

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

BY POPE LEO XIII

See penciled by the sun.
The portrait true uprise.
Depicting every lineament
Of brow, and face, and eyes.
O wondrous bower and skill!
Creation new, divine!
Apelles could not limn
A work surpassing thine.

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

CHAPTER IV

As the usual hour of Gustave's visit approached next day, De Vlierbeck's heart beat high with hope; and when the visitor appeared, clad with unusual neatness and care, the old gentleman welcomed him with more than ordinary warmth. After the compliments of the day had been paid to his lady love, Gustave expressed a desire for a few moments conversation with her father, who led him into an adjoining cabinet and seated himself by his side.

"What is it you wish of me, my young friend?" said he, kindly.

Gustave was silent for a moment, as if endeavoring to rally his ideas, and then speak out in a manly way:—

"I am about, my dear sir, to speak to you in regard to a matter that concerns my happiness; and, no matter what may be your decision, I am sure, from your kindness upon all occasions, that you will pardon my boldness. I can hardly imagine that the feeling—the irresistible feeling—I have entertained for Lenora from the first moment I saw her, has escaped your penetrating eye. I ought probably to have asked your consent long ago, before she obtained so complete a dominion over my heart; but I have always secretly encouraged the belief that you read my soul and were not displeased with my motives."

Gustave was silent, awaiting the hoped for words of encouragement; but Vlierbeck only looked at him with a gentle smile, and gave no other indication of his pleasure. A motion of the hand, as if he wished the lover to go on with his conversation, was the only sign he made in reply.

Gustave's resolution began to ebb at this discouraging by-play; but, summoning all his energy for another attack, he continued:—

"Yes, sir, I have loved Lenora from my first sight of her; but what was then a spark is now a flame. Don't think it is her loveliness alone that bewitched me. She might indeed enchant the most insensible of mankind; but I found a far more glorious treasure in the angelic heart of your daughter. Her virtue, the immaculate purity of her soul, her gentle and magnanimous sentiments,—in a word, the prodigal gifts of mind and body which God has lavished on her,—have increased my admiration to love my love to absolute idolatry! How dare I conceal my emotion from you any longer; I cannot live without Lenora; the very thought of even a short temporary separation from her overwhelms me with despair. I long to be with her every day, every hour; I long to hear her voice and read my happiness in her eloquent eyes; I know not what may be your decision; but, believe me, if it shall be adverse to my hopes, I shall not long survive the blow. If your decree separate me from my beloved Lenora, life will no longer have a charm for me!"

Gustave uttered his romantic rhapsody the rhapsody of most lovers—with that genuine emotion which bespoke his sincerity, and touched the heart of De Vlierbeck so deeply that he grasped his hand and implored him to be calm.

"Don't tremble so, my young friend," said the old gentleman. "I know very well that you love Lenora, and that she is not insensible to your affection for her. But what have you to propose to me?"

Gustave replied, dejectedly:—"If I still doubt your approval, after all the marks of esteem you have given me, it is because I fear you do not consider me worthy the happiness I have sought. I have no ancestral tree whose roots are buried in the past; the good deeds of my forefathers do not shine in history; the

blood that runs in my veins comes from a common stock."

"Do not think," said De Vlierbeck, interrupting him, "that I was ignorant of all this from the first day of our acquaintance? No, Gustave; no matter what your lineage may be, your own heart is generous [and noble; and, had it not been so, I would never have esteemed and treated you as my son."

"And so," exclaimed Gustave, catching at the last words with a burst of joyous impatience, "you do not refuse me Lenora's hand?—you will interpose no objection, provided my uncle gives his consent?"

"No," replied De Vlierbeck: "I shall not refuse it to you. On the contrary, it will give me unbounded happiness to intrust the fate of my only child in your keeping. And yet there is an obstacle of what you have no idea."

"An obstacle!" exclaimed Gustave, growing pale;—"an obstacle between Lenora and me!"

"Be silent a moment," said De Vlierbeck, "and listen to the explanation I shall give you. You think, Gustave, I suppose, that Grinselhof and all its dependencies belongs to me? It is not so we are penniless. We are poorer far than the peasants who rent our farming lands and lives yonder at the gate!"

Gustave looked doubtfully at De Vlierbeck, with so incredulous a smile that the poor gentleman blushed and trembled like an aspen.

"I see you do not believe me," continued he; "I see in your smile and look like the rest of them, you think me a miser, hiding my wealth and starving my child and myself to amass riches,—a wretch who sacrifices every thing for money,—a vagabond whom all ought to fear and despise!"

"Oh, pardon me, pardon me, sir!" interrupted Gustave, moved by the excitement of the old man. "I think nothing of the kind? My veneration for you is unbounded!"

"Nay, don't be frightened at my words young man," continued De Vlierbeck, in a calmer tone. "I make no accusations against you, Gustave. I only saw in your incredulous smile that I had succeeded in masking my poverty even from you and in making you suppose that my economy was avarice. But it is needless for me to give you any further explanation just now. Let it suffice you to know that what I say is strictly, honestly true. I possess nothing,—nothing!"

"And now," added he, after a moment's silence on both sides, "let me give you a piece of advice. Go home to-day without seeing Lenora; examine your soul calmly, and see whether there are no secret emotions that may make you change your present views; let a night pass, and if, to-morrow, Lenora, poor as you now know her to be, is still dear to you,—if you still think you can be happy with her and can make her happy,—seek your uncle and ask his consent. Here is my hand: if the day shall ever come when I can offer it as a father's, it will be the happiest of my life!"

Although the revelation made by Monsieur De Vlierbeck was astonishing to Gustave, the solemn tone in which he announced it convinced the lover of its truth. He was silent for a moment; but soon a spark of enthusiasm began to glisten in his eye and light up in his face as he exclaimed,—

"How can you ask me if I shall continue to love Lenora now that I know her to be poor? It will be happiness enough for me to receive her as a wife to be bound to her by the eternal bonds of love, to be for ever within reach, and to receive my happiness from her look and voice? What delight it will be for me to protect her and know that I have the privilege of working for her! Palace or hovel; riches or poverty, all are equally indifferent to me, provided her presence animates the spot! A night's reflection Monsieur De Vlierbeck cannot change my resolution. Grant me Lenora's hand and I will thank you on my knees for the priceless gift!"

"And suppose I do," replied the old gentleman; "generosity and constancy are natural to the ardent character of youth:—but your uncle?,"

"My uncle!" murmured Gustave with evident grief; that is true; I need his

consent. All I possess or ever shall possess in the world depends upon his affection for me. I am the orphan son of his brother. He adopted me as his child and has overwhelmed me with kindness. He has the right to decide my lot in life and I must obey him.

And do you think that he, a merchant, who probably places a very high value on money because experience has taught him its value will say like you, Palace or hovel, poverty or wealth, it makes no difference?

"Alas! I know not Monsieur De Vlierbeck," said Gustave, drooping. "But my uncle is so good to me—so extraordinarily good—that I may rightly hope for his consent. He will return tomorrow. When I embrace him I will declare all my wishes. I will say my comfort, my happiness, my life, depend on his consent. I know that he loves Lenora sincerely; for, before his departure, he even seemed to encourage my pretensions to her hand. Your disclosures will undoubtedly surprise him; but my prayers will conquer; believe it!"

Monsieur De Vlierbeck rose to put an end to the conversation.

"Well, ask your uncle's consent said he; and if your hopes are realized, let him come here and consult about the marriage. Whatever may be the issue of this affair, Gustave, you at least have always behaved towards us with the delicacy of a generous youth. My esteem and friendship shall always be yours. Go now, quit Grinselhof this time without seeing Lenora, for you ought not to meet her until this affair is settled. I will tell myself whatever I think proper for her to know."

Half pleased half sad,—his heart divided between joy and anxiety—Gustave bade farewell to Lenora's father and returned to Echelpoel.

CHAPTER V

On the afternoon of the following day Monsieur De Vlierbeck was seated in his parlor, his head resting on his hand. He seemed plunged in profound thought, for his eyes were fixed on vacancy and his face exhibited by turns contentment and hope, inquietude and anxiety.

Occasionally Lenora came into the apartment, and seeming unusually restless, wandered about from spot to spot, arranging and rearranging the little fancy articles upon the tables, looking out of the window into the garden, and at last running down—stairs suddenly as if she were pursued. No one who saw her could doubt that she was nervously anxious about something; yet her expression was of joy and hope. Had she been able to penetrate her father's mind and behold the various emotions that excited it, she would not perhaps have been so gay and blithesome; but poor De Vlierbeck restrained himself with his habitual care in her presence, and smiled at her impatience as he too were confident of approaching happiness.

At length, tired of running about, Lenora seated herself by her father and fixed her clear and questioning gaze on his face.

"Don't be so excited, my good child," said he. "We shall know nothing to-day; but we may perhaps, to-morrow. Moderate your joy, my daughter; if it please Heaven to decide against your hope in this matter your grief will be more easily conquered."

"Oh, no, father!" stammered Lenora. "God will grant my prayer; I feel it in my heart. Don't be astonished father, that I am full of joy, for I think I see Gustave speaking to his uncle. I hear what he says and Monsieur Denecker's replies; I see him embrace Gustave and give his consent! Who can doubt father, that I ought to hope, when I know that Monsieur Denecker loved me and was always kind?"

"Would you be very happy, Lenora," asked De Vlierbeck with a smile "if Gustave were betrothed to you?"

"Never to leave him!" cried Lenora—"to love him—to be the happiness of his life, his consolation, his joy—to enliven the solitude of Grinselhof by our love!—ah! that father would be delight indeed; for then there would be three of us to contribute to the pleasures of your life? Gustave would have more skill than I to chase away the grief that

sometimes cloud your brow; you could walk, talk, or hunt with him; he would venerate and love you as a son and watch you with the tenderest care; his only thought on earth would be to make you happy, because he knows that your happiness is mine; and I—father, will recompense him for his devotion by the gratitude of my heart, and love. Oh yes, dear father! we shall live together in a paradise of contentment!"

"Ingenious girl!" exclaimed De Vlierbeck, with a sigh "may the Lord hear your prayer! But the world, my child, is governed by laws and customs of which you are altogether ignorant. A wife must follow her husband wherever he goes. If Gustave shall select another residence you must follow him and console yourself gradually at the separation from your father. Under other circumstances, parting might be painful; but solitude will not sadden me if I know you are happy, my child."

The startled maiden looked at her father with surprise as he uttered these words; and as he finished, her head fell heavily on her breast and tears streamed silently from her eyes. Monsieur De Vlierbeck took her hand tenderly as he said, in faltering words,—

"I feared, Lenora that I would make you sad; but you must become accustomed to the idea of our separation."

