

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885.

NO. 16.

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

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

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

McPHILLIPS & WILKES,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.
Hargrave Block, 328 Main St.,
L. G. McPHILLIPS. A. E. WILKES

F. MARIAGGI, Chef de Cuisine.
RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
A LA CARTE,
316 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.

DINNER FROM 12 TO 2, 35 CENTS.
CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.
MAROTTA & MARIAGGI, Prop'rs.

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

CONNOLLY BROS.,
BUTCHERS.
have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.
- AT -
342 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
OPP. POTTER HOUSE.
A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROOMS AND BOARD.
Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply at 88 Carlton, near corner of York street. nv21

D. HALLEN
FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.
Repairing a Specialty.
Prices Most Reasonable.

45 McDermott, St., Winnipeg.

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

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

RADIGER & Co.

IMPORTERS OF
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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

MAYORALTY,

THOSE F
ALD. CROWE'S SUPPORTERS
who will volunteer

TEAMS

for carrying Voters to the Polls on Election day will please notify the Central Committee, at 421 Main Street, right away.

LENNETH MACKENZIE, Chairman.
DOLIN H. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

WINTER THOUGHTS.

BY MRS. A. MAC GILLIS, WINNIPEG.

Once more our earth is white and clean,
Once more are hid the green and rose;
The verdant fields, the flowers we loved,
Are underneath the winter's snows.

And hid are all unsightly things;
The city's streets and lanes are fair;
And pleasantly the sleigh-bells ring
Out on this icy, northern air.

The kindly snow hath covered up
The bare, brown earth, to keep her warm;
While in her mighty breast asleep,
The seeds of life lie safe from harm.

Down in deep dells where violets hide
On little graves but newly made,
Where some dear lambs lie side by side,
The pure white snow is softly spread.

One vast white plain the prairie shines,
Almost too dazzling to behold;
Till sunset falls, then are its snows
Alight with crimson, blent with gold.

Now speed the skaters o'er the ice,
On shining steels they seem to fly
Now here, now there, they glide and dart,
And so the happy hours go by.

While those who love the snow-shoe tramp
In merry parties scour the plain,
The early moon her silver lamp
Hath lighted e'er they turn again.

But, hark! what sweet, far sounds are those
Which to the happy tired ones tell
The hour has come to seek repose—
St. Boniface's Vesper bell.

Now home they hie, and welcome sight,
The well-lit board and smoking urn,
The glowing fire and cheerful light,
All greet the loved ones' safe return.

O golden hours of sunny youth,
Too swift ye speed beyond recall;
The well that Hope, and Love, and Truth,
Remain a heritage to all.

To cheer our wintry age, an glad
With sunset gleams life's fading ray,
'Till breaks the morn that knows no night,
Resplendent ever shining day.

THE AMULET.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIMON TURCHI TRIES TO CONCEAL HIS CRIME.

(CONTINUED.)

Suddenly a happy idea seemed to occur to him, for his face brightened; he arose and said:

"Julio, you must leave the country; it is your only means of safety."

"I leave the country!" said Julio;

"and you, signor?"

"Would that I could accompany you! but I cannot say as you can: 'Where my body is, there is all I have and all I care for.' I must of necessity remain here; I have many interests to detain me."

Julio was astonished by the advice.

"Where shall I go? In Italy a piece is set on my head; I dare not be seen beyond the mountains. It is too late for me to leave for England; there are no vessels ready to sail. What could I do in Germany, ignorant of the language of the country and without means of subsistence?"

"Save your life, Julio; go to Germany," said Turchi. "I will give you money, plenty of money."

The deep red of the scar on his master's face, his expression of cunning, his evident satisfaction, made Julio suspect some deception. He was unable at first to imagine his secret design; but a light suddenly broke upon his mind, and recoiling with horror and anger, he exclaimed:

"What an odious trap you are setting for me! You intend to accuse me of the murder in my absence? And while poor Julio, charged with a double crime, finds no resting spot upon the earth, you will enjoy here in entire security, in the midst of wealth and honor, the price of the innocent blood which you have shed. No, no, I will bring no new anathema on my head."

"You are silly, Julio," said Simon Turchi, disdainfully. "Should we be arrested to-morrow, and the truth known, would you not be equally punished for having treacherously pushed Geronimo into the chair?"

"Yes; but all would know that I neither conceived the crime, nor profited by its commission."

"A fine consolation to contend on the scaffold, said the signor ironically, repassing his impatience. "But I will speak to you plainly and without reserve. I will state my conditions; if you refuse them, then all is at an end between us. Each of us is at liberty to save himself even at the sacrifice of the other. The worst part of the whole is that I might feel myself obliged, for my own security, to make known to the authorities of Lucca who you are."

The servant regarded his master with an expression of disgust and aversion.

"These are my conditions," said Si-

mon. "You will leave immediately for Germany, and reach the Rhine as soon as possible. I will give you two hundred crowns. Procure a carriage and horse at the very first village, and do not stop until you are in a place of safety. To prevent any detention on the way, I will give you a letter to Signor Mazzuchelli, a banker at Cologne. If on the journey you are asked why you have undertaken it, say that you are on urgent business for your master, and if necessity require it, show the letter; but once in Cologne, do not present the letter to Mazzuchelli. Two hundred crowns! that is a fortune, Julio. With that you can live luxuriously for two or three years. And what difference will it make whether you know the language of the country or not. Money understands and speaks all languages."

"And when the two hundred crowns are spent, what will become of me?" said the servant.

"I will not forsake you, Julio," said Turchi. "Whenever you need money, inform me of it, and I will send you enough to keep you from want. But you must change your name and simply notify me that you need more money to continue your business. And your new name? It seems to me that 'Marco Castagno' would answer. What say you?"

Julio shook his head doubtfully, muttering between his teeth. Although the promise of two hundred crowns was seductive, he hesitated to accept his master's proposition.

"Why deliberate so long?" said Simon. "I offer you a certain means of escaping the gallows, and you hesitate! Moreover, I secure you a life of ease, independent, without cares, the free joyous life of a lord, and yet you refuse."

Julio seemed to have come to a decision.

"Will you give me two hundred crowns?" he demanded.

"Before my departure,"

"Immediately."

"Give them to me. I am in a hurry to depart."

"I will go for them," said Turchi, leaving the room.

Julio seated himself and rested his head upon his hands. But he had not long for reflection; his master returned after a short absence.

Simon Turchi held a purse in his hands. He went to the table and counted out four piles of gold pieces.

The sight of so much money made an impression on Julio, and he approached the table. Joy sparkled in his eyes, and whilst he contemplated the shining pieces, he nodded his head with an air of satisfaction.

"You see, said Simon, 'that the sum is correct, and you will not find the gold heavy to carry. Now put it in your doublet. Going down stairs, I reflected upon your good-will, and I considered whether I might not avoid accusing you of the murder of Geronimo, and my friendship for you suggested a means. Now that I am sure of being able, under any circumstances, of exculpating myself, it is not necessary for me to bring any accusation against you. Besides, Julio, I dislike to be separated from you. If in two or three months I could bring you back without danger, I would be delighted.'

"I would be well pleased, signor," said Julio, with a sigh.

"In order to secure this chance to ourselves, Julio, you must, before leaving, go to the country-house, level, as far as possible, the earth in the cellar, throw sand and dust upon the grave, and then fill the cellar with fire-wood and empty casks."

"But, signor, that would take time."

"That is of no consequence. At this hour there are too many people passing through the city gates. It is better for you to pass the night at the pavilion, and to-morrow morning, as soon as the gates are open, you will leave. At day-break you will be certain of meeting no one who would notice what direction you had taken. I suggest this for your own sake, Julio, not mine; for suppose the officers of the law should search my summer-house, those precautions would divert their attention from the cellar, while otherwise they would infallibly discover that the earth had been recently dug. Perhaps, through respect for me, the bailiff may exempt my lands from search. In either case I will wait until the impression made by the murder has worn away. I will say nothing of you, except that you left me in consequence of a sharp rebuke, and that I do not know what has become of you. As soon as the present excitement subsides and the search is abandoned, I promise to recall you. Now will you go to the pavilion and accomplish faithfully what I advise?"

"I will."

"Do not forget your new name."

"Marco Castagno. It is easily remembered."

"Yes; Marco Castagno, and you are travelling on business. I had nearly forgotten the letter of recommendation. Wait here an instant; do not come down-stairs. I will write at once."

When Julio was left alone he put his hand into his pocket, clinked the gold coins, and drew out a handful for the pleasure of contemplating them; but he soon returned the money to his doublet, and fell into deep thought.

"If," he muttered, "I could only get off at once! Here I am obliged to pass a whole night in that accursed pavilion! The signor thinks that Geronimo has been buried for five days, and his corpse is still above ground. To fill up the grave is not much. Suppose I let that alone, and leave this evening with the money? No, no; I will execute faithfully what I promised. My master is so generous to me, I will show him that I am not ungrateful."

"Here is the letter of recommendation," said Simon Turchi, entering the room. "It is in the name of Marco Castagno. Forget your other names, and be prudent, remembering that the least indiscretion might cost our lives. Go to the pavilion, Julio. I bid you adieu, with the hope of soon seeing you again at Antwerp."

"Shall I not take my clothes, signor, or a travelling cloak?"

"No; the cloak you have on will suffice. Were you seen with any baggage, your intention might be suspected. Appear indifferent. You can buy whatever you may need."

The servant extended his hand to his master, and going to the door, said:

"Adieu, signor; if you do not fail to aid me when I am in want, I will keep your secret faithfully."

Julio descended the staircase and walked slowly down the street.

His master opened the window and watched him until he was out of sight.

Simon Turchi drew a long breath, as though the weight of a mountain had been removed from his heart. A smile lighted up his face, and he said in an accent of intense joy:

"He has gone! Now I have nothing to fear. The bailiff may find the body; Julio committed the crime; I know nothing of it; I am as innocent as a lamb. Ah! I thought I was lost. Now I must arrange my plans as though I were certain of the discovery of the body. I feel new strength; hope and certainty animate my heart. Mary, Mary, your name, your fortune, your love will be mine. My life will yet be crowned with grandeur, wealth, and happiness."

"And in feverish excitement he closed the window."

CHAPTER IX.

GERONIMO RESURRECTED.

The clock in the steeple of St. George struck seven, and night was coming on, when Julio opened the garden gate of his master's country-seat and walked with a light step towards the house.

He kept one hand wrapped in his cloak, as if to conceal some object; the other was in his pocket, turning over the gold pieces given him by Simon Turchi. He sparkled in his eyes, as he said to himself:

"God be praised! I resisted the temptation. They urged me to drink and play at the 'Swan,' but my gold coins reminded me that I had a serious duty to perform. After work comes recompense. What I hold in my hand will indemnify me for the thirst I have suffered and for the time lost. It is the very best Spanish wine—as dear is it if were melted silver, and as strong as if it were liquid fire."

On entering a room in the house, he

drew two bottles from his doublet and one from under his cloak, placed them upon the table and looked at them longingly.

"No, no, not now; presently! Business first. Your bewitching smile cannot seduce me. Patience, my friends; an hour hence we will become acquainted. To fill up a grave and roll some empty casks into the cellar is a small matter. But it is getting so dark that I can no longer distinguish the image of emperor on the gold pieces; I must light the lamp."

Taking a wooden box from the mantelpiece, he drew out a flint and struck it. It was some time before the tinder took fire, and Julio laughed at his own failures; but at last he succeeded in his efforts, and a large lamp made the whole room bright with its rays.

Julio approached the table and said:

"Now at least I can gratify the desire which has irritated my nerves during the last hour. To possess two hundred pounds, to be as rich as a banker, to feel my pockets weighed down by gold, and still unable to feast my eyes on the treasure! Now I am alone; there is no one to ask whence it came. The time has arrived. I may enjoy my wealth without anxiety!"

He drew an arm-chair to the table, reclined in it comfortably with extended limbs, and placed the gold coin by handfuls under the light of the lamp.

After searching his pocket and doublet and convincing himself that all the crowns were spread out before him, he heaped them up and ran his hand through them as if to enjoy the sparkle and jingle of the gold. He held his breath, for fear of losing the least sound; with eyes wide open he contemplated the brilliant treasure.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HUMOROUS.

"Why is a nomination to office called an empty honor, father?" Because, my son, was the solemn reply 'it seldom fails to empty the pocket of the victim of the nomination.'

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the order of the 'Rising Sun' on five Americans, and it is extremely doubtful if even one of them gets up early enough to see the sun rise.

"Did you break your father's will?" "Yes," I suppose you are quite rich now! "No poorer than before."

"How is that?" You see I broke the will, but the lawyer broke me."

