

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

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NO. 5.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

PATIENCE

BY E. A. T.

Not all at once may the young birds fly.
Rise and soar through the scented light,
White space drops soft from their happy wings,
Moving through dreamy height,
Through silver air near to cloudy towers—
Would that such far-off flights were ours!
Would that to-day from all clog of earth,
From fetters that cruelly cling,
Our spirits could rise and from darkness and sin
Spring up on triumphant wing,
Spring up from ourselves in a glorious flight,
In a boyless winging through acres of light.

But not all at once may our souls fly up
Far from the dust of the world away,
Up from earth's sin and the sorrow it brings
To the light of a sinless day—
Not all at once, but by patience slow
And efforts heroic—God will it so.
—Baltimore Mirror.

THE AMULET.

CHAPTER XII.

IS IT HIS GHOST?—THE GUILTY EXPOSED.

(CONTINUED.)

"What generosity!" exclaimed Mr. Van de Werve, in admiration. "You travel about in search for your nephew; you endanger your health. I foresee that he has but to speak to obtain pardon. And this great sacrifice, this magnanimous affection meets with such a return! It is frightful!"

"No sir," replied Deodati, "I will not pardon Geronimo. He will never be the same to me. Should I find him, or should he return to me, I will give him an income sufficient to keep him from want; that being done, I shall renounce the world and retire into a cloister, to await there in solitude and peace the time when it may please God to call me to himself."

Mr. Van de Werve heard the street door open, and said eagerly to the old merchant:

"Signor, my daughter is at church and may return at any moment. I beg you not to speak of these things in her presence. Since the disappearance of Geronimo, she does nothing but weep and pray; no consideration alleviates her sorrow, nothing consoles her. If she were suddenly to lose all hope, it might cause her death. Heavens! Signor Turchi, what has happened to him?"

He arose hastily and regarded in astonishment Simon Turchi, who entered and attempted to speak, but the words seemed to die upon his lips, for he stood trembling in the centre of the room, uttering unintelligible sounds. He was pale as death.

Deodati arose also, and looked inquiring at Turchi:

The latter said, hurriedly:
"I went to the house of the bailiff; he was not at home. He has been sent for and he will be here immediately with his officers to accompany me to my garden. O! I have terrible news to communicate; but my mind wanders, I am losing my senses. I can tell nothing, particularly to you, Signor Deodati. Unhappy old man! Why did God reserve such a trial for your old age?"

"Another misfortune? Speak, Simon speak," said Deodati, in suppliant tones, and trembling from anxiety.

Turchi fell, as if from exhaustion, upon a chair, and said, in a voice broken by sobs:

"No, Signor, ask me nothing; I could not break your heart by such stunning tidings. Alas! alas! who anticipated such a misfortune? My unhappy friend! my poor Geronimo!"

A torrent of tears fell from his eyes, and while Deodati and Mr. Van de Werve begged him to tell the cause of his extraordinary emotion, he stammered:

"O! let me be silent; despair tortures my heart. I can tell no one but the bailiff; he will soon be here. If I could but doubt! But no, it is too true; there is no more hope! May the God of mercy receive his poor soul into heaven!"

"Of whom do you speak?" exclaimed Deodati. "His soul? Whose soul? Geronimo's?"

Steps were heard in the vestibule. Simon Turchi went to the door, and said:

"Here is the bailiff! He will know the secret which is breaking my heart."

The bailiff entered the room, looked

around in surprise, and at last said to Simon Turchi, who continued to talk confusedly:

"You have sent for me in haste, in order to make a terrible revelation; I am here with my officers. Have you discovered Geronimo's assassins? Speak, Simon and tell us what you know."

"So horrible is this secret, messire, that my tongue refuses to tell it. Ah! if I could forever—"

"Calm yourself, signor," said the bailiff with perfect self-possession. "What have you learned?"

"But—but I must be alone with you. The news I have to communicate must not be revealed before Signor Deodati."

The old man said, with tearful eyes:

"You are cruel, Signor Simon! What could you say more terrible? You speak of Geronimo's soul; you announce his death, and yet you leave me in this horrible doubt. Speak, I conjure you."

All that Simon Turchi had said was only a deception practiced upon his auditors, in order to make them believe that grief had effected his mind, and to prepare the way for his revelation.

"At last he appeared to yield to necessity, and said:

"God grant that the frightful news may not afflict you as it did me! Listen! you know that two days ago my servant Julio left my service because I severely reproved his irregularities. This disquieted me, because I had noticed that he was persecuted by some secret remorse. Just now, hardly a half hour ago, I left my residence, and was going towards the Dominican church to pray for my poor friend. On the way I thought of my servant Julio, and feared that in his despair he might have taken his life. When I was near the bridge, I heard my own name timidly pronounced. I turned and saw Julio. I commenced to reproach him with his absence; but putting his finger on his lips, he whispered:

"Signor, I beg you to follow me; I have a secret to reveal to you."

"His manner and tone of voice were so peculiar that I accompanied him to a retired spot. His revelation caused me such intense grief that I could hardly stand, and I was obliged to support myself against the wall as I received the confession of the penitent assassin."

A cry of horror escaped Deodati. Eager to hear the remainder, Mr. Van de Werve gazed fixedly upon the narrator. The bailiff was more calm—he listened attentively he nodded his head, as if he foresaw the conclusion of Turchi's narrative.

"I hardly dare continue," he said, "My soul revolts—but I must disregard my feelings," and in a more tranquil manner, he resumed:

"Shuddering with horror, I heard Julio say:

"Master, I have committed a frightful murder. Remorse pursues me as a malediction from God. I shall put an end to my guilty life. In an hour I shall be in eternal torments, but I wish the body of my victim to be buried in holy ground. Go to your pavilion. In the lowest cellar, at the extremity of the subterranean pass, you will find the corpse of Signor Geronimo buried."

Tears fell fast from the eyes of Signor Deodati, and sobs convulsed his frame. Turchi continued:

"Signor Geronimo, I exclaimed, in terror. Have you killed my poor friend?"

"Yes! I put to death Signor Geronimo. I needed money to spend at the taverns, and you would not give it to me. I killed him in order to get the money he might have about him. Adieu. This very day all will be over with me. Before I had sufficiently recovered from the shock to think of seizing Julio, he had disappeared. Probably, to-day—"

"Heavens!" exclaimed Simon Turchi. "I hear Miss Van de Werve."

"For the love of God, not a word in her presence," said Mr. Van de Werve.

Mary entered the room, looking around anxiously. She had seen the officers at the door, and she seemed to inquire of her father the cause of their presence.

She remarked her father's pallor and embarrassment. Simon Turchi looked down, as if in despair. Deodati covered his eyes with his hands.

A cry of anguish escaped the young

girl, and she glanced in turns at her father, Deodati, Turchi and the bailiff; but they each seemed anxious to avoid her eye.

"Go to your room, Mary," said Mr. Van de Werve. "Give me this proof of affection—Ask nothing."

The young girl, struck by these evidences of some misfortune, ran to her father and exclaimed, joining her hands: "Speak, father, and tell me what has happened. Leave me not in this terrible suspense. Tell me that they have not found Geronimo's dead body. Alas, he is dead. Is it not so?"

Throwing her arms around her father's neck, she wept bitterly, conjuring him to tell her the cause of their emotion.

Without giving her any explanation, Mr. Van de Werve attempted to lead his daughter out of the room; but she, like one crazed by grief, released her hand from her father's, fell upon her knees before Turchi, and exclaimed:

"By the love you bore him, signor, take pity on me and tell me what has happened to him. Let me not leave the room under the frightful conviction that he is dead."

Turchi remained silent, gazing upon her with an expression of profound sadness.

"You too, are implicable, inexorable," she said rising. "But you, at least—his uncle, his father—will be more merciful."

She ran to the weeping merchant, gently forced his hands from his face, and conjured him, in piteous accents, to give her some information which would relieve the torturing suspense.

The old Deodati, still weeping, threw his arms around her neck, and murmured:

"God bless you, my child, for your love. Let us pray for him!"

Mr. Van de Werve had left the room to call Petrodilla. He returned with her and said to his daughter:

"Mary, go with your duenna. You must not remain here longer."

The young girl seemed not to hear her father's words for she was immovable as if petrified by grief.

He added, in an impatient, severe tone:

"Mary, leave the room. I wish it; I command it. Obey me."

She arose and walked slowly toward the door. Tears flowed down her cheeks she supported her trembling limbs by leaning on the arm of her duenna. Mr. Van de Werve feared she would lose consciousness before her own apartment was reached.

All, with the exception of the perfidious Turchi, were moved by compassion for the unhappy young girl.

As the duenna opened the door to let her mistress pass out, strange sounds were heard in the vestibule.

Mary started, and stepped back into the room, as though in the presence of some apparition.

"It is his ghost, his spirit," she exclaimed, "arisen from the grave to demand vengeance upon his murderers!"

She gazed with intense emotion, then added, in accents of the wildest joy:

"He smiles upon me; it is himself! He lives! It is Geronimo!"

Pronouncing this cherished name she fell insensible in the arms of her attendant, who assisted by the bailiff, carried her to an armchair.

Signor Geronimo entered.

His face was as pale and fleshless as that of a skeleton. The wound he had received in his neck appeared like a large spot of clotted blood—his garments were disordered, soiled and blood stained. He seemed really a spectre just arisen from the tomb.

As soon as Turchi recognized his victim, he recoiled, uttering a cry of terror; and imagining that God had permitted a miracle in order to punish his crime, he extended his trembling hands to Geronimo, as if to implore pardon.

The young man cast upon him a look of disgust and contempt, and exclaimed:

"You here, assassin! Tremble for the Supreme Judge will demand of you an account of my blood and of Julio's death. A murmur of surprise and terror ran through the room; all eyes were fixed on Simon Turchi, who seemed crushed by Geronimo's words.

Having thus addressed Turchi, Geronimo rushed into his uncle's arms and embraced him in a transport of joy.