Lenora raised her head quickly as she replied in a firm and resolute manner "What! could Gustave ever think of our separation? To leave you at Grinselhof passing your days in seclusion while I and my husband were in the world in the midst of festivity? I should not have an instant's rest, wherever I might be; conscience would cry aloud in my heart, 'Ungrateful and insensible child, thy father is abandoned to suffering and solitude.' Yes I love Gustave; he is dearer to me than life itself, and I receive his hand as a blessing from God; but if he should say to me, 'Abandon your father!—if he lift me no choice except you or him,—I would close my eyes and reject him! I should be sad; I should suffer; perhaps even I should die; but, father dear, I would die in your arms!'"

She bent down her head for a moment as if oppressed by a dreadful thought; but, raising her large eyes, liquid with tears, she fixed them on her father, as she added,—

"You doubt Gustave's affection for you; you imagine him capable of filling your life with sorrow,—of separating me from you. Oh father, you do not know him; you do not know how much he respects and loves you; you do not comprehend the warmth of his generous heart!" De Vlierbeck bent over his child and impressed a kiss on her forehead, as he was about to utter some words of consolation, when suddenly Lenora sprang from his arms and pointed eagerly to the window, as if listening to approaching sounds.

The noise of wheels and the clatter of horses on the road soon gave Monsieur De Vlierbeck to understand why his daughter had been so startled. His face assumed a more animated expression, and descending hurriedly, he reached the door as Monsieur Denecker alighted from his coach.

The merchant seemed in exceedingly good humour; he grasped De Vlierbeck's hand, expressing his delight at seeing him once more. "How goes it with you my old friend, it seems that rogue, my nephew, has taken advantage of my absence." And, although De Vlierbeck ushered him into the saloon with all the formality imaginable, Denecker slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and continued,—

"Well, Well! we were good friends from the beginning; and now I understand we are to be regular gossips:—at least I hope so. That scamp hasn't had taste, I must confess. He would have to make a long search before he found a handsomer or more amiable woman than Lenora. Look you, Monsieur De Vlierbeck, we must have a wedding frolic that people will talk of twenty years hence."

Adversity does not take from us true friends; it only dispels those who pretend to be such.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM.

The stern truth that Ulster is Parnellite is cutting into the densest Orange orators no longer effect to speak for "Ulster." It is "North-east Ulster" only that remains as "freedom's home or glory's grave." This is better; but it is still an exaggeration. South Down is a part of "North east Ulster," and South Down is ardently Nationalist as Tipperary. "North east by-North Ulster" is the accurate compass-description of the present dimension of the dwindling Orange reserve.

CLARE.

The Rev. Patrick Shannon, P. P., died on Feb. 17, at the parochial house, Cooraclare, in the 62d year of his age. Deceased had been in delicate health for the past eighteen months, and his death was not unexpected. His parishioners always found in him a sincere friend as well as a devoted minister of religion, and they now lament his loss with the filial affection his many virtues were calculated to elicit.

CORK.

Mr. Maurice Healy has been nominated by the Speaker as one of the five members of the House of Commons to whom, in the capacity of referee, all private bills are referred to ascertain whether the requirement of the standing order have been complied with.

The Rev John O'Leary, Administrator at Skibbereen speaking at the meeting on Feb. 21 of the local branch of the league, declared there was no time more critical than the present. Their hopes was not in Mr. Gladstone, who wasn't bad, nor in Mr. Morley, who was better, but in the strength, unity, determination of themselves.

Mr Henry Lindsay Young Leemount, Cork, attended at Mitchelstown on Feb. 25, for the purpose of collecting the rent from his tenantry in the Glenduff and Ballgiblin districts. The tenantry accompanied by the Rev. T. O'Connell, C. C., President of the Mitchelstown National League waited in a body on the landlord, and asked for a reduction of 25 per cent. on the September rents. After friendly discussion, the matter was arranged by the tenants accepting a reduction of 20 per cent.

DERBY.

The death is announced, on Feb. 20th at his old home in Ireland, of Rev. J. B. McNally, late rector Chattanooga, Tenn. During the past few years he has been declining health, and he was supposed to be afflicted with a cancer in the stomach. He resigned his charge early last Summer, and went to Ireland to endeavor to recruit his health.

DONEGAL.

On February 22, Mr. O'Doherty, M. P., coroner held an inquest at Drumskenen, Muff, county Donegal, on the body of a man named O'Laughlin, who had committed suicide. Deceased was a carpenter, and having saved some money he had advanced it as a loan to a farmer, who became insolvent. This circumstance preyed on O'Laughlin's mind, and so much so, that ultimately he fulfilled the terrible resolve of hanging himself. His body was found by his wife suspended from a beam in an outhouse.

DOWN.

Mary Ann Cleland, of Woodstock road, Mountpottinger, in the county Down publican, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

DUBLIN.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M. P., has resigned his commission of lieutenant of the South Irish Divisions of Artillery Militia.

Mr. George Healy, of 20 lower Ormand quay and Castle avenue, Clontarf, has been appointed to the commission of the Peace.

On Feb. 19, John Fitzsimons, a coal laborer, was drowned in the river Liffey. He was 56 years of age, and lived at 12 Forbes street Dublin.

A vacancy having taken place in the Governorship of Mountjoy Convict Prison, it was believed that the gentleman already holding an important but less valuable Governorship, would have been appointed. He happens, however to be a Catholic, and what is the result? A Belfast Protestant with shorter service and less experience has arrived at Mountjoy.

TIPPERARY.

Mr P. J. O'Brien the Member for North Tipperary, on Feb. 26, gave notice in the House of Commons of some curious matters connected with the case of the man, Morgan Brien, who was tried for murder at the Cork Winter Assizes. One inquiry is whether doctors from Tipperary, who were examined as witnesses, did not receive £110 each for

GALWAY.

Rev. T. Hosty, C.C., Cloonberne, has been promoted to the P. P., of Spiddal and was replaced in Cloonberne by Rev. James Ronaye, C. C., Killawalla. Rev. W. Rathigan, C. C., succeeds Father Ronayne in the last mentioned place.

Mr. Brady, Inspector of Fisheries, announces that through his praiseworthy exertions the first vessel purchased for the Galway fisherman is already afloat and at work. By the end of the month a second vessel will be ready for sea. The beginning of a fleet of first class boats for the West Coast will thus have been made successfully, as Mr. Brady anticipates and as we cordially hope.

KERRY.

A policeman named Wyley shot himself at Castleisland, on Feb. 21. He was cleaning his rifle forgetting it was loaded.

A rent demonstration was held in Lis. towel, on Feb. 22. The tenants on the properties managed by Mr. George Sandes in North Kerry, met to consider their position. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Sandes, and request a general abatement of 30 per cent. Mr. Sandes refused to receive the deputation, and a great meeting was subsequently held, at which Mr. John Stack, M. P., was the principal speaker. The tenants declared their intention to remain steadfast in the attitude they had assumed.

KILKENNY.

On Feb. 20, a fatal accident occurred to a young man named John Murphy, son of Mr. Edward Murphy, a respectable farmer residing in Poolrone, near Mooncoin, in Co. Kilkenny through his horse running away and knocking him down at Portlaw, in the county Wexford, where he had been marketing.

KING'S COUNTY.

The Rev. R. Hurley, P. P., Kilmolan, breathed his last on Feb. 22nd. When the sad intelligence reached Birr, universal regret was freely expressed by the members of every class.

Six men of the farming class named Dennis Craven, Francis Dunne, John Dunne, Timothy Dunne, Patrick Kenny and Joe Kenny, were returned for trial to the assizes by the Tullamore magistrates, on Feb. 23d, on a charge of having obstructed the Sheriff's bailiffs and obliged them to abandon a seizure made under a civil bill decree from a tenant named Michael Hickey, on the Roscore estate of Captain Waller and Maxwell Fox.

LIMERICK.

A settlement has been come to between Mr. William L. Harnett, J. P., Moyacha, Abbeyfeale, county Limerick, and his Mount Collins tenantry. Mr. Harnett has stated that he is willing to receive at one and a quarter Griffith's valuation all round. This is equivalent to a general reduction of 35 per cent. The tenants on the property of Mr. O'Hanlon, at Rathkeale, county Limerick have received through their agent, Mr. Nash, J. P., George's street, Limerick, a reduction of 30 per cent in their existing rents.

LOUTH.

The removal of the Rev. James Maguire from the curacy of Clogher parish to that of Forkhill, was the occasion of an evidence of the warm esteem in which the rev. gentleman is held by the people of the important parish of Clogher. A committee took charge of the preparation and presentation of an address, with the substantial accompaniment of a weighty purse of sovereigns.

MAYO.

Father Lyons, Adm, has become a governor of the County Mayo infirmary. Mr Peter C. Cowan has been appointed County Surveyor for South Mayo in room of Mr Coey, resigned.

On Feb. 18, Pat Corcoan, of Killedangan was evicted. Yearly rent £10 10s; due May '85, £10 10s. There was one other evictiop at Mount Browne, but the land was waste; there were no people in the place.

Patrick Mullahey was accidentally drowned at Westport on Feb. 20, by slipping off a barrier, over which he was accustomed to pass on the way to his home. The deceased was for many years land steward to Lord John T. Browne, D. L.

MEATH.

Mr Metge, ex-M.P for the county Meath, met with a severe, accident on Feb. 19, in the run with the Meath Hounds from Wearrenstown Cover, near Dunboyne; his horse falling at a fence, rolled over him, and fractured his leg badly.

SLIGO.

Sir Henry Gore Booth, Bart., of Lisadale, county Sligo, has applied to the Privy Council that the fairs of Bally mote should be held in future upon the first Wednesday in the months of March, April, May September; October, November, and December.

expenses while attending the assizes. The other questions relate to the conduct of Mr George Bolton, Crown Solicitor, in connection with the prosecution. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

TYBONE.

On Feb. 25th, the body of a woman was found lying on the mountain of Cragacrony, near Pomeroy. The officers who proceeded to the spot, found a woman about thirty years of age with a mark on her left eyebrow, and blood on the nostrils. Her hands were clenched and bloodstained, bearing evidence of a struggle. She was recognized as a Mrs Mc Nally, of Toombridge, but the cause of death is a mystery.

WATERFORD.

