, ducks, and all, ascend into the upper storey to roost, on a wide inclined plane, with cleats nailed across to prevent slipping. Small chickens soon learn to ascend the roost, where they are safe from nocturnal marauders in quest of poultry. The poles on which the fowls roost extend the entire length of the building, about one and half feet the rafters; and they rise one above the other like steps from the plates to the ridge of the roof. All the droppings fall on the floor without touching any of the fowls on the poles below, and there is sufficient room beneath the fowls to walk along and take away any fowl from either of the poles without disturbing the others. Here, beneath the roost, is collected enough of the most choice hen manure to produce 50 bushels of Indian corn, were it properly applied to the corn crop.

THE FARM.

Lambs After Weaning.

Between weaning and turning is the most critical time for lambs. Immediately after weaning they should be put on grass or seeds by day and folded at night on vetches or clover, allowing each lamb a quarter of a pound of linseed cake or corn daily. They must have clean pasture and plenty of it, yet it must not be too rich, else it will bring on scour; but, above all, avoid wet-bottomed ground for lambs. They may go thus for a month, when the cake may be increased by giving them a change of grazing ground every eight or ten days. Lambs, like calves, must be kept progressing from their birth. All the best managers of sheep find it profitable to give an allowance of cake, increasing it sometimes after weaning to three-quarters of a pound a day, especially if the pastures are bare, or at all heavily stocked.

When the lambs come to be put on roots, it should be before the grass gets too bare, beginning with white turnip to be followed by yellow turnip, swedes, or mangels as the case may be. When they have fairly learned to eat roots, a cheaper food may be substituted for linseed cake, which answers equally well, viz., a mixture of decorticated cotton cake and Indian corn or maize, mixed in about equal quantities. The allowance of this mixture should be gradually increased till 1 1/2 lb. per head per day is reached by the time the lambs are 12 months old, at which time they will be fit for the butcher. Along with the roots and box feeding good, well-made hay should be given. The roots ought to be cut and given in boxes also, and if the land is not suitable for folding where the roots grow they must be carted off.

With this treatment they will become very prime fat, and, with butcher's meat at present prices, be certain to leave a good return for the food consumed. In the case of store hoggets, they may not require the cake or corn if a limited quantity of roots can be given them with plenty of dry hay or other dry food, but in other respects they require the same care as the fattening hoggets.

The lambs should be dipped about this time to prevent fly-blow, as well as to kill tick and other vermin. Without this precaution the young sheep will not thrive.

The young women of a Connecticut town have organized "The Tongue Guard." Each member drops a penny into a box every time she says a word against anybody. The money is given to the poor.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Beef, roast, per lb.	\$0 12 1/2 to \$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	12 1/2 to 16
Beef, corned, per lb.	8 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	8 to 10
Beef, fore quarters, per 100 lb.	9 00 to 10 00
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	12 to 16
Veal, chop.	15 to 18
Pork roast.	10 to 12
Pork steak.	10 to 12
Eggs, per dozen.	6 00 to 6 50
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 16
Mutton, leg.	15 to 18
Mutton chop.	15 to 18
Ham.	15 to 18
Breakfast bacon.	15 to 18
Lard.	8 to 11
Lard, per pair.	2 25 to 2 50
Sausage.	12 1/2 to 15
Bologna sausage.	12 1/2 to 15
Shanks.	8 to 10
Bliver.	15 to 18
Head cheese.	12 1/2 to 15
Heart.	12 1/2 to 15
Tongue.	12 1/2 to 15
Chickens, per lb (dead).	16 to 18
Eggs, per dozen.	20 to 25
Butter, per lb.	15 to 20
Chickens (alive young) per pair.	30 to 50
Chickens (alive, old) per pair.	40 to 60
Turkeys, each.	80 to 120
Ducks, per brace.	20 to 30
Prairie Chickens, per brace.	40 to 60
Prime Manitoba cheese, per pound.	15 to 20

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milk cows.	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yoke in demand.	90 00 to 140 00
Live cattle, per lb.	8 1/2 to 4
Calves.	10 00 to 12 00
Side bacon, per lb.	8 1/2 to 10
Roll bacon.	13 1/2 to 14
Hams.	14 1/2 to 17 00
Pork, per barrel.	18 50 to 20 00
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Cucumbers, per doz.	40
Ducks.	25
Eggs, per doz.	25

FISH.

Wholesale, per lb.	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Retail, per lb.	8 to 10

Potatoes, per bush.	25 to 30
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Dried onions, per bushel.	2 00 to 2 50
Turnips, per bush.	40 to 50
Cabbage, each.	10 to 5
Parley, per doz.	40
Sage, per doz.	40
Carrots, per doz.	10 to 30
Parsnips, per doz.	10 to 30
Squash, each.	10 to 20

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay.	4 00 to 4 50
Straw, per bush.	2 50 to 3 00
Timothy.	8 00 to 8 50

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel.	22 to 25
Barley, per bushel.	35 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat.	88
No. 2 hard wheat.	78
No. 1 Northern.	75
No. 2 Northern.	70
No. 1 regular wheat.	68
No. 2 regular wheat.	68
No. 3 regular wheat.	55
Rejected.	45 to 50
Flour, XXXX.	1 80
Flour, superfine.	1 40

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood.	4 50 to 5 00
Tamarac.	5 00 to 6 00
Poplar poles, per cord.	4 00

COAL.

Grate, hard, delivered.	10 00
Egg, hard, delivered.	10 00
Stove, hard, delivered.	10 00
Nut, hard, delivered.	10 00
Steam, hard, delivered.	8 00
Grate, soft.	8 00

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

1. Monday. St. Ignatius, B. and M.
2. Tuesday. Purification of the B. V. M. Candelmas.
3. Wednesday. St. Blaise, B. and M.
4. Thursday. St. Andrew Corani, B. and C.
5. Friday. St. Agatha, V. and M. First in the month.
6. Saturday. St. Titus, B. and C.
7. Sunday. Fifth after Epiphany.
8. Monday. St. John of Matha, Conf.
9. Tuesday. St. Cyril of Alexandria, B. and D.
10. Wednesday. St. Scholastica, Virgin.
11. Thursday. St. Raymond, Conf.
12. Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
13. Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
14. Sunday. 6th after Epiphany.
15. Monday. Votive Office of the Holy Angels.
16. Tuesday. Votive Office of the Holy Apostles.
17. Wednesday. Votive Office of St. Joseph.
18. Thursday. Votive Office of the Most Holy Sacrament.
19. Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
20. Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
21. Sunday. Septuagesima Sunday.
22. Monday. Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.
23. Tuesday. Prayer of our Lord.
24. Wednesday. St. Matthias, Apost.
25. Thursday. St. Peter Damian, B. and Conf.
26. Friday. St. Margaret of Cortona.
27. Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
28. 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. 6, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

St. Valentine's Day is near at hand.

The Canadian College at Rome will cost \$200,000.

The Federal House opens on the 25th instant.

Mr. Morley, Prof. Freeman, and others are forming an association of Englishmen and Scotchmen to promote Home Rule.