"Did you go to the masquerade last evening Charlie?" "Oh, yes! What as?" "As a gentleman." "Indeed! How in world did you disguise yourself?" And then the atmosphere grew chilly.

A boy in one of the public schools, while engaged in defining words a few days since, made a sort of mistake. He said: "A demagogue is a vessel that holds beer, wine, whiskey, gin, or any other kind of intoxicating liquor."

Financial Prosperity.—Sam Doolittle, a student at the University of Texas, rarely has any money, but he is always talking about unlimited means. Another student happened to meet him not long since, and asked him: "What are you doing?" "I am going to the pawnbroker's," replied Sam, proudly. Going to the pawnbroker's?" replied the other incredulously. "You can't stop bragging. You are always trying to make people believe you are in affluent circumstances."

To The Electors of

WARD NO. FIVE.

GENTLEMEN—In response to a request of a large number of the electors of Ward Five I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman for this Ward for 1886, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing Civic Elections.

G. H. CAMPBELL.

JOHN WYCLIF IN HIS TRUE LIGHT.

The Alleged Protestant Martyr Shown to be a Mere Captious Sorcerer.

The Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S. J., has added yet one more volume ("The Truth About John Wyclif, His Life, Writings and Opinions, Chiefly from the Evidence of His Contemporaries," to the list of works destined to explode long-cherished historical illusions that have seen the light during the last quarter of a century. We do not mean to speak of purely Protestant prejudices as to the character of John Wyclif. But it has been a favorite idea, even with Catholics, that Henry VIII had to deal with a good, simple, believing people, whom he sundered by unparalleled violence, from the unity of the Church. That belief, as far as it concerns the religious character of Englishmen at the opening of the sixteenth century, must be largely modified. The majority, nay, a very large majority of Englishmen were, no doubt, Catholics, and many of them good Catholics. But the spread of error, especially among the lower classes, for two hundred years before, despite of many severely repressive measures, had been simply appalling. The peculiar forms of these errors bore a very strong family resemblance to the system that triumphed in England under Edward VI and Elizabeth—in a word to Protestantism. The book we are reviewing leaves no room to doubt, from the ample evidence we possess, though but a fragment of what might have come down to us, that long before the name of Protestant had been invented, Protestants might have been counted, perhaps by many thousands, on English soil. Had that soil not been well prepared for it, not even the strong Tudor will could have made the evil plant take root. Neither the evil lives of many Catholics, though this element weakend the power of resistance; nor the powerful influence of the Tudor sovereigns; nor the abilities of men like Luther and Calvin, suffice to account for the success of the Protestant revolution in England. Protestantism had had a long pedigree. It had its rise in the Caesarism of the Conqueror and his descendants. Its principles were embodied in the teaching of John Wyclif.

"Probably there never was a time when it could be said that our country was absolutely free from error, either as regards its ecclesiastical politics or its religious belief. From the time of early Normans there had always been in England a party which looked with undiguised suspicion on the dealings of the Papal Curia, as far as they were supposed to trench on the privileges and liberties of the sovereign. Many of the nobility, and even some of the bishops, would gladly have made the king independent of the Pontiff in all matters save those which were of a purely dogmatic nature. Here it is enough to refer to the aggressions of William Rufus and the two Henrys, which were resisted by St. Anselm and St. Thomas of Canterbury. From the king this anti-Papal feeling descended to the nobility, and from the nobility to their tenants. This unfortunate irritation was kept alive by the system of Papal provisions, whereby patrons of benefices complained that they were deprived of their privileges, of which they loudly clamored for their restitution."

Such were the predisposing causes; and when we find the yoke of authority irksome we try at once to persuade ourselves that the said authority is an usurpation. To efface the distinction between the human and supernatural elements in the Papal jurisdiction and set it all down as a mere earthly institution was the next step, and along with this the whole system of Church discipline, nay, the whole Christian priesthood and sacramental principles must needs be overturned. This is exactly what was done by the Wyclifites, and it forms the mainspring of the Protestant system, if system it can be called. Of course, accidental circumstances, as usual, set the machinery in motion. Disappointed ambition turned John Wyclif from an active churchman into a heretic, as it has done with many another since his day. This fact is at all events now as clear as daylight on the faith of records of unquestioned authenticity. Archbishop Islip, in founding Canterbury Hall at Oxford, had imprudently attempted to unite Benedictine monks and secular priests in one and the same collegiate establishment. The undertaking did not work harmoniously, as might have been foreseen. The archbishop removed the monks and made over the college to the secular priests, with Wyclif, then master of Balliol, as warden. This was done without the authorization from the crown needed for its legality, and was subsequently held to be invalid. Besides, in making it over to the secular clergy he

expressly reserved the right of altering the arrangement at any future period, if he chose. Islip's register at Lambeth contains some quaint rules for the new college. No one shall be eligible as a fellow who has any notable mark on his face. The cost of gowns, furs, etc., is minutely regulated. Latin is to be spoken in the house, "but they are not all to chatter together at the same time like geese or magpies." The archbishop and his successors are to have the sole power of regulating the said hall in its head members and property, with full power to alter its statutes at will. Islip died in 1366, and was succeeded by Simon de Langham, chancellor of England. His legal knowledge showed him that in the eye of the law the hall had lapsed to the crown. Langham determined to turn Canterbury hall into a college for the Benedictine monks of his own cathedral. He began by appointing Henry de Woodhull, a monk of Canterbury, instead of Wyclif, who only held his office at the pleasure of the archbishop. Thus was Wyclif, at an early period of his career, brought into collision with the monastic order, which he afterwards attacked with the bitterest hatred. He refused to submit, and appealed to Rome, and the cause was heard at Viterbo before Cardinal de Rocha, formerly abbot of Cluny. Judgement was given in favor of the archbishop, and the monks succeeded the secular clergy at Canterbury Hall.

This was a bitter disappointment for the ex-warden, the more so as he had wished to pose as the champion of the seculars in a quarrel with regulars, and perhaps as a "Northern" against Kentishmen. Wyclif hoped to console himself by obtaining the vacant See of Worcester. At least so we are told by more than one English writer within a quarter of a century after Wyclif's death. If so, he met with a second disappointment. From this time he began the warfare against the teaching and authority of the Catholic Church, which he continued unceasingly to carry on till his death. Were we wrong in surmising that his enmity to Rome had its source in disappointed ambition?

We have thought it well by the above summary to call special attention to this first portion of Father Stevenson's work, because it relates to facts less universally unknown than the general character of Wyclif's heresies. As to these latter they savor strongly of Calvinism, while on morals they have a great affinity with the doctrines of Socialists and the advocates of "Free Love." In a word, his blasphemous utterances would shock the great majority of Protestants. Strangely enough, he retained to the last a respect for the honor of the Blessed Virgin. After reading what Father Stevenson has given us from contemporary sources, we think it would not be easy to deny that the brutal excesses of the Kentish revolutionaries, in 1382, were in great part traceable to Wyclif's influence. Here we are forcibly reminded of what we have read of Wesley's participation in the hideous scenes of the Gordon riots, though Wyclif, unlike his successor, thought it safest to remain tranquil in his Leicester rectory while bolder men were engaged in the work of bloodshed and pillage.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Chamberlain.

The Duke of Norfolk has addressed the following letter to the London Times. "My attention has just been called to a speech of Mr. Chamberlain's at Birmingham, on the 7th inst. In it he uses the following expressions. I fear I must quote them at length, or their spirit and motive will not appear. He is speaking at the time of the great famine in Ireland. He says: 'There was famine throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. There was only one class that profited, and that was the landlords, who continued to exact their rents. There was a great landlord in those days, the Duke of Norfolk, who recommended to the people that they should take a pinch of curry powder in water to keep off the pangs of hunger. Ah! that was a statement which created the greatest excitement throughout the land, and the Duke was denounced on a hundred platforms and in thousands and hundreds of thousands of homes. People began to talk of a certain French Minister named Foulon, in the time of the French Revolution, who, when he was told that the people were starving, replied: "Let the people eat grass;" and within a few months the people took Foulon, and they hung him to a lamp-post with a bunch of grass in his mouth. People remembered these things.'

"Let me explain the true nature of this incident. My grandfather did not own any land in Ireland, but on one

occasion, when speaking of the efforts being made to relieve the sufferings of the people in Ireland, he mentioned that he had been told that in cases of great hunger a little curry powder mixed with the food or without the drink would greatly add to the comfort and sustenance to be derived from the limited grants of food which it was possible to starve out. Whether he was right or not as to the fact I do not know, but I do know that he said what did from a purely benevolent motive, and from a wish to make public anything which he had heard which might be useful to those who were trying to relieve the sufferings of the starving people. I am not surprised to hear that there were men then, as now, who twisted this simple incident to their own uses; but when a man in the position of a Cabinet Minister makes such a statement in such a way I feel that, in justice to my family and to the landlord class in general, I ought not to withhold this explanation. Let Mr. Chamberlain hit us as hard as he pleases, but let him not try and wound us with poisoned weapons."

—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.

M. CONWAY

General Auctioneer and Valuator

Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

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

—THE—

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAY

make close connections at CHICAGO for

ONTO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST,

WITH TRAINS FROM

ST. PAUL AND MANITOBA.

Through Sleepers and Dining Cars.

SAM. HOOPER,

DEALER IN

Monuments Headstones, Cemetery Fencing

MANTELPIECES & GRATES

ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY

Special Designs furnished on application.

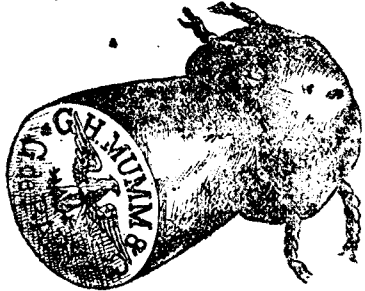
Cor Bannatyne and Albert Sts.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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. H. MUMFORD & CO'S Champagne, see that the labels and corks bear its name and initials.

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW

The Only Catholic Paper

PUBLISHED (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE) IN THE NORTHWEST.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT

—REPLETE WITH

Bright, Instructive,
Interesting Reading

Agricultural News,
News From Ireland,
Telegraphic News

THE BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Columns of the NORTHWEST REVIEW will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic News, paying particular attention to matters affecting Manitoba and the Northwest. The REVIEW has already a large circulation amongst its friends and therefore offers special advantages to advertisers.

Every Department will receive special attention and will supply the most instructive intelligence under the direct heads.

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

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

Address all orders to

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

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

AGRICULTURE.

THE FARM.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

The idea that the crop grown from wheat sown when the wind is north-east is more liable to suffer from smut than that put into the ground when the vane points to some other quarter may still be entertained by a few farmers who are governed by the moon as to the time of sowing peas and killing pork; but most men who are intelligent enough to make a success of farming ignore these whims. It is probable that the germ of smut exists in wheat at the time of sowing, and can be destroyed by the application of certain preparations, as has been proved by experiment. An Oregon wheat grower gives, through the "Prairie Farmer," the following method of treating wheat to destroy smut germs:—Take finely pulverized blue vitriol, using at the rate of one pound for every ten bushels of grain. Fill a forty gallon barrel about half full of water, put in, say, three pounds of the vitriol, letting it stand twelve to twenty four hours to dissolve (using hot water if haste is needed). Put a bushel of seed in each of three or four sacks (burlaps of gunny are best), drop them in the solution, and place on a wide plank, that will run the drippings back into the barrel. As the solution is reduced add more. Let the seed stand over night so it will dry before sowing. The work may be done on wet days, or before sowing time, as the grain is uninjured by standing after the blue vitriol application. The quantity mentioned should be sufficient for thirty bushels of seed. A Wisconsin farmer in the same issue gives a different remedy, which is as follows:—I dip wheat from the bin with a screen from the fanning mill, shake a few times, and pour upon the floor, and repeat until I get as much as is needed. I sprinkle the pile with a pail of chamber lye to the bushel, then throw on air-slacked lime, stirring, and let it take up all that will stick to the kernels. Stir often, till ready to sow. To remove other foul stuff light enough to float, add water and salt to the lye, put into a tub and slowly pour in one bushel of wheat. Skim, stir, and thoroughly stir again; pour the liquor into tub No. 2, and the wheat from No. 1, and proceed the same way. Empty the wheat on floor, and so on until sufficient seed has been thus treated. The lime will kill the smut germs."