"Oh, unexpected happiness!" he exclaimed. "It is permitted me to see my uncle again in this world. I know you have suffered; you have suffered as a father deprived of his only child. No more sorrow now. I will repay you for your tender affection; I will love you; I will show my gratitude; I will venerate you. Ah! bless the God of mercy, who has saved me from the fangs of that tiger thirsting for my blood, But Mary, where is Mary? Ah, there she is. My beloved friend, what has happened?"

He ran to the insensible young girl, knelt before her, and endeavored to recall her to consciousness by every endearing epithet.

In the meantime Mr. Van de Werve aided the duenna in her exertions to restore animation. Taking advantage of this, Simon Turchi walked towards the door with the intention of making his escape; but the bailiff, discovering his design, drew his sword and placed himself in the doorway.

Then Simon Turchi understood the fate awaiting him. He bowed his head and covered his face with his hands. He trembled in every limb, and his breast heaved with sighs of anguish. Every expectation of escape by flight, or by making an appeal for pardon, vanished as he beheld the indignant expression of the bailiff.

Mary at last recovered from the faint which she had fallen. She looked around her in surprise, as if ignorant of what had happened; but when Geronimo's voice fell in joyful accents on her ear, a bright smile irradiated her countenance, and she exclaimed,

"It is not a dream. He lives. I see him once more. Geronimo. Geronimo. The young noble was too overpowered to do more than call the name of his beloved."

Only a few minutes had elapsed since Geronimo's entrance; all were too much moved to express their surprise in words. But the bailiff resolved to put an end to this harrowing scene by the performance of a painful duty.

He said, in an imperative manner; "Signor Geronimo, be pleased to interrupt for a moment the expression of your happiness. By the authority of the law I ask you what has happened, and why you stigmatize the Signor Turchi as an assassin. Approach, and obey my order."

Turchi, foreseeing that his frightful crime was about to be revealed, writhed convulsively and was covered with shame and confusion. He dared not look upon his accuser.

"Declare the truth," ordered the bailiff.

"Five or six weeks ago," said Geronimo, "Simon Turchi told me that unforeseen circumstances made it an imperative necessity for him to raise the sum of ten thousand crowns, adding that if he did not succeed in obtaining it immediately, the credit of his house would be gone, and he himself would be irretrievably ruined. He needed the sum, he said, only for one month. I lent him the ten thousand crowns, and at his earnest solicitation, in order to conceal the knowledge of this loan from the clerks, I made no entry upon the books of the transaction, but was satisfied with an acknowledgment in writing of the debt."

Old Deodati made an exclamation of joy, ran to his nephew, and embraced him affectionately.

"God praised. Dear Geronimo, you restore to me life. That wicked man tried to persuade me that you had lost ten thousand crowns at play. You were too virtuous, too grateful for that, my beloved boy."

"Observe the respect due the law, Signor Deodati. Continue your statement, Signor Geronimo."

"What an odious falsehood," said the young man.

Then turning to the bailiff, he continued:

(TO BE CONTINUED)

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply at 38 Carlton, near corner of York street.
nY22

The Mystery of the Incarnation.

The mystery of the Incarnation is to be adored in silent raptures of admiration rather than to be expressed by words; it is a prodigy that angels and men will admire for all eternity without being able to fathom it. Here He Who is wonderful in all His work has outdone what creatures could have known to be possible, even to Omnipotence itself, had they not seen it effected and accomplished; but it is for this reason more worthy of an Infinite God. It is comprehensible to the spirit of man, and nothing but the spirit of God could give us a just idea of it. This the inspired Apostle has done (Philip ii. 7.) when he says that "God animated Himself in taking on the form and similitude of a slave," for what is the Incarnation of the Son of God but the most astonishing humiliation of the Deity, but the annihilation of a God, since there is an infinite distance between God, Who is an Infinite immense Being, and man, who is a mere empty contemptible nothing. In the other mysteries of human redemption I see nothing after this that astonishes me so much, for that a God made man has embraced poverty, contempt, sufferings and death on the Cross, was but the consequence and as it were the engagements of the humanity with which He vested Himself; but that a God of Infinite majesty, all God as He is, should make Himself man, that the Eternal Son of the Eternal Father should strip Himself, as it were, of the rays of His glory, clothe His Omnipotence with our weakness, shut up His immensity in a little body, and be born in time under the veil and figure of a child, under the form and similitude of a slave, is something far more wonderful than the creation of a world out of nothing or the moving the heavens and weighing the universe with a finger.—Father Gohan.

DUBLIN CASTLE RULE.

Its Injustice Exposed by an Honest Official.

"Castle Rule in Ireland" was the subject of a lecture delivered at Steinway Hall, New York, on Sunday evening, by Mr. Thomas Murphy, late District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Mr. Murphy came to this country with strong letters of recommendation from Charles Stewart Parnell. He is the person who exposed the shameful practices of James Ellis French and other officials in Dublin Castle about two years ago.

The story he told on Sunday evening was that in May, 1882, when Lord Spencer went to Ireland there was a flourish of trumpets and a general belief that he would make it a special duty to clean out Dublin Castle, but that instead of hunting the rats he became their prey. At that time Mr Murphy knew six constables who could have proved acts committed by French, any one of which would have been sufficient to exclude him from civilized society. He communicated these facts by letter to Lord Spencer, but the only result he noticed was that French was made a county inspector over the heads of several of his superiors.

In August 1883, the same information was sent to the head of the police department and found its way into public print. Then the prosecution began, French was given sick leave and the use of public detectives to frustrate their efforts of those who sought to bring him to justice, but he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Lord Spencer afterwards denied having received the complaints from Mr. Murphy and that gentleman said that, if he was not implicated in the criminal acts of French and the rest, he at least tried to defend them from conviction.

Two days after the conviction of French, Murphy was suspended from his official position by Lord Spencer pending the trial of a charge against him. The charge was not sustained, but Lord Spencer ordered his discharge on the charge of sending his superior inordinate letters.

THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

Facts and Figures which Prove its Marvellous Growth in that Country.

The Catholic Directory for 1886, which had just appeared under the auspices of Cardinal Manning and the other Bishops of the United Kingdom, shows the continued progress of Catholicity in that country with respect of priests, churches, and chapels. The priesthood now reaches a total of 2,256, and the churches chapels, and mission stations are 1269; these numbers are about double those which figure in the Directory 34 years ago. For England and Wales there is one Archbishop, with 14 suffragans, and two bishops auxiliary; for Scotland there are two Archbishops—Dr. Smith of St. Andrew

and Edinburgh, and Dr. Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow. The suffragan sees in Scotland are Aberdeen, Argyll and the Isles Dunkeld and Galloway. The Catholic peerage of England, Scotland and Ireland consists of one duke, two marquises, ten earls, three viscounts, and 24 barons; and there are 48 Catholic baronets and seven Catholic Privy Councillors. The Sacred College of Cardinals in Rome comprises in its list the following members English and Irish by birth or extraction:—Cardinal Edward Howard Cardinal Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal Francis Patrick Moran (Archbishop of Sydney), and Cardinal John Henry Newman.

Linked at last.

The tunnel between Liverpool and Birkenhead, under the Mersey, was formally opened to-day by the Prince of Wales and his two sons, princes Albert and George. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a heavy fog prevailing and snow falling, large crowds were present, both at Birkenhead and Liverpool. At the Central Station at Birkenhead His Royal Highness was presented with an address by the inhabitants of that city. The Mersey River R. R. Co. provided accommodation for a great number of persons within the station, and the entire place was filled with prominent people. All the prominent buildings in Liverpool were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. A loyal address was also presented to the Prince of Wales by the municipal officers of Liverpool. The royal party entered a special train at Rock Ferry, on the joint railways between Chester and Birkenhead, and proceeded through the tunnel, the party meeting with ovations at all points along the line.

No Longer "The Orange North."

It is an unparalleled opportunity for the Irish leaders and the Irish people to reciprocate their truthfulness with interest to cultivate with brotherly and loving hands these first seedlings of a National Protestant Democracy in the North and by the tenderest respect for their every susceptibility, by earnest sympathy with their interest, gradually to convince the most stubborn tillers of the Ulster soil that in the bosom of self-governing Irish nation alone they can hope to find security for their industry, chivalrous respect for their religion, and a bounding happiness as the reward of honest toil.—"United Ireland"

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Boiled Fruit Pudding—A quart of crushed wheat, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves, two cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, half a pound of suet chopped fine, a teaspoonful of cream tartar, half a teaspoonful soda, half a cup of molasses, half a pound rasins chopped fine, citron, and two teaspoonfuls of Burnett's extract of lemon. Boil two hours.

Vanilla Cream Puffs—Mix smoothly two ounces of flour with half a pint of milk and half a pint of cream, two ounces of butter beaten to a cream, four ounces of white sugar, six eggs, and one teaspooonful of Burnett's extract of vanilla. Line some moulds with puff paste fill them three parts full with the cream, and bake for half an hour.

Paradise Pudding—Three eggs, a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, three apples, currants, teaspoonful of Burnett's extract of lemon, nutmeg, salt. Mince the apples, beat the eggs and stir them into the bread crumbs and other ingredients. Rub the currants in a small quantity of flour before they are put into the mixture. Boil one hour and a half. To be eaten hot with sauce.

Velvet Cream—One and a half ounces of gelatine; pour over it one and a half cups of wine, two teaspoonfuls of Burnett's extract of lemon, and rind of one lemon. Let it stand one hour. Add three quarters of a pound of sugar, and place over the fire, stirring until all is dissolved. Strain it, and when cool pour in one quart of thick cream, beating hard while pouring. Set to cool.

Boiled Rice Pudding—Take one quart of a pound of rice flour, rather more than a pint of milk, sugar to taste, one teaspooonful each of Burnett's extract of cinnamon and lemon. Mix the rice flour with a little cold milk; pour on to it a pint of boiling milk which has been flavored; sweeten to taste with loaf sugar. Gently boil until it thickens, stirring all the time; put into a mould until cold. Serve on a glass dish, and ornament with raspberry preserve.

FASHION NOTES.

Very beautiful articles of dress are seen at the opera; yet one can hardly say it is beautiful dressing. It is surprising that ladies cannot see that bare neck are not "dress." A handsome neck is

rare possession, and the jewel fit to adorn it do not belong to the majority; and without these essentials a low necked dress is out of place at the opera. Skirts show but little in a box, and the upper part of the dress demands the most consideration.