The Most Rev. Geo. Butler, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Limerick, died in that city on the 3rd inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will present in the House of Lords a bill for the reform of the Established Church of England.

The Marquis Zappi, ex general of the Pontifical troops and military commander of Rome in 1870, has just died in Florence, Italy.

An Italian version of a collection of poems written by Pope Leo XIII has been published in Paris by the Abbe Brunelle.

Mr. Frechette, the Canadian poet laureate, will shortly sail for Paris to overlook the printing of his new volume of verses "Epopées Nationales."

The Holy Father has conferred upon Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish prime minister, the same distinction he recently bestowed upon Prince Bismarck—the decoration of the Order of Christ.

A new handbook of Catholic Controversy is "Plain Reasons against believing Dr. Littledale," being a criticism upon his "Plain Reasons against joining the Church of Rome;" by the Rev. A. Mills, priest of the Diocese of Westminster.

The solemnity of the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, known otherwise as "Candelmas," will be celebrated upon Sunday next, the 7th inst. In another column will be found an admirable article upon this Feast for which we are indebted to a contemporary.

"The North German Gazette" is unstinted in its praise of the Pope's mediation in the Carolines dispute, and says nobody else would have been able to bring about a peaceful settlement.

It is rumored on reliable authority, that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily toward a settlement of the long vexed question of the confiscated property of the Jesuit Fathers in Canada.

Solemn High Mass for the repose of King Alfonso was recently celebrated in the Cathedral at Yokohama, in Japan. All the dignitaries of the State and Imperial household were present. This is the first time the high Japanese officials have attended a similar ceremony since the time of St. Francis Xavier, 300 years ago.

According to Sadlier's Almanac for the year the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has twelve archbishops, 62 bishops, 7,296 priests, 1,621 ecclesiastical students, 6,775 churches, 1,071 chapels, 1,733 stations, 36 diocesan seminaries and houses of study for regulars, 85 colleges, 618 academies, 2,621 parochial schools, (attended by 492,949 pupils) and 449 charitable institutions.

Next Easter falls on the latest date on which it is possible to occur, April 25, under the rule of the Council of Nice, which decreed that Easter shall be observed on the Sunday after the full moon following the 21st of March. Its earliest possible date is March 22. It is 152 years since Easter day has been so late. It will not again fall on that day till 1943. Ash Wednesday will fall this year on the 10th of March.

The conferring of a baronetcy upon Mr. George Stephen, naturally recalls to mind the first Canadian Sir George, Sir George Etienne Cartier. It is a curious coincidence that Sir George "Etienne", being translated into English, becomes Sir George "Stephen", and no less curious that Sir George the second should have put the last touch to the great conception of Sir George the first, the "Englishman speaking French", who once spoke in the House those remarkable words: "All aboard for the West."

During the past year 200 churches have been robbed in Spain. It is noted that these robberies are confined to rural churches; that they take place when antiquarians or such are about in search of valuable curiosities; that the thieves are rarely if ever discovered, and that the articles are in every case of real worth. The Spanish paper from which these facts are gathered considers it somewhat remarkable that these robberies never occur in celebrated churches such as those of Seville, Toledo or Burgos, where the treasures are well known.

In several of the late numbers of "The Irish Ecclesiastical Record" there has been discussed the question: Can a priest say Mass privately for a deceased Protestant? Both the affirmative and the negative have been contended for. The former view has certainly been very generally acted upon. One of the writers remarks that "more than one bishop, and many priests, secular and regular, in several dioceses, of various nationalities, from different colleges and seminaries at home and abroad, have told me that they have always held it and have not hesitated to put it into practice."

Herr Kopp, Catholic Bishop of Fulda, has been appointed by the Emperor William a member of the Upper House of the Prussian Landtag.

Dr. Dinder, Dean of Konigsberg, has been appointed Archbishop of Posen by the Pope with the Imperial consent. The late Archbishop of Posen had been in exile for many years.

These are additional circumstances, to that of the Papal mediation and the amenities which it has occasioned, which have a certain weight to lend to the prophecy pronounced that Germany will be the means whereby in the not far distant future the Papal States will be restored to the Holy Father.

A committee of Catholic citizens of Quebec has been formed, under the auspices and patronage of His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, to present an address of thanks from the Catholic people of the Dominion of Canada to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, testifying of their sincere and open obedience to the grand pronouncement he has lately delivered to the Christian world on the Ghristian constitution of States—the "Immortale Dei" Encyclical.

We presume that this action which in ordinary circumstances, might be taken to be entirely unnecessary, as being but the expression of the mind of the faithful throughout the world, has been thought to be opportune in this case by reason of the utterances of a portion of the Press during the recent political agitation in Quebec.

The Montreal Star declares itself to be in a position to state, on the authority of a cabinet minister, that between the present time and the opening of Parliament, a general amnesty will be granted to the halfbreeds now undergoing terms of imprisonment for complicity in the late Northwest uprising. The question of liberating the Indians has not yet been definitely settled beyond it having been agreed that on no account did any of those who were implicated in any of the murders be included in the amnesty. The halfbreed prisoners who will receive their liberty by this amnesty include all of Riel's council, most of whom surrendered to General Middleton, or were captured either at Batoche or Gardupuy's Crossing. The names of these men, with the terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced are as follows, Alex Cayen, Maxime Dubois, Philip Gardupuy, Maxime Lepine, Philip Garnot, Pierre Vandal, Pierre Henry, Albert Monkman, Pierre Parenteau, James Sharps and Baptiste Vandal, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, Alex Fisher, Pierre Gardupuy, and Moise Oulet, three years' imprisonment, and Joseph Arcand, Ignace Poitras, jr., and Moise Parenteau, sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

The Vandal brothers have since been in fact released. In their case the matter has been expected owing to death and other distress in their family.

LEO XIII AND BISMARCK.

The Pope has lately conferred upon Prince Bismarck the Order of Christ accompanying it with a Latin letter stating that it is in acknowledgement of the Chancellor's initiative in invoking the mediation of the Holy See in reference to the Carolines question. This Order is the highest Pontifical Order and has never before been conferred upon a non-Catholic and is given almost exclusively to sovereigns. We are indebted to the London Tablet for the following account of the Order.

The history of the Order is a curious one. Its origin is to be sought in one of the Medieval Militant Orders of Knights, founded in 1317 by Denis, King of Portugal, upon the ruins of the Great Order of the Templars—suppressed in 1312—in order to defend the empires of the Algarves against the Moors. The Order, under the title of "Knights of Jesus Christ," was confirmed by Pope John XXII by a Bull of March 14th, 1319, which prescribed for them the rule of St. Benedict and the statues of the Cistercian Order, besides granting very extensive privileges. The Abbot of Alcobaza was commissioned, in the Pope's name, to receive the oath of the Grand Master. The Pope reserved to himself also the right of admitting candidates to the Order, and extending its privileges and insignia to others. The Knights had to take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, till in 1500, Pope Alexander VI. released them from this obligation, for the old crusading zeal had died out, and the Knights lived in the world like ordinary seculars. Meanwhile repeated victories over the Moors had rendered the Order very rich. It possessed 450 commendatories with a yearly income of 1,500,000 livres. In 1550 Pope Julius III. attached the dignity of Grand Master for ever to the Portuguese Crown. In 1797, after several attempts at reformation, the Portuguese Order was altogether secularised, and became a simple civil Order of Knighthood reserved to nobles; in 1834 the greater part of the income of the Knights was confiscated. The privilege reserved to the Holy See by John XXII, of creating Knights of the Order, was fully exercised by that Pope and his successors; for he himself established a sister Order—"Ordine di Cristo"—in Italy, with like privileges and customs: a broad white woollen mantle, and on the breast a red cross with a small silver cross upon it. Pope Paul V. in 1605 gave the papal Knights the rule of St Augustine; but in course of time the Order in Italy followed the course of the Portuguese branch, and became the honorary distinction like all modern "Orders." The Knights now wear a golden cross with red enamel, of which the ends run out into two points.