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.	6 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	8 to 10
Beef, fore quarters, per 100 lb.	8 1/2 to 8
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	9 00 to 10 00
Veal, roast, per lb.	12 to 16
Veal, chop, per lb.	15 to 18
Pork, roast, per lb.	10 to 12 1/2
Pork, steak, per lb.	10 to 12 1/2
Pork, farmers' per 100 lbs.	6 00 to 6 50
Mutton, on roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Mutton, leg, per lb.	12 to 18
Mutton chop, per lb.	15 to 18
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 18
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	15 to 16
Lard, per lb.	9 to 11
Lard, per pail	2 25 to 15
Sausage, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Bologna sausage, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Shanks, per lb.	3 to 4
Liver, per lb.	15 to 18
Kidney, per lb.	15 to 18
Head cheese, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Heart, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Tongue, per lb.	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 35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, each	80 to 1 00
Ducks, per brace	40 to 50
Prairie Chickens, per brace	40 to 60
Prime Manitoba cheese, per pound	15 to 20

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milk cows, per yolk in demand	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand	90 00 to 140 00
Live cattle, per lb.	8 1/2 to 4
Calves, per lb.	5 00 to 12 00
Side bacon, per lb.	9 1/2 to 10
Hull bacon, per lb.	13 1/2 to 14
Hams, per lb.	16 1/2 to 17 00
Pork, per barrel	12 50 to 17 00
Beef, per barrel	15 50 to 20
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Cucumbers, per doz.	40
Ducks, per doz.	20
Eggs, per doz.	25

FISH.

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

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush.	25 to 30
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Dried onions, per bushel	2 00 to 2 50
Turnips, per bush.	4 to 5
Cabbage, each	4 to 5
Farsley, per doz.	40
Sage, per doz.	40
Carrots, per doz.	to 30
Farsnips, per doz.	to 30
Squash, each	10 to 20

RU.

Cranberries, per barrel	10 00
California Pears, per box	4 25 to 4 50
Grapes, per lb., Ontario	10 to 12
Lemons, per box	7 00 to 8 00
Oranges, per box	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel	3 25 to 3 75
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	2 25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	4 00 to 4 50
Straw	2 50
Timothy	8 00 to 10 00

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	65
Rejected	45 to 50
Flour, XXXX	1 80
Flour, superfine	1 40
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
Soft, hard, delivered	10 00
Steam, hard, delivered	8 00
Grate, soft	8 00

Jesuit Missions in Bengal.

The Jesuit mission of Bengal is attached to the Belgian province of the society. The following statistics of a year's work in this important mission have just been published for the twelve months between August 1, 1884 and August 1, 1885. Number of conversions, 1,223 (as against 1,033 in the preceding year), of which 330 were converts from Protestantism and 893 from Paganism. A new reinforcement is setting out for Bengal. Five new missionaries were to sail from Trieste on the 15th ult. for Calcutta, viz., the Rev. Fathers Daras, Gengler and Van der Ghote, together with two novices, MM. de Gryse and Van Gerven. They accompany the provincial of the Belgian Province, the Very Rev. Father Van Reeth, who is to make a visitation of Bengal and hopes to return to Europe by February, 1886. The Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, Archbishop Goethals, also contemplates shortly a visit to Europe.

Words of Wisdom.

It is books that teach us to define our pleasures when young, and which, having so taught us, enables us to recall them with satisfaction when old. He who has not a good memory should never take upon himself the trade of lying. Malice drinks one half of its own poison. Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two legged animal a man without it.—Goethe. Merriment is always the effect of a sudden impression. The jest which is expected is already destroyed. By struggling with misfortunes, we are sure to receive some wounds in the conflict; but a sure method to come off victorious is by running away. All politeness is owing to liberty. We polish one another and rub off our corners and rough sides by a sort of amical collision. To restrain this is inevitable to bring rust upon men's understandings. Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least. When in reading we meet with any maxim that may be of use, we should take for our own and make an immediate application of it, as we would of the advice of a friend whom we have purposely consulted.

An Appetite for Literature.

A gentleman in Northwestern Arkansas tells the following joke on Congressman Peel. "Peel, it is well known, is not a man of very high literary attainments, but, to appear well read, he professes to have gloated over every piece of literature that comes under discussion. Judge Pittman, who is a highly intellectual and well read man, takes a keen delight in talking literature to Peel. Some time ago, while a party of gentlemen were sitting around, listening to some of Peel's experiences in Congress, Judge Pittman asked, "Peel, you have read Tennyson, haven't you?" "Oh, yes, yes, and I like it very much." "Do you like Goldsmith?" "Dote on him." "What do you think of that poem, 'Goldsmith's Maid'?" "By, George, sir, it is the best thing he ever wrote. I tell you what, Pittman, going to Congress whets a man's appetite for literature."

Hard Times.

Everyone is talking and complaining of 'the hard times.' Many cures are proposed, and the disease is so bad that any reasonable cure is worth a trial or at least an examination. The 'Boston Traveler' maintains that if the working people of this country had kept the \$900,000,000 they spend every year for strong drink in their pockets for the past five years of good times, the present temporary lull in manufacturing and business activity would find many of them able to bear it without being pinched for the necessities of life. The writer holds that our population 'drinks \$140,000,000 worth more than it necessarily wears and eats.' Here is a practicable cure worth a trial, if every one were only agreed.

HUMOROUS.

"Did not the sight of the boundless blue sea, bearing on its bosom white-winged fleets of commerce, fill you with emotion?" "Yes," replied the traveler, "at first it did, but after a while it didn't fill me with anything. It sorter emptied me." "Yes, sir," said the entomologist, "I can tame flies so that when I whistle they will come and alight on my hand." "Pshaw!" said the bald headed man, "that's nothing, they come and alight on my head without whistling." The entomologist sat down.

A GREAT SLAUGHTERING

OF GOODS AT
MRS. NAGLE'S
BASSINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Lous Velours, Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts, and all other goods at the same reduced rates. Remember that all goods are sold under cost, and that the No. of the Bassinett is 264 MAIN ST.

HOTEL DU CANADA.

Lombard Street, near Maid. ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG. EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon. EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLING. 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.

WARD NO. TWO.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WINNIPEG GENTLEMEN—Having been unanimously nominated at a public meeting held in the above Ward to represent you as Alderman for the coming year, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence,
L. M. JONES.



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT and until further Notice, direct Mails for Great Britain will be closed at this office as follows: Via New York, every Friday at 6 p.m. Via Halifax every Monday at 6 p.m. A supplementary mail via Halifax will be closed at 7 p.m. on Mondays. W. HARGRAVE, Postmaster. Post Office, Winnipeg, Nov. 19, 1885.

DO YOU KNOW

where to buy a Good Buffalo Coat, Coon Coat, Dogskin Coat, Why of Course at the Red Ball Store, No. 496 Main Street

White & Manahan
SIGNALS. SIGNALS.
Alfred Morris,
ENGROSSER AND ILLUMINATOR OF ADDRESSES.

Sign Writer
HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR,
Kalsomining, Paper Hanging and Graining.
11 McWILLIAM ST. WEST,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

SIGNALS. SIGNALS.
THE SHORTEST ROUTE.
Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches, for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route. T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul. S. B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Paul. F. G. STRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 William St., opp. City Hall, Winnipeg.

BOOTS AND SHOES

—FOR—
Ryan's
where you will find the Largest Stock in the Country. We have an immense stock arriving for the fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited.
THOS. RYAN.
Liberal Discounts to Clergymen & Colleges.

PHELAN BROS.,
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS. 40 MAIN STREET.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 363 Main Street, Winnipeg. H. G. MCKICKEN, Agent.

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

Souvenirs of Winnipeg
JUST RECEIVED AT

UGLOW'S
ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF **WHITEWOOD NOVELTIES**—COMPRISING—Jewel Cases, Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Egg Cups, Napkin Rings, Ladies' Companions, Paper Klives, Fancy Boxes, and a Variety of Different Things FROM 25 CENTS UP

Just the thing to send to distant friends. See our Beautiful Stock of Xmas Cards, Gift Books, Holiday Presents, Albums, Plush Frames, Dolls, Toys, etc. Call early and make a selection.

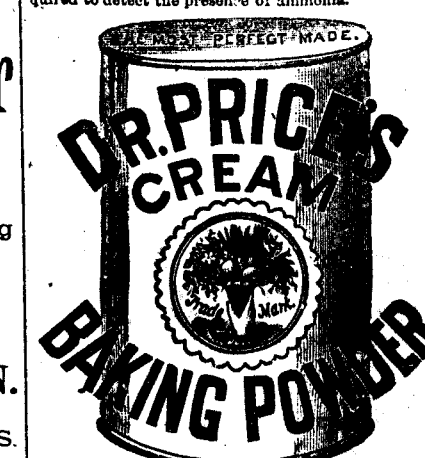
W. UGLOW,
Bookseller and Stationeer
486 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

D. HALLEN
FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable.
45 McDermott, St., Winnipeg.

ROOMS AND BOARD.
Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply at 88 Carlton, near corner of York street. nv21

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



DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., BAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

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

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

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

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS
IN THE CITY AT **PENROSE & ROGAN,** BUTCHERS, 289 Main Street & City Market
Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD KELLY,
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING,
PLUMBING AND GASFITTING,
93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.
CONNOLLY BROS.,
BUTCHERS,
have resumed business with a large and choice stock of **MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.**
— AT —
349 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
OPP. POTTER HOUSE.
All calls respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each section.

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 DECEMBER.

- 12 Of the Octave.
- 13 3rd Sunday in Advent.
- 14 Of the Octave.
- 15 Octave of the Immaculate Conception.
- 16 Fast. Ember Day. St. Eustidius B and M.
- 17 Of the Octave.
- 18 Fast. Ember Day. Expectation of the B. V. M.
- 19 Fast. Ember Day. Of the Octave.
- 20 4th Sunday in Advent.
- 21 St. Thomas, A.
- 22 Of the Octave.
- 23 Fast. Of the Octave.
- 24 Fast. Vigil of Christmas.
- 25 Christmas. Feast of Obligation.
- 26 St. Stephen. Proto Martyr.
- 27 St. John. A. and E.
- 28 Holy Innocents.
- 29 St. Thomas a Becket, B. and M.
- 30 Of the Sunday in the Octave.
- 31 St. Sylvester, P. and C.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The card of Mr. Lynn, who is contesting ward 3 for aldermanic honors, will be found in another column. It embodies all that is reasonably expected of a public servant.

Among the most notable successes of the Irish Party was the election of T. P. O'Connor for Liverpool and the defeat of two notorious renegades, John O'Connor Power and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett. These victories will cause satisfaction throughout Ireland.

Yesterday's despatches from Europe show the results of the English elections to have culminated in a deadlock, but there are sufficient constituencies to hear from to alter completely the present condition of affairs and Parnell may yet get the bit in the animal's mouth and the reins in his hands. As to which party he will ally his force to is a question of expediency; there is no room for sentiment. Parnell's motto is: "Trust neither, but use either, or both."

The large congregation that listened to the lecture delivered by the Rev. Father Drummond last Sunday evening in St. Mary's Church show the impression the rev. gentleman has created in the minds of the people of Winnipeg since his arrival here. He has taken the intellects of the people by storm. The lecture was a very effective and intelligent reading and was given in a manner which allowed of no momentary inattention, without loss, on the part of his hearers, among whom were numerous Protestants.

Those who endeavored to take from Ald. Campbell the credit rightly due him for saving to the city nearly \$14,000 in the management of the Board of Health, must be nonplussed by the letter which appeared in the Free Press on Tuesday last. The returns for the department for the past year show an existing state of things, which have been effected in one year, is almost incredible. If Mr. Campbell's term of office has brought to light the most glaring incapacity of the old board. The attempts of his enemies to deprive him of the credit of this vast saving to the city has failed ignominiously, and his election in Ward 5 is now placed beyond a doubt. The certified statements which have been published must satisfy every fair minded voter, that the object of those who circulated contrary figures was to defeat Ald Campbell, which was certainly very dishonest on their part. Ward 5 should therefore vote en masse for Mr. Campbell on Monday, which we confidently expect they will.

An Irish exchange says that Sir Thomas Emond, Henry Grattan's patriotic grandson, is winning recruits for the National cause among young men from the landlord class. It is expected that the brother of Sir Thomas will join the National ranks. Both the Emondes were educated by the Jesuit Fathers.

HIS GRACE'S LETTER.