One of Virot's bonnets is of frog green velvet puffed on the crown, the brim edged with triangular beads, trimmed with a brown bird set on each side. Another bonnet is of golden brown velvet, the brim burdened by a puff and studded with large faceted golden beads and the crown overlaid with gold embroidered lace.

It is said that all the fashionable materials used in Paris are in rich dark colorings, brightened with shining stripes and glimpses of warm tints. Most of the browns, except sealskin brown are interwoven with gold color, and the gold mixing with the brown sometimes becomes copper. A burnished brown tint prevails in most of the greens and the grays show a dash of pink or mauve in their composition. Another color in the ascendant is deep crimson. Then come garnet red that is almost brown claret, ruby, damask, rose color, and Campana red for gowns; and for millinery these rich tones combined with coral salmon, terra cotta and dead rose, petal pink.

A very stylish dinner dress made for Princess Marie of Orleans was of pale heliotrope with a pinkish shade through it giving it the effect of opal. The skirt front had three wide plaits in plain plush trimmed on one side with plain aille, on the other with striped faille and marabout. The velvet train was a shade darker, made with simple plaiting and was lined with a lighter shade of satin and edged with a double quilting of the same.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed respectively "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Post Office, &c., Building, Winnipeg, Man.," and "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Warden's House, Stony Mountain, Man.," will be received at this office until Monday, the 18th proximo for the erection and completion of HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, at the Post Office, &c., Building, Winnipeg, Man., and the Warden's Residence, Manitoba Penitentiary.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Winnipeg, Man., on and after WEDNESDAY, 30th inst.

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

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1885.

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POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Popular rails are made in Russia. They are longer than ordinary rails, and say to have greater adhesiveness in contact with locomotive wheels.

Haller kept papers perfumed with a single grain of ambergris for forty years and there was no appreciable diminution in the strength of the odor. The weight of a molecule of camphor sensible to the smell was computed by Bordenave to weight one 2, 262, 584, 000th of a grain.

Somebody says in a London paper that the highest velocity yet imparted to a cannon ball is 1, 626 feet per second, equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The velocity of the earth of the equator, due to rotation on its axis, is 1,000 miles per hour, or a mile in 3.6 seconds; thus, if a cannon ball were fired due west and could maintain its initial velocity, it would beat the sun in its apparent journey around the earth.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Capt. Moessard exhibited a photographic apparatus adapted to photographical purposes. It enables panoramic views to be taken, which, completed by some simple topographical work provide a representation of a district on a map. The obstacles to obtaining panoramic views, owing to the necessity of emptying glass plates, and several of them has been met by Capt. Moessard's cyliograph, which is not bulky, and very light. The sensitive plates are necessarily of a flexible substance, carried by a curved frame. The positive proofs can be arranged in a cylindrical frame, and so viewed as to present a panoramic view. This contrivance is called a cyliroscope.

A device has been brought forward for protecting water pipes against freezing, the arrangement being based upon the fact that water in motion will remain liquid at a lower temperature than water at rest. One end of copper rod, placed outside of the building is secured to a bracket, and the other end is attached to one arm of a weighted elbow lever; to the other arm of the lever is secured a rod, which passes into the building and operates a valve in the water pipe. By means of turn buckles, the length of the copper rod can be adjusted so that before the temperature reaches the point at which there would be danger of the water in the pipes freezing, the valve will be opened to allow a flow of water; beyond this point the valve opening will increase and the flow become more rapid as the cold becomes more intense, and as the temperature rises the valve is closed. This plan sets up a current in the pipes, which replaces the water as it grows cold by the warmer water from the main. Whether the valve be opened or closed, the service pipes are always in working order.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Simple Cure for Cold Feet.—The following remedy for cold feet is recommended for sedentary sufferers, as well as policemen, car-drivers and others who are exposed to the cold: "All that is necessary is to stand erect and very gradually lift one's self up upon the tips of the toes, so as to pull all the tendons of the foot at full strain. This is not to hop or jump up and down, but simply to rise—the slower the better—upon tiptoe, and to remain standing on the point of the toes as long as possible, then gradually coming to the natural position. Repeat this several times, and, by the amount of work the tips of the toes are made to do in sustaining the body's weight, a sufficient and lively circulation is set up. A heavy pair of woollen stockings drawn over thin cotton ones is also a recommendation for keeping the feet warm.

Advice to Stooped Shouldered People.—A stooping figure is not only a familiar expression of weakness or old age, but it is, when caused by careless habits, a direct cause of contracted chest and defective breathing. Unless you rid yourself of this crook while at school, you will probably go bent to your grave. There is one good way to cure it: Shoulder braces will not help. One needs not an artificial substitute, but some means to develop the muscles whose duty is to hold the head and shoulders erect. I know of but one bull's eye shot. It is to carry a weight on the head. A sheepskin or other strong bag filled with twenty or thirty pounds of sand is good weight. When engaged in your morning studies, either before or after breakfast, put the bag of sand on your head, hold your head erect, draw your chin close to your neck, and walk slowly about the room, coming back if you please, every minute or two to your book, or carrying the book as you walk. The muscles whose place it is to hold the head and shoulders erect are hit, not with scattering shot, but with a

rifle ball. The bones of the spine and the intervertebral substance will soon accommodate themselves to the new attitude. One year of daily practice with the big, half an hour morning and evening, will give you a noble carriage, with out interfering a moment with your studies.

Advice to Dyspeptics.—Dyspeptics should avoid anything which they (not others) cannot digest. There are so many causes for and forms of dyspepsia that it is impossible to prescribe one and the same diet for all. Nothing is more disagreeable or useless than to be cautioned against eating this or that, because your neighbor "So-and-So" cannot eat such things. If we would all study the nature and digestion of food, and remember that air and exercise are as essential as food in promoting good health, we could easily decide upon the diet best suited to our individual needs. The diabetic should abstain from sugar and anything which is converted into sugar in digesting, such as all starchy foods fine wheat flour, rice, macaroni, tapioca, liver, potatoes, beats, carrots, turnips, parsnips, peas, beans, very old cheese, sweet omelets, custards, jellies, starchy nuts and sweet sauces. He may eat oysters, all kinds of fish, meat, poultry and game, soups without any starchy thickening lettuce, cucumbers, watercresses, dandelions, young onions, cold slaw, olives, cauliflower, spinach, cabbage, string beans, the fruit of all kinds without sugar-cream butter, milk sparingly, gluten, flour, oily nuts freely salted, eggs, coffee and cocoa. The corpulent should abstain from fat as well as sugar and starch. A diet of whole meat, milk, vegetables, fruit and leaf meat will produce only a normal amount of fatness; while an excess of sweets, acids, spices and shortenings keeps the system in an unhealthful condition. Those who can digest fine flour, pastry, sugar and fats become loaded with fat, but are neither strong nor vigorous. Thin people with weak digestion should also avoid such food; for thin people are often kept fat. If they cannot digest the starch, butter and fine flour, the system is kept in a feverish, dyspeptic state; they become nervous or go into consumption for no other reason than that the life is burned out by a diet that only feeds the fire and does not renew the tissues.

LIVE STOCK.

Where hay is scarce cut corn stocks with some grain will keep horses in good working condition. But the grain should not be corn, as this with corn stalks makes a food too carbonaceous, and deficient in strength-giving elements of food.

Excessive feeding of new oats will cause scours in horses even if they do not induce more dangerous colics. Old horses especially should be fed only ground feed, as whole new oats pass through them doing little or no good.

As an argument in favor of the soiling system, an English breeder says that cows will always search after the sweetest spots in a grass field, thereby trying long distances at the expense of much valuable time that should be devoted to rumination and rest. When confined, however, they are liberally supplied with everything they require

THE POULTRY YARD.

Drop a little common sulphate of iron into the water-vessels daily for your poultry, at this season. It will do them good old or young.

A little wheat should be spared daily for the growing chicks. Nothing will bring the pullets to early laying better than wheat. Feed generously.

Do not forget to feed the chicks plenty of ground bone, oyster shells, and an occasional feed of meat. Boil the small potatoes or other vegetables mixed with bran, adding a dash of red pepper and salt every few days. Ginger and sulphur may be fed in soft feed occasionally.

Bone meal and crushed oyster shells may be used generously in feeding fowls. Placed by themselves fowls will devour no more of this mixture than they naturally require to assist in digestion, and to help in forming the shells of eggs.

Feed the table scraps to the chickens instead of throwing them to the pigs. They are worth more to the poultry and everything that falls from the table, dry crusts, vegetable leaving, cooked meat bits, and the like, are eagerly devoured by old and young fowls.