The Holy See now-a-days disposes of five honorary Orders of Knighthood: that of Christ, referred to above, and consisting of only one class, "Cavalier," that of St. Gregory the Great, founded by Gregory XVI. in 1831, and containing three classes, those of Grand Cross, Commander and Knight; the Golden Spur, created by Pius IV. in 1559, also known as the Order of St. Sylvester, and in two grades, Commanders and Knights, styled "aurate militie equites;" the Order of Pius, established by the late Pontiff, with two classes; and, lastly, the Holy Sepulchre, conferred by the Patri-

arch of Jerusalem by delegation of the Pope, but also sometimes by the Holy Father himself.

THE POPE TO BISMARCK.

LEO PP. XIII.

Excelso viro Othoni Bismarck principi, imperii germanici magno Cancellario, salutem.

Cum de Carolinis insulis, in eas, quae a nobis propositae fuerant, conditiones auspicio convenerit, laetum ea re animum nostrum serenissimo Germaniae imperatori significandum curavimus. Se eadem animi sensa declarare tibi quoque volumus, amplissime princeps, qui ut ille controversia ad componendum preponetur, tuo fuisti iudicio tuaque sponte auctor. Immo profiteri libet id quod rest, si varias difficultates inter curam negotii, expedire licuit magna quidem ex parte studio constantiaque tribuendum tuae cum obsequi opera nostrae ab initio ad extremum perrexeris. Itaque gratam tibi voluntatem testamur, quod tuo potissimum consilio oblata nobis occasio est peropportuna ad exequendum; concordiae gratia munus valde nobile: non illud profecto inter res gestas Sedis Apostolicae novum, sed optari longo intervallo desitum; quamvis nihil fere sit quod cum romani pontificatus ingenio naturaque tam luculente consentiat.

Tu quidem iudicium tuum libere secutus et rem ex veritate magis, quam ex aliorum opinione aut more aestimans, nihil sane dubitavisti, quin aequitati nostrae confideres. Qua in re aut aptam aut tacitam approbationem virorum incorrupte iudicantium visus es habere comitem, libentibus nominatim toto orbe catholicis, quos certe inire capere habitus parenti ac pastori suo debuit honor. Civilis prudentia tua plurimum sane valuit ad parandam tantam imperio germanico magnitudinem quantam agnoscent et fatentur universi; illud autem, quod consentaneum est hoc tempore spectas, ut stet et floreat quotidie magis imperium potentia ad diuturnitatem opibusque munitum. Sed minime fugit sapientiam tuam quantum virtutis ad incolumitatem ordinis publici rerumque civium in ea potestate resideat, quae geritur a Nobis, maxime si fuerit, omni amoto impedimento, ad eundem libera. Licet igitur praecipere cogitatione futura et ex iis, quae acta sunt, auspicio capere reliquorum.

Inter ea, aliquid ut habeas a Nobis testimonium, te per has literas renuntiamus "Equitem Ordinis Militiae Christi," cuius insignia dignitatis una cum his ipsis literis ad te perferri iussimus. Denique fausta tibi omnia ex animo adprecamur.

Datum Romae apud S. Petrum die XXXI. Decembris, anno MDCCCLXXXV Pontificatus nostri octavo.

LEO PP. XIII.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

In the recent elections the Catholics of England for the most part voted for the Conservative candidates; not so much however, because the candidates were conservative as because in most cases the liberal candidate would not, and the conservative candidate would, give the pledges in favor of religious education formulated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in his pastoral letter published just previous to the elections. Irishmen also looked rather to the conservatives than to the liberals.

Lord Salisbury's ministry has been obliged to resign and Mr. Gladstone is again found at the helm of State. His Cabinet has been officially announced as follows,

- Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.
- Sir Farrer Herschill, Lord High Chancellor.
- Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council.
- Mr. H. C. Childers, Home Secretary.
- Earl Roseberry, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
- Earl Granville, Secretary for the Colonies.
- Earl Kimberley, Secretary for India.
- Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War.
- Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- The Marquis of Ripon, First Lord of the Admiralty.
- Mr. J. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board.
- Mr. George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.
- Mr. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.
- Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

We believe that both Catholics and Irishmen may hope for great things from this Ministry. The choice of Mr. Morley, who is pledged to Home Rule and who is so much in earnest as to have been

active in the formation of an association of Englishmen and Scotchmen for its furtherance, would seem fully to justify the best hopes of Irishmen. The naming of the Marquis of Ripon a member of the Cabinet and the appointment of Mr. Russell, perhaps the foremost lawyer of England and an exemplary Catholic may well give confidence to Catholics generally that that their interests will be fairly well safeguarded.

A New Orleans judge has a clock made of flowers, by which he can always tell the time of day. He had noticed that at almost every hour in the day some plant bloomed, and working on this principle has selected plants of different kinds and place them in a circle, twenty-four in number, one for every hour of the day and night. At the top of the earthen clock is planted the portulaca which always blooms about ten minutes before 12 o'clock noon. At the hours of 1, 2 and 3 he has different varieties of the same plant, all of which bloom within a few minutes of the hours opposite which they are planted. At 4 o'clock he has the common plant known by that name. At 5 the garden riotago, at 6 the geranium triste, at 7 the evening primrose, at 8 the bonanox, at 9 a silent noctiflor, at 10 a cactus, at 11 another variety of cactus, and at 12 midnight, a blooming cereus. The plants opposite 1 and 2 in the morning are different varieties of cacti, at 3 the common salisfy, at 4 the cicory, at 5 the snowthistle, and at 6 the dandelion. Of course it is only an hour clock and another disadvantage is that many of the plants do not bloom during half the year.



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.

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.

The Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary Juridically and Historically Considered.

The Feast of the Purification falls upon the fortieth day after Christmas, because, as Raban Maurus says, "by a precept of the Law, this was the time appointed for women bringing forth children to be purified. For this reason has this festivity been established in the Church, because it is certain that on this day the Mother of the Lord was purified; not because she needed any legal purification, inasmuch as she bore the Master Himself of the law but because Jesus came not to loosen but to fulfil the Law."