This week we publish a very exhaustive and comprehensive letter from His Grace Archbishop Tache, on the Northwest. He has persistently refrained from saying anything on the late and unfortunate occurrences in this part of the country, but owing to the attacks of unscrupulous newspapers, which have not hesitated to credit His Grace with statements which he never gave utterance to, and moreover, have even gone so far as to accuse him and his missionaries in the Northwest with being the primary cause of the recent emeute, he finds it necessary to speak, and certainly does so in a manner that must satisfy most fair minded people that there is no better friend of the country than Archbishop Tache, as the leading paper of this part of the Dominion, "The Daily Manitoban," recently bore testimony to. It certainly goes without showing that there is no man in the Dominion who knows more concerning the Northwest than Archbishop Tache, and his letter to the people will therefore carry immense weight. He divides his paper into four chapters, viz: The Settlers, The Metis, The Indians and The Northwest, and under these different heads deals with the questions at issue, in a very comprehensive and lucid manner, giving praise where due, and unsparing where censure is deserved, which clearly shows His Grace to be profoundly indifferent as to party feeling, though many there are who unjustly accuse him of party alliance. However, this very important letter, coming from such a high authority on the matters dealt with, should be carefully read, and will no doubt be found interesting to those who desire to know "what was the cause of the rebellion," as well as by those who take an interest in the Northwest.

MUNICIPAL.

The polling day is now at hand, and it becomes the duty of every intelligent voter to elect a gentleman as mayor who will serve the city's interests best. Of the merits of the candidates now in the field we have shown clearly. Mr. Crowe has served in the council, he has shown himself possessed of the necessary qualifications necessary to fit him for the position, and the electorate are also averse to the very dishonest means adopted by the opponents of Mr. Crowe in order to secure the election of Mr. Westbrook. They attempted by false accusations against Mr. Crowe, to injure his reputation as a public servant, and as a citizen, which was certainly cowardly and therefore sufficient to condemn Mr. Westbrook in the eyes of the electorate. Apart from this Mr. Westbrook has not served in the council; he has given no practical proof of his capacity to fill the position he so anxiously craves for, and which means, if he is elected, the city must risk a year of misgovernment, which is certainly asking too much. Therefore that Mr. Crowe's name will suggest itself to every honest elector in the city is easy to be believed, and his election is therefore assured. Record your vote early and cast your ballot for Crowe.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The progress of this Church since its inauguration has been such as to excite the wonder and admiration of those who attend it, and we need not tell our readers of the wide popularity among his parishioners of the zealous priest, Rev. Father Cherrier, who has brought about these splendid results. There are costlier churches than the Immaculate Conception, but there are few more inspiring. Tuesday being the Immaculate Conception, the patronal feast of the church, the altar was very richly and tastefully decorated and the statue of our Lady looked better than we have ever seen it. In the evening Pontifical Vespers were sung by His Grace, after which the Rev. Father Drummond, of St. Boniface College, gave a sermon on the feast of the day, with his characteristic eloquence which delighted his many hearers who listened to him for the first time. Another very pleasing feature in connection with this pretty little church was the singing of the choir, which was excellent well. Comparisons are generally distasteful, but we can safely say, without fear of offending anyone, that the choir of the Immaculate Conception will compare favorably with that of other churches. There was a collection taken up in aid of the Indian Mission schools throughout the Northwest, which was a good one.

MGR. TACHE ON THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Exhaustive and Comprehensive Review of Affairs.

We shall soon see the end of 1885. This year has been replete with events throughout the Dominion of Canada and especially in the Canadian Northwest. The complications have been so grave, the consequences so numerous that, notwithstanding repeated solicitations to give my opinion on what has occurred I have until this day deemed it better to remain silent. From time to time newspapers have lent me utterances, but their assertions were not authorized and are not mine. I would willingly continue to remain silent, had my name not been used in a manner equally unjust and disloyal in the debates to which the attitude recently taken in the Province of Quebec has given rise. Notwithstanding my sincere desire to keep out of the way of strife and agitation, I find myself compelled to say what I think, since others persist in forcing upon me ideas which I never entertained, feelings which I repudiate.

I am no party man and I have not the slightest wish to flatter or depreciate anyone; but I love my country and desire to contribute as much as I can to its prosperity and happiness; and for the fulfillment of this duty I know that, if there is a time to be silent, there is also a time to speak, and it is with the view of promoting good that I now raise my voice.

Once decided to speak, everyone will readily agree that it is the truth that must be told, the bare truth, void of all tergiversation or evasion.

The truth, as it appears to me, is what I will affirm. I foresee that to attain the object in view I shall have to clash with susceptibilities, perhaps provoke anger. I accept beforehand the unpleasant responsibility, but on the condition that the consequences will weigh only on myself personally.

Evils and Dangers Attending the Rebellion.

During the past nine months our country has experienced shocks, misfortunes, disasters, which have been violently re-echoed all over, and sad to say, this country so dear to us was exposed to dangers, which although not surmised by the greater number, were not the less real and dreadful. As a people we have experienced profound humiliation; as men, a cry of horror escaped from our hearts at the aspect of cruel massacres; as citizens, we had to deplore civil war, which brought mourning and desolation to numerous families. Generous blood was shed, and with it abundant tears flowed. Then the scaffold was raised to receive its victims. The prison cells are closed on honorable men; men whose lives were blameless until this day. All these misfortunes, all this horror, which seemed an impossibility a year ago, have nevertheless taken place, and there is not one amongst us who has not had a share of moral or physical suffering amidst these disasters. I have had my large share of the mental sufferings which have been endured. It would be difficult to express the painful emotions, the cruel anguish, the bitter regrets I have experienced for the past year. Obligated by my position to maintain an apparent calmness which everything banished from my mind; remaining silent while there was so much to say; relying on a remedy which might have been efficacious, but which it was not in my power to apply; accepting without hesitation the imprescriptible exigencies imposed by duty; being neither able nor willing to banish from my heart the affectionate sympathies of my whole life; dreading every moment complications regarding which the authorities seemed quite unconcerned, from which we so narrowly escaped and which might have brought about the complete ruin of the country. Not knowing (and this was the key of the situation) the material means that might be placed under contribution while a few hundred carbines and a few thousand cartridges sufficed to complete our ruin; the public will never know what I suffered and the apprehensions I endured.

I am, moreover, convinced that what has occurred may be repeated with an increase of all I dreaded in the past.

On the strength of this conclusion, I earnestly beseech all serious men who have at heart the happiness and prosperity of our dear Canada, to reflect on the causes which have occasioned our misfortunes.

Various Causes of the Trouble.

Minds, too superficial, alas! or too interested to take a serious and impartial view of our difficulties, consider that they have accomplished their duties as citizens by exclaiming: "Riel's the cause of all the harm, it was he who did all, he has paid for it, the country is safe now."

This explanation is so unreasonable, that if it were accepted, we might expect new disturbances in the near future.

The reef on which a vessel strikes is not the only cause of the wreck. The mode of construction, the violence of the storm, the lack of numbers, or the inability of the crew, the ignorance or the negligence of the pilots, in a word, the aggregation of circumstances attending the navigation has a part in causing what is attributed to the reef. Supposing the rock on which the "Albatross" perished should be removed by explosion, that would not render the navigation of Lake Superior free from all peril. Therefore it is deceiving one's self or striving to deceive others, to throw on one

man alone, the causes of the misfortunes which we all deplore. In my estimation the responsibilities of our disasters and of our shames are attributable to several sources. They rest not only on the active agents of the rebellion and the administrations succeeding in their turn in the government of the country, but also to many other parties. The people of Canada and their rulers, while negotiating the acquisition of the Northwest Territories, considered both the extent and the riches of the vast domain of which they were taking possession. They did not comprehend the situation, because they knew little or nothing of what they needed to know. The ambiguities, the modifications, the contradictions, etc., etc. found in the statutes are evidence as to what I affirm. One of the greatest mistakes on the part of the authorities was to act in accordance with the prejudice of entire provinces by approaching the Northwest with mistrust towards all those to be found there or who were acquainted with the country. It was supposed they were coming to an ordinary land, whilst on the contrary it was completely unknown. The ignorance might have been less complete, if the information offered had been listened to. Men distinguished by their character, their position and their experience have time and again given suggestions and useful advice, but almost invariably every attempt to enlighten was disregarded. Nothing was accepted save documents prepared in the Government offices, many of which, I am sorry to say, should have been considered as unreliable.

Public Officials.

The first cause of our difficulties naturally combines with a second one. I have just suggested the idea of men in office. No doubt it is but justice to say that many of these men were qualified for the functions more or less important, to which they were appointed; but, alas! this was not so in all cases. Even important posts were assigned to men totally unqualified for the position. In my humble opinion this will be unavoidable as long as all the appointments are based exclusively on political party motives. While selecting undeserving men others perfectly apt have been dismissed, or left aside, because five, ten, or fifteen years before they were political opponents. It is sometimes supposed that there is no need to be particular for a new country, especially among the Indians. This is a most erroneous opinion. More sense, tact, and ability are needed in a new country where everything has to be organized. In a populous city or town a public official may be tolerated to a certain degree, even should he turn out to be a dolt or a fop; his betters make up for the inconveniences which would occur were he alone. In the desert or the prairie it is quite a different thing: the incapacity of an employe is so much the more apparent because he is alone. There is not the slightest doubt that if the Northwest is to be properly governed, it is necessary to be very particular in the choice of men for the different services. An indispensable qualification for all is to be civil and sympathetic with the natives and the settlers. A kind heart, a gentle word, suffice to prevent or quell dissatisfaction. Authority needs a prestige, and it is a gross error to believe that it is improved by coarseness and arrogance. On the contrary, such proceedings do a great deal of harm, and denote greater ignorance than that which is thought to belong to the illiterate.

The Settlers.

Another cause of our difficulties came from the discontent of the new settlers themselves. The Government, Colonization Societies and others have published pamphlets more or less exact on the country and its advantages. The unfortunate boom of Manitoba also got a footing in the Northwest. Many looked forward to this country as the promised land to seekers of riches with or without labor. Enticed by the allurements many people came to the Northwest. The country was not prepared to receive them in such numbers at the time. Fatigue, loneliness, seclusion, disappointments, so much the more felt that they were the less expected, were the result of a too hasty immigration, and began the series of deceptions for which it was sought to make the government entirely responsible. Real faults disposed people to credit imaginary wrongs. Thence a natural tendency to general dissatisfaction. To be avenged, very regrettable means were resorted to. The most brilliant hopes had been deceived. The fortune dreamt of was not coming. The real and numerous difficulties of a new establishment in the lone land, the absence of the family, uneasiness for the future, combined to increase the bad feeling. Then came the early frosts, Oh! what harm those frosts have done to the government and to the governed. Without saying it openly, people acted as if they considered the authorities responsible for them. Indignation arose, numerous and frequent meetings were held, eloquence to the pitch it can be carried in a constitutional country was not spared. It is, however, to be understood that no revolt against authority was intended, but an evolution of some kind was wanted, constitutional agitation and another form of it soon to follow. Suggestions more or less bold were made. It was known that in the country there were parties who would talk less but act sooner. There was no wish of shedding blood, but a strong desire to have a shedding of crowns from the public treasury. It was not considered that in sowing the wind they would reap the whirlwind. This is so true that now that the storm has subsided, notwithstanding its past violence, not a few among the settlers say: "After all we have gained by it. Something of the kind is wanted once in ten years. We were ruined but business is reviving." As a consequence everyone professes

loyalty which defies even that of their Royal Highnesses themselves.

Oh! to what depths human frailty can go! People who pushed others to rebellion, who rejoice at the advantages it brought to them, the better to dissemble their joy, clamor for vengeance and proclaim their loyalty. I presume the government knows this, but it is well that the whole country should know it in order to give a share of the responsibility to all those who deserve it.

On the other hand, I wish to be rightly understood. If there are settlers who acted a vile part in the whole affair they form the exception. The greater number of those who complained had reason to complain. They have exposed their wants, and their petitions have been heard. Now there is every reason to hope that confidence will be restored, and that if the early frosts do not prove too severe, the settlers will enjoy the prosperity they had expected. This return of prosperity seems to me all the more likely that experience persuades me that kind Providence has always in store a compensation proportionate to the misfortunes it permits to visit us. During the forty years that I have passed in the country I have often had occasion to dread the sad aspect of affairs, but in every case the same causes which excited alarm, brought about unexpected advantages.

The Metis.

In treating of the Northwest troubles, the Metis are those first thought of, and that with the result of exciting ill-feeling in some quarters, and the liveliest sympathies in others. All those acquainted with me know that I love the Metis population, and I shall always side with those who sympathize with them. Before speaking of the part taken by the Metis in the Northwest troubles, I shall here quote the words pronounced by Lord Dufferin, referring to them in his farewell discourse to Manitoba, the 29th of Sept., 1877:—

"There is no doubt that a great deal of the good feeling thus subsisting among the red men and ourselves is due to the influence and interposition of that valuable class of men the half breed settlers and pioneers of Manitoba, (tremendous applause) who, combining as they do the hardihood, the endurance and love of enterprise generated by the strain of Indian blood within their veins, with the civilization, the instruction, and the intellectual power derived from their fathers, have preached the gospel of peace and good will, and mutual respect, with equally beneficial results, to the Indian chieftain in his lodge, and the British settler, in his shanty, (renewed applause). They have been the ambassadors between the East and the West, the interpreters of civilization and its exigencies, to the dwellers on the prairie as well as the exponents to the white man of the consideration justly due to the susceptibilities, the sensitive self-respect, the prejudices, the innate craving for justice of the Indian race (continued applause). In fact they have done for the colony what otherwise would have been left unaccomplished, and have introduced between the white population and the red man a traditional feeling of unity and friendships, which, but for them, it might have been impossible to establish." (cheers.)