If the attention be turned principally to the rearing of chickens for market, they must be hatched out very early to be very profitable. To do this we must make preparations the previous season, by building warm and comfortable houses, as well as procuring those varieties of fowls that can be relied upon to lay during the winter and early spring.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Beef, roast, per lb.	12	to	16
Beef, steak, per lb.	12	to	16
Beef, corned, per lb.	6	to	10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6	to	8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	6	to	8
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	9	to	10
Veal, roast, per lb.	12	to	15
Veal, chop, per lb.	12	to	15
Pork, roast, per lb.	10	to	12
Pork, shoulder, per lb.	10	to	12
Port, fariners' per 100 lbs.	6	to	6 50
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12	to	15
Mutton, chop, per lb.	15	to	18
Ham, per lb.	15	to	18
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	15	to	18
Lard, per cwt.	2	to	25
Sausage, per lb.	12	to	15
Bologna sausage, per lb.	12	to	15
Shanks, per lb.	3	to	4
Liver, per lb.	15	to	18
Head cheese, per lb.	12	to	15
Head, per lb.	12	to	15
Tongue, per lb.	12	to	15
Chickens, per lb (dead)	16	to	18
Ducks, per dozen	20	to	25
Butter, per lb.	15	to	20
Chickens (alive young) per pair	30	to	35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair	40	to	50
Crowns, each	80	to	1 00
Prarie Chickens, per brace	20	to	30
Prime Manitoba cheese, per pound	15	to	20

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milch cows	25	to	40	00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand	90	to	140	00
Live cattle, per lb.	3	to	4	00
Ducks, per brace	5	to	10	00
Side bacon, per lb.	8	to	10	00
Roll bacon	13	to	14	00
Hams	14	to	15	00
Pork, per barrel	16	to	17	00
Beef, per barrel	12	to	13	00
Coru, per doz.	15	to	20	00
Cucumbers, per doz.	40	to	50	00
Eggs, per doz.	20	to	25	00

FISHL

Wholesale, per lb.	4	to	5	00
Retail, per lb.	8	to	10	00
Potatoes, per bush.	25	to	30	00
Beets, per doz.	30	to	40	00
Dried onions, per bushel	2	to	2 50	00
Turnips, per bush.	40	to	50	00
Cabbage, each	40	to	50	00
Parsley, per doz.	40	to	50	00
Sage, per doz.	40	to	50	00
Parsnips, per doz.	20	to	30	00
Squash, each	10	to	20	00
Cranberries, per barrel	10	to	10	00
California Pears, per box	4	to	5	00
Grapes, per lb., Ontario	7	to	8	00
Leaves, per box	7	to	8	00
Oranges, per box	8	to	10	00
Apples, per barrel	3	to	3 75	00
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	2	to	2 25	00
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1	to	1 00	00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	4	to	5	00
Straw	2	to	2 50	00
Timothy	8	to	10	00

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel	22	to	25	00
Barley, per bushel	35	to	40	00
No. 1 hard wheat	83	to	88	00
No. 2 hard wheat	78	to	83	00
No. 1 Northern	75	to	80	00
No. 2 Northern	70	to	75	00
No. 1 regular wheat	68	to	73	00
No. 2 regular wheat	63	to	68	00
No. 3 regular wheat	55	to	60	00
Rejected	45	to	50	00
Flour, XXX	1	to	1 80	00
Flour, superfine	1	to	1 40	00

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood	4	to	5	00
Tamarac	5	to	6	00
Poplar poles, per cord	2	to	4	00

COAL.

Grate, hard, delivered	10	to	10	00
Eggs, hard, delivered	10	to	10	00
Stove, hard, delivered	10	to	10	00
Flat, hard, delivered	10	to	10	00
Steam, hard, delivered	8	to	8	00
Grate, soft	8	to	8	00

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CITY TICKET AGENCY,
NO. 383 MAIN STREET

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth" will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge therefrom of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Kootenay, 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.

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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 JANUARY.

1. Friday—The Circumcision of Our Lord.
2. Saturday—Octave of St. Stephen.
3. Sunday—Octave of St. John Baptist.
4. Monday—Octave of the Holy Innocents.
5. Tuesday—Vigil of the Epiphany.
6. Wednesday—The Epiphany.
7. Thursday—Of the Octave.
8. Friday—Of the Octave.
9. Saturday—Of the Octave.
10. Sunday—1st. after Epiphany. Finding of the Child Jesus among the Doctors.
11. Monday—Of the Octave.
12. Tuesday—Of the Octave.
13. Wednesday—Octave of the Epiphany.
14. Thursday—St. Hilary B. and D.
15. Friday—St. Paul, H.
16. Saturday—St. Marcellus, P. and M.
17. Sunday—2nd. after Epiphany. The Holy Name of Jesus.
18. Monday—Chair of St. Peter at Rome.
19. Tuesday—St. Canute, K. and M.
20. Wednesday—St. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.
21. Thursday—St. Agnes, V. and M.
22. Friday—St. Vincent & Anastatus, MM.
23. Saturday—Espousals of Our Lady.
24. Sunday—3rd. after Epiphany. St. Timothy, B. and M.
25. Monday—Conversion of St. Paul.
26. Tuesday—St. Polycarp, B. and M.
27. Wednesday—St. John Chrysostom, B&D
28. Thursday—Of the Most Holy Sacrament.
29. Friday—St. Francis of Sales, B and D.
30. Saturday—St. Marita, Vand M.
31. Sunday—4th. after Epiphany. St. Peter, Nolascu, C.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

1. Monday—St. Ignatius, B. and M.
2. Tuesday—Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas.
3. Wednesday—St. Blase, B. and M.
4. Thursday—St. Andrew Corsini, B. and C.
5. Friday—St. Agatha, V. and M. First in the month.
6. Saturday—St. Titus, B. and C.
7. Sunday—Fifth after Epiphany.

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

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The results of the recent law examinations held before the examiners, Mr. Peidue and Mr. Mills, have been declared and are as follows:—

Second Intermediate—G. A. Morphy, A. N. McPherson, R. A. Bonnar and J. Graham.

Third Intermediate—L. J. Clarke and F. A. Brown, without orals.

The "Old Catholics" have failed in their attempts to maintain their chapel established at Rome about two years ago with the title "Italian Catholic Church, Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle." This chapel was under the pastoral charge of two apostate priests, di Campello and Savorese, who were afterwards joined by an apostate deacon Cichitti Suriani.

As announced by the Rev. Father Oulette last Sunday, a mission will open in St. Mary's Church on the first Sunday in Lent. The first sermon will be given at High Mass on that day and at 2:30 the mission for women will begin; that for the men the week following. It is contemplated by the rector to give a mission near the end of Lent for the French speaking members of the congregation.

After Vespers on Sunday last at St. Boniface a meeting of the laymen of the Congregation was held for the purpose of establishing a conference of St. Vincent de Paul in that parish. Hitherto such an organization had been thought to be unnecessary but it has at length been found to be required. A committee was appointed to consider fully the rules of the Society and at a meeting to be held on Sunday next after High Mass, the Conference will be fully organized.

One of the smallest books in the world was discovered a few years ago in Florence, Italy. It is an office of the Blessed Virgin, printed at Venice, 1549. It consists of 256 minute pages, printed on a single sheet of ordinary book size, red and black letters, and bound in red morocco, with gilt edges, raised bands, and chargings and clasps in silver. The size of this little typographical "chef-d'oeuvre" is two inches in length by an inch and a quarter in breadth.

The oldest Catholic paper in Germany, and probably one of the oldest in Europe, is the "Postzeitung" of Augsburg, in Bavaria, which on New Year's day celebrated its 200th anniversary. On that day the paper published a facsimile of a portion of its issue for March 11th, 1707, the oldest number which could be found extant. It is really probable that the paper is a good deal older than 200 years, and may date back, possibly under some other name, into the first half of the 17th century. Since 1707 it has had in succession seven publishers.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Surely this is a misnomer in the case of the local society which assumes to bear the name—a society, which, although placed under the patronage—for what else does the name import—of a canonized saint of the Catholic Church, yet embraces men, who are not only Protestants, but Orangemen, that is to say, men who protest and men, whose very raison d'être is to wage war against the Catholic Church. Surely these latter find themselves strangely circumstanced. In vain may they endeavor to set aside this aspect of the matter by characterizing the organization as one purely national. Even so; why give it a name implying, as it certainly does imply, that it is not purely national, but Catholic. The existence of the present body is a gross inconsistency, it bears a misleading title and its non-Catholic members are wearing borrowed plumes. The well intended Catholic members have discovered the mistake of consenting to the organization of this hybrid association. A St. Patrick's Society, founded by Protestants alone, would have been too absurd an undertaking ever to have been contemplated and hence its formation must necessarily be with the cooperation of Catholics who eventually could and now see that they ought to have conceded the membership to those who were entitled to rank themselves under the glorious name of the great Catholic Apostle of Ireland.

The evils of their mistake were made fully apparent at the election of officers on Tuesday evening last when we had presented to us the absurd—if it were not so shameful—spectacle of the Orange party in a St. Patrick's Society seeking to monopolize the offices. But there is a perhaps more malicious proceeding contemplated and one which exhibits more plainly the trap—and its strength—which is laid for the Catholic members, namely: the proposal to obtain the incorporation by the Provincial Legislature of the society as at present constituted. This must never be permitted. It would be too deep a disgrace and humiliation for the Irish Catholic members. It cannot be, if the Catholic members with draw in a body from the Society; and this they ought to do, at least if there be no other remedy. We beg them to commit themselves no further to the compromising ways of their pretended friends. The Irish nation is Catholic. A strictly Catholic St. Patrick Society is truly an Irish national Society. If Irish Catholics desire a wider field wherein to bestow their alms, let them not forget the society which above all has a claim upon them—Catholic in its institution, organization and methods, requiring no tests from its beneficiaries but worthy necessity and blessing equally the givers and receivers—that of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

As we announced last week a meeting of the Catholic voters of the city will be held for the purpose of electing school trustees. We need not urge upon our readers the necessity of taking a lively interest in the matter and of electing competent and representative men, for already there has been manifested on the part of the people an activity that assures us that the best interests of the schools will be considered in choosing the board of trustees, Eor school ward 1, which meets in St. Mary's school House the names of Mr. Chevrier and Mr. L. G. McPhillips appear to be the choice of electors of that district and the choice is certainly a good one. These two gentlemen are well qualified and deeply interested in the well being of the school; on their electi will probably be by

acclamation. For school ward 2. meeting in St. Joseph's School House Messrs N. Bawlf and D. B. McElroy appear to be the choice for that ward. It is safe to say that two better gentlemen could not be put into office. They are heavy ratepayers and thoroughly representative men. We cannot believe that any one will show such a lack of good grace as to oppose them. In Point Douglas, the names of Messrs McManus and O'Connor are freely mentioned and if they are elected the choice will certainly be a happy one. The ticket as we have given it is as follows.

School ward 1—Messrs Chevrier and L. G. McPhillips.

School ward 2—Messrs N. Bawlf and D. B. McElroy.

School ward 3—Messrs McManus and O'Connor.

POLITICS AND RELIGION IN SPAIN.