The Very Rev Pierce Power, P. P, V G; Coadjutor Bishop elect of Waterford is about to receive a well-merited testimonial from his many friends in that county. The Very Rev gentleman, much to the joy of the people, has resolved to reside in his parish of Dungarvan during his Coadjutorship,

A monster demonstration, under the auspices of the National League, was held on Feb 21, on Knocknamore mountain. Placards extensively posted throughout the county called on the people to assemble in thousands to celebrate the downfall of the Salisbury Government, Large contingents headed by bands and branches came from Middleton, Yonghal, Tallow, Cabboquin, Glendine, Knockamoor and several other places. A force of police under the command of District Inspector Wynn were present. A novel feature in the procession was a tombstone carried on a car to be erected over 'the grave of coercion' Among those present were—Rev J Savage, P P Middleton; Rev. James Qually, C C Knockamoor; Rev. Thomas Walsh C C Tallow; Rev T P Hodnett Chicago; Rev. F Kennedy, C C, Youghal; Dr. Norris Messrs, Luke Greehy. Thomas Clancy, M Roche, M Kennedy. Youghal P. J. Walsh J. Carey, J. Slattery, Cork; T. C O'Brien, Cork; P K Sullivan, Cork; P Mangan J. Roche. On the motion of Dr. Norris seconded by Mr. Roche, the Rev James Qually was moved to the chair amid great cheering, and speeches were delivered by the Rev. TP Hodnett, of Chicago; Mr John O'Connor, M, P, and others, congratulating the people on the fall of the Coercion Government, and expressing a determination not to rest until landlordism had been got rid of.

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Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking 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, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boquet 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 Superior 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 **MISSES SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.**

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

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Important Pronouncement in Reply to the De Vesci Circular.

On Thursday week the members of the Catholic hierarchy who had come to Dublin to attend the ceremonies held on the anniversary of the death of the late Cardinal McCabe resolved on placing their views on the great questions of the day before the Prime Minister by means of the following letter, to which is appended Mr. Gladstone's acknowledgment of same:—

4 Rutland square, Feb. 17th, 1885.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

Sir.—Your letter to Lord de Vesci, which was published in the Dublin newspapers of yesterday, has been under the consideration of a large and representative body of Irish Catholic bishops assembled here to-day on important ecclesiastical business. The prelates so assembled substantially represent the whole Irish episcopacy. At the request of their lordships I beg to lay before you in response to your expressed desire, the views they entertain regarding "the wants and wishes" of the Irish people.

There are, as you observe, three great Irish questions demanding the immediate care of the Government—namely, self government, the settlement of the land question, and social order.

1st. As regards "self-government" or Home Rule, it is our firm and conscientious conviction—a conviction based, as we believe, on the fullest, most varied, at the same time, the most reliable information—that it alone can satisfy the "wants, the wishes," as well as the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people.

Those wishes and aspirations have been expressed with unmistakable clearness by the constituencies of the four provinces of Ireland at the recent elections. We venture to remind you that immediately before those elections you had appealed to the people of this country to speak out their mind on this great question, and that in so doing you clearly laid down the lines within which you believed it to be a question of practical politics. We regard the issue of the elections as the answer given by the Irish people to that appeal. We are fully satisfied that the demand for Home Rule, has put forward in no way transgresses the constitutional limits marked out by you. Its concession cannot trench either on "the supremacy of the Crown," or on "the unity of the empire nor can it interfere with "the maintenance of all authority of Parliament necessary for the consolidation of that unity. This being so, we feel convinced with you that the granting of Home Rule within those limits will be, "not a source of danger but a means of averting it," as furnishing "a new guarantee for cohesion happiness, and strength."

2^d As regards "the settlement of the land question," we have no hesitation whatever in stating that, in our opinion it now imperatively calls for a final solution, and that this cannot be better effected than by some measures as that which certain English journalists and statesmen have recently advocated—that is, the purchase up by Government of the landlord interest in soil, and the reletting of the latter to tenant-farmers at a rate very considerably below the present judicial rents.

In addressing one of the foremost financiers, as well as most enlightened statesman of the age we do not presume to go into the details of this weighty and no doubt complicated subject but are perfectly satisfied to leave to your own sense of what is due to the equitable claims of existing landlords on the one hand, and of the future tenants on the other. We desire however to have it perfectly understood that the Irish people do not aim at the confiscation of any species of property, but only ask for fair play as between man and man, or what has been well described as the right to "live and thrive" in their native land.

3rd. As regards "social order," we shall confine our remarks to two aspects of the case—public outrages, namely, and what is called personal intimidation or, as you otherwise express it, "the fulfillment of contracts and personal liberty of action."

It is our deliberate opinion that no just cause of complaint on either head will, or indeed, can, exist after the settlement of the land question on the basis which supposes the utter effacement of that system of landlordism which has so long and so ruinously existed in Ireland. In point of fact, every disturbance of social order that has occurred for years amongst our people has arisen from the sense of wrong entertained by a large majority of these occupiers of the soil owing to the remorseless exaction

of needy or extravagant landlords.

Even now the peace of the country is seriously imperilled by the fact that very many landlords, as if making a final but fruitless effort to collect impossible rents, have entered on an ill-considered course of eviction against their unfortunate tenants.

We would, therefore, earnestly and most respectfully urge that, pending the final settlement of the land question, which we are confident, is now near at hand, the power of eviction be suspended in Ireland; at the same time that in the most impoverished districts some provision, in the shape of remunerative labor, be made out of the public purse to support the starving poor in the present, and help them on to better times.

Wishing you every success in your renewed efforts to restore peace and prosperity to our long-tryed and much-loved country, I have the honor to be, sir, your very faithful servant.

"WILLIAM J. WALSH,
Archbishop of Dublin, Chairman of
The Episcopal Meeting".

REPLY

10 Downing street, Whitehall.
Feb. 20, 1886.

My Lord Archbishop—I have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's communication to me on the 17th, of the views entertained on pending questions with respect to Ireland, by yourself and your episcopal brethren. And I request your Grace to accept my sincere thanks for this communication.—I remain, my Lord Archbishop, your most faithful servant.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE WORLD'S TWELVE MASTERPIECES.

The twelve masterpieces of painting sometimes called the "World's Great Pictures," are: Raphael's "Transfiguration," Raphael's "Madonna di San Sisto," Correggio's "Night," Guido's "Aurora," Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," Michael Angelo's "Last Judgement," Titian's "Assumption," Fra Angelico's "Coronation of the virgin," Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," Holbein's "Madonna" Rembrandt's "Night Watch," Ruyten's "Descent from the Cross." There are several other great pictures which might easily compete with some of these although the majority of this list must remain indisputable.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Apple Batter Pudding.—Put into a bowl half a pound of flour add a pinch of salt and stir in very gradually half a pint of new milk. Beat it until smooth, then add three eggs. Pour about half the mixture into a buttered pie dish and put in the oven to get firm. Then nearly fill the dish with apples pared, cored and sliced and slightly stewed with a little sugar and lemon rind. Pour the rest of the batter over them, return to the oven and bake one hour and a half.

Baked Hominy.—One cupful of cold hominy, two cups of milk, one large tablespoonful each of butter and sugar a little salt and two eggs. Work the melted butter well into the hominy, mashing all lumps, then the beaten yolks; next sugar and salt; then gradually the milk; lastly the whites. Beat until perfectly smooth, and bake in a greased pudding dish until delicately browned. Serve in the bake dish.

Shirred eggs.—Use small earthen dishes, each one large enough to hold one egg, place them in a dripping-pan, put in each a small piece of butter and one raw egg, taking care not to break the yolk, dust a little salt and pepper over the eggs, set the pan in a hot oven, and just harden the whites of the eggs; then serve the shirred eggs, one dish to each person, sending the dishes to the table set upon pretty plates.

Ham Croquettes.—Chop a pound of cooked ham very fine with two raw eggs one teaspoonful each of salt and powdered sage, half a salt-spoonful of pepper, and a half a pound of stale bread soaked in cold water until soft, and then squeezed dry in a towel; when all these ingredients are thoroughly mixed, wet the hands in cold water and make the mixture into little cork-shaped rolls or croquettes into flour-seasoned with salt and pepper, and then fry them brown in frying-kettle half full of smoking hot fat. When the croquettes are brown, take them out of the fat with a skimmer, lay them for a moment on brown paper to free them from grease, and then serve them hot.

LOST.

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH

of this city, beginning SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, and lasting two weeks;

The first week will be for women, and the second week for men exclusively.

The Mission is thus divided into two parts, in order to enable all to attend it, and be seated during the exercises.

General Opening Sermons will be preached at 8:30 and 10:30 masses on the opening Sunday March 14. The Special Opening Sermon for women will be preached at 3 o'clock said Sunday.

Daily Exercises morning and evening Evening Exercises at 8:30. The precise hours of the morning exercises will be given at the opening exercise and published in the city papers next Monday.

We earnestly appeal to all our Parishioners to attend and make this Mission for: Behold now is the accepted time. Behold now is the day of Salvation.—11 Cor. vi. 2 Seek ye the Lord while He is near; let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unjust man his thoughts, and let him return to the Lord, and He will have mercy on him and to our God for He is bountiful to forgive.—Isaiah. Lv. 7.

Masters and employers generally are respectfully and earnestly requested, to allow their Catholic servants and employees to attend the Mission.
N. OUELLETTE, Ptre., O. M. I.,
P. P. of St. Mary's.



NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

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

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

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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

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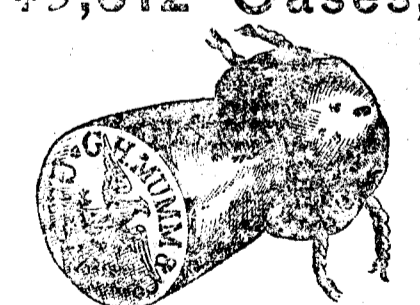


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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion. Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

The month dedicated to St. Joseph, Spouse Blessed Mary Virgin Immaculate and Patron of the Universal Church;

- 1. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels. 2. Tuesday Commemoration of the Passion of Our Lord. 3. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph. 4. Thursday St. Casimir Conf. 5. Friday Votive office of the Passion. 6. Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate Conception. 7. Sunday Quinquagesima. 8. Monday St. John of God Conf. 9. Tuesday St. Francis of Rome. 10. Wednesday Ash-Wednesday. 11. Thursday St. Thomas Aquinas. 12. Friday Sacred Thorns of the Crown of our Lord. 13. Saturday St. Gregory P. and D. 14. Sunday 1st. in Lent. 15. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels. 16. Tuesday Votive office of the Holy Apostles. 17. Wednesday Ember Day-Fast. St. Patrick B and C. 18. Thursday St. Gabriel Archangel. 19. Friday Ember Day-Fast. St. Joseph. Spouse of the B V M. 20. Saturday Ember Day-Fast. St. Cyril of Jerusalem Band D. 21. Sunday 2nd. in Lent. 22. Monday sacred lance and nails of Our Lord. 23. Tuesday St. Benedict. 24. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph. 25. Thursday Annunciation of B V M. 26. Friday Sacred Winding-Sheet of our Lord. 27. Saturday Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception. 28. Sunday 3rd. in Lent. 29. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels. 30. Tuesday Votive office of the Holy Apostles. 31. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.