This feast is called by the Greeks, by the Ambrosian Church, and by the Venerable Bede, "Oblatio Christi ad Templum." Among the Latins it is called Purification; but the word has the meaning of oblation, offering. Du Cange, in his Glossary says that "women are said to be purified who go to the church after childbirth, and receive the blessing of the priest, which is ordained by the Old Law. Purification is the offering which is made to the priests by women who are purified after childbirth in the church." The Old Law cited above is to be found, first in Exodus, xiii, 12, and again, more explicitly, in Leviticus, xii 6.

But Mary conceived and brought forth the Lord according to the supernatural order—"aeterna permanens Virgo,"—"being ever a Virgin," and the law was manifestly intended to apply to those who conceived and bore children according to the natural order. Hence, neither Mary nor Jesus was bound by the Law; the one not having come under the conditions of the Law; the other, that is the Son, following, according to the law of nature, the condition, and being entitled to the immunity, of the Mother. Well did Mary know this, for she was brought up in the Temple, the very atmosphere of which was the Law, and she had blessed and happy reason to remember the angelic visitation of March the 25th, and the miraculous event of December 25th. Well did Joseph know it, too; for still rang in his ear the angelic words: "Joseph, son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary, thy wife; for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost."

Still and withal, just as dutifully as they undertook a tiresome journey to Bethlehem at the first Christmas season, to gratify the pride of old Rome, and enroll themselves in the census, so now Mary and Joseph turn their faces toward Jerusalem, in obedience to a Law which bound them not. This is how St. Luke writes of it: "And after the days of her purification according to the Law of Moses were accomplished, they carried Him to Jerusalem, to present Him to the Lord. As it is written in the Law of the Lord: Every male opening the womb shall be called holy to the Lord." The humility of this act is thus noticed by St. Thomas: "She was not bound to the fulfilment of this precept, but she voluntarily discharged the observance of purification. And therefore as Christ though not subject to the Law, submitted to circumcision, and to the other obligations of the Law in order to give an example of humility and obedience, and to approve the Law, and remove from the Jews the occasion of scandal: for these same reasons did He wish His Mother also to fulfil the observances of the Law, to which however she was not held."

A pathetic phase was there, too, in their observance of the veriest title of the Law. Their offering revealed the poverty in the world's goods of the blessed pair. The Law prescribes as follows: "And when the days of her purification are expired, for a son or for a daughter, she shall bring to the door of the tabernacle of the testimony a lamb of a year old for a holocaust, and a young pigeon or turtle for sin, and shall deliver them to the priest who shall offer them before the Lord, and shall pray for her. . . And if her hand find not sufficiency, and she is not able to offer a lamb, she shall take two turtles, or two young pigeons—one for a holocaust, and another for sin: and the priest shall pray for her, and so she shall be cleansed." But Mary's hand found not the sufficiency, for Joseph was a poor carpenter, and she his wife. So she offered what she could which was, as St. Luke testifies, "a pair of turtle-doves, or two young pigeons." The Evangelist does not say explicitly which of the two she offered, but it is not assuming overmuch to say that she offered that which from all time has been symbolical of beautiful love and purity—"a pair of turtle doves." The Evangelist says nothing of the offering of the five sicles prescribed in the third chapter of Numbers: "Thou shalt take

five sicles for every head, according to the weight of the sanctuary. A sicle hath twenty obols." But the presumption is that this part of the precept was complied with religiously.

There is a tradition to the effect that when the blessed Virgin went up into the Temple, she retired to that part of it which was strictly reserved for the virgins; that the Jews were horrified at what they deemed a sacrilege, and proceeded to eject her by force. In the tumult which ensued, Zachary, the father of St. John the Baptist, who went to her defence, was slain between the altar and the Temple.

They met in the Temple holy Simeon who "had received an answer from the Holy Ghost that he should not see death before he had seen Christ the Lord. And he came (led) by the Spirit into the Temple. And when His parents brought in the Child Jesus, to do for Him according to the custom of the Law, he also took Him into his arms, and blessed God." And he broke forth into that beautiful "Nunc dimittis," which Mother Church has since made her own in the touching service for the dying. The epilogue of that "Nunc dimittis" was the first solemn intimation to Mary that she would be the Mother of Sorrows. "And Simeon blessed them, and said to Mary His Mother: Behold, this Child is set for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign which will be contradicted. And thy own soul a sword shall pierce, that out of many hearts thoughts may be revealed."

Another figure in this beautiful scene was that of the aged Prophetess Anna, who, "at the same hour coming in, confessed to the Lord (i. e., acknowledged His Divinity) and spoke of Him to all that looked for the redemption of Israel." In the Menology of the Greek Church under the date of February the 3d, it is narrated that Simeon and Anna there and then gave up the ghost.

Some critics hold that Simeon was a priest, and he is represented as such in ancient pictures; but the more common opinion is that he was a simple layman. St. Luke says nothing about the priesthood of holy Simeon, though he is strictly precise in saying that Anna was a prophetess.

This much about the Law, and its observance by Mary and Joseph. A few words about the blessing of the candles (whence Candlemas), and the procession practised by the Church on this day; they will also introduce us to the origin and history of the feast.

The author of the Catechism of Montepesole says that the lighted candles are borne by the faithful in the procession and during a certain part of the Mass of this day, to show that they feel the gladness of Simeon when he took the Child Jesus into his arms, and predicted that He would be the light of the Gentiles, and the glory of Israel. The procession, observes the same author, signifies the journey of Mary up to the Temple. Baronius, in his Notes on the Martyrology (Feb. 2) says that Pope Gelasius I. instituted the Feast of the Purification towards the close of the 5th century. The idea of the festivity was suggested to him as an offset against the obscene "Lupercalian" games, which were instituted by Evander, and which took place in the month of February, Later, when the pestilence raged in Constantinople, during the reign of the Emperor Justinian, the celebration of the Feast of the Purification was introduced into the East.

Pope Benedict XIV., the greatest ecclesiastical critic and investigator that ever sat in the Chair of Peter, asserts that the procession of the Feast of the Purification, supposed by many to have been added to the ritual of celebration by Pope Sergius, dates much farther back than the 7th century. He observes that the celebration of the Feast, as now observed with procession and torches could not literally be derived from the "Lupercalia," because in those games neither torches nor candles were used.

Pope Innocent III., in a sermon on the Purification, says that the Christians dedicated to the Mother of God that rite of the pagans which they practised in honor of the Goddess Ceres, and which consisted in a nocturnal procession with torches around the cone of Mount Etna, typical of a search for Proserpine, who was stolen by Pluto. But with all respect for the authority (it is not a matter of faith) of Pope Innocent III and Baronius; Benedict XIV. subscribes to the opinion that the procession of the Purification takes its origin from the "Amburbalia" of ancient Rome.

The "Amburbalia" were sacrifices celebrated by the Romans in honor of the infernal gods. When they had conquered the whole world they imposed a tribute upon the conquered, which was to be paid every five years. Having

received this tribute, they paraded the Eternal City, carrying in their hands lighted torches, which were supposed to be particularly acceptable to the infernal gods, who were the potent allies of the Roman armies. This was done in the month of February. Ildephonsus a writer of the 7th, century, says: "Which custom the Christian religion properly and piously changed; for in the same month—to wit, on this day—in honor of the Holy Mother and ever-Virgin Mary, not only the clergy but all the people go around the churches, carrying torches, and singing divers hymns."