If the above words had been better understood, and the line of conduct they seem to prescribe better followed, the country would not have to deplore the evils that have befallen us. When Lord Dufferin visited Manitoba, happily for the honor of the Metis, there were no palace cars. He had to journey according to the then mode of travelling in the country, and he quite naturally travelled with the Metis. With them he crossed the plains and the forest; he mounted the Red River cart and the birch bark canoe; he did not disdain to speak with his guides, knowing the French language he needed no interpreter; being intelligent he conceived a just idea of the population; a statesman, he said to the country and to the advisers of Her Majesty's representatives: "Here is what the Metis were in the past, their usefulness, some of their noble qualities; see how you should treat them in the future."

The suggestions made by the great diplomatist were not understood. It was thought more advisable to continue in the strain of the happy soldier, who entered Fort Garry long after the Metis had opened its gates for him. Colonel Wolsley had styled the Metis "banditti and cowards." This stupid assertion, and it is the way in which it was characterized by the then Minister of Militia, found its way in all directions.

Several newspapers repeated it; officials of all grades received its impulse and instead of granting the Metis the justice to which they were entitled the most elementary prescriptions were overlooked in regard to them. Instead of treating them as gentlemen treat everyone, they were met in too many instances, only with insolence and roughness enough to wound the bluntest susceptibilities. A rude and scornful "I don't talk French" was often the only answer to be obtained to legitimate requests. It was forgotten that being the natives of the country, they had special titles to consideration. Even in their own interests people should have remembered that the Metis, being the natural link between the Indians and the Whites, their assistance was needed. Instead of recalling what Lord Dufferin so justly said in speaking of the peaceful condition of the country, it was thought more becoming to invoke what was called the Canadian Indian Policy. This was merely imaginary, as Canada had just begun relations with our Indians.

The sad events of this year dispel all doubt as to the fact that the Metis controlled the latter by their peaceful attitude. As soon as the first rumor reached the Indians of a conflict between the

Metis and the authorities, they arose and will rise again in similar circumstances. As to the question of cowardice in reference to the Metis, I think it has been amply settled.

Considering the above and what is known officially I find it impossible to free the authorities of all responsibility. For the last fifteen years a wrong course has been pursued in many instances. I repeat that I am not a political party-man and both parties have their share of the responsibility. The troubles could and should have been prevented. Why was the warning not listened to when given by those who foresaw the same troubles and who brought them to the notice of the authorities. Our statesmen have my respect, but as "no man is wise at all times," I trust they will permit a friendly voice to tell them that they were mistaken. But it is only justice to say that they are not alone in fault. The Ministerial seats number thirteen, but the Parliamentary seats number nearly three hundred. It is undoubtedly painful and humiliating to know that Ministers of the Crown should have officially affirmed that no steps had been taken in favor of the Metis either by themselves or by their friends; but on the other hand it is also to be deplored that the isolated voices raised in both houses of our Legislature did not command a support sufficient to determine an earnest search into the situation and the means of remedying what was defective in it. It is sad to think that nothing short of bloodshed and an expenditure of millions could bring those who have the management of public affairs in one or another capacity to comprehend that the Northwest is not only a vast tract of country but moreover that there are vast social questions which are far from having obtained a satisfactory solution. The power of the press is much spoken of and it is in reality a powerful engine. But the Aborigines of the country have a right to ask whether all the organs of publicity have been useful to them. As a general rule in Canada newspapers are conducted to serve the interests of the different political parties. Certain portions of the press attack the government without the moderation necessary to obtain a good result while others praise it with a servility still more regrettable than the attacks. For instance this very day there are newspapers which would fain make the Venerable Bishop Grandin, his devoted missionaries and myself responsible for what the Metis have suffered. These ridiculous and false assertions do more harm than good to those they are intended to serve and they are injurious to the interests of the country.

The Indians.

When beginning to speak of the Metis I was happy to invoke the testimony of Lord Dufferin in their favor. In alluding to the Indians I am equally pleased to be able to quote the words of another representative of our gracious Sovereign. The Marquis of Lansdowne visited the Indians. He spoke and listened to them and here are the noble words the conversations inspired:

"It is impossible to meet these poor people and to listen to their statements without the deepest feeling of sympathy for their present position. They are the aboriginal inhabitants of this Continent. They regard themselves, and not without reason, as the legitimate occupants of the soil. We can scarcely be surprised, if now that the buffalo, upon which they have subsisted for so many years past, has become almost completely extinct, their hearts occasionally sink within them when they see as they express it themselves, that the white man is getting rich and the red man poorer with every year that passes. It is quite unnecessary to discuss the question of their so-called title to the land of the Northwest. The strength of their title, if they have one, is not in its legal aspect but in the moral claim which they have to the most considerate treatment at the hands of those who have brought into the country that irresistible tide of civilization, before whose advance the native races have dwindled and receded."

These words were pronounced by the Governor General in Winnipeg on the 22nd October last. I had the pleasure of hearing them. His Excellency's voice betrayed his emotion, his sympathetic expressions were loudly applauded. There appeared the intelligent mind which had seized the importance of a question, and a kind heart, taken with a generous sympathy for human beings that civilization so loudly boasted, drives out of its way, pending their destruction. The Indians took a part in the troubles. In some cases by cruel massacres of which nothing can palliate the horror; in others by a regrettable attitude, no doubt, but nevertheless, from another standpoint, full of important lessons for those who reflect and feel. The Indians of the Northwest! There is a class of men but little understood by the Canadian people in general, and who will never be entirely comprehended except by those who speak their language, who have lived among them and who have given them their sympathy. Canada will never know the ordeal in which it has placed the proud children of the prairie, by packing them on reserves, there to suffer the pangs of hunger, and to brook the struggles of a semi capture, one must have seen the undaunted Indian, erect in the midst of the immense prairies, complacently draping himself in his semi-nudity, his flashing eye scouring the boundless horizon, inhaling an atmosphere of liberty not to be found elsewhere, glorying in a sort of royalty, which had neither the embarrassments of riches nor the responsibilities of dignity. One must have seen the indefatigable huntsman raising to sort of religious enthusiasm the excitement and the chances or success of a chase without parallel. One must have seen the idler needing not to toil for the abundance he enjoyed, and led only by caprice to vary his unbusy course. Yes, one must

have seen all this and then look at the Indian of to-day, dragging his misery, deprived of his incomparable independence, reduced to want, and servitude, and having added to his venal and loathsome consequences of the immorality of the whites. One must have seen all this, and seen it under the impulse of sympathy to form an idea of what the Indians suffer at the present time.

It is useless to speak of treaties as a compensation for the change. These treaties were not understood by the untutored Indian. He listened to the form, but did not detect the meaning, and therefore did not accept the consequences. I go still further, and say that the Government and those who have made treaties on its behalf never perfectly conceived their object, at least inasmuch as they were not at all aware of the unacceptable position they were preparing for the Indian in many cases. Truly can I repeat with His Excellency, the Governor-General, "their hearts occasionally sink within them." The greatest stoic will agree that they have a "moral claim to the most considerate treatment." Now is the time more than ever to be mindful of the blunders committed in their regard. They have been left a prey to the seductions of men, revoltingly immoral, and when this was pointed out the friends of humanity had another regret to register. As a consequence the Indians felt that they could but profoundly despise people whose conduct should have been such as to command respect.

In other cases the Indians were deprived of the pittance assigned to them, or it was given them 'as if they were dogs.' They were too often deceived. The Indian, who is far more intelligent than most people seem to think, was not the dupe of what was going on, and he felt his contempt increasing.

It is among the Indians more than elsewhere that it is important to make a judicious choice in appointments. I am happy to say that the choice is what it should be in many places, and as a consequence the Indians in those localities are satisfied, and the Government has also reason to be so.

Nothing, no nothing whatever, can excuse the massacre at Frog Lake. It would be an excess of sentimentality to endeavor to blame the Government for having ordered the execution of the perpetrators of such horrors; I therefore do not in any way wish to justify the Indians; but as it is right that the truth should be known, and at the risk of exciting great surprise, I affirm that the massacres were not committed without previous provocation. I here invoke the testimony of one of the victims himself. The Reverend Father Fafard, said, in conversation with another missionary, who in turn related it to me: "Such a one acts with shameful brutality towards the Indians. He will be killed some day." The person alluded to was killed, and two devoted missionaries increased the number of victims they were striving to protect.

A gentleman whose veracity I cannot question assured me that some Indians had told him in 1884 that such an individual, whom he mentioned, "treated them like dogs," and the same individual was also killed by the Indians who had lodged the complaint against him. I state these particulars, so painful to relate, because the above are not the only exceptions "to the considerate treatment to which the poor Indians have a moral claim" and because I have in view the future a great deal more than the past.

Surely no one will accuse me of lacking either patriotism or justice when I say I deeply regret that certain officials have not been deserving of the confidence I am so pleased to see enjoyed by others in charge of the Indian Department, who certainly merit such confidence to a high degree. Without flattery or hesitation I say that there are in that Department, as well as in the others, honorable, devoted and intelligent men who do the best they can amidst the innumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of their duties.

It is not fair to throw on the Metis all the blame of the Indian uprising. Their mutual alliance is natural and will develop without any special effort "ad hoc." There exists between these two races a community of language, of origin and I may add of disappointment.

In the prairie and in the forest the Indians acknowledged the superiority of the Metis without being jealous of it, and because he was a relative. Accordingly as soon as the Metis showed their discontentment, the Indians necessarily drew a conclusion, "a fortiori" which could not fail to have its effect. This is one of the reasons which rendered it so important not to alienate the affection of the Metis but on the contrary to secure their good will as useful intermediaries.

Not only the natural sympathies of the Indians for the Metis were manifested during our troubles, but moreover, the different Indian nations felt the same sympathy for each other.

The Crees and the Blackfeet for generations pursued one another with savage hatred. The missionary had succeeded in weakening their ferocity, but without destroying the national enmity. At the present time hatred gives place to friendship. Crowfoot weeps over the captivity of Poundmaker and of Big Bear. The whole tribe of Blackfeet showed signs of grief on hearing of the death of a Cree or an Assiniboine killed in the war last spring.

This fact alone says a great deal and goes to show that the whites have become the "common enemy" the only enemy.

It also proves that it was a false and cruel policy to propose arming the Blackfeet against the Crees. Such a measure would have had no other issue than that of furnishing arms to both tribes for the destruction of the whites in the Northwest.

I read a few days ago remarks which appear to me very strange. Must it be said that there were jokes over the hanging of the Indians at Battleford. The author of the fooleries, neither more nor less than threatened the Indians of the Northwest "to hang every one of them" to give them a good lesson. That "cannon should be the last reason of kings," is hard enough, but what can be said of those who would have the rope become the first reason of Christian civilization towards our Indians in the first difficulty we have had with them.

Before closing these observations I think I am bound to give the impressions of the Indians in reference to the Northwest troubles. I am not yet aware of what they think of the executions which have just taken place, but I know quite well what they think of the military movement. Canada would be greatly mistaken, were it believed that the Indians of the Northwest are terrified, and that they have a great idea of our armaments; quite the contrary is the case. This result may astonish, but however astonishing it may be, it has its dangers which it is well to make known in order to avoid mistakes.

Louis Riel.

I promised to tell the truth without tergiversation, so I must reach the most delicate point of the question of our troubles and speak of the man who was the most prominent feature and whom, it is said, concentrated the whole situation. Louis Riel was chosen by the Metis for their leader. They went for him to a strange land, they brought him to their midst on the banks of the Saskatchewan. This step was owing to the uselessness of the efforts made by the Metis and their friends to have their rights acknowledged. The Metis could not understand why they were so obstinately overlooked. They came to the conclusion that they were played upon even by those in whom they had so far placed their confidence. They believed that Riel, being one of themselves who had suffered with and for them, would embrace their cause with greater zeal and thus be successful. Riel came to Batocche. Encouraged on one side, pressed on the other, he fancied that a feeling of unanimity existed between every section of the population, and being convinced that success must follow, he began an agitation, always dangerous but still more so amidst a population more inclined to act than anxious to talk.