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

SATURDAY, MAR. 27, 1886.

LENT.

Regulations for the Archdiocese of St. Boniface.

- 1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, unless legitimately dispensed, are bound to observe the fast of Lent. 2. They are to make one meal only a day, except on Sundays. 3. The meal permitted on fast days is not to be taken till about noon. 4. Flesh meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal during Lent. 5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is permitted in the evening, in all about eight ounces. 6. At the collation it is permitted to use bread, all kinds of fruits, salads, and vegetables. The use of butter, cheese, milk and eggs is also permitted by special indulg. 7. It is allowed to take in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee or thin chocolate made with water, and with this liquid about two ounces of bread. 8. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health. 9. The use of flesh meat is permitted at all meals on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, with the exception of Ash Wednesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Holy week. The second Wednesday in Lent being an Ember day is a day of abstinence. 10. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting, on account of tender or advanced age, hard labor, or ill-health are free to take meat more than once on those days when its use is granted by dispensation. 11. The faithful are reminded that, besides the obligation of fasting imposed by the Church, this holy season of lent should be, in a special manner, a time of earnest prayer, of sorrow for sin, of recollection from the world and its amusements, and of generous alms giving.

The extremity of mild weather is causing a rise in the St. Lawrence, and Montreal is threatened with another flood.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr Parnell presided at the National feast of Ireland on the 17th in London.

The final instruction of the mission will be given to the men on Sunday evening at 7.30 p.m.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface will remain in the East for some time. He will arrive here early in April.

Landry's motion censuring the government for the execution of Reil, was defeated on Wednesday by a majority of 94.

We are glad to see 'L'Avenir National' take such a bold stand on the Irish question. In its last number our contemporary done credit to itself.

All who know him sympathize with the Rev. Father Drummond in his present bereavement by the death of his brother, who died in Montreal on Thursday last. Requiescat in pace.

Mr. R. Bacon, a merchant of Tiffin, Ohio, and said to be a nephew of the President of the United States, was received into the Catholic Church, in Vincennes, Ind., last week.

There will a retreat be given for the French portion of the parish in St. Mary's Church, beginning on Passion Sunday and ending on Palm Sunday. The men and women, in this case, will attend the instructions at the same time.

The members of the General Presbytery in Dublin the other day refused to sign the address to the Queen against Home Rule for Ireland and thus showed that they had not been hoodwinked by Little Lord Randy as many of their fellows had. The "loyal" minority is becoming perceptibly less.

Brother Azarias, who has been recognized by Cardinal Newman as a leading mind, has been invited to lecture on Catholic subjects before the Concord School of Philosophy. This is a remarkable privilege extended to a Catholic scholar and reflects great credit on the Concord School of Philosophy.

Listen to this from the 'Manitoban' of the other day:—"Gabriel Dumont, writing to Montreal from Montana, denies that he is organizing a new rebellion. The denial is unnecessary. Gabriel has not been suspected of being a lunatic." This means that our contemporary had strong suspicions of the sanity of Louis Riel.

Another batch of immigrants passed through Montreal en route to the Northwest the other day. They are reported to be agriculturists of some means. The prospects are very encouraging for a large influx of strangers to the country this season. The many advantages which the Northwest offers to the emigrant are becoming widely known in Europe despite the misrepresentations of the American agents. This is due in no small measure to the persistent efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Comp'y abroad in behalf of this country.

We would advise our evening contemporary to have such phrases as "The integrity of the Empire," "The disintegration of the Empire," "The union at all costs," etc, stereotyped. They are used so frequently in the dreary columns of our neighbour that a great saving of time would be effected. But what then is this "Union?" The Union is an act of Parliament obtained by the grossest bribery and corruption known in history. It means that a faction, the Orange and the English faction, one-sixth of the population, governed the other five-sixths not as a constitutional government but as conquerors the conquered. It means that "from 1800 to 1870 there were some forty coercion bills passed for Ireland. Between 1819 and 1830 five Royal Commissions and Select Committees took evidence (and the evidence would break your heart); and between 1826 and 1869 there were twenty seven Bills and Resolutions offered by Irish members on the Land Question, Bills of the most moderate character, and every one was rejected." So speaks a Scotchman of the Union.

BUCELL'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

We would direct our readers attention to the advt. in another column, announcing Prof. Buell's spectacular entertainment which is to take place in St. Mary's Church here on the 29th inst. under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Those who wish to see the sublime scenery of the Rocky Mts. in all their grandeur vividly portrayed, should not fail to attend.

A secret is like a hole in your coat—the more you try to hide, the more it reveals itself.

THE MISSION

The Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., of Montreal; and the Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., of St. Boniface College, end their mission at St. Mary's Church this week. Last week it was for women and this week it has been for men. It must be a source of consolation for those who take an active interest in spiritual matters to observe what a success this mission has been. The confession boxes were frequented and the altar rail lined by communicants.

In their preaching the Rev. Fathers avoided subtle theological points (it being the practice of the Society of Jesus when conducting retreats) and preached Jesus Christ and Him crucified. What they dwelt upon was the infinite tenderness of the Saviour, the enormity of sin and its dreadful punishment; the necessity of penance and the tender care taken of those lambs who endeavor to return to the fold. With all the power and earnestness of deeply interested men and true priests of the Church these gifted Jesuits have preached to the members of St. Mary's and the fruitful results of their mission bear testimony both to their fervent zeal and to the readiness of the parishioners to respond to the call.

THE JESUITS

It now seems as if the world has come to look upon the Society of Jesus as a common enemy. From the four quarters of globe comes the cry "Down with the Jesuits." Even in our own city, where one would not dare to say publicly that the demon of religious hatred and intolerance lurked, they are thought to be a secret organization and to be men of cunning and intrigue, and whose object it is to lay schemes for the destruction of liberty. But whence comes this hatred? Is there anything about them that incites this opposition? Let us see if the foregoing are characteristics of the Jesuits.

The Society of Jesus was founded by Ignatius, of Loyola, a Spanish nobleman, in the year 1535, just ten years after Luther had begun the work of the so-called Reformation.

Seeing the deplorable condition of society and the many evils entailed upon it by reason of the degrading doctrines taught by the self-styled Reformers, Ignatius conceived, or rather was inspired to conceive, the project of founding an order, whose object it would be to counteract the baneful influence of those doctrines and win back to the Church those who had cast off her authority and rebelled against her teaching. To fit himself for so important and holy a mission, he, like a true reformer had recourse to prayer, and looked to God for light and guidance in formulating the groundwork of his future mission, the "Spiritual Exercises," those heavenly inspirations.

Before entering upon their mission, Ignatius and his disciples knelt and offered the following prayer—

"O God, who by the intercession of the Immaculate Virgin has illuminated the souls of Thy servant with the light of the Holy Ghost, grant, if it please Thee that their dwelling here below may be built for all and not for themselves, so that, having given their lives for the salvation of men in Jesus Christ, they may never cease to be persecuted for Thy greater glory, who livest and reignest, world without end. Amen."

The Reformation called into existence this new society. The revolt of Luther—for such it was—was an attack upon the authority of God's Church. Casting off the wholesome restraints of the Gospel, he preached the most degrading doctrines and pandered to the vilest passions of men hypocritically claiming their inability to suppress and govern those passions. The time-honored principles of virtue and morality were thus attacked and the teaching of Christ ignored.

Ignatius and his followers confronted the Reformers in their strongholds and wrested from their grasp the conquest they had gained. Protestantism, says Macaulay "was checked in its victorious march and driven back with a giddy rapidity from the foot of the Alps to the shores of the Baltic. Before the order had a century of existence it had filled the whole world with monuments of its martyrs and of its great struggles for the faith."

The world accuses them of yielding blind obedience to superiors but it is only one of the thousand false charges which it makes against them. No honorable man condemns another upon mere accusation unsupported by evidence or proof.

Will you then condemn a whole society or body of men without even the formality of a hearing? Every sentiment of justice and fair dealing repel such a conclusion. No, the Jesuits do not render blind

obedience to any one. Their obligations are conformable to and such only as are sanctioned by the laws of God and society. They do not cease to be members of society or to share its duties and responsibilities because they are Jesuits. Nor is it true that they are scheming for the attainment of worldly ends or the advancement of their own interest. Their object is a far higher and holier one—the sanctification of themselves and the spiritual welfare and moral elevation of those to whom they minister.

It is true that the Jesuits were suppressed. But suppression does not involve condemnation. They were accused but not convicted of crime. The fact is no proof could be found against them. Thus says De Lamennais:

"I open history. I behold accusations against the Society of Jesus; I search for proof, and find only a most brilliant justification."

From his exile, in response to the petition of the bishops of all parts of the world, Clement XIII, published the Bull "Apostolicum," and uttered their vindication—

"We repel," said he, "the heavy injury which has been inflicted at the same time upon the Church and the Holy See. Of our own motion and certain knowledge we declare that the institute of the Company of Jesus breathes the highest degree of piety and sanctity, although it falls into hands which, after they have disfigured it by wicked interpretations, do not fear to characterize it as impious and irreligious; thus insulting the Church of God in the most outrageous manner, accusing it of being so far deceived as to judge and declare that which in itself is both impious and irreligious, to be pious and pleasing in the sight of heaven." What a glorious vindication?

The subsequent suppression of the Order by Clement XIV. did not carry with it condemnation as is fully attested by the reinstatement of the Society. Their enemies pursued their innocent victims with unrelenting fury and hatred which nothing would appease and their suppression was deemed advisable and sought to be justified on the ground of expediency alone. That they succeeded in effecting even their temporary suppression was a misfortune deplored by all good men but it left no stain upon the armor of the Society of Jesus. The spread of infidelity and decline of morality are among the resultant products or effects of the suppression of the Jesuits; for they were the bold and fearless champions of truth and virtue, whose voice could not be silenced by tyrannical laws or menacing threats. Sagacious and far seeing, their great founder gave to them a name which is invincible and a heritage that is enduring—the name is no other than that of Jesus, and the heritage the hatred of the world. Beautiful name, but strange bequest that, for a father to leave his children. Not so strange perhaps, when we reflect. The heritage belongs to the name. Jesus never sought the approval of the world whose spirit He condemned.

The Jesuits felt compelled to enforce alike the laws of God in dealing with king and peasant. Sin was no less loathsome in their eyes because committed in courts and high places, nor was their condemnation of it less vigorous and persistent. Hence the enmity and displeasure which they incurred.