Benedict XIV. concludes: "And so, as we do not detract from Gelasius the praise due him for having abolished the "Lupercalia," though we denied that he substituted the Festivity of the Purification for the same; and though we do not give to Sergius the praise of having subrogated the procession for "Amburbalia" still we will not deprive him of the glory of having arranged the procession in good form, and having ordered that on this day, and on other feasts of the Blessed Virgin, a procession be made from the Church of St. Adrian (in Rome) to the Liberian Basilica of St. Mary Major." The "Liber Pontificalis" says: He (Sergius) ordained that on the days of the Annunciation, the Nativity, and the Falling Asleep (the Assumption) of the Holy Mother of God and ever-Virgin Mary, and of St. Simeon, which the Greeks call Hypapant the litany (the procession) should leave St. Adrian's and that the people should go to St. Mary's."

Two brief considerations in conclusion First: The stupendously magnificent ritual of the Catholic Church is not a compilation of pagan ceremonies; and though many usages of the Church have a sort of parallel in and can be traced to pagan rites, yet they do not bear the relation of effect to them as to their cause, but as a subsequence, so to speak, sanctified and purified, traceable to an occasion. Hence, the Feast of the Purification, as celebrated with lights and processions, though dating from the "Amburbalia," is neither the effect nor the continuance of the same. The "Amburbalia" were the occasional cause, but not the primeval and efficient cause. This last was Mother Church, to whom all power is given in heaven and upon earth; and of this power it was but a trifling mite to sanctify and divert to a holy purpose, founded upon the truth, that which was once dedicated to unholy purposes which rested upon error.

And the second consideration is this: On the day of the Purification began in earnest, by anticipation, the sorrows of Mary. The uttering of that fall prophecy in her hearing was in itself a sword of grief; "Behold, this Child is set for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be contradicted. And thy own soul a sword shall pierce, that out of many hearts thoughts may be revealed."—The Ave Maria.



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.

RADIGER & Co.

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A special stock for the holiday trade at low prices.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
OF THE
ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. 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 in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

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

49. All applications for Private Bills, properly in the subject of legislation by the Legislature 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 improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or by or on behalf of the applicant, 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 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 the applicant, or by the applicant's agent, 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 with one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

50. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rats 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

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

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Butter and Eggs a Specialty.
OUR MOTTO: Small profits and quick returns. Free Delivery.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

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

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

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

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

J. McGOVERN,

DEALER IN
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

MAIN STREET.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

CORK.

A large meeting, presided over by the Rev. Barry, Queenstown, was held, on Dec. 29th, for the purpose of considering the forwarding of local industries, particularly the establishment of boat building, the formation of a fishing station, the erection of public baths. The meeting was addressed by Mr. W. J. Lane, M. P.; Dr. Fox, M. P.; Mr. Julian, T. C. Cork, and others, who dealt exhaustively with the subjects before the meeting, one of the outcomes of which was the appointment of a deputation to wait on the ship agents in the town, with the view of having them send a fair proportion of work carried out at Rushbrook, so as to give the employed men there something to do.

The Cork Corporation, on December 28, adopted the necessary legal machinery for obtaining a loan of £6,500 for the purpose of erecting 74 laborers' cottages in the disused Blackpool market, which is the property of the corporation. The cottages are only to be let to bona fide laborers at an estimated rent 2s. 8d. per week.

The Rev. William O'Donnell, C. C. Ringaskiddy, died at the parochial residence on Christmas Day. His death was mainly due to a heavy cold which he contracted in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and which brought on congestion of the lungs. He was a native of Bandon, where his father is one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants. He began his studies in France and finished his course in Rome. For sixteen years he has been in the parish of Monkstown, that being his first and only mission.

Skibbereen, the tenants of Lord Carberry have positively refused to pay on the reduction offered, and one hundred of them from the Baltimore district have now lodged the rents in the Bank of Ireland less the reduction sought for, namely, 15 per cent.

On December 28, the Very Rev. John Donegan, P. P., Kilmoon, died at his residence, Rosmore. The deceased priest was born in 1817, in the parish of Milford, diocese of Cloyne, and was educated at the Irish College, Paris, where he had for contemporaries the present Archbishop of Cashel, and others since distinguished in our National Church for holiness, learning, and patriotism. On the completion of his course, he was, in the year 1847, ordained at Queenstown.

MEATH.

A meeting of the Marquis of Conyngham's Slane tenantry was held on Dec. 29th in the Parochial House, Slane, the Rev. Father Kelly, P. P., presiding. There was a numerous attendance. The present situation was reviewed, and fully discussed, and the tenants expressed themselves fully determined not to pay any rent except the reduction of 30 per cent., already required, was granted. The Marquis, in reply to a resolution of the tenants, refused to dispense with the services of his agent, Mr. Osborne, J. P., and further said that the agent in the late transaction acted by his orders.

KILDARE.

The Rev. Father Staples is now engaged in building a new church on the ancient foundations of his order, in the White Abbey, Kildare, where more than six hundred years ago the first church was erected.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall, to promote a testimonial to Rev. W. Maher, C. C., on the occasion of his leaving the parish of Carlow Craigue. Mr. Edward Doyle, P. L. G., Tipper House, presided. A subscription list was opened, and in the course of a few minutes a sum of £40 was put down. The testimonial is expected to be a handsome one.

GALWAY.

On the estate of Captain Henry Hall Knockbrack, Atheny, where 22 tenants were served with ejectment processes, after an interview between Captain Hall and the Very Rev. E. Thomas, P. P., V. F., the processes were withdrawn, and the cost forgiven, and the tenants allowed 20 per cent. on the half year's rent. To the other tenants, who were not processed, 20 per cent. was also allowed, and to the tenants who only pay once a year a like concession was made on the payment of a half-year's rent. While time was given for payment of the remainder to the 1st of March.

On December 30, the numerous tenantry of Lord Ardilaun, assembled at the residence of Rev. P. Lavelle, P. P., and started in a body therefrom for Ashford Castle; they asked a reduction in their rents, and put forward as a plea the bad prices for stock and farm produce. After a little parley with the patriotic pastor and his curate, the Rev. P. McGirr, his lordship agreed to grant 25 per cent. This is the second reduction within the

last two years. Mr. J. Sameson, Dublin, who has some property in the neighborhood, also gave a slight reduction to his tenants. Lord Kilmaine is the only landlord in this county who has made no reduction in his rents. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the tenantry on this estate on account of the underhand work of some tenants, who, refusing to hold out with the majority, paid their rents secretly.

CLARE.

The tenantry on the Wandesforde estates at Kimihil, have granted a reduction of 35 per cent. This reduction of 35 per cent. has been enhanced by refunding to the tenantry 12 per cent of the preceding rent paid, thus granting to them a concession of 50 per cent., 10s. in the pound. To the Glenroe (Kilfinane) tenants has been given abatements varying 15 to 40 per cent.

WEXFORD.