The agitation increased the discontentment. Rash plots, silly boastings and secret encouragements led to deplorable excitement. The assurance that the Commission would be soon appointed was not believed, whilst credit was given to the rumor that instead of granting them their rights, the authorities were sending irons for their leader and shot for those who would protect him. This produced the result that might be expected. The Metis contemplated resistance and their own defence. Badly armed, without ammunition, without provisions, they took possession of the stores in their neighborhood. The inconsiderate attack made upon them at Duck Lake was a declaration of war. What followed arrested the attention of Canada during several months. It is perhaps, not the time to rectify the numerous errors which a too hasty publicity has accumulated around the history of this painful period. What is but too true, is that noble lives were sacrificed, misery and desolation reign where flourishing establishments but lately stood. Respectable men endure a painful imprisonment in the midst of criminals with whom they have nothing in common, and Louis Riel was executed at Regina on the 16th of November last.

Public opinion is divided on this last event and in dividing became embittered. In general the English press approves the execution, while the French papers condemn it as a useless cruelty. On both sides, there are exceptions: The American press is all or nearly all unanimous in considering this act of our authorities as a political blunder. I regret exceedingly that men from whom something better might be expected should have so far forgotten themselves as to attempt to lay the responsibility of this extreme measure on the very parties the least capable of advising it. The missionaries have suffered, but the missionaries never cried for vengeance. The only two among them summoned to give their evidence at the trial gave it rather in favor of the defense. Why assume the shameful role of repeating the trial of the unfortunate victim before the public by invoking the evidence of the Reverend Fathers Andre and Fourmond, who both under oath gave testimony of which the natural conclusion was certainly not the scaffold? Things are carried so far as to torture, one so kind hearted as Bishop Gaudin by ascribing to him a role equally unworthy of his position and his feelings. And all that, it is boldly said, is in order to have the truth prevail. The government allowed the execution, it has therefore the responsibility of the act and it is shameful to strive to make it weigh on others whom it was never thought necessary to consult in the matter.

For my part, an observation of twenty years' duration had led me to convictions diametrically opposed to those which are invoked. I had too many reasons to study the dispositions of my unfortunate proteges in their minutest details not to see what he was and what could have led him to the deplorable path he followed. For many years I am convinced beyond the possibility of a doubt, that while endowed with brilliant qualities of mind and of heart, the unfortunate leader of the Metis was a prey to what may be termed "megalomania" and "theomania" which alone can explain his way of acting until the last moment. My convictions are sincere, but that is not to say that they who do not share in them are all wanting in sincerity. The natural consequences of my convictions on the sad subject were rejected and the hope I had entertained

to the end vanished. Notwithstanding this deception I will not utter a word insulting to those who acted contrary to my convictions. I have not so little faith in my country as to believe that our public men are capable of acting solely according to the dictates of hatred or the cold measures it inspires. I am not aware of what took place in the council of those who govern, but I cannot believe that they did not place themselves face to face with their obligation. At all events they have accepted the responsibility, and I do not wish to create or develop embarrassments to which it is difficult to assign a favorable issue.

Dangerous Excitement.

I will not disseminate that the pain I have experienced since the beginning of our troubles, instead of being relieved, was greatly increased during the last three weeks. I am not making allusion to a movement which would be only political and kept within the limits already so broad of the constitution. Let those who have a vote to give, whether in Parliament or in the hustings, weigh all according to their inmost conscience, and in the balance of their love of country, and then let them vote according to their convictions; such is their right and their duty. But besides the purely political question there is a social question with which I am too closely connected to remain silent.

I think I need not say that I love my country. The province in which I was born has still all my heart, and I only enlarge the circle of my affections by assimilating the land of my adoption to the land of my birth. Consequently, all that concerns Quebec, all that concerns Manitoba and the Northwest, interests me deeply and it is for this reason that facing an agitation that cannot be without dangers, I take the equally respectful and affectionate liberty to tell my friends themselves against what may be prejudicial to themselves and to the cause they embrace with so much generosity.

Amidst all that has been said and written since three weeks I admired the noble outbursts of a generous patriotism. Meanwhile to be sincere I must confess that I deplored many other outbursts which, in my humble opinion, are not the echo of the same feeling, or at least do not denote the extreme prudence enjoined to a true patriot in the critical periods of the history of a nation.

Quarrels of race and still more those of religion are very dangerous weapons to wield, especially in a country where men of different origins and creeds are in daily relations with each other. Something the same may be said of different nationalities as of political parties. Each one is satisfied with considering the good aspirations towards which it tends while losing sight of those of others; just as our eyes are easily closed on our own faults to open them without measure on the faults of others. A sincere review of self would bring the conviction that personal egotism is ordinarily the cause of national as well as political egotism. This does not mean that we should forget ourselves or those belonging to us, to such a degree as not to feel or to endeavor to silence abuse when it is lavished upon us.

The English Element.

I shall cause no surprise to thinking men by saying that our countrymen of English origin, who accuse us of being too sensitive, frequently act and write as if we were unable to feel the insult inflicted on us.

A great number of English Canadians who never were in Europe, are so impressed by the word "French" that they do away completely with "British fair play." For instance, and I here appeal to English good sense. Are not the "abuse and insinuations" spoken and written against French Catholic missionaries, and against the French Canadian soldiers and the French population as a whole in connection with the Northwest troubles, and other misfortunes which have beset the country equally absurd and unjust.

Nothing short of the sufferings endured by our devoted missionaries, and the cruel murder of two of their number sufficed to silence the calumnies heaped on them, and accusing them of being the abettors of rebellion and disloyalty. It should have been known that such crimes are loudly condemned by the Holy Catholic Church for near a score of centuries, not only when her children enjoyed as we do the protection of wise and equitable laws, but just as well when they were martyrs to the cruelty of tyrants.

As for our French origin it is noble enough to command the respect of those who do not share it. We can find comfort in the fact that they who revile us know nothing about us. Let us make ourselves known, not by street clamor, but in such a way as to urge even those who do not speak our tongue—and unhappily for them, and for us they are too numerous—to study the history of Canada, not only the heroic epoch of French regime, but as well, since the conquest. Our history is rife with noble deeds, no sensible Englishman can become acquainted with our history without overcoming at least a part of the prejudices which he and his so fondly harbor. It was the study of our past that inspired the following article of the London Times as far back as 1847.

"What is it that has preserved Canada to us thus far? Not anything it has derived from this country. Not political affinities. Not similarity of race. Not community of institutions. Not force of arms. To the French origin of CANADA we owe that it is ours. Social habits prevailed over national antipathies; and a primitive regime of 'Seigniors.' Priests and 'habitants' stood by us (their recent conquerors) when our own flesh and blood 'abhorred us and were driving us from the soil.'"

I thank an English-speaking friend for the above quotation, and I respectfully invite to its perusal those who consider it a misfortune that such an ele-

ment as the French Canadians should exist in Her Majesty's Dominion.

To French Canadians.

To my countrymen I say: "Let us be true to our history and not be guided by the impulses of the moment. I understand the honest indignation which seizes you in view of the fact, that not satisfied with having hanged Riel in reality it was thought fit to hang him in effigy both before and after his execution."

I will by no means seek to palliate these disgraceful acts, I felt that a great humiliation had been imposed on the Lieutenant Governor of this Province and General Middleton when they were made to pass under a fancy scaffold erected in Winnipeg instead of a triumphal arch. The feeling of regret which I then experienced did not diminish when I heard that in several places in the Province of Quebec scaffolds and piles had been erected to simulate the execution of public men, whose acts we are not always obliged to approve but who by their position command respect.

Oh! my dear countrymen, do I beg of you believe those among us who reflect seriously; Acts such as those I have just mentioned can never dignify a people. I once more repeat "use all the Constitutional means at your disposal, but do not impress on our social condition the commotions which would tend to make life disagreeable to ourselves and to others. We are Catholics and in our social relations we should recall the words of an illustrious Protestant writer "that the Catholic Church is the greatest school of respect." Respect for authority, and for those who represent it, respect for all, even for those who do not comprehend the obligation of this duty."

In the narrow circle of a family where there is complete community of ideas, of sentiments and of interests, we find, alas! many divergencies. How then in a large country like ours where there are so many different nationalities and such a numbers of provinces can we expect to harmonize together unless everyone be disposed to accept the portion of sacrifice that may be required of him. Upon the whole we must admit that Providence has assigned us a far happier lot than we could naturally expect. Our institutions have amplitude and elasticity; the atmosphere we breathe is, in general, full of liberty. No doubt all around us is not perfect, but nothing opposes our using strenuous efforts to improve the condition, provided always that we do not go beyond the limits prescribed by duty. The majority has no right to oppress us, and although we are the minority it is apparent to everyone that our position has its advantages. Let us guard ourselves against exaggerations and of taking a stand which might gratify us to some extent but which might also lead to results which the true friends of the country would have reason to deplore.

Please accept what I say here, as flowing from a pen held by a hand trembling with emotion.

It was for us, your friends, scattered through the "great lone land" that sympathies were aroused in the Province of Quebec; it was to you that we so often looked forward for help and support; it is to you that my venerable, and beloved colleague, now in your midst looks for help in behalf of the famishing population of the Saskatchewan and I know that your generous hand is never closed. It was you who encouraged, honored and supported me by your sympathies in the most sorrowful days of my life. I understand that you would perhaps have reason to say that instead of seeming to give a lesson I should feel too happy and be satisfied with thanking you.

Forgive me, my friends, for having followed too far in the habits of a life passed in the far Northwest. I can be silent with those with whom I am not acquainted or whom I mistrust but I cannot dissemble when speaking to those dear to me, and in whom I have confidence. As you take interest in Manitoba and the Northwest I am confident that what I have said instead of offending you will reach you as the enfeebled but sincere echo of an authorized voice.

Good Feeling in Manitoba.

The entry into Confederation of the Province of Manitoba took place under circumstances most alarming for the peace and contentment of its inhabitants. The danger was too imminent to escape my notice. Seconded by the intelligent devotedness of my clergy; assisted by the influential men of the country and by distinguished friends coming from Quebec, we went to work united in a community of ideas and of means. Our action was understood. We hushed many susceptibilities, stifled many resentments, shut our eyes and ears against many provocations and secured such a good feeling that the troubles of the Northwest this year, did not excite the slightest regrettable agitation, notwithstanding the bitter sorrow they have caused us.

It is but justice to add that we have not been the sole promoters of good feeling. Influential men, differing with us in nationality and creed, acted as we did, and with us have contributed to establish an order of things which no one could have anticipated at the outset.

Amnesty.

Just a word more before taking leave of you which I am sure will meet your sympathies as it does mine. No doubt, we cannot bring the dead to life, but it may be possible to give liberty to the prisoners. Let us ask forgiveness for all the political prisoners. Let us ask forgiveness for all the Metis which the insurrection led to the penitentiary, to prison and to exile. Let us ask forgiveness for the poor Indians who took a part in the insurrectional movement, without stepping their hands in the blood of the victims of murder or of assassination. I think I may assure that this act of clemency, far from provoking divergency of opinion, would meet the assent of the sensible men of all nationalities and creeds.

X ALEX. ARCH. of ST. BONIFACE, O.M.I. St. Boniface, 7 Dec., 1885.

THE EARTH.

BY BILL NYE.

The earth is that body in the solar system which most of my readers now reside upon, and which some of them, I regret to say, modestly desire to own and control, forgetting that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof.

The earth is 500,000,000 years of age, according to Prof. Proctor, but she doesn't look it to me. The Duke of Argyle maintains that she is but 10,000,000 years old last August, but what does an ordinary Duke know about these things?

Newton claimed that the earth would gradually dry up and become porous, and that water would at last become a curiosity. Many believe this and are rapidly preparing their systems by a rigid course of treatment, so that they can live for years without the use of water internally.

Other scientists who have sat up nights to monkey with the solar system, and thereby shattered their nervous systems claim that the earth is getting very top heavy at the north pole, and that one of these days, while we are thinking of something else, the great weight of accumulated ice, snow, and the vast accumulation of second-hand Arctic relief expeditions, will jerk the earth out of its present position with so much spontaneity, and in such an extremely forthwith manner, that many people will be permanently strabismussed, and much bric-a-brac will be for sale at a great sacrifice.

If I could take about twenty good picked men and go up there for the summer instead of bringing back twenty picked men I wouldn't mind the trip, and I feel that we ought to have a larger colony on ice in that region than we now have.

The earth is composed of land and water. Some of the water has large chunks of ice in it. The earth revolves around its own axle once in twenty-four hours, though it seems to revolve faster than that and to wobble a good deal during the holidays. Nothing tickles the earth more than to confuse a man when he is coming home late at night, and then to rise up suddenly and hit him in the back with a town lot.