These are now the naked facts of history as all may learn who are willing to examine for themselves. The Society of Jesus has outlived its enemies in the past and it will do so in the future. Its mission is to outlast time for it bears a name which is immortal.

The Grand Trunk authorities, since the final agreement with the City Council was arrived at, appear to have settled down in earnest to the problem of supplying Montreal with a depot worthy of the city's position. Mr. T. S. Scott, formerly of the Government service and who has been engaged by the railway company as architect, is at present busily engaged in preparing the detail plan for the building and a leading official of the company informed a Star reporter to-day that the work of demolishing the old station preparatory to the construction of the new one being commenced, will begin at an early date. By the agreement signed with the City Council the Company is bound to complete the new depot by the end of the year 1887, and this will require the work to be pushed forward rapidly.

Fire in Montana.

Fort Keogh, Mont., March 26.—A great fire is raging on the Crow reservation. The fire, under the influence of a very strong wind, has already covered miles of territory and burned up thousands of tons of uncut hay. A report from Billings says it is charged that Crow Indians fired the prairie, and that it is a move to drive cattle off the reservation.

PROF. BUELL'S

GRAND

SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT

IN

St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg

ON

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29

IN AID OF THE

St. Vincent de Paul Society, Winnipeg

Vivid Representation of matchless Scenery Canada From Ocean to Ocean, Realistic Scenes in Connection with the late Rebellion in the Northwest The Trial of Riel at Regina, Interior Court Scenes, Riel Addressing the Jury Through British Columbia by the Can. Pac. Ry

Doors open at 7:30, commencing at 8 o'clock Admission 50c. Reserved Seats 75c Plan of the Church at Alex Taylor's Bookstore where seats can be cured!



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

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

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.

A GREAT MISSION

will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers

KENNY AND DRUMMOND

IN

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

of this city, beginning SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, and lasting two weeks;

The first week will be for women, and the second week for men exclusively. The Mission is thus divided into two parts. In order to enable all to attend it, and be seated during the exercises. General Opening Sermons will be preached at 8:30 and 10:30 masses on the opening Sunday March 14. The Special Opening Sermon for women will be preached at 3 o'clock said Sunday. Daily Exercises morning and evening Evening Exercises at 8:30. The precise hours of the morning exercises will be given at the opening exercise and published in the city papers next Monday.

We earnestly appeal to all our Parishioners to attend and make this Mission: for Behold now is the accepted time. Behold now is the day of Salvation.—II. Cor. vi. 2 Seek ye the Lord while He is near let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unjust man his thoughts, and let him return to the Lord, and He will have mercy on him and to our God for He is bountiful to forgive.—Isaiah, Lv. 7. Masters and employers generally are respectfully and earnestly requested to allow their Catholic servants and employees to attend the Mission.

N. OUELLETTE, Ptre., O. M. I., P. P. of St. Mary's.

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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 383 Main street, Winnipeg.

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AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD.

GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE.

ITALIAN STATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Items of Interest From Every Land.

UNITED STATES.

A Brimington Conn., despatch says the report that ex-Senator Barnum is dead is denied.

Ex-President Arthur is stated by his physician to be suffering from dyspepsia and nervousness.

The Morgan art sale in New York was concluded on Monday night. The total amount realized was \$1,208,000.

Navigation on the Detroit river was opened on Saturday, a steamer making the trip from Marine City to Port Huron.

A peculiar form of influenza is raging in Canton, Ohio. Over 3,000 people are afflicted. None of the cases have resulted fatally yet.

It has been learned that Miss Elizabeth Minturn, of New Brunswick, N. J., recently deposited with Arthur O'Gibby, treasurer of the suspended Dime Saving Bank, \$150,000 in bonds. The bonds are now missing.

The course of a California stream has changed lately, rendering entirely useless an expensive bridge built over it last year. The water now rolls past each end of the bridge which cannot be approached except by boats nearer than several hundred yards.

Several citizens of New Haven, with worthy forethought, have had their graves dug and tombstone erected. The graves are stoned and sealed over to protect them from the weather, and stones are all lettered, except the date of death.

Masked robbers gained access on Friday night to an express car on a Chicago and Rock Island train between Joliet and Morris, Ill., murdered the express messenger, and rifled the safe of money packages to the value of about \$25,000 successfully escaping with their booty.

The House Committee on Agriculture instructed representative Hatch on Monday to report favourable a bill prepared by him amendatory of the Act establishing a bureau of animal industry, and providing means for the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle. The bill appropriates \$250,000 to carry its provisions into effect.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, number for the United States 214, for Canada 25, or a total of 239, as compared with 248 last week and 248 the week previous. Business casualties are on the decline in every section of the country, especially in the Eastern and Middle States.

EUROPE.

Donations are pouring in rapidly for the proposed Pasteur institute in Paris.

The present winter in Germany is the severest that had been experienced since 1853.

King Milan, of Serbia and the Sultan of Turkey have ratified the Servo Bulgarian treaty of peace.

The German newspapers at present are very bitter over what they consider a revival of French chauvinism.

The Swedish Parliament has rejected by a majority of seventeen votes the proposal to levy a customs tax on foreign wheat.

Several well-known British scientists, have consented to form a commission to enquire into Pasteur anti-hydrophobic treatment.

The Pope has sent to Berlin a courier, bearing a letter to Prince Bismark, thanking him for his eulogistic references to Holiness at the recent German parliamentary dinner.

In view of the important military measures adopted by Russia, Count Bylandt-Rhrydt, the Austro-Hungarian minister of war, has resolved to mass large forces of troops on the southern frontier.

An ukase just published in St. Petersburg sanctions the expropriation of house and landed property in the Baltic provinces for the purpose of building orthodox churches and schools and laying out cemeteries.

The North German Gazette says the French Government has a bureau in Germany employing spies to obtain military information. It further states that M. de Freycinet's Government favors Chauvinism, and that Germany ought to be on the alert.

The German Government has discharged all the female clerks employed in the post office, the telegraph bureau and the railway service of the empire, the government organs announcing that after a trial women have proved unfit for the public service.

The Cologne Zeitung is particularly busy at the present in accusing France of Chauvinism and a strong anti-German feeling. The French bogie is displayed at present to induce the Reichstag to pass the huge seven years military estimates which will be shortly placed before that body.

The city of Lyons was placarded on Friday night with posters invoking people to rise up armed on 18th of March, and village and massacre the bourgeoisie. A man named Pillare, who is described by the police as a dangerous anarchist, has been arrested. In his pockets were found several revolvers and a number of dynamite cartridges.

It is stated that a way has been prepared at Athens for the surrender of the Government when a formal blockade of the Piræus has been instituted by the international fleet. Ironclads in fact are being sent to the port of Athens, with a view of overawing the population into a quiet acceptance of the approaching

ministerial decree, and will remain in Greek waters until the majority of the reserves have been disbanded and sent to their homes.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed on Tuesday throughout England.

Seaweed has been the main dependence of many famine stricken Irish islanders at Innsboffin.

The Sunderland shipowners, with one exception, have promised to employ British in preference to foreign sailors.

The police authorities of Birmingham fear that the Femans in that city have purchased a large number of recently rejected bayonets.

Mr. Gladstone stated the Government had decided to decline to appoint the special commission to enquire into the advisability of transferring the surplus population of Great Britain to the colonies.

The Observer says at the Cabinet counsel Saturday the measures submitted by Mr. Gladstone for the home government of Ireland were unfavourably received and that the project if persisted in will lead to a disruption of the Cabinet.

One of the first acts of the new Lord Chancellor was to present Rev. M. Drew Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law with a valuable Crown rectory. A special says that the Premier promptly ordered the appointment to be cancelled.

A London philanthropist, who signs herself "A lady of Title," throws out the suggestion that well-to-do persons during Lent shall once a week eat nothing but bread and cheese and give the money usually expended on the day's meals to a fund for providing food for the unemployed.

The Economist estimates the budget deficit at 2,500,000, which, it says will involve the suspension of the sinking fund or new taxes. It denounces Mr. Giffen's economic valuation of Ireland in the Nineteenth century as a misleading and erroneous statement. 25 per cent. wide of the truth.

Mr. Chamberlain, president of the local Government board, has sent a circular letter to the Boards of guardians through the country, offering government assistance by means of loans of money where possible to promote road repairing, in order to give employment to needy workmen.

Dr. Donaldson, who was a very active Liberal politician in the recent Midlothian elections, has been rewarded by being appointed principal of St. Andrews University. Truth denounces the appointment as the most scandalous job perpetrated in Scotland since the days of Lord Melville.

INSURANCE RATES.

Insurance agents are now prepared to receive business at the reduced rates lately adopted by the Underwriters' Association. Under this new system a reduction has been effected of from ten per cent. on the better class of building which, it is said, were rates lower before to thirty per cent. upon the inferior class of buildings. It would be impossible to give a detailed statement of the reductions, as to a certain extent every building stand upon its own merits. In this place buildings and stocks are each in four classes and these in addition to being modified by each other are subject to the nature of the surrounding, external risk, etc., so that no two risks are exactly familiar.

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 Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken,

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 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, Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. 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 adapted to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$15 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

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

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

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

St. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

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HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

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

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TRY OUR ALES AND PO OF ALL BEER BRANDS.

SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN. Before purchasing elsewhere, Free Delivery to all parts of the city. By courtes to customers and strict attention to business we will lead the van.

Cor Princess and Market Streets

His Holiness has received in special audience Mgr. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mgr. Denechau, Bishop of Tulle; Mgr. Alphonse Buglione di Monale, Bishop of Salurzo; Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Carthage, with whom His Holiness had a very important conversation, lasting two hours; Dr. Deasy, vice-rector of the American College who presented the Peter's Pence, amounting to 41,180 lire, of the Archdiocese of Boston; the diplomatic body who presented their congratulations on the anniversary of the Pope's election; Count Paar, the Austrian ambassador; Herr von Schloezer, the Prussian minister; Baron de Pitteurs-Higaerts, the Belgian minister; Count Lefebvre de Behaine, the French ambassador; Senor de Silva Ferrao de Carvalho Martens' the Portuguese ambassador; Count Aguiar de Andrada, the Brazilian minister; Baron de Cetto the Bavarian minister; Marquis de Lorenzana, the minister of Ecuador; and Senor Barrera, the charge d'affaires of Spain. After congratulating the Pope, the above mentioned persons went to present their regards to Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of State. On the anniversary of his election the Holy Father had distributed, through the parish priests, 10,000 lire to the poor.