John Thomas Devereux, Esq. D. L. died at his residence, on New Year's eve, in his 86th year. His political life commenced in 1847, at the time that the Repeal movement was on the wane, owing to the Liberator's long illness, his absence and death. Sir Charles Gavrn Duffy, in his "League of North and South," makes honorable mention of Mr. Devereux as having maintained a character for independence in having votes with Lucas, Duffy, McMahan, and the other honest independent Opposition, upon a critical test question.

DUBLIN.

Dunbar P. Barton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to the Secretaryship to the Lord Chancellor; and J. M. Colles, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to the Lunacy Office.

The following landlords in the neighborhood of Swords have offered reductions to their tenants:—Mr. Joseph Gillies, of Nowton House, Swords, has given 15 per cent. reduction. Mr. H. O. Lewis, Hyde Park, London, has given 15 per cent. reduction to his Swords tenants. Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Foster has abated 10s. per acre off lands let at 40s. per acre. M. Nolesworth London, has promised a reduction of 20 per cent. to his Swords tenants.

KERRY.

The reports of the last meetings of the Killarney and Listowel Board of Guardians are wholly up with discussion on the present condition of the laborers a body of whom in each case waited on the Board asking for work or relief. In Killarney a black flag was carried in procession to the Workhouse Board room.

On Dec. 30th, a number of Sir Edward Denny's tenantry at Currovough presented themselves at Mr. Hussey's office, at Tralee for the purpose of treating with the agent, Mr. Francis Denny, over the November gale. The tenants signified their intention to pay, should a reduction be afforded them of thirty per cent. This Mr. Denny flatly refused and threatened to take proceedings against them for non-payment, but the tenants steadily adhered to their decision,—not to pay unless the reduction was granted: On Dec. 30th, the tenants again presented themselves at the office on Mr. Denny's invitation, when he expressed his willingness to accept the rents, minus the abatement which they demanded, even intimating to those who had not the money that he would be ready to secure them in the bank for the reduced amounts. However the tenants were not able to pay at all, having expended the money since the last day.

WICKLOW.

The tenants on Earl Fitzwilliam's estate, situate at Balinglen, have been given a reduction of 50 per cent. on the previous half-year's rent.

Among the novices who recently made profession in the Mother house of the community of the Good Shepherd, Angers, France, was Miss Bridgid M. Doyle, in religion, Sister Mary St. Loran daughter of Mr. Moses Doyle, Timmonia, Aughrim, county Wicklow, and sister of the Rev. P. Doyle, C.C. Duncannon.

Miss Kate Power, in religion, Sister Mary of St. Francis Regis, and niece of the very Rev. Canon Busher, P. P. Newtonbarry, was one of the sixteen young ladies who, on the same day, received the habit of the Order of the Good Shepherd.

WATERFORD.

The Rev. James Terry, late of Newcastle-under-Tyne, died on Dec. 15th, at Harberne, near Birmingham. Thirty-three years ago, Father Terry was ordained priest by the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore Electing England as the field in which he desired to exercise his sacred ministry, he became affiliated to the diocese of Birmingham. He obtained permission, about two years ago, to resign all

parochial care. Retiring to the picturesque township of Harborne,—a Birmingham suburb,—he happily found in the Passionist Fathers a never-failing source of comfort and consolation.

LIMERICK.

The Earl of Sandwich has yielded an abatement of thirty-two per cent. on the rents of his estate at Fedamore, county Limerick.

The Rev. C. McCarthy, P. P., died, on December 29th. He had been for many years parish priest of the combined parishes of Knockaderry and Cloneagh. He was always connected with any movement for the good of his native country. He was a true and ardent supporter of the National League, and was president of the local branch.

SLIGO.

Mr. Edward Hannon, who has just completed a brilliant course in the College of Maynooth, was raised to the dignity of the priesthood, on Dec. 28.

TIPPERARY.

On December 29, a banquet was given to Mr. P. J. O'Brien, M. P., by some of his admirers in Nenagh and the surrounding parish.

Mr. James J. Long has been selected as sub editor of the "Tipperary Nationalist," a new National journal to be published in Clonmel.

ANTRIM.

Mr. William Mullan, J. P., died on Jan. 2, at his residence, Abercorn House, Sydenham. Mr. Mullan had been a member of the Belfast Town Council and Mayor; also a member of the Harbor Board for close upon twenty years.

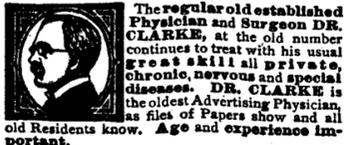
ROSCOMMON.

The tenants of Mrs. Longworth, widow of the late Dr. Longworth, on Ballinooly, property, near Athlone, have been granted, through the agent, Mr. P. McConnell, T. C., Athlone, an abatement of 20 per cent. on their November rents, with time to those who were then unable to pay.

Mr. Peter Hayden died on Jan. 3d, at his residence, Bridge street, Strokestown at the age of 62 years. For many years Mr. Hayden endeared himself to his own by his integrity, industry and charitable disposition. A large concourse of people followed his remains to their last resting place at Cloonfinlough.

DR. CLARKE

NO FEE! Established 1851. 186 So. Until Better! CHICAGO, ILL. Clark St.



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

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

MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases,



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of imposition or mistakes, owing to the great similarity of caps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold. In ordering G. E. MUMM & CO'S Champagne, see that the label, and cork, bear its name and initials.



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. PHILLION 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. PHILLION, 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.

UCLOW'S

Great Fire Sale

—OF—

BOOKS &

FANCY GOODS

—COMMENCING—

Wednesday, January 27, 1886.

Everything damaged must go to make room for our NEW STOCK.

5,000 VOLUMES OF DAMAGED BOOKS!

must be sold at any Price.

364 MAIN ST.,

4 doors South of Portage Avenue.

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, 84 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 & ROCAN

—BUTCHERS!—

289 Main Street & City Market

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

A YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Pope Leo Orders an Extraordinary Observance for the purpose of Increasing Christian Zeal.

To our Venerable Brothers, the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops; and other local Ordinaries who have the favor and Communion of the Apostolic See:

(CONTINUED.)

From all this every one of you, venerable brothers, may feel sure how grateful to us is the zeal shown by you in promoting the devotion of the Holy Rosary, during these last years particularly, and in compliance with our desire. We cannot pass over in silence the fervor aroused in this respect among the people almost everywhere; nor should the most zealous efforts be left unmade to fan that flame still more and keep it burning. Nor, furthermore, must it be a matter of surprise if we insist again and again on this subject, for you know how important it is that all Christians should cultivate this devotion of the Rosary, and that this is one form—a most beautiful form—of that spirit of prayer we have been describing—a form, too, adapted to our age—easy of use and productive of abundant fruit.

Because, however, as we have shown above, the first and greatest good to be gathered from the jubilee is a reform of life and increase in virtue, we here desire to designate by name that particular evil, the avoidance of which we showed in our last Encyclical Letter to be indispensable. We mean by that evil these dissensions among Catholics, become almost household quarrels in some instances, which, if they do not destroy, certainly weaken greatly the bond of charity, with the most deplorable injury to souls. We again remind you of this, venerable brothers—you who are the guardians of ecclesiastical discipline and brotherly love—because we wish you never to relax your watchfulness of your authority in putting a stop to so serious an evil. Do your best, by warning, by exhortation, by reproof, that all maybe "careful to observe the unity of spirit in the bond of peace" and that the authors of this discord, should there be found such, may be brought to a sense of their duty, and meditate as long as they live how the only begotten Son of God, as the hour of His terrible agony drew nigh, asked nothing of His Father with more intense earnestness than that His present and future disciples should dearly love each other—"that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee; that they also may be one as We are also One."