A friend of mine who was returning late at night from a regular meeting of the society for the Amelioration of the Hot Scotch, said that the earth rose up suddenly in front of him and hit him with a right of way, and as he was about to rise up again he was stunned by a terrific blow between the shoulder blades with an old land grant that he thought had lapsed years ago.

So I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that if you do not think that planets and orbs and one thing and another have fun on the quiet, you are grossly ignorant of their habits.

The earth is about half way between Mercury and Saturn in the matter of density. Mercury is of about the specific gravity of iron, while that of Saturn corresponds with cork in the matter of density and specific gravity. The earth, of course, does not compare with Mercury in the matter of solidity, yet it is amply firm for all practical purposes.

The poles of the earth are purely imaginary. I hate to print this statement in a large paper in such a way as to injure the reputation of great writers on this subject who still cling to the theory that the earth revolves upon large poles, and that the aurora borealis is but the reflection from a hot box at the north pole, but I am here to tell the truth, and if my readers think it disagreeable to read the truth, what must

my anguish be to have to tell it? The mean diameter of the earth is 7,916 English statute miles, but the actual diameter from pole to pole is a still meaner diameter, being 7,899 miles, while the equatorial diameter is 7,925 1/2 miles.

The long and patient struggle of our earnest and tireless geographers and savants in past years in order to obtain these figures and have them exact, few can fully realize. The long and thankless job of measuring the diameter of the earth, no matter what the weather might be, away from home and friends, footsore and weary, still plodding on, fatigued, but determined to know the mean diameter of the earth, even if it took a leg, measuring on for thousands of weary miles, and getting farther and farther away from home and then forgetting, perhaps, how many thousand miles they had gone, and being compelled to go back and measure it over again, while their noses got red and their fingers were benumbed.

Some Sensible Answers.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:—Will you please answer through the columns of your paper the following questions:—

Is this called a Protestant or Catholic country. (Neither.)

Was this country founded on a Catholic or a Protestant religion. (Neither)

Why has the Catholic Bible remained unrevised, while the Protestant Bible has been revised. (The revision of the Protestant Bible has brought it nearer to the Catholic Bible.)

What countries in the world are called Catholic countries and why so called. (Spain, Portugal, Austria and France are Catholic countries, because the majority of their people are Catholics, and because they have ecclesiastical treaties, called concordats, with the Roman See)—New York Sun.

A deputation consisting of Reeve Kirchoffer, of Glenwood, and Reeve Hector and Councillor Clark of Oakland, waited upon General Superintendent Egan this week relative to the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern Railway through their municipalities next season.

Mr. Egan said he had already reported favorably on the extension of the road further west, and that such a favorable showing of crop acreage in these municipalities as had been shown would strengthen his proposition very much. Glenwood municipalities, of only six townships, and without railway facilities, had 2,500 acres under crop this year, and with the encouragement of the railway next year the acreage will double. Oakland is equally as productive.

Recent Miracles at Lourdes.—An interesting account is given by the Paris Univers of a miracle wrought at Lourdes during the National French Pilgrimage. A young Swiss, aged 18, living near the Bavarian frontier, was deaf and dumb. His parents had given him the best education they could under his peculiar circumstances. The marvels of Lourdes having been made known to him, he felt drawn by a hidden power to the Holy Virgin of the Pyrenees.

His parents opposed the idea of a pilgrimage, but the young man was firm, and on a certain day, stick in hand, he set off on foot for Lourdes, having suspended around his neck a card bearing the following inscription: "Deaf and dumb I go to Lourdes; show me the way." It was the beginning of June. For two months he tramped from town to town, lodging where Providence provided him a bed. He arrived at Lourdes while the French pilgrims were there, and he was in a most pitiful plight, almost shoeless, and his dress ragged and torn. He drank the waters, he washed himself at the font, and mixed up with the other pilgrims. The multitudes prayed, some on bended knee, others with outstretched arms, and at length burst forth from the assembled thousands the canticle of Lourdes, with its refrain, "Ave Maria." Suddenly the deaf heard, the dumb sang like the rest. He was healed. His wonderful faith had merited a miracle.

And Still Another.

The General Superintendent of the C. P. R., Mr. Egan, has again been rewarded for his many kind services rendered to the members of British Science Association. Dr. Edmonds, of London, Eng., has presented Superintendent Egan with a silver soup ladle. Its peculiar value is the fact that it belonged to King George the Third, and was used at his table during his life time.

Sydney Smith on Happiness

I have a contempt for persons who destroy themselves. Live on and look evil in the face. Walk up to it and you will find it less than you imagined, and very often you will not find it at all, for it will recede at your advance. Any fool may be a suicide. When you are in a melancholy fit, first suspect the body, appeal to rhubarb and calomel, and send for the apothecary. A little bit of gristle sticking in the wrong place, an untimely consumption of custard, excessive gooseberries often cover the mind with clouds and bring on the most distressing views of human life. I start up at two o'clock in the morning, after my first sleep, in an agony of terror, and feel all the weight of life upon my soul. It is impossible that I can bring up such a family of children, my sons and daughters will be beggars; I shall I've to see those whom I love exposed to the scorn and contumely of the world! But stop, thou child of sorrow and humble imitator of Job, and tell me on what you have dined. Was there not soup or salmon, and then a plate of beef, and then duck, blanc mange, cream cheese, dilute, with beer, claret, champagne, hock, tea, coffee and noyau? And after all this you talk of the mind and the evils of life? These kinds of cases do not need meditation but magnesia. Take short views of life. What am I to do in these times with such a family of children? So I argued and lived dejected and with little hope; but the difficulty vanished as time went on. An uncle died and left me some money; an aunt died and left me more; my daughters married well; I had two or three appointments, and before life was half over became a prosperous man. Everyone has uncles and aunts who are mortal; friends start up out of the earth; time bring a thousand chances in your favor; legacies fall from the clouds. Nothing so absurd as to sit down and wring your hands because all the good which may happen to you in twenty years has not taken place at this precise moment.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday-school superintendent. And the new boy said, "Not having any."

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, proper for the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or 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 a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicant, such notice to be, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith. 51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the 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 rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a draw bridge or not, and dimensions of the same.

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

DO YOU WANT



Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL. THE MAIL becomes the Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements. And contains more than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 300,000 readers of the right class. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stock" or "Cred. for Sale" or "Wanted" in series, in THE WEEKLY MAIL, 75c per word per week each insertion, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in THE DAILY MAIL, 50c per word and 25c per word each insertion. Address—THE MAIL Toronto, Canada

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.

GREEN BALL STORE

JOHN SPRING,

434 MAIN STREET. WINNIPEG, MAN

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

Clothing & Gent's Furnishings

IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

All Being Bought for Cash I am Prepared to Give Bargains in

OVER 900 MEN'S SUITS, 600 BOYS' SUITS, 1,000 OVERCOATS, LINED WITH TWEED, AND RUBBER

BUFFALO, RACCOON, PERSIAN LAMB, AND OTHER FUR COATS,

Fur Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, and Braces in End ss Variet

—GIVE ME A CALL—

JOHN SPRING. 434 MAIN STREET

JUST RECEIVED!

—AT THE—

THE CHEAP STORE!

KNOWN AS THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

50 Cases Men's, Women's & Children's

Overshoes at Wholesale Prices

DRY GOODS;

Of All Kinds the Cheapest in the City.

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

EVERYBODY INVITED IN THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN WINNIPEG

Geo. H. Rogers & Co, 568 Main St

DEALERS IN BANKRUPT STOCKS

The Best Spot to Buy

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

—IS AT THE—

TORONTO HOUSE.

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

Thos. Brownlow, . 519 Main St.,

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

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

Is the Fast Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. R. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. B. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg. Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 1, 1894, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL-RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unexcelled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

CATHOLICITY IN SOUTH AMERICA

The Testimony of an American Observer.

A correspondent, who has spent three years cruising in an American vessel along the coast of South America, sends the following account of the piety of the people to an esteemed contemporary:

During quite an extended sojourn in South American waters, nothing has struck me with greater force than the great difference between the observance of religious duties among the churchgoers of Chili and Peru and the United States. There the sexes are rigidly separated, and in the part of the church set aside for men there is always a provision for seating, while in the portion, and by far the larger, assigned to the use of the female part of the congregation, nothing of the sort is provided, but each worshiper brings, or has brought by a servant, an alb or surplice, or little carpet, where she kneels or sits according to the portion of the Mass being celebrated.

The devotion of the women is beyond all praise, and the appearance of the church during High Mass is not only inspiring in the highest degree, but contains an element of picturesqueness not to be met with in this country, "this land of the free."

Throughout South America, and particularly in the two republics of which mention has been made, the women invariably wear the modest appearing mantle or manta (the same article of dress, but of different genders in the two countries), and as this covers not only the head but the figure as well, the appearance of the nave, of a large church filled with these bowed, motionless, shrouded black figures, is picturesquely religious, and the indifferent observer can but be impressed with the added solemnity attending the Holy Sacrifice, when the eye finds a crowded congregation unrelieved by a single spot of color, and minus the nodding plumes and fashionable exhibits so usual in the United States.

The attitude of humility rendered so necessary by the absence of seats is also a point in the spectacle not without its proper effect upon the observer and worshiper, and it is fair to assume that where the attractions and distractions of fashion are absent, the devotion is certain to be more efficacious.

In all the churches of Chili and Peru wherein I have attended Mass the jangle of bells from the towers announces to the people without, equally with those within, the elevation and other portions of the Mass where the well-instructed Catholic kneels and crosses himself.

Scattered among the women, clad in all the sombre hue of mourning, will be seen an occasional blue, white or brownish costume, either of these colors being usually worn in conjunction with a broad leathern belt encircling the waist, and one of sufficient length to reach the ground. These are indifferent individuals under vow not to wear any color but that in church for so long a period, sometimes for a few weeks or months, and in extreme cases for life. Sometimes these costumes, especially the blue, are worn in the forms of thanksgiving offering for recovery from sickness, gift or faith or something of the sort.

During the celebration of Mass one seldom sees any one looking around on the part of the women, but with eyes fixed steadfastly on the altar, it is impossible not to believe that the congregation is composed almost entirely of the members of some great religious community.

Besides an attitude of piety and recollection, the absence of seats and the wearing of the manto imposes a very graceful attitude, which is also a pleasant thing for the observer who for the first time finds himself in a church without quimbo, Chili, there exists a practice, undoubtedly borrowed or brought down from some remote antiquity, of passing around, instead of the well-known contribution box of this country, the plate, across which is thrown a pair of scapulars, and as each charitably disposed worshiper deposits an alms on the plate he or she kisses the scapular, performing thus an act of faith and charity at the same time.

It is in the church where the males find a place to assist in Mass within the communion rail, where the benches are provided, while the females fill the body of the church so thickly that a bit of the pavement cannot be seen. Fortunately, the genial climate of that part of the world permits solid tile or brick floor to the churches without danger to health to the pious.

From observation I think that the devotion of the Rosary is more usual in South America than here, for it is a rare sight to see a female in church without her beads in hand, and many of the wealthier class often possess chapters of

great value, one, which it was my good fortune to examine, being composed of richly carved onyx chained with gold—quite a fortune in itself.

Military trophies are of frequent occurrence, in Chilian churches; in the Church of Espirito Santo there hangs stretched above the high altar the large Peruvian flag captured with the monitor "Huascar" at the beginning of the late war between the two countries. In the same church is a fine group emblematic of the triumph of Chili over her less fortunate antagonist.

Dr. Horstmann on the Church.
The Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., chancellor of the Philadelphia Archdiocese, discoursed the other morning at the cathedral of that city on the "Origin and Growth of the Church." He said: "In the Gospel of the to-day Christ likens His word, which is the kingdom of heaven, to a grain of mustard seed. 'A grain of mustard seed' among the Jews was a proverbial expression used to denote something small in the most diminutive degree. Nothing could be smaller than was the doctrine of the gospel at its first promulgation—its founder, a poor mechanic, born of lowly parentage, who was tried, convicted and crucified; its publishers a handful of illiterate fishermen; its doctrine opposed to the dearest feeling of mankind and contradicting the established maxims and habits of society. Can the worldly wise explain how a religion teaching such a code of laws could set its stamp upon all classes and make its influence felt even in lands where the Roman arms did not dare penetrate? If the institution of Christianity was miraculous, surely its existence to-day is a greater miracle. The persecutors have passed away, and the Church, like the mustard seed, has grown to be a great tree, and in its wide expanded arms it embraces the whole circuit of the globe."

Scraps for the Curious.
Young alligators are raised and tamed for Northern visitors by a Sanford (Fla.) man, who finds it quite a lucrative business. He has now a hundred of the animals under training, and reports that his sales last season would have been five times that number could he have procured the alligators.