The reply of the Spanish Bishops to the Pope, having received the approval of the Aoly See, has been made public. It declares 1st, That although religion and politics are quite distinct should never be mixed together and proved that the faith and Catholic principals be respected, all forms of government are admissible. 2nd, That as the press, and Catholic journals in particular, have been made the ordinary means for the discussion of religion combined with politics, the bishops are obliged to declare that no publication of any kind, whatever authority the names of the contributors may give, has a mission to qualify and still less to define, what shall be the form of government in accord with Catholic doctrines, that being reserved to the official organs of the Church in the respective dioceses. 3rd, With a decided intention not to permit a mixture of religion and politics, any publication refusing to accept the decision of the bishops from the mere fact of so doing ceased to be considered Catholic. 4th, While Catholic writers are left the fullest liberty to defend their doctrines, they are urged never to lose sight of the principles of Christian Charity, so strongly inculcated by his Holiness, and not to assume that their writings have any more authority than the reasons and arguments upon which they are based. The (London) Tablet.

THE FIRST CANONIZED SAINT OF AMERICA.

The third Centenary of the birth of the first Canonized Saint of this Continent—St. Rose of Lima, is approaching. This Saint was born at Lima, in Peru on 20th. April 1586, died in 1617—was beatified in 1668 by Pope Clement IX and canonized three years later by Pope Clement X. who appointed the 30th. August for her feast. The Archbishop of Lima has issued an invitation to all the Prelates of South and Central America, Mexico and the United States to be present at a great celebration in honor of the Saint to be held at Lima, on the 20th. April next.

MR. COSTIGAN IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John, N.B. Globe—not to be behind with its namesake and co-laborer of Toronto, says with reference to the watch and chain recently presented to Mr. Costigan in the former city that "they were not presented by the 'Irish citizens' of St John and Portland, but by a very small number of 'Irish' and 'English' citizens," and that "it is simple ridiculous to attempt to give a significance to the presentation." Well as a matter of fact, every one of the gentlemen who contributed to the costly present in questions is, with possibly one exception, either himself an "Irish Catholic" or of "Irish Catholic" parentage; and the Globe must have been hard set for a cause of fault finding when it went anglin' around and was only able to fish out one solitary (possibly "English Catholic" amongst the crowd. But this is but a trivial consideration alongside of the result of recent election in New Brunswick, when the death-knell of Gritism in that province—in so far as as the Catholic elements is concerned—was sounded; when two other and more significant—but possibly not more highly valued—testimonials were presented by St. John City and County (which includes Portland, and St. John City) to Mr. Costigan in the shape of two supporters of the Government of which he is a member of the person of Messrs. Everett and Barker, the result mainly of the ballots cast by the Irish Catholic electors in these two constituencies. Not a great time since these people were almost man to man followers of the Maritime Grit Goliath, Mr. Anglin; but in 1882 and since, a change has been coming over them, and no better proof of the fact need be adduced than that in the recent contest in St. John City and County, some seven or eight hundred Irish Catho-

lic electors cast their ballots for the first time since Confederation in favour of the Conservative candidate, thereby converting a heretofore overwhelming Grit majority into an equally large Conservative majority. In the St. John City contest, notwithstanding that the Grits played their now favourite game of bringing out a "sore-head" conservative of the same element stood to their representative, Mr. Costigan" and sent Dr. Barker to his support. York County, N. B., in 1884, afforded another instance of how the Irish Catholic stood to their man. Mr. Temple was elected, changing a Grit majority of some of nine hundred, as at the previous election, into a Conservative majority of three hundred. It is not prudent on the part of the St. John "Globe" to force a retrospect; it is the worst of folly. Recent events have but afforded another instance of "the survival of the fittest." Mr. Costigan is deep down in the confidence of his countrymen in New Brunswick, while his wilful opponent has been obliged to "seek pastures new" in Ontario.—Ottawa Citizen.

WINNIPEG CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

A general meeting of the Catholic ratepayers of the school districts comprised within St. Mary's Parish, was held at St. Mary's school, on the 25th inst. Mr. N. Bawlf, on being called to the chair, announced that the meeting was an informal one—that it was called solely to afford ratepayers an opportunity of freely expressing their opinions and sentiments on school matters.

The better to acquaint the meeting with the present state of affairs, the chairman reviewed the action of the trustee in the management of the finances.

The statements went to show, 1st, that extra expenses were confined to necessary alterations on St. Joseph's school, and to slight improvements on both school houses. 2nd, that current expenses were very low—the salaries paid to teachers being surprisingly small. 3rd, that the purchasing of grounds and the erecting or buildings had been no burden to the ratepayers: they were due to the liberality of His Grace Archbishop Tache, and of the Rev. Fathers of St. Mary's Church. Moreover, the moneys required for this years expenditure were on hand or due, being the full revenue of 1885. Thus the finances are really one year ahead of the work to be accomplished.

The chairman proceeded to explain how, in view of such low expenditures, Catholic ratepayers were taxed much higher for school purposes than Protestants were. This was due mainly to the great disproportion in wealth and property on the part of Catholics as compared with the Protestant population. Catholics were at a disadvantage for the time being. As a matter of fact the Catholic schools were maintained at nearly 50 per cent less expense than the Protestant ones. Each pupil in the Protestant schools of Winnipeg represents a cost of about \$14.00 a year, while \$8.00 does the work for a Catholic pupil.

The fact was mentioned that some Catholics with a view of escaping higher rates thought proper to transfer their taxes to the Protestant schools. Such a line of action was considered very unfair to say the least, it denoted gross ignorance or unpardonable indifference to the claims of Catholic education. This had proved to be the greatest and most disheartening difficulty the trustees had to contend with in their efforts to lighten the burden of the educational impost. The chairman cherished the hope that, with the present prospect of better times, the schools would attain a more flourishing condition in the near future. The foregoing report was very favorably received by the meeting. The verdict of all was that the trustees had been very painstaking and prudent in the exercise of their trusts.

The advisability of better accommodation for St. Mary's school was then somewhat discussed. That something more suitable than the present condition of the school was desirable seemed apparent to all yet it was agreed that the matter should be left entirely to the discretion of the new Board of Trustees. Nothing further being presented the meeting was brought to a close.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Parnell, speaking a day or two ago said that he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of self-government the settlement of the details would not be found a formidable task, and that these would be no great difficulty in securing the Empire against separation. He declared that he although himself a Protestant, feared no danger to the minority in Ireland from the Catholics; the whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents. He denied that the

National League encouraged boycotting. The Nationalist members on seeing the manifest desire of England to weigh the Irish question calmly has resolved that no extravagance of word or action on their part should mar the first fair chance Ireland ever had.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for Iddia, wished the House to clearly understand, that it would be impossible for the present government ever to reconstruct a Irish Parliament. He said that the government would be prepared, when the proper time arrived, to introduce a scheme to improve local government in Ireland.

On Tuesday last the English Government was defeated on the bill which they introduced to provide for the suppression of the national League in Ireland. The defeat of the Government last night has left all political parties in the house of Commons in a state of chaos and may result in the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country.

Gladstone has had a conference with Lord Granville in regard to the resumption of office by the Liberals. And the Marquis of Salisbury with W. H. Smith who has been sworn in as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday, the situation was fully discussed, and it was resolved that the Ministers should at once resign. The Marquis of Salisbury sent a special messenger to Osborne to inform the Queen of the decision of the Cabinet.

WOMAN IN FRANCE.

Like a Model Housewife Minds her Family and Lets Politics Alone.

There are no happier women in the world than French women. Their lives are full of occupation, and a busy life cannot fail to be happier than one in which idleness throws down the barriers that shut out ennui and imaginary ailments. A married woman in France systematically fills her time with business or pleasure. Her house and family are her first care, but although an irreproachable wife and affectionate mother she does not let her duty take the form of drudgery. She knows her own value and fully realizes the importance of keeping her health and nerves in excellent order, so she will not suffer her cares to master her, but wisely arranges everything with careful method, and allows herself time for social intercourse, for music, reading, walking, dining and amusement of whatever nature she fancies. She is very practical, and by her systematic method of her prerogatives herself from the countless worries that make life a burden to our women.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications can be seen at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, 1886, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of "Two Thousand Dollars" or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

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

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

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

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the *Capitol City Home Guest*, the well-known Illustrated Library and Family Magazine, make the following Liberal Offer for the New Year: The person taking us Gold Watch in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch; if there is more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant *Home-Winding Gentleman's Watch*, worth \$40; if there is more than one correct answer, the second will receive a *Home-Winding English Watch*. Each person must send 25 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the *Home Guest*, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: PUBLISHERS OF *HOME GUEST*, HARTFORD, CONN.

THE FIRST PLENARY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA.

The opening of the First Plenary Council of Australia took place on Sunday, November 20th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. Only sixty-five years since, John Joseph Therry landed in Australia, accompanied by another saintly missionary, Father Philip Connolly, and from the venerable Archpriest's assumption of authority the rise of the Australian Church may be said to be dated. When the hardships and persecutions endured by Archpriest Jeremiah O'Flinn, who landed in Sydney in 1817—and earlier still by three exiled Irish priests who went to that distant land in 1802 to the consolations of religion to the poor Catholics of those days—are remembered, it is not easy to realise the change that has come upon the Church in these great colonies within the memory of living men; and that now a Cardinal Archbishop, with no less than sixteen archbishops and bishops, assemble in solemn council, surrounded by distinguished theologians and representatives of nearly all the illustrious orders of the Catholic Church in the very place, where a little more than half a century since two poor and humble Irish missionaries toiled in silence and sadness, though not without hope of that great Catholic development the dawn of which they lived to see. To those outside the Household of Faith, too, the great spectacle of the opening of the Council must have been instructive of the power and unity of the living Church of Christ; for there were bishops and priests of all nationalities—English, Irish, French, Germans, Italians, and Australians—from the various dioceses of Australia, all bound together in a bond of religious harmony and discipline. The spectacle itself was striking in the highest degree. The whole ceremonial was well ordered and well carried out, and everything was in keeping with the dignity and importance of the occasion. One of the most interesting features of the programme was the public procession. The children of the boys' and girls, schools attached to the Cathedral and the members of the various religious charitable, and benefit societies, formed an immense guard of honour for the Cardinal Archbishop and other prelates, and as the processionists passed into the Cathedral, with their banners and "regalia", the pageant presented a gorgeous appearance. It would be impossible, says a Sydney paper, to conceive anything more imposing or more deeply affecting than the sacred ceremonies within the Cathedral. All that art could accomplish or devotion suggest was employed to make the opening of the Council truly grand and memorable. There is no more beautiful or more elevating ceremonial of worship in the world than the Sacrifice of the Mass, and excepting when the Holy Father himself, in St. Peter's, offers this Sacrifice, there is none more majestically solemn than when a Cardinal Archbishop in his own Cathedral, with ample service and full rite, sings Pontifical Mass. When that Mass has such an altar and such a shrine as St. Mary's, with the accessories of rich decoration and exquisite music, the ideal of the noble and beautiful in religion may be said to be realised. Never in its history had so many prelates and dignitaries knelt in prayer in the noble sanctuary of St. Mary's, and rarely will it be possible again, except perhaps at the close of the Council, to collect at any single ceremony so venerable, so picturesque, and so wonderful a gathering.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