Wherefore, relying on the mercy of God, and on the authority of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, by virtue of that power of loosing and binding which the Lord hath entrusted to us, albeit unworthy, we grant to all and every person, of both sexes, of Christ's faithful, in the form of a general jubilee, the fullest pardon of all their sins, on those terms and conditions, however, that within the space of the coming year 1886 they fulfill what is hereafter prescribed.

All who are in Rome, whether citizens or strangers, must twice visit the Basilicas of St. Peter, St. John Lateran, and St. Mary Major, and there pray for some time for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of this Apostolic See, for the extinction of heresies, and the conversion of all who wander from the fold; for concord among Christian sovereigns, and for peace and unity among the entire faithful people—pouring out their supplications to God in conformity with our intention. The same persons must also fast two days, using only the aliments allowed on fasting days; besides the days not comprised within the Lenten Indult, or otherwise set apart by the command of the Church for strict fasting. Moreover, after having duly confessed their sins, they must receive the most Holy Eucharist, and give, in accordance with their individual means and after consulting their confessor, a sum of money for some good work destined to propagate and promote the Catholic faith. Each person is left free to choose between good works. Nevertheless we deem it proper to designate two sorts of good work in particular, in favor of which benefactions will be indeed well bestowed—each of them, in many places, sadly needing aid and support, each of them of equal benefit to the Church and State, namely, private schools for children and seminaries for the education of candidates for the priesthood.

As to all those who are outside of Rome, you venerable brothers, your vicars or officials, or those who have care of souls by your permission or that of your representatives, can assign three

churches to be visited twice, or if there are only two churches, these to be visited thrice, or the one church of a place to be visited six times within the interval assigned; let them also fulfill all the other pious works above enumerated.

And this jubilar indulgence we allow to be applied by way of suffrage to all souls who have departed this life, bound to God by ties of charity.

We also empower you to limit, according to your prudent judgement, the number of visits to be paid to such churches in favor of all chapters, communities of regulars or seculars, sodalities, confraternities, universities, and colleges, which shall visit the said churches in procession.

We also grant the faculty of gaining the same indulgence to all travelers on land and sea who, on arriving at their homes or on coming to a port or stopping place, will visit six times the principal church or the parish church of the place and fulfill all the other prescribed conditions.

Regulars of both sexes, even such as are bound to perpetual enclosure; prisoners of all kinds, both lay and clerical, all infirm persons, and all others prevented by a just cause from fulfilling the conditions and pious works above enumerated, or who can only comply with some of them, may obtain from their confessors a commutation of them into other good works; even children who have not made their First Communion we allow to be dispensed from the obligation of communicating.

Moreover, we grant to all the faithful of Christ, whether lay persons or ecclesiastics, to seculars and regulars of whatsoever order or institute, even such as should be specially designated by name, the privilege, in order to gain this indulgence, of choosing for their confessor any priest, regular or secular, from among those who are approved at the time being; of this privilege nuns, female novices, and other women living in cloistered communities may make use, provided the confessor chosen by them be one approved to hear the confession of nuns.

We grant to all confessors on this occasion, and during the time of this jubilee only, all those same privileges which are granted to them by our Apostolic Letter, "Pontifices Maximi," dated February 15, 1879, excepting always such as were excepted in the said letter.

Finally, let all be most careful, during this time of jubilee, to merit well of the great Mother of our God by their pious services. For it is our will that this jubilee should be made in honor of Our Lady of the Rosary. We hope that there will be many whose souls, by her aid, will be enabled to lay aside their load of sin and obtain such a renewal of faith, piety and justice as may afford them not only a firm hope of life eternal, but a beginning of lasting peace on earth.

As a pledge of all these heavenly blessings, and an earnest of our fatherly affection, we grant to yourselves and to the clergy and the whole flock confided to your fidelity and watchfulness the Apostolic Benediction mostly loving in our Lord.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, December 22, 1885, the eight of our Pontificate.
LEO PP. XIII.

The English Language.

The language we speak is fearfully and wonderfully made. Take the following for example, A clever Frenchman who had given some years to the study of English, was one day looking over a picture book, and seeing one which represented a number of vessels, he exclaimed, "See what a flock of ships!" He was told by the polite host that though a flock of sheep would be correct phraseology, a flock of ships should be called a fleet, a flock of wolves a pack, a flock of girls a bevy, a flock of thieves a gang, a flock of angels a host, a flock of porpoises a shoal, a flock of buffaloes a herd, a flock of judges a covey, a flock of beautiful women a galaxy, a flock of engineers a corps, a flock of children a troop, a flock of oxen a drove, a flock of rioters a mob, a flock of whales a school, a flock of robbers a band, a flock of locusts a swarm, a flock of people a crowd, and a flock of worshippers a congregation.

"Grand Dieu!" said the astonished Frenchman. "what a congregation of words."

RADIGER & Co.

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



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.



SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dam at High Bluff" will be received at the Department of Public works up to noon on

Tuesday, January 26th,

FOR A
DAM AT 51, PARISH OF HIGH BLUFF
Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department.

An accepted cheque for \$50 must accompany each tender, which cheque will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender.

Security acceptable to the Government, for the completion of the contract will be required.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
B. P. Brown,
Minister of Public works
Winnipeg, Jan. 16, 1886.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
OF THE
ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is since the 15th 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 in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 23RD, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

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

49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislature of 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 improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or 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 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 with one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rats 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.

ARMOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!
PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT
LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE C
Suitable for Wedding Presents, &c

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

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

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Cheap Cash Store

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts.,
WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson,

DEALER IN
Groceries,
PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.
OUR MOTTO: Small profits and quick returns. Free Delivery.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

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

TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$16.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishments from which they come.

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

J. MCGOVERN,

DEALER IN
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

A. N STREET.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, to 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 a. m. ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Provincial Legislature here will meet about the middle of March.

Hon. John Norquay is at present in Ottawa in connection with railway grants and other official business.

Hugh Cayley, the imprisoned editor of Calgary was released from jail and his fine remitted on order from the minister of Justice.

His Grace Archbishop Tache will in a few days publish a pastoral letter upon the Holy Father's Encyclical proclaiming the Jubilee.

On Sunday last at St. Boniface a Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was fully organized. The officers are Senator Girard, President; Mr. T. A. Bernier and Mr. V. Mager, Vice President; Mr. Keroack Secretary, and Mr. E. R. Lloyd Treasurer. The conference meets weekly after the High Mass of Sunday.

A L'OUVROIR has also been formed by the Catholic ladies of St. Boniface, for the purpose of assisting the poor of the parish.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface held his usual monthly reception on Monday evening last at his Palace.