In a recent paper, Sir John Lubbock says that ants of the same nest, however large it may be, have a means of recognizing each other not easily explained. The recognition is immediate and complete, even after an absence of a year from the nest. Concerning the longevity of ants, he said he had kept two queen ants for twelve years.

The expression of the eyes of persons killed by violence is considered an important matter in criminal jurisprudence but its value has been greatly lessened by reason of its evanescent nature. A French scientist has found a means of restoring the life-like expression. It consists in applying a few drops of glycerine to the cornea.

In the Botanical Garden of Berlin, flowers, fruits, and other parts of plants are preserved by keeping them for a time in a saturated solution of alcohol and salicylic acid (reduced by four times its bulk of water), and then removing and drying them. It is said that vegetable matter treated in this way preserves its natural appearance and never turns black. The plan is considered particularly valuable for orchids and other succulent plants.

The bacillus theory is responsible for a new hallucination. An English lunatic sane in other matters, believes he has swallowed a bacillus, and he tells every one who will listen to him of the strange sensations and impulses it causes in him. It appears that Carpenter's essay on bacteriology started him off. The man suffers from only one physical trouble caused by the bacillus; he cannot control his legs. "Once I start off," he says, "I cannot stop until I walk my legs off."

The last formulated idea in crazes is an international cooking match. This is to take place in the aquarium in Westminster in December next. It means the production of the favorite dishes of each nation. The Briton will present his plum pudding and roast beef, the Spaniard "olla podrida," the Italian his macaroni "a la" garlic, the German his bratwurst and sauerkraut, the Russian his "kaposta" soup, the Frenchman his "fritcassee," and the Norwegian will teach how to cook eggs in that variety of ways which astonishes the traveler in his clime.

A good joke is going the rounds with respect to a Scotchman who has been recently knighted. Sir Richard Cross, who had "the braw laddie" in tow, carefully enjoined that he was to take the queen's hand and raise it reverently to his lips. All this he promised to do, but at the critical moment he forgot his leas-

son, and, seizing the queen's hand, gave it a fervid shake, exclaiming: "Many thanks, your majesty; many thanks." Sir Richard nearly fainted with horror, but the queen laughed goodnaturedly, and thanked him for his hearty gratitude.

In the "Gazette Hebdomadaire," M. Vigier calls attention to the great prospective value in the arts of a new preparation called petrobaseline. It is a clear liquid hydrocarbon, formed from vaseline, by depriving it of 25 per cent. of paraffine. It is insoluble in water, and it does not grease, yet it lubricates all bodies and preserves them from oxidation." The writer calls it a marvelous agent, endowed with the principal properties of water, alcohol, glycerine, and the fixed oils. It seems destined to have many uses, and already perfumery has employed it largely to advantage.

STOVES
—AT—
Reduced Prices!

THE BALANCE OF
STEPHENSON'S STOCK

will be sold at a great sacrifice. Also Tinware, Lamps and Heaps' Dry Earth Closets, Coal Oil and House Furnishing Goods,
430 MAIN STREET
near Imperial Bank.

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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, Prince Albert," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 31st December next, inclusively, for the erection and completion of a

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL,
—AT—
PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. TERRITORIES

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Public Works Office, Winnipeg, and at the office of Lieut.-Col. A. Spraul, Registrar, Prince Albert, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEILL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1885.

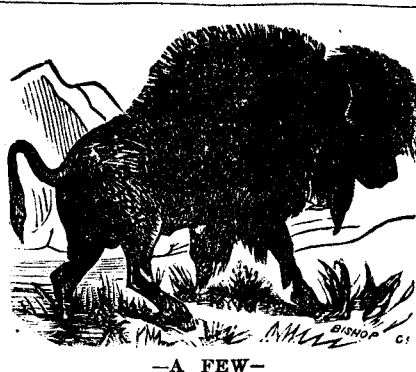
TRAVEL BY THE FAMOUS "ALBERT LEA" ROUTE TO ONTARIO AND THE EAST.

Leave Winnipeg	9:45 a.m.
St. Paul	7:30 a.m.
Minneapolis	7:20 a.m.
St. Louis	6:40 a.m.
Chicago	6:50 a.m.
St. Paul	6:50 a.m.
Minneapolis	6:50 a.m.
St. Louis	6:50 a.m.
Chicago	6:50 a.m.
St. Paul	6:50 a.m.
Minneapolis	6:50 a.m.
St. Louis	6:50 a.m.
Chicago	6:50 a.m.

Comfortable Day Cars and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars. J. F. McFARLANE, Manitoba Agent, 409 Main Street, Winnipeg

S. F. BOYD, Gen. Trk. & Pass. Agt. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JOE E. MCCONNELL, Trav. Pass. Agt. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



LADIES' Mantles and Ulsters
LEFT AT—
LESS THAN COST!

A. Pearson,
Buffalo Store
Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.

VICTORIA ICE RINK!
Grand Opening Next Week.

MR. J. A. PHILTON 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. PHILTON, Prop.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE
New Furniture

M. HUGHES & CO.,
283 AND 285 MAIN STREET

Four Carloads Just Received
Making Their Stock
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST
which they are determined to sell at
THE BOTTOM PRICES
For Cash.

Country Dealers will find this the place to buy wholesale. Special attention, as usual to Undertaking.

M. HUGHES AND CO'Y
Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg.

Dr. CLARKE
NO FEE Established 1861. 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 treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

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

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. OFFICE and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 10 to 12; Sunday, 12 to 2.

Dr. CLARKE, N. D.
186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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, \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

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

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

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

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 23rd, 1885.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Most of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.
WIN "E" MAN.

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

The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

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

TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$90.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (for Summer Session), \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges.

The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, a Goblet; at a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from their superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

SISTER SUPERIOR,
St. Mary's Academy,
Winnipeg, Man.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY.

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

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9:45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 33 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken,
CITY TICKET AGENT.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
—IS THE FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

From St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee, Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all Points in Canada and the Eastern Provinces.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago.

It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago, without change.

It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

Through Tickets, Time Tables, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and full information may be obtained from the coupon ticket agents of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, in Manitoba and Minnesota.

Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Hendon, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, Gen. Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 7.30 p. m.

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Mr. Grundy is also contesting Ward 5. He is very popular in the Ward and will make a worthy representative if elected.

Two wheat trains per day are reported to be leaving the city, each consisting of 20 cars making a total daily shipment of about 24,000 bushels.

The Victoria Ice Rink is now open and is well attended. Every comfort is afforded the patrons by the courteous proprietors, Messrs. Morris and Hunt.

It is understood that Mr. Alexander Mitchell, who purchased Manitoba wheat last winter for the Montreal Syndicate, will not operate here this season, but he is prepared to receive and dispose to the best advantage consignments of grain shipped to him at Montreal.

Mr. J. C. Lang, the Tonsorial Artist, Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator, &c., &c., has opened up at No. 5 Portage Avenue, near Merchants Hotel; where his numerous friends are respectfully requested to make their periodical visits in future. Mr. Lang stands first among the knights of the razor.

Open doors will almost certainly prevail at the committee meetings of the next year's council. Three of the aldermen who opposed the motion last meeting of the council, and who will probably be at next year's board, will favor open doors, a system which, it is understood, is also favored by all the new men.

We call special attention to Mr. Radiger's advertisement, which will be found in another column. It is one of the oldest establishments in the city and is supplied with a stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars that cannot be excelled. He makes a specialty of supplying families, and for the coming Holidays is offering special inducements. Those who intend to purchase goods in Mr. Radiger's line will profit by giving him a call.

The following is the order-in-council reserving the Banff lands: His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that whereas near the station of Banff on the Canadian Pacific Rail way, in the Provisional District of Alberta, Northwest Territories, there have been discovered several hot mineral springs which promise to be of great sanitary advantage to the public, and in order that proper control of the lands surrounding these springs may remain vested in the Crown, the said lands in the territory including said springs and in their immediate neighborhood, be and they are hereby reserved from sale or settlement or squatting, namely: All of 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 27, 28, and those portions of sections 34, 35, and 36, lying south of Bow River, all in Township 25, in Range 12, west of the 5th Meridian.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....	████████████████████
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *.....	████████████████████
RUMFORD'S, when fresh.....	████████████████████
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	████████████████████
REDHEAD'S.....	████████████████████
CHARM (Alum Powder) *.....	████████████████████
AMAZON (Alum Powder) *.....	████████████████████
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. doz.).....	████████████████████
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	████████████████████
CZAR.....	████████████████████
DR. PRICE'S.....	████████████████████
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's).....	████████████████████
LEWIS'.....	████████████████████
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	████████████████████
HECKER'S.....	████████████████████
GILLET'S.....	████████████████████
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal" *.....	████████████████████
Milwaukee, (Contains Alum.)	
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	████████████████████
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	████████████████████

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

WARD NO. FIVE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD 5

GENTLEMEN—At the request of a large number of your fellow Electors, preferred both personally and by requisition, I have consented to allow myself to be put up in nomination for Alderman for your Ward for 1886, and respectfully invite your support. If elected my object will be to carefully protect your interests.

W. GRUNDY.

WARD NO. THREE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD 3

GENTLEMEN—I am a candidate for the representation of your Ward in the City Council for 1886, and will advocate, if elected: 1. Reduction of city taxes; 2. Revision of salaries and other expenses. 3. Consolidation of the city debt and the suspension of the Sinking Fund; 4. Completion of the City Hall; 5. Open Committee meetings; 6. Free Market; 7. No further heavy Expenditures to be incurred for another year at least.

If you like my views I shall be glad of your votes.

W. FRANK LYNN.

XMAS CARDS.

Just opened the finest and cheapest stock in the City at

W. UGLOW'S.

Prang's Prize Cards, Canadian Xmas Cards, Canadian Pressed Flowers, Xmas Art Prints on Satin, Souvenir Xmas Cards.

Also a beautiful stock of Xmas Placques, Xmas Perfume Sachets, Xmas Banners and Xmas Novelties.

Our stock of Holiday Presents surpasses anything in the city, comprising

Mirrors and Plush Frames, Dressing cases and Ladies' Companions Ladies' Sachets in plush and leather China Gift Cups and Vases, Whisk holders, Perfume Cases.

We have a splendid variety of articles in Whitewood, with views of Winnipeg. TOYS in endless variety.

All goods marked in plain figures and one price to all. Your patronage solicited.

W. UGLOW, 486 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of the city of Winnipeg

GENTLEMEN—Having been presented with a requisition signed by a large number of the electors, I have become a candidate for the Mayoralty for 1886, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

If elected I shall use my utmost endeavors to carry out the most economical policy consistent with the progress of the city.

GEO. R. CROWE.

ALDERMAN

CROWE'S

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

meets at the Rooms 421 Main

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

at eight o'clock for the general business of the election.

ALL OTHER SUPPORTERS

of Ald. Crowe for the Mayoralty are cordially invited to call at the Central Committee Rooms any day or evening and give in their names. His triumphant election on the 14th of December will be the most fitting rebuke to the policy of lies and malicious slander resorted to by his opponents.

KENNETH MCKENZIE, Chairman. COLIN H. CAMPBELL, Secretary

WARD NO. FIVE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD 5

GENTLEMEN—At the request of a large number of your fellow Electors, preferred both personally and by requisition, I have consented to allow myself to be put up in nomination for Alderman for your Ward for 1886, and respectfully invite your support. If elected my object will be to carefully protect your interests.

J. C. SPROULE.

WARD NO. FIVE.

To The Electors of Ward 5

GENTLEMEN—Having been unanimously nominated by the public meeting held for the purpose of selecting Aldermanic Candidates for our Ward for the coming year and having accepted the nomination thus tendered, I respectfully solicit your support.

A. WOODS.

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES

RANGES, & C.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG.

Calls attention to large line of Heating and Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, & Just Received. The deservedly Popular and Powerful Heater THE SULTANA, stands at the head of the list of all base burning stoves. The New Square Drawing Room Stove THE PALACE, is a highly finished stove. The flues are large, ventilation perfect, all soot and smoke instantly consumed, so constructed as to cause equal radiation of heat from all parts (a most desirable stove). Also heating stoves for large halls, public buildings, &c. &c. COOKING STOVES AND RANGES with all modern improvements MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

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

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Man.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

498 MAIN STREET

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

FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,

AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian goods

of the best quality. We

CUMMINS & COMPANY

Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS

MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBBATED MIXED PICKLES

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE "CLIMAX,"

IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

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

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

THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES ASPECIALTY.

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

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

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

OVENS & COMPANY!

Corner Princess and Market Streets. WINNIPEG