On the Saturday, the first Private Congregation took place. A meeting of the Bishops was held at the Cardinal's residence at ten o'clock, and in the afternoon the inaugural sitting of the whole Council took place at the Cathedral with closed doors. Only the preliminaries were arranged and the formal public opening of the Council took place on the Sunday. In the procession to the Cathedral all the Catholic societies of Sydney were well represented, and the prelates and clergy joining the procession when it reached the College-street gate, near the bell tower, chanted the "Veni Creator Spiritus" with solemn effect as they moved on to the western entrance of the Cathedral. Hundreds who were to gain admission to the church stood reverently in the street to watch the procession, and behind the railings of Hyde Park opposite the Cathedral, an interested crowd of some thousands of persons was gathered. "A long and picturesque line is that the clergy," says the same Sydney paper, describing the entrance into the Cathedral, "many of them noble, venerable-looking men of striking presence even in such a throng, and many with white hair, the crown of age and of service." Following the secular clergy and the members of the various religious orders came the theologians and officials of the Council, and then came the imposing array of the Australian bishops. One venerable figure only was wanting, for the Archbishop of Mel-

bourne could not attend, through infirmity, and was represented by his Procurator. Last of all came the Cardinal Archbishop and his attendants, the Very Rev. Dr. Carroll, V. G., the Very Rev. Dean McCarthy, the Venerable Archpriest Sheehy, and Fathers Bryne and Farrelly. As the Cardinal Archbishop passes into the Cathedral, says the Sydney Freeman, the scene is most impressive. His Eminence passes with hand uplifted in benediction over the kneeling crowd. He is vested in amice, alb, cincture, pectoral cross, stole, embroidered red cope, and jewelled mitre, and after him are his train-bearers. It is a moving and beautiful spectacle as the ecclesiastical procession passes through the Cathedral to the sanctuary, and the beauty and impressiveness of the scene are intensified as the groups in the sanctuary are arranged, and the first glimpse is obtained of the Council assembled in order and dignity. Nowhere but in a Catholic cathedral could such a jubilee spectacle have been possible. The huge stone pillars of the lofty arches hung with scarlet and yellow; the high altar and shining tabernacle resplendent with gold and silver, lights and flowers, lace and embroidery; the graceful and elegantly-carved reredos, and the dazzling magnificence of the great memorial window in the gable at the rear of the sanctuary, all formed a fitting and appropriate setting for the noble picture of Catholic faith and Catholic unity presented in the brilliant assemblage of prelates, doctors, and priests. Near Bishop Murphy of Hobart, the patriarch of the Australian Church, who has worn the episcopal purple for forty-five years, stands the youthful Bishop Byrne of Bathurst, to whom the staff of authority was entrusted barely half a year ago; and on the opposite side of the sanctuary the aged Bishop of Perth occupies a place near the first Vicar Apostolic of Northern Queensland. Bishop Murray, Bishop Moore, Bishop Redwood, Bishop Lanigan, and Bishop Torreggiani are conspicuous figures in the august assembly, and all the other prelates present a dignified appearance. Archdeacon Slattery, the personal representative of the Archbishop of Melbourne, has a place of dignity with the Bishops, and Mgr. Hutchinson, of Northern Queensland, is also in the front rank set apart for the Bishops and Procurators. Arrived at the High Altar the Cardinal President of the Council, having been duly vested, began the Pontifical High Mass. The music was that of Gououd's "Messe Solennelle," which was rendered with very solemn effect by the combined choirs of the city. At the conclusion of the Mass a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Mgr. Redwood, S. M., Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand; and afterwards the Litany of the Saints was sung by the bishops and clergy, as well as the "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the Cardinal Archbishop received the Profession of Faith from the prelates, all kissing the book of the Gospels. The ceremonial was closed by his Eminence giving his blessing to the members of the Council. In the evening an immense congregation assembled at the Cathedral. His Eminence assisted at the Solemn Vespers, the Very Rev. Father O'Callaghan preached the first sermon of a parochial mission, and the Cardinal Archbishop gave Benediction.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Stonewall Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st of April next. The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle. The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and at such hours as may be from time to time required to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of the mail trains. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stonewall and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Winnipeg, 8th Jan., 1886.

PATENTS
MUNN & CO. of the Scientific American, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the Scientific American, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$25 a year Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 251 Broadway, New York.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, fortnightly, each way, between Fort Alexander and Peguis, from the 1st of April next. The conveyance to be made on foot, on horseback, or in a suitable vehicle. The Mails to leave Fort Alexander every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Peguis on the following Tuesday evening. Leave Peguis the following Wednesday, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter and arrive at Fort Alexander on the evening of the next day (Thursday), or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leaving Peguis every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Fort Alexander on Tuesday evening. Leaving Fort Alexander on the following Thursday morning and arrive at Peguis on Friday evening. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fort Alexander, Peguis, Dwyer, and Selkirk, and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 8th Jan., 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twenty four times per week each way, between Rat Portage Post Office and Railway Station from the 1st April next. The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle. The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of each mail train. Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Rat Portage and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg 8th Jan., 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Arnaud Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st of April next. The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle. The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails on such days, and at such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the Mails at the Railway Station within forty five minutes after leaving the Post Office, and at the Post Office within forty five minutes after the arrival of the Mail Trains. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Arnaud, and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 8th Jan., 1886.



SEALED TENDERS

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

Tuesday, January 28th,
FOR A
DAM ON LOT 54, PARISH OF HIGH BLUFF

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department. An accepted cheque for \$50 must accompany each tender, which cheque will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender. Security acceptable to the Government, for the completion of the contract will be required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. B. P. BROWN, Minister of Public Works Winnipeg, Jan. 16, 1886.

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES RANGES, & C.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG.

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

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

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

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Man.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

—AND—

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil
Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!
LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE C
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

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Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert St
MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

498 MAIN STREET

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

FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS.

AT LOW PRICES

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

CUMMINS & COMPANY

Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS,
MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.
ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE "CLIMAX,"

IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, canned Goods and Cured Meats. THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

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

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

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

OVENS & COMPANY

Corner Princess and Market Streets.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

CARLOW.

A Tullow correspondent of the "Freeman" writes that on Sunday, Dec. 26, a force of police discovered some old and useless rifles and rusty swords on a farm in the district. what the object was in placing them where they were found, or what object they were intended for, is not known.

Thos. and William Murphy, respectable looking young farmers, charged with having attempted to destroy salmon in the river Buirin by means of spears, were fined £4 each.

KILDARE.

In the Athy Union, representations for about 270 laborers' cottages have been received, and sites laid out in the most desirable localities. In the Naas Union, representations for 200 are under consideration.

LEITRIM.

The guardians of the Mohill Union have succeeded in obtaining sites for upwards of forty laborers' cottages, and are pushing on through the necessary preliminaries with the utmost expedition. In almost every case the farmers showed the utmost willingness to give the sites. In the Carrick on Shannon Union five cottages are to be built forthwith at a cost of 80 Pounds each, and presentations for 57 more are under consideration; in Manorcamin 20 are to be built immediately, and more are under consideration.

DUBLIN.

Mr. John Byrne chose some years ago to resign his seat in the Dublin Corporation in order to qualify himself for the clerkship of the South Dublin Union. This position he held until his electioneering services to Sir Arthur Guinness now Lord Ardilaun secured for him the Collector Generalship of Rates. In this office he reigned in autocratic fashion until he involved himself in an illegality in connection with the Arrears Act. Mr. Healy, M P, brought the matter before Parliament, with the result that Mr. Byrne lost his snug, remunerative berth, which was worth near a thousand a year. Since then Mr. Byrne has been sliding back into public life. He is a guardian to the North Dublin Union, and on Tuesday, December 29th he contested the Exchange ward, but was beaten by nearly seventy votes. The national candidature put a check upon his ambition to get back into the Dublin Corporation, in which, many years ago, he distinguished himself as an aggressive Tory.

CORK.

At the Munster Assizes the two men, D. Walsh and Jeremiah Twomey, indicted for the manslaughter of John Cremen of Glnthane, on the evening of Oct. 25, have been found guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

The Rev. William McDonnell, curate of Monkston, expired at his residence Ringaskiedy, on Christmas day in his fortieth year and the seventeenth of this ministry.

Chapier of accidents: On the night of Dec. 31, whilst a middle-aged man named Jeremiah Donovan, residing near the Lower Road, for a number of years in the employment of Captain Perry, was returning home from Kinsale, he accidentally walking into the tide at the lower slip near Scilly, and was drowned. A Mrs. Foley, who resided at Gibraltar Cottage, Youghal, tripped on the mat in her own hall and, falling on the flooring, had her skull fractured, death resulting the same day. At North Gate Bridge Cork, a poor woman named Margaret Sullivan had herskull fractured by a blow of a stone aimed at Sergeant Lunny by a prisoner whom he was taking to the lockup.

The Creamery Mitchelstown will soon be in working order.

The shooting of Regan, the farmer living near Drimoleague, turns out to be more serious than at first reported. He lies in a very critical state. Of the five arrests made two—Hurley and one of the Driscolls—are still in custody.