The election of trustees for the Catholic school Board held on Monday last resulted in the election by acclamation of the following gentleman.

School district No. 1. Messrs N. Chevrier, and T. M. Quigley.

School District No. 2. Messrs N. Bawlf and J. McIlroy.

School District No. 3. Messrs John O'Connor and Michael McManus.

We believe the electors have made an excellent choice in every instance.

At the recent final examinations for call to the bar and admission as attorney the results were as follows:

Call—R. R. Sutherland, without an oral, T. O. Townley, R. G. Macbeth, J. P. Curran and J. J. Couacher.

Attorney—R. R. Sutherland, T. O. Townley, R. G. Macbeth, J. J. Couacher, W. J. Tupper also passed the special examination for attorneys from other provinces.

The Review is happy to register the admission into the Catholic Church of Miss Mary Bell of Ontario. The ceremony of reception was performed by Rev. Father Ouellette, at St. Mary's Academy, in presence of the Sisters and pupils. Miss Bell pronounced the usual formal abjuration of heresy and solemn Profession of Catholic Faith, after which solemn Baptism was conditionally administered to her. Mr. Jas. Higgerty and Miss Higgerty were sponsors for the newly-baptized. Miss Bell had been duly instructed in the Catholic Faith, and had prepared with much fervor for the important act she felt called to perform.

M. AND N. W. T.

Morris.—The station house and freight shed here were completely destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The operator's instruments were burned and rendered useless, and a small quantity of freight lying stored was lost. Fortunately no one lived on the premises, as the station is not of the new standard. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been the overheating of a flue.

Brandon, Feb. 3.—Judge Walker opened the ballots for the election of members for the Judicial board for the present year at noon yesterday, and declared the following gentleman elected; Jas. A. Smith, Mayor of Brandon; W. S. Crerar, Reeve of Shoal Lake; D. Fletcher Mayor of Minnedosa; R. Pollock, Reeve of Brenda. The chairmanship is not yet decided.

Regina, N. W. T., Jan. 28.—This afternoon a special exaucative meeting of the Northwest Council was held in the council chamber, Governor Dewdney presiding. The matters discussed related to the new school act for the Territories, and asking the Governor-General-in-Council, to sanction payments to be made under the act. Messrs. Ross, Perley, Bedford, Marshallsay, Secord, and Jelley were present.

Pense, N. W. T., Feb. 3.—A young man named Donald McTavish, formerly of Argyllshire, Scotland, was accidentally drowned in a well some fifteen miles north of here last night. He was alone at the time, and when discovered by his uncle the body was still warm; the face only being under water. He was a nephew of L. C. McTavish, quartermaster of the 60th Battalion.

Prince Albert, Jan. 20.—Col. Sproat and party returned from Batoche on Saturday where they had been surveying since the 1st inst.

Mr. Geo. Duck, of the land Department, has been ordered to Winnipeg on business connected with Dominion land matters in this district. He leaves by mail stage tomorrow.

Mayor McKay, of this town, who has been in Ottawa for over two months on the rebellion losses commission, is expected home on the 23rd. It is gratifying to learn that one-half of the amounts recommended by the commissioners will be paid forthwith, as many of those who lost their property are badly in need of help. Business, which has been rather dull of late, will revive when these payments are made.

Rat Portage, Jan. 28.—I presume there is but little doubt that you know there is such a place as Rat Portage yet the people of the Northwest amongst whom your paper chiefly circulates have but a very faint idea of the progress both spiritually and temporally made by this town within the last three years. We have a very nice Church, attended by a congregation of over 250. The worthy Pastor, the Rev. Father Boudin, being most unremitting in his labors of love amongst the children of his flock, we have a separate school, for which, at the beginning of the year, we found it necessary to engage the services of a second teacher, and the school is working most satisfactorily. We have also a Temperance Society, called the "Catholic Temperance Society of Rat Potage," the members of which give monthly musical and Dramatic entertainments and these are so highly appreciated that each concert has had to be removed first from the school house and then to the largest hall in the Town; a result most gratifying so all who have taken part in them. The C. P. R. is an important factor in the town's success and deserves a word of praise. The employees of the company have established a Library and Reading Room at the depot, in connection with which a very interesting opening meeting took place in the room on the evening of the 27th inst, when the agent W. R. Reading who is chairman of the Institution introduced the Rev. Mr. Hunden, minister of the English Church to address the meeting, which he did very eloquently, pointing out most forcibly the great benefits to be derived from Reading rooms and good Libraries. The officials of the C. P. R. have shown great interest in the undertaking, by handsomely furnishing the room, and many of the townspeople most cordially responded to the appeal of the employes for assistance in procuring books. The handsome bookcase contains nearly 200 vols. of really excellent reading. The room is fitted up with fine benches and tables, good lamps, and water tank, in fact everything that those engaged in promoting the undertaking thought desirable to make the room a fit place in which to while away a pleasant hour or two. Newspapers from all parts of Canada are on the ta-

bles, excellent American magazines, the Graphic, Frank Leslies, Grip, and a host of other periodicals. Those who have taken part in the enterprise deserve great praise. Rat Portage has shown that it has the stuff in it to build up a solid future for itself and grant a Caed Mille Falthie' to all that touch upon her shores.

CITIZEN

"On entering a public conveyance in the East," writes a missionary priest, "I was greeted with sullen looks from three Islamite women; who had already taken seats. One of them carried a sleeping babe in her arms. On awaking, it began to scream at the top of its voice, frightened at the sight of strange faces. As I drew a little steel ornament from my pocket to endeavor to amuse the infant, I accidentally pulled out a medal of the Blessed Virgin, which fell on the floor of the coach, and glistened brightly on the dark brown rug. 'Sitti Mariam! Sitti Mariam!' (Lady Mary) cried the three women as with one voice. 'O Sir! please give us some images of Sitti Mariam.' Their angry countenances now brightened with smiles. 'What would you do with them?' I inquired. We would treat them with great respect, never fear, sir; do give us some?' And one of them told me how her child had been speedily cured after invoking the Blessed Mother in a Christian Church. Seeing that they were sincere, I gave each a medal of Our Lady of Lourdes, which, after reverently touching to their forehead and lips, they put away carefully in a kind of pocketfolio. Then I thought, does not the Koran itself render homage to the Immaculate Conception and other glorious privileges of Our Blessed Saviour's Mother? Since she is working miracles in the very citadel of Islamism, may it not be through her mediation that the benighted Mohametan is destined to receive the light of faith?"

It is rumored that Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec and Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore will shortly be created Cardinals.

A Council of the Catholic bishops of the Province of Quebec will be held on the 13th of May.



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.

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.

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.

UCLOW'S Great Fire Sale

BOOKS & FANCY GOODS

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 27, 1886.

Everything damaged must go to make room for our NEW STOCK.

5,000 VOLUMES OF DAMAGED BOOKS!

must be sold at any Price.

364 MAIN ST.,

4 doors South of Portage Avenue.

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 FIRST-CLASS 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. LAPORETE, PROP. LATE OF OTTAWA.

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

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT

PENROSE & ROCANI BUTCHERS!

289 Main Street & City Market

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