On Wednesday last Count de Andrada the Brazilian minister, gave a dinner. Among those present were Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State; Cardinal Bianchi, Mgrs. Galimberti, Moceni and Cataldi; Count Paar, the Austrian Ambassador; Baron and Baroness de Cetto; Prince and Princess Massimo; Prince and Princess Antici Mattei; Count and Countess Negroni; and Marquis and Marquise Ricci Paracciani. The Brazilian Minister and his wife were full of cordiality towards their distinguished guests.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, is not only a pleasant gentleman, but also a forcible and brilliant writer. Perhaps you know him better than I do. Everybody here who has met him is charmed with him. His vast learning, his eloquent style of writing are highly appreciated in Rome, especially by the Pope, who is greatly attached to him. Dr. O'Reilly is now writing a biography of Leo XIII, and there is no doubt but that it will be as beautiful and as interesting as the work on the late Pope Pius IX by the same author. He labors chiefly in the afternoon, and he is a faithful and devoted scribe. In the morning he says Mass in the picturesque Church of San Andrea delle Fratte; then he attends to business matters and visits some of his friends. He lives in a nice little apartment, second floor, on the Via Capole Case, one of the most agreeable spots in the town. His friends visit him in the afternoon. His conversation is always interesting, full of sparkling anecdotes and freighted with profound and varied learning. As you are aware, Dr. O'Reilly has been traveling all over Europe. He speaks French and Spanish like natives is passably acquainted with the Italian dialect, and can read and understand all three perfectly. Any one who meets him can never forget him. He gives you the impression of being not only a deep and charming savant, but also a holy man of God. His presence on Rome will, in my opinion, be of use to America and Ireland. Of Ireland he knows more than anybody else; and he is a thorough exponent of her political state, her sentiments, and her requirements.

There were rumors to the effect that the decent change in the ministry of Portugal would have an evil influence on the negotiations between the country and the Holy See. Happily, such is not the fact. The new ministry exhibits the best disposition.

The negotiations with Germany are in a fair state of progress. Prince Bismark is not backward in gracefully yielding point after point. The ecclesiastical court known as the Herrenhaus will probably pronounce the final judgement on the matter. The Rome Diritto is furious with Bismark, whom it accuses of going to Canossa, and of compromising the great work of Dr. Martin Luther. This journal has dulmed itself many times in being the special champion of Catholicism as opposed to Protestant people. It is rather an amusing spectacle to witness this intellectual summersault whereby the quondam defender of the Latin races becomes the protector of Dr. Luther against the assaults of the Iron Chancellor.

A telegram dated from St. Petersburg was published a few days ago, and it was to the effect that Mr. Baggorouf, the secretary of the Russian minister for foreign affairs, had departed for Rome on a special mission to His Holiness. Several days have passed; the telegram has not been contradicted; and the rumor must therefore be correct.

THE ALLEGED BULL OF POPE ADRIAN IV.

A lecture was recently delivered by the Rev. P. A. Yorke, C.C., at the Catholic club Upper O'Connell street, Dublin on The alleged Bull of Pope Adrian IV. "The lecture was most able and interest one. Patient study and laborious research were evidenced in the large number of authorities quoted by Father Yorke during his highly entertaining discourse in support of his contention that the Bull which Henry II alleged to have received from Pope Adrian, directing him to take possession of this country in the interest of religion, was a fraud and a forgery.

The Lord Mayor, M.P., occupied the chair, and the large lecture hall was crowded to excess by a very appreciative audience.

The Rev. lecturer said that twenty-one Bulls were issued by Pope Adrian IV, and the originals of these Bulls were to be found in the Papal archives at Rome, but there was no trace at all of this alleged Bull addressed to Henry II of England. The document has evidence on the face of it that it is a forgery. It purported to address to some English King, but the name of the King was not mentioned. There was no name on it. Neither was it signed nor sealed, nor was the name of the Pope to it, and it was quite incomprehensible why such a document, if it had been issued, should be so utterly devoid of all signs of authenticity. It purported also to have been issued from Rome, and the Pope was not in the Eternal City at all at the time The Bull was said to have been obtained from the Pope at Rome in 1155 by John of Salisbury, who is said to have been sent on an embassy to Rome for the purpose by Henry II. John of Salisbury made no mention whatever of the Bull in the diary he kept of his journey to Rome, and in which he inserted matters most trivial. It was not published by Henry II till twenty years after, when John of Salisbury and Pope Adrian were dead. In 1172 a synod was held at Cashel, and was attended by the Papal Legate, but there was no mention made there of the Bull, for the very cogent reason that it was not in existence. Three years subsequently it was made public at a synod held in Waterford by a few of Henry's creatures. The only authority that such a synod was ever held was that prince of liars, Geraldus Cambrensis, who appeared to have been the Dublin correspondent of the times of his day (laughter). It was also contended that a confirmatory decree had been issued by Pope Alexander III, in 1172, from Rome, but the fact was that, owing to the disturbed state of the times, the Pope had to go from place to place, and was not in Rome at all in 1172. The Protestant Archbishop Usher, a celebrated scholar and historian, denied that this alleged confirmatory decree of the Bull of Pope Adrian was authentic. King Henry the Second's secretary, who wrote chronicles of the reign of his sovereign made no reference whatever to the Bull and if it had been issued, St. Laurence O'Toole would not have so strenuously resisted the English invasion. Pope Adrian the Fourth would never have given such a mission to the murderer of St. Thomas a Becket; and during his reign from 1154 to 1156, he continued a bitter struggle against the tyrants who occupied the thrones of Europe at the time. Henry the Second was Henry the Eighth born before his time, and all historians agreed in portraying his character in the strongest possible colors. In conclusion the reverend lecturer congratulated the people of Ireland on having at last got a glimpse of the promised land—Ireland a nation (applause).

GLITTERING GRAINS.

To see the world is to judge the judges. It is easy enough to tell what you know about everybody else, but hard to tell what everybody else knows about you. Education commences at the mother's knee, and every work spoken within the hearing of a child tends toward the formation of character.

The best recipe for going through life in a commendable way is to feel that each one needs all the kindness he can get from others in the world.

An astute man who understands the machinery of success without being able to enter into the impulsive or the sentimental side of life is not rightly termed a person of tact; one, on the other hand whose sympathies are sensitive, but who, from carelessness or rash good nature seldom looks before he leap, should equally be denied this designation. It is just because the 2 elements that tact unites are so rarely found adequately developed together that tact is, in truth, something which a man can wear or discard at will it requires an effort for its exhibition, and if the effort be withdrawn, it also dies

IS HE NIGGARD
Never pronounce a man to be willfully niggard until you have seen the contents of his purse. Distribution should be in accordance with receipts.

THEY DISTORT EVERYTHING
Prejudices are like the knots in the glass of our windows. They alter the shape of everything that we choose to look at through them; they make straight things crooked and everything indistinct

RASPING AND GREASING HORSES' HOOFS.

The horse is one of the most superbly perfect of Nature's works, viewed physically; and he occupies besides an exalted position among animals as to his intelligent and moral qualities. It is, therefore, most painful to see how under the handling of intelligents (?) man, he is maltreated and even abused. He submits his neck to yoke uncomplainingly; he accepts the iron-plating of his feet; and he allows the galling check upon the movements of his head, and yet gives man his best service, even to the death. The ignorant smith has his views as to what should be the shape of his feet. So he cuts and rasps, and forms them to suit himself. He has an idea that the hoof is made for him to rasp and shoe, and excise all the tools of his trade upon. So he makes a shoe and fits the shoe to it, he removes the natural polished exterior, which by its tough elasticity defends the tender parts from injury is nearly impervious to water, and permits a little evaporation of internal moisture, by which it is kept normally pliable and vitalized to the very surface. He rounds and smooths off the new surface; leaves it in a condition to allow the moisture of the hoof to pass off rapidly, and the hoof to dry and crack, and thus he recommends the application of tar and grease and lampblack, as if he were trying to render an old boot pliable and presentable. The greasing maybe well enough—better than nothing after the mischief is done. But why do sensible horse owners allow the evil which their preperatory orders, if not their mere remonstrances would prevent.

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.

Beef, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	10 to 16
Beef, corned, per lb.	6 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	8 to 8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	5 1/2 to 6
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	10 to 7 1/2
Veal, roast	12 to 18
Veal, chop	15 to 18
Pork, roast	10 to 12
Pork, steak	10 to 12
Pork, farmers' per 100 lbs.	5 50 to 6 00
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Mutton, leg	10 to 18
Mutton chop	15 to 18
Ham	14 to 16
Breakfast bacon	12 to 15
Lard	9 to 11
Lard, per pall	2 25 to 3
Sausage	10 to 12
Bologna sausage	12 1/2 to 14
Shanks	5 to 4
Liver	4 to 5
Kidney	15 to 10
Head cheese	12 1/2 to 15
Heart	12 1/2 to 15
Tongue	12 1/2 to 15
Chickens, per lb (dead)	8 to 10
Eggs, per dozen	25 to 30
Butter, per lb	25 to 30
Chickens (alive young) per pair	30 to 85
Chickens (alive, old) per pair	40 to 55
Turkeys, per lb	10 to 12
Ducks, per lb	10 to 12
Prairie Chickens, per brace	40 to 6
Prime antoba cheese, per pound	15 to 10

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Mich cows	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand	90 00 to 140 00
Live cattle, per lb	3 to 3 1/2
Calves	5 00 to 8 00
Side bacon, per 100 lb	8 50 to 9 75
Roll bacon	13 to 10
Hams	13 to 10
Pork, per barrel	15 50 to 16 00
Beef, per barrel	12 00 to 13
Corn, per doz	15 to 20
Cucumbers, per doz	40 to 20
Ducks	20 to 27
Eggs, per doz	25 to 27

FISH.

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

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush	40 to 50
Beets, per doz	30 to 40
Dried onions, per bushel	2 00 to 2 50
Turnips, per bush	25 to 30
Cabbage, each	6 to 8
Parley, per doz	40
Sage, per doz	40
Carrots, per doz	to 30
Parsnips, per doz	to 30
qua sh. each	10 to 20

FRUIT.

Cranberries, per barrel	to 10 00
California Pears, per box	4 25 to 50 0
Grapes, per lb, Ontario	10 to 12
Lemons, per box	7 00 to 8 07
Oranges, per box	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel	3 25 to 3 55
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	2 25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1 60

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	3 0 to 4 050
Straw	2 00
Timothy	8 00 to

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel	32 to 25
Barley, per bushel	32 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat	80
No. 2 hard wheat	64
No. 1 Northern	58
No. 2 Northern	50
No. 1 regular wheat	00
No. 2 regular wheat	00
Rejected	00 to 00
Flour, XXXX	1 70
Flour, superfine	1 55 to 1 40

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood	3 75 to 0 00
Tamarac	5 00 to 5 50
Poplar poles, per cord	3 50 to 3 75

Gold Watch Free.
The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well-known illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person selling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold Watch, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing name of winner. Address: Pubs. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

FURNITURE!
The Great Discount Sale.
20 PER CENT OFF FOR 30 DAYS.
CALL AND SEE OUR PARLOR SUITES, & C.
M. HUGHES & CO. - - - - 285 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

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

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

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, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken,
R. R. TICKETS.