An extremely large meeting, presided over by the Rev. J. Barry, Adm. Queens-town, was held in that town on the evening of Jan. 1 for the purpose of considering the forwarding of local industries and the best means of promoting them particularly the establishment of boat building, the formation of a fishing station the erection of public baths, and other matters. The meeting was addressed by Mr W. J. Lane, M. P.; Dr. Fox, M. P. Mr. Julian, T. C. Cork and others, who dealt exhaustively with the subjects before the meeting.

CLARE.

In Corofin Union 19 cottages are to be built under the Laborers' Act; in Ennis

163 cottages are to be built at a cost of 88 Pounds each; in Ennistymon 103 are to be erected; in Kildysart 119 at 80 Pounds each; in Kilrush 72; in Tulla 72 have been already built, and many others are in contemplation.

KILKENNY

In the Castlecomer Union, 50 laborers' cottages are to be built; in Thomastown, 38; in Urlingford, 100; in Kilmacthomas, 231.

Mr. James Sullivan, Lacken Hall, has given his tenants a reduction of twenty per cent.

KERRY.

A railway porter named Joseph Walsh recently fell down a railway embankment near Killarney and was killed.

Great distress prevails in Listowel and North Kerry generally among the laboring class.

A little boy named Jones died at a place called Farranabrack, near Castleisland, recently, from injuries received while playing at a foot ball match. A youth named Reidy is in custody charged with the offence.

A bill for making a railway between Listowel and Ballyunion is to be progressed this season.

ANTRIM.

The Belfast Main Drainage Bill is to be proceeded with this season. This bill extends the powers of the Corporation of Belfast for the purification of the River Logan, and for the Construction of works in connection therewith. Messrs. Dyson & Co. are the Parliamentary agents. Power is asked for to make sewers and embankments, and to enable the Corporation to borrow money for carrying out the purposes of the act.

Nothing has been done in this county toward putting the Laborers' Act into effect. We have heard a great deal lately on the burning anxiety on the part of landlords to benefit the laborers. Yet here, in a county in which the landlord element having things their own way, they fail even to carry out an act passed for the laborers' benefit.

ARMAGH.

The funeral of the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh was attended by Dr. McGettigan, the Catholic Archbishop, and by many priests. The bell of the Catholic Cathedral was tolled during the interment.

Nothing has been done in this county to put the Laborers' Act into effect.

LONGFORD.

The class of guardians to which Lord Longford belongs throw every obstacle they can in the way of carrying out the Laborers' Act. In Ballymahon 40 laborers' cottages are to be built to cost 150 pounds each; in Granard, 195 to cost 85 pound each.

LOUTH.

On Jan. 1, Richard James Kennedy, T. C., Nationalist, was installed Mayor of Drogheda, to succeed Mayor P. Casey Connolly.

In the Drogheda Union 51 laborers' cottages are to be built at an average cost of 140 pounds each; in Dundalk, 41 at 100 pounds each. The condition of the present laborers' cottages in the Drogheda Union is described as scandalously bad.

MEATH.

At a meeting of the Navan House league Committee, held on Dec. 30, Rev. Father Woods presiding, a resolution was adopted calling on the farmers to support the tenants in the towns who had been recently served with writs for rent by Mr. Metge, late M. P. for the county Meath.

In the Trim Union 63 laborers' cottages are to be built at a cost of 126 pounds each; in Navan, 138, at 130 pounds each; in Oldcastle, 245 at 85 pounds each; in Dunshaughlin, 24, at 120 pounds each for single and 250 pounds for double.

Some of the clergy of the Deanery of Trim have subscribed per the Rev. Hugh Behan, M. P. 13 pound to the Sexton Fund.

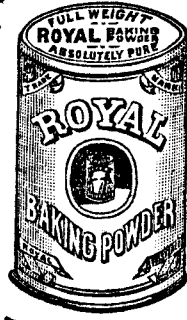
MAYO.

On Dec. 30 the numerous tenantry of Lord Ardilaun assembled at the residence of Rev. P. Lavelle, P. P., and started in a body therefrom for Ashford Castle, the residence of the Landlord. They demanded a reduction in their rents, and put forward as a plea the bad prices for stock and farm produce. After a little parley with the patriotic P. P and his Curate, the Rev. P. McGirr, the landlord agreed to grant 25 per cent. This is the second reduction within the last two years. Mr. J. Jameson, Dublin, who has some property in the neighborhood, also gave a slight reduction to his tenants. Lord Kilmaine is the only landlord in this part of the country who has made no reduction in his rents.

What is Zero?

Perhaps not one in a hundred can tell off hand why a point thirty-two degrees below freezing point on Fahrenheit's thermometer is called zero. For that matter nobody knows. The Fahrenheit scale was introduced 1720. Like other thermometric scales it has two fixed points near the freezing point or rather the melting point of ice, and the boiling point of water. The Centigrade and Reaumur scales call the freezing point zero and measure therefrom in both directions. This is a very natural arrangement; Fahrenheit kept the principal on which he graduated his thermometers a secret and no one has ever discovered it is supposed, however, that he considered his zero—thirty-two degrees below freezing—the point of absolute color or absence of all heat because being about the temperature of melting salt and snow, it was the greatest degree of cold that he could produce artificially, or because it was the lowest natural temperature of which he could find any record. The grounds on which Fahrenheit put one hundred and eighty degrees between the freezing and boiling points are likewise unknown.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

VICTORIA

ICE RINK!

Grand Opening Next Week.

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

GRAND CARNIVAL

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

J. A. PHILION, Prop.

-THE-

Blue Store,

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

GO TO THE

GOLDEN LION!

FOR ALL THE

Newest Line in Dry Goods

SPECIAL LINES IN

CARPETS

CALL AND SEE THEM.

PARKES & CO.

430 MAIN STREET.

GREEN BALL STORE

JOHN SPRING,

434 MAIN STREET. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

Clothing & Gent's Furnishings

IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

All Being Bought for Cash I am Prepared to Give Bargains in OVER 900 MEN'S SUITS, 600 BOYS' SUITS, 1,000 OVERCOATS, LINED WITH FURTED. AND RUBBER BUFFALO, RACCOON, PERSIAN LAMB, AND OTHER FUR COATS, Fur Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, and Braces in Endless Variety GIVE ME A CALL JOHN SPRING. 434 MAIN STREET.

XMAS CARDS

Just opened the finest and cheapest stock in the City at

W. UGLOW'S.

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

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

Our stock of Holiday Presents \$1.00 as well as everything in the city, comprising

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

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

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

W. UGLOW, 486 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

P. QUEALY, BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style. 34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

HOTEL DU CANADA.

Lombard Street, near Main. ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG. EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon. EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES. Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Z. LAPORE, 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.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then pour the water and wait a moment; it will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

DR. CLARKE

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

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

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

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

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

STOVES

-AT-

Reduced Prices!

THE BALANCE OF

STEPHENSON'S STOCK

will be sold at a great sacrifice. Also Tin-ware, Lamps and Heat's Dry Earth Closets, Coal Oil and House Furnishing Goods,

480 MAIN STREET

near Imperial Bank.

A YEAR OF JUBILEE.

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

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

Venerable Brothers, Greeting and the Apostolic Benediction.—We have already, by our apostolic authority, granted two extraordinary jubilees to the Christian world, opening for that purpose all the treasures of spiritual grace of which we have been made the dispenser. We now decree that a like jubilee be held, with God's blessing, during the coming year. You, venerable brothers, who are familiar with the age, and its manners, will at once see the benefit of such a concession; but there is, besides, a greater opportuneness in our design of granting it than might otherwise appear at first sight.

For in our last Encyclical Letter on the constitution of civil society, as we showed how necessary it is that States should be moulded on Christian truth and principles, so now it may be easily perceived how closely it agrees with our purpose in that letter, to exert ourselves in every possible way to urge all men forward in the practice of the Christian virtues, or to bring them back to the same.

A State is such as the manners of its people make it. And just as the excellence of a ship or of a house depends on the excellence of each of its parts, and of the fit disposition of these parts, even so the course of public affairs in a nation can neither run on the right road nor uninterruptedly unless its citizens follow a right rule of life. The orderly government of a State, as well as those conditions which make up public life, it depends on the citizens themselves to create or to neglect. Men stamp on public affairs the impress of their own private lives.

In order, therefore, that our teaching may penetrate deeply into the minds of all, and what is most important, that they may regulate the daily actions of men, we have to make every effort to induce them to think as becomes Christians, not in private only, but also in public. In all this, indeed, our exertions should be all the more strenuous, that we are surrounded by more threatening dangers. We have in no small degree fallen away from the high standard of virtue followed by our fathers. The passions, so powerful by nature, have drawn still greater power from unrestrained liberty. We daily see the madness be gotten of the conflict of opinions spreading further in the absence of all checks or through the actions of feebly preventives.

Even among the men who judge soundly of things there are many whom a silly fear prevents from freely expressing their convictions, and much more from acting up to them. Meanwhile the popular manners are sadly corrupted by the influence of the very worst examples. There are criminal societies, named by us on preceding occasions, that are thoroughly skilled in the use of most guilty artifices, and which impose themselves upon the people, laboring by might and main to turn men away from God, from the performance of the most sacred duties, and the knowledge and profession of the Christian faith.

With these evils pressing in upon us from all sides, and which their inveterateness renders more formidable, we are bound to use every means that can afford even a hope of diminishing the mischief done. For this purpose, and with this hope, we proclaim this jubilee, warning and exhorting all who have at heart their own salvation to collect their thoughts awhile and to lift up their minds from the things of earth to the contemplation of those above. They will further not only their individual salvation, but that of the whole Christian State. For just in proportion as individuals advance toward spiritual perfection must the public standard of integrity and virtue be elevated.

The carrying out of our intention must, as you are aware, depend chiefly on your co-operation and diligent zeal, venerable brothers; for yours it is to prepare your flocks by proper care to gather the benefits which are here held forth to them. Your fatherly love for your people and your wisdom will select priests who shall teach the people by pious instructions adapted to the understanding of their hearers, and especially fitted to move them to repentance, which, according to St. Augustine, is "the daily penance of good and humble believers, causing us to strike our breasts, and to say: 'Forgive

us our trespasses.'