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

H. G. McMicken,
CITY TICKET AGENCY,
NO. 363 MAIN STREET

"The Northwest Review"
IS PUBLISHED AT
No. 31 McDermott St., Winnipeg
Every Saturday morning.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 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

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.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



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

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
R A L W A

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 Luxuriant 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. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heatford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent Winnipeg.

—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.

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

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.

J. MCGOVERN,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS
Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, & C.

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

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

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

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

W. W. McLeod,
Post Office Inspector.

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

PHELAN BROS.,
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY
BOOKS, PERIODICALS,
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Fire & Removal.
W. UCLOW,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
HAS REOPENED
with a complete new stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES.
—AT—
366 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG
Four doors south of Portage Ave., where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, and the public generally.
Just received a splendid stock of

VALENTINES AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.
ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.
Note the new address,
W UGLOW,
366 MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG.

HOTEL DU CANADA.
Lombard Street, near Main.
ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.
EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.
EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Z. LAPORTE, PROP.
P. O. Box 525.
LATE OF OTTAWA.
Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS
IN THE CITY AT
PENROSE & ROCAN'
—BUTCHERS!—
289 Main Street & City Market
Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

By Henry O'Connor, S. J.

1524.

17. We shall now consider in what choice language Luther wrote when, only one year before the outbreak of the rebellion, he published a book the title of which is: "Two Imperial, Inconsistent, and Disgusting Orders concerning Luther."

18. "Here you see the poor mortal sack of worms (Mabensack), the Emperor, who is not sure of his life for a moments, shamelessly boasts that he is the true supreme protector of the Christian Faith."

19. Nor are the last words of this work very complimentary to the German princes. Luther writes: "From the bottom of my heart I bewail such a state of things in hearing of all pious Christians, that like me they may bear with pity such crazy, stupid, silly, furious, mad fools. . . . May God deliver us from them and out of mercy give us other rulers. Amen."

1525.

20. The rebellion is now on the point of breaking out. The peasants appeal to Luther. He writes a book, in which he advises them to keep quiet, and bids the princes give in to such demands as are reasonable.

It would be an injustice to Luther to say that he was not sincere in this his endeavor to stop the full outbreak of the revolution. All that can be said is, that even in this work he more than once used language calculated rather to excite than to calm the disturbed minds of the peasants.

21. This work always contains unmistakable proofs of the religious character of the rebellion. For the peasants published twelve articles, in which they insisted on what they looked upon as their rights. Now, Luther tells us that they "tried to prove (the articles) with sundry texts of Scripture." Moreover, the peasants say that they are willing to be advised, provided this be done "with clear, manifest, undeniable texts of Scripture." The "first articles" ran thus: "The whole parish shall have the power of electing and of deposing their parish priest." The third article declared: "There are to be no serfs, because Christ has liberated us all."

22. I said that even in his work Luther made use of expressions which, unintentionally on his part, were calculated to increase the excitement among the peasants. He writes: "First, as to disorder and rebellion, we are indebted to nobody on earth but to you, blind Bishops and mad priests and monks—who even nowadays are obstinate, and do not seem to rage and storm against the holy Gospel, although you know that it is true, and you cannot refute it. Moreover, in your worldly government you do nothing else but cheat and treasure up in order to serve your splendor and your pride, till the poor simple people neither can nor will, put up with it any longer."

23. On the following page Luther continues: "For this you must know, my dear lord, God ordains it in such a manner that people neither can nor will not ought to put up with your tyranny for any length of time. You must change and give it to the word of God. If you do not this in a friendly, willing spirit you will have to be forced into it by violent and subversive measures. If these peasants don't do it, others will have to do it. And even if you were to overcome them all, they are nevertheless not beaten; God will raise up others. For he is determined to strike you, and He will strike you. My dear lords, it is not peasants who oppose you, it is God who opposes you, in order to punish your fury."

24. "They have presented twelve articles, some of which are so reasonable and fair that they must reprove you of your good name before God and the world," . . .

25. "As to the first article, in which they claim liberty to hear the Gospel and the right of electing a parish priest, you cannot refuse it and yet save appearances."

26. "The other articles, in as far as they deal with (anzeigen) bodily oppression . . . are also reasonable. In the second part of the same work, Luther addresses himself to the peasants, and says: "My dear friends, you have hitherto always heard of my admitting what, I am sorry to say is only to true and undeniable, that the princes and lords who forbid the preaching of the Gospel and who oppress the people in such an unpeppable manner are, worthy, and have well deserved that God should cast them down from their seats, as they sin mightily against God and man, nor have they any excuse."

18. After this, Luther most earnestly exhorts the people to have nothing to do with rebellion or revolution. But was it not almost cartian, that the excit-

ed peasants would despise the good advice, and he would lay stress only on those parts of Luther's work, in which he speaks most vigorously about the injustice of the princes and the oppression of the peasants!

29. At any rate, Luther's well-meant advice was despised by the peasants, A most frightful revolution, which had already partly broken out before the publication of Luther's work, swept over several parts of Germany. Luther became so vexed, that he wrote a book "Against the murderous and rapacious hordes of the peasants."

This was in 1525. I most carefully read the whole work from beginning to end at the British Museum, London, in one of the old copies printed in the same year.

30. Luther says: "A rebellious man, of whom this can be proved, is already an outlaw in the sight of God and of the emperor, so that the first who is able and willing to strangle him, does what is right and good. For in the case of a man in open rebellion, every one is both chief justice and executioner, just as when a fire breaks out, whoever can extinguish it first does the best service. . . . Therefore, whoever can, ought to strike in here, to strangle and stab, secretly or openly, and he ought to remember that there is nothing more poisonous, disastrous, diabolical than a man in rebellion just as we must kill a mad dog if you don't kill him, he will kill you and a whole country with you."

33. Luther adds: "I think there is not one devil left in Hell, but they have all gone into the peasants. The raging is exceedingly great and beyond all measure."

32. Again he says; For the first, it the authorities can and will strike and punish such peasants, without first offering them just and reasonable terms. I will not forbid them although it is not according to the Gospel. For it (the authority) has the full right to do so since the peasants now no longer fight for the Gospel, but have manifestly become . . . rebellious murderers, robbers blasphemers, whom even heathen authorities have the right and the power to punish; yea, they are even obliged to punish such rascals. . . .

33. Luther, however, advises that after having prayed to God, the princes should, by way of superabundant generosity, make just and reasonable offers to the "mad peasants." "Then, if that won't do, let them immediately draw the sword."

34. He writes; "The present time is so strange that a prince can gain Heaven by spilling blood easier than another person can by praying."

35. This cruel book of Luther caused such an amount of excitement, even among the friends of the Reformer, that he thought himself called upon to write a work in vindication of his previous publication. It was published in the same year, 1525. I have looked through it very carefully. Luther retracts nothing, but upholds everything that he had said in it. He expressly maintains that it was quite right for him to say, that everybody ought to strike into the peasants, strangle them, stab them secretly or openly. Luther's deliberate opinion concerning his previous publication is clearly expressed in the following passage: "Therefore my little book (against the peasants) is quite in the right and shall remain so, even if all the world were to be scandalized at it."

36. In order to bring Luther's behavior towards the peasants home to the people of this country, let me make the following supposition. A man publishes a book in Ireland, in which he says to the Irish landlords: "The tenants neither can, nor will, nor ought to put up with your tyranny for any length of time." He tells the tenants that they have "ample reason to break forth with the flail and the club." A revolution being on the point of breaking out, he now advises the tenants to keep quiet but it is too late; and the rebellion sweeps over the greater part of the Sister Isle. Our friend then says that, "whoever can, ought to strike in here, to strangle and stab, secretly or openly. For in the case of a man in open rebellion, everybody is both chief justice and executioner." What would Englishmen think of such a monster? Yet this is exactly the way Luther treated the poor German peasants.

37. In order to show that I am not unfair to Luther in stating that he over-excited the poor German peasants, I will refer the reader to the opinion expressed by an eminent Protestant historian

of Germany. Karl Hagen writes: "even Luther . . . in his earlier writings, contributed considerable to foster the rebellious feeling among the people; for once he actually incited the German nation to bathe itself in the blood of the Papists, and he declared that they do a thing agreeable to God who would make away with the bishops, destroy churches and convents!" . . . He "calls . . . the princes . . . impious, miserable rascals . . . silly fools, whose tyranny and caprice people neither could, nor would put up with for any length of time. Was it surprising that this judgement of the Reformer, concerning the reigning powers, remained uppermost in the minds of his readers and that on the other hand they doubted the correctness of his doctrine of unconditional obedience?"

38. Some people think the religion had nothing to do with the outbreak of the rebellion. Let us again listen to the Protestant historian, when he says: "All those preachers (of the new gospel) who earned such extraordinary applause, who gathered hundreds of thousands of hearers around about them, were at the same time men of free opinion in State matters, and in their speeches did not neglect also to dwell upon political questions and on the necessity of a change for the better, and this was done with the same fervor that they bestowed on religious questions."

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PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

48. No petition for any Private Bill received by the House after the first session of the session. 49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or right of ferry; the granting 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 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 is to be made, and the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be filed in the House, at 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 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 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 hands of persons intending to petition for such bill shall be taken, and the notice prescribed by the preceding rule also, at the same time, and in the same manner, and notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rats and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a draw bridge or not, and dimensions of the same. C. A. SADLER, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 1st 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. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$15 a month for board, 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. A. AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

Table with columns for location, arrival, departure, and other details. Includes locations like Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and St. Louis.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of parents and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to her parents and guardians. TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six table napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain tulle. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. Reports of parents and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vespers, until 5:30 and on Thursday from 1 to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted, unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

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PROF. BUELL'S GRAND SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT

St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29 IN AID OF THE St. Vincent de Paul Society, Winnipeg

Vivid Representation of Matchless Scenery Canada From Ocean to Ocean, Realistic Scenes in Connection with the late Rebellion in the Northwest The Trial of Riel at Regina, Interior Court Scenes, Riel Addressing the Jury Through British Columbia by the Can. Pac. Ry

Doors open at 7:30; commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission Free. Reserved Seats 75c. Plan of the Church at Alex Taylor's Bookstore where seats can be cured



NOTICE. Weights and Measures. The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrums. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrums. DD. Hydromatic balance for weighing coal. By order, W. HIMS WORTH, secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE. This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd, The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd, The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie. 4th, The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1858. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan see, Sept. 22, 1871. CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P. J. Messier, curate; A. Malsonneuve, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Revs. Bps. of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Rev. M. Ouillette, O. M. I., P. P. and Fr. Cahill, O. M. I., Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Charles, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, —Rev. J. Aillard O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier. St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. St. Paul, Rev. J. J. Gauthier. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard. Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I., H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist. Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Belknap, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I., J. Decorbay, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Magnan and LePage. St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillon. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Rats Rev. J. Joly, St. Pie and Emerson, J. N. Jutra. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev. J. Marcoux, St. Leon, Rev. C. Busche. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cathbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I. Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina—attended from St. Boniface Wood mountain, Moose Jaw, and medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I. EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory, S. J., Director, Drummond, S. J., French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Biala, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, Monteau, Dubois, Turotte, Laigne, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forcier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Leleuvre S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—30. St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Brothers of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120. St. Vincent's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20 day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55. St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 130. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70. St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Iteer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress, Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.
Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30, and 10.30, a.m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 4.00 p.m.
Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Yesterday's train from the east brought in over sixty immigrants; most of whom went through for the west.

The country roads are drying so rapidly that farmers report them in tolerably fair condition.

Two new passenger coaches for the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway have arrived in Winnipeg.

Vice President Van Horne expects through service from Montreal to the Pacific coast to be commenced about May.

It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends building a new steamship this year at Owen Sound to replace the wrecked Algoma, the latter's engines and boilers to be used in the new vessel.

Count B. de Breda left on Tuesday for France after a year's sojourn in Manitoba; while here he made many friends who regret his departure. Mr De Breda is returning to the home of his father, at the castle of Plessis Brion, (Oise) near Paris. We wish our friend 'bon voyage'

The gallant boys of the 90th are in good humor to-day, Cpl. McKeand having yesterday received an invoice of the arrival of the new uniforms for the battalion. In consequence of this announcement the boys are as happy as they can be. They will parade with their new uniforms shortly.

On the first of May next the time granted by the Dominion Government for the Indians to emancipate themselves as it were from the terms of treaty will expire. In consequence of this dozens of St Peters Indians may be seen every day in this city, where they transact the necessary forms with the Government. Each one on their retiring is placed in possession of a certain amount of scrip, which is sold for a trifle and generally goes in whiskey.

John Cosgrave, brewer, who is leaving here to reside in Winnipeg, was entertained to luncheon on Saturday by the members of the Dominion Brewers' Association and presented with an address.

We respectfully offer Madame Betournay our sympathy in the sad loss she has sustained by the death of Edme Betournay her dear son. May he rest in peace.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Pilot Mound, March 22 Messrs. M. Douglas and Beveridge, of Pilot Mound, returned from Winnipeg on Wednesday evening where they had been making arrangements with Commissioner McTavish in regard to the location of the Pilot Mound station. They have been able to make a satisfactory settlement with the railway authorities, and the agreement provides that a station shall be permanently located at the Mound. This being the case, parties who intended moving their buildings to the station can now do so with safety, as the little difficulty which existed in reference to the land bonus has been entirely removed.

Minnedosa March 22. Our assessor,

Mr. Dexter Howard, is on his rounds through the municipality of Odanah.

Solsgrith, March 22—An immigrant train from Woodstock, Ont, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, consisting of emigrant effects and live stock; also a car of young heifers for breeding purposes. The settlers are settling on the plains about 12 miles from here.

Shoal Lake—Mr Thompson, postmaster is about to erect some stores on his property here.

There is a large quantity of grain for sale around. The farmers are complaining of having no market since Mr. Bawlf's men left about ten days ago.

Rapid City, March 20.—A meeting of the patrons of the cheese factory was held here to day. Mr. J. S. McKee, principal of the Academy, was elected secretary-treasurer. Managing committee—D. McNaught, R. Shannon, J. Parker Geo. Grant, William Findlay.

All present were unanimous that the factory should be carried on. It had been proved successful last year and was likely to be more so this year. Patrons signed the list for 200.

It was moved by D. McNaught, seconded by Geo. Grant, that a cheese be manufactured for exhibition at the local and provincial fairs; also to be sent to the Colonial Exhibition London England.

Mr. A. Paterson, cheesemaker, addressed the meeting, giving some practical advice regarding the management of cows and the handling of milk.

Brandon, March 25—A branch of the National Railroad Agents Association was formed here yesterday. A number of station agents from along the main and branch lines attended the meeting. President, J. A. Kammer, Indian Head; vice-president, X.E. Belcher, Portage la Prairie; 2nd vice president, J.S. Feehan, Medicine Hat; secretary, W.C. Fowler, Regina; treasurer, F.W. Peters, Brandon. The object of the association is for mutual benefit and assistance to its members out of employment, and to assist companies in their work, and preventing strikes or misunderstandings of any kind. The next meeting will be held in May. The place is not yet decided upon.

Gleichen, March 22.—Weather mild and pleasant: Seeding has commenced. The ground is nice and dry and in splendid condition for work. The prairie will soon be green if the fine weather continues.

Settlers are commencing to come in and this locality will soon be booming with the merry land hunters. We welcome them all and will do all we can to help them and are certain they cannot find better and finer land or better climate anywhere.

Mr. J. E. Flaherty has been appointed a justice of the peace.

Mr. Beaupre, our enterprising merchant, is developing quite a trade with red Deer country, sending his teams out with goods to his store there and bringing in return furs, etc.

Gleichen library is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Dan Leary, superintendent of bridges and buildings, went west yesterday in his private car.

C. Shields, assistant superintendent went west on Friday with a gang of men to open the mountain division.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

The Swedish papers announce the coming betrothal of Crown Prince Oscar of Sweden and Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales,

King Humbert of Italy has decorated Mr. Pasteur.

The Pope has decided that the Bahama Islands, which have hitherto been in the Catholic diocese of Charleston, will henceforth be in the diocese of New York,

It is announced that there is a complete accord between France and China in their negotiations for a commercial treaty and for one defining the Tonquin frontier.

The report of the Church Committee of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet includes an amendment relating to the re-opening of Catholic seminaries. It provides for the gratuitous instruction of young priests, and that they shall be exempted from conscription. The Government will not interfere with the appointment of teachers beyond insisting that they be German.

The first stone of the Lachine Bridge over the St. Lawrence was laid the other day. Although this was the preliminary operation of a gigantic and a most important work, the proceedings were very quiet and unassuming, only the principle officials being present, and there was a total absence of any ceremony.

Mr. Peterson, the engineer, Mr. Massey, assistant engineer, and Mr R. J. Reid, the contractor, laid the stone in its place. The line is expected to be in running order next November, and when completed will be the final link in the means of communication through the Dominion between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and will have the effect of bringing the Maritime provinces into close connection with the rest of the Dominion.

The population of Rome on the 1st of July, 1884 was, 220,540; on the 1st of July, 1885, it had become 330,660. The increase in the number of houses and streets has been, and continues to be something phenomenal, and there is

every prospect that the future increase will be still more rapid.

The recent visit to England of Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Stephen, the president of the Canadian Pacific railway is already bearing good fruit. The City Chamber of Commerce, a body of immense influence, has petitioned the Government in very strong terms to support the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship line. The petition says that the new route proposed to be opened up to Australia, China and the East generally, is of great value to the Imperial commercial interest of this country and should receive Government support.

Abbe Connelly presided at a banquet given at the grand hotel, Paris, last night by the Irish colony. In the speeches and toasts, expression was given to the friendly sentiments towards England.

The canton of Tecoma, the southernmost in the republic, and whose population is almost entirely Catholic, has by a popular vote adopted a law of cantonal government, placing the local affairs entirely in the hands of the clergy.

The Rev. Father John B. Nolin, S.J., has just been appointed preacher of Colonization in the diocese of Montreal by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fabre. Father Nolin has been employed in missionary labors since 1877—first in Ontario, then in England, and lastly on the Canadian Pacific Railway, along which he helped in formation of various settlements. His aim is twofold: first, to raise the fund for the opening of new roads, building chapels, schoolhouses, etc., in the new townships intended for settlement, lying mostly northwest of Montreal, in Ottawa county. Second, to persuade good people to go and take up lands in those new parishes. In order to raise the necessary funds for the above mentioned work which must be done previous to any practical attempts at colonization, Father Nolin has been commissioned to organize the Montreal Colonization Society in every parish, chapel and school of the diocese wherever it has not as yet been officially established, and then to do his best to keep it everywhere in good working order. Success to him in his great and difficult work!

A decree has been published in Spain signed by the Queen-Regent, abrogating "freedom of teaching," granted by the late Minister Pidal.

His Eminence Cardinal Newman completed his eighty-fifth year on February 21st. Considering his great age, His Eminence is in remarkably good health.

Mr Paul de Cassagnac has begun the publication of his new anti Republican Journal, "L'Autorite," with the motto, "For God and France."

Father Le Pallieur, founder of the famous and beneficent order of the Little Sisters of the poor, is still living in Paris where the order was started in 1840. The first, sister, Marie Augustine de la Compassion, also survives, and there are now two hundred and forty houses and nearly four thousand sisters in the order.

The Russian Government has decided to exile the Catholic Bishop of Kowno, He will be sent to Siberia. The motive alleged for this cruel measure is the presence of the Bishop at a Polish festival, and a discourse pronounced in favor of Polish freedom.

Her Majesty the Queen appeared in public on Wednesday in connection with the corner-stone laying of the new examination hall of the College of Surgeons on the Thames embankment. A "scare" was created by the throwing of a missile into the Royal carriage by a crazy discharged soldier, but the instrument being merely a paper petition, no harm was done.

HONG KONG AND LIVERPOOL.

When Sir John Macdonald said that the termini of the Canadian Pacific were not Vancouver and Montreal but Hong Kong and Liverpool, he evidently knew what he was talking about. The most important despatch in the papers this morning was that which described the discussion in the British House of Lords, yesterday in regard to the granting of a subsidy for the establishment of a steamship line between Vancouver and Hong Kong. Lord Harrowby made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the project, and Lord Granville expressed himself as in favor of granting the subsidy asked for so that there seems to be little doubt that Sir John Macdonald's prediction will be realized. Montreal would rather be a half-way station on such a through line that the terminus of any other railway. The importance of such a line to Canada can scarcely be estimated, and of all cities Montreal and Vancouver will be most directly benefited.

Present appearances seem to indicate that the Canadian Dominion is to be the future highway of the world's commerce and if Canadians are alive to the advantages of their geographical position there will be no further talk of exodus to the United States.

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MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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