It is not without a purpose that we speak, first of all, of repentance, and of what is a part of penance—the voluntary mortification of the flesh. You know what the way of the world is. Most people lead a life of indulgence; they are unaccustomed to any effort that requires manly vigor or greatness of soul. Besides the many sad habits thus contracted, they generally find excuses for not obeying the laws of the Church. To them it seems an intolerable burden to refuse themselves the use of certain kinds of food, or to fast on the few days prescribed throughout the year. Enervated by such habits of laxity, it is not surprising that these persons allow themselves to be carried away by passions which are ever crying out for new gratification.

It is, therefore, proper to recall to temperance souls enslaved by indulgence or inclined toward it. Hence those who preach to the people should teach them carefully and convincingly that we are all of us bound, not merely by the law of the Gospel, but even by the dictates of natural reason, to be masters of our selves and to keep our passions and inclinations in subjection, and that the only way of cancelling our sins is by salutary penance.

Now, to make this practical virtue of penance a something which shall continue to endure, it may be well to call in the aid of an existing society to take charge of the penitents, and to watch over them. You will easily understand venerable brothers, that we are here pointing to the Franciscan Third Order of Penance, which is for people in the world and which each of you should continue to foster and spread in his diocese. Assuredly, to preserve and nourish among the masses of the Christian people this spirit of penance, the greatest help can be obtained from the examples and protection of that great saint Francis of Assisi, who united to a life of perfect sinlessness, a great zeal in chastising his own body, so much so that he was seen to bear a likeness to the Crucified, not only in his life and manners, but in the very marks divinely stamped upon his body. We have made timely changes in the rules of that Third Order, their observance, therefore, is a very light burden, but far from light is the efficacy they have in aiding us to practise Christianity.

On the other hand, inasmuch as in the deep needs, both public and private, which we all experience, our sole hope of safety lies in the protection of our heavenly Father, we are exceedingly desirous to revive the zeal for preserving and trustful prayer. On every occasion curing the Christian ages; when the Church found herself threatened by dangers from without, or disturbed by internal disorders, it was the praiseworthy custom of our ancestors to lift their eyes to heaven, and thereby openly teach the world how and whence men must seek light for the mind, strength for the will and such assistance as the necessity of the times requires. They remembered well and understood the injunctions of Christ: "Ask and it shall be given you." "We ought always to pray, and not to faint." Then we have the words of the apostle: "Pray without ceasing. I desire therefore, first of all, that supplications, prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings be made on behalf of all mankind." On this topic, St. John Chrysostom has left us a comparison, which is as true as it is ingenious. "Nature," he says, "in bringing man naked and in need of all things into the world, bestowed upon a pair of hands with which to supply his need. In like manner, as man in all things which are above the reach of nature can do nothing of himself, God has given him the liberty to pray, by the wise use of which all can be obtained that is necessary to salvation."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Canadian Gazette, of London, Eng., says: "Botanists will learn with interest that a consignment of smilax plants has been shipped to London by some leading florists of Winnipeg. This plant is reared with considerable difficulty in this country, but flourishes generally in Manitoba, and the consignment will form a useful addition to English florists' collections."

SAM HOOPER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones Cemetery Fencing

MANTELPIECES & GRATES
ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY
Special Designs furnished on application.

Cor. Banatyne and Albert Sts.

WINNIPEG, Man



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

Leaving Peguis every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Fort Alexander on Tuesday evening. Leaving Fort Alexander on the following Thursday morning and arrive at Peguis on Friday evening.

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

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

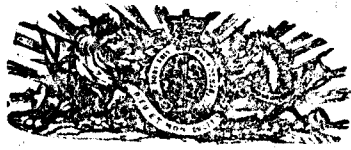
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Arnaud Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st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

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

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

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

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



SEALED TENDERS

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

Tuesday, January 26th,

FOR A

DAM on LOT 54, PARISH of HIGH BLUFF

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department.

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

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

The Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. P. BROWN,

Minister of Public works
winnipeg, Jan. 16, 1886.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

OF THE

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

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

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

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be suitably 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 23TH, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

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

50. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1871," 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 side, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette," and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and with a one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

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

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

PHELAN BROS.,

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,
STATIONERY, TOYS

40 MAIN STREET

520 MAIN STREET.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

- AND -

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot, for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS!
NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

PARLOR LAMPS!
NEW ELECTRIC LAMP

LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE C

↳ Suitable for Wedding Presents. ↳

Rodgers Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hotel

and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION!

ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St.

Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert St

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Cheap Cash Store.

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts.,
WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries,

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

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

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP of ST. BONIFACE is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. 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SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1886.

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.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a.m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Dominion Government has made provision for the immediate distribution of seed grain among the settlers in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Qu'Appelle is the centre of supply.

Mr Roper Goulet has been appointed sole commissioner to settle the undisposed half breed claims.

If the columns of the "Review" of this week are not as attractive and newsy as usual, our beloved readers will sympathize with the boys, for the boss has left on a trip east, and as he left the work in our charge, we done the best we could.

M. AND N. W. T.

Regina, N. W. T., Jan. 27.—A large and influential meeting was held last night in the town hall to make arrangements for a public dinner to Lieut. Col. Irvine and the officers of the N. W. M. P.

Regina, Jan. 24th.—Messrs. Christophe and Reidie, agents for the thriving colony of New Alsace situated near Long Lake, about twenty-six miles north of Regina, have left for Hamburg, to bring out several hundred families from the fatherland in the spring.

Macleod.—The stockmen here forwarded a petition to Ottawa containing the following clauses; Your petitioners further pray that a horse brand be devised and registered for each tribe of Indians in treaty 7 and that all the horses belonging to each tribe of Indians be branded therewith, and that any white man selling a horse to an Indian be required to deliver the same at the camp in the presence of the agent or other official, to be branded at the time of such sale.

of the laws, or absence of laws punishing stock stealing from Canada to the United States and "vice versa," and pray that at this session of parliament steps be taken to secure international measures to redress the evil.

The River Press publishes a telegram from Sir Alexander Galt to Mr. W. G. Conrad, of Benton, saying that the prospects of a railway to Benton are very favorable.

Everything is reported perfectly quiet on the Blood and Piegan reserves. The Indians appear anxious to be prepared for the spring work. They want more tools.

Lethbridge, Jan. 22.—From all that can be learned the extension of the Galt railroad to Montana is only a question of a few months; there is no doubt that the money, \$100,000, will be forthcoming, as it lacks less than \$20,000 of the amount asked for.

Prince Albert, Jan. 13.—Mr. Duck, of the Land Department, is also at Batoche taking evidence in support of half-breed claims for patents to land held by them.

Col. Sproat left last week to make a survey of lands occupied by French half breeds at Batoche and St. Louis de Langevin. The survey will be made on such a plan as will satisfy the half-breeds, which will remove another "grievance."

Pilot Mound, Jan. 25.—A largely attended meeting of the townspeople was held in the town hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of forming a company to erect a flat grain warehouse for the use of the buyers here, and if the crops of this year should warrant the expenditure an elevator will take its place.

Portage la Prairie, Jan. 22.—Mr. McInnis, contractor on the M S W Colonization Railway, was in town this week and reports railway matters booming in the south. The road is already completed to Treherne, and ready for the rails eight miles farther.

Edmonton, Jan 23.—Messrs. Haney and Henderson, who are now engaged in developing a quartz lead, which the former discovered about seventy miles up the river, have succeeded in extracting silver from the quartz. The lead is six feet thick. They are preparing to work the lead extensively.

The contract for tamarac telegraph poles, for a line to Fort Saskatchewan, has been let to John Aspen. Poles to be on the ground by May 10th.

Shoal Lake, Jan 26.—On Saturday evening last a large enthusiastic meeting of the ratepayers of this municipality was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of granting a bonus towards building a roller mill. It was decided to petition the municipal council to submit a bylaw to raise the sum of \$3000.

Calgary.—Mr. E. R. Rogers has forwarded to Major Walker, president of the Calgary Board of Trade, at Ottawa, thirty two unpaid claims for contracts during the late rebellion, amounting to over \$10,000.

Capt. Vaughan has been in town for some days during the week. He has just come from the scene of operations at the Cochrane Coal mines, and says they have struck a very fine seam about seven feet in thickness. It is expected that the first shipment of a few carloads will be made to this point on Monday or Tuesday next, and citizens will then have opportunity of testing the qualities of a deposit for which is claimed greater excellence than any sample that has yet even placed on the market. The Captain

is certainly deserving of praise for the tenacity with which he has persevered in the development of this mine.

Battleford, Jan. 11.—Mr. Berthiaume of the Department of Public Works, goes to Prince Albert this week on business connected with the purchase of lumber for the public buildings to be erected here next summer.

Conscience Money.

Father Gutowski, pastor of St. Casimir's (Polish) Church Detroit, Mich., received lately through the Confessional the sum of \$450 as restitution money for the Sun Insurance Company, of London, England. He remitted the same to its owners through the People's Savings Bank, Detroit. The Insurance Company are probably not aware that this money was ever taken from them unjustly.

The Queen vs. Louis Riel.

The Government has just published a very important Blue Book "The Queen vs. Louis Riel." containing a verbatim report of the evidence adduced at the Regina trial the speeches of the prisoner and the judge's sentence. The decisions of the Manitoba judges, the appeal to the Privy Council, the petition for the medical commission, and the list of petitions for the commutation of sentence are also published, so that the work embraces the whole case, and for use by the historian, politician and journalist will be simply invaluable.

The book contains nothing particularly new and will be chiefly valuable as a work of reference. There were sixty-three petitions presented to the Governor General, thirteen of which were for the appointment of a medical enquiry, and the remainder for a commutation of his sentence. Of these fifty-four are from the Province of Quebec, three from Manitoba, and from Chicago, one from Whitehall, N. York, one from Minnesota one from Ottawa, and one all the ways from Granville, France, which was presented by a gentleman named Lucien Dion.

Last May Father Riordan, of Castle Garden, established a lodging-house for immigrant girls in New York. It is sustained by voluntary subscription, and by a card of membership, which cost the holder twenty-five cents a year. Since its opening it has given refuge and board to upward of 300 homeless young girls. Besides this number hundreds of others have been furnished with meals, and kept until the arrival of their friends. After night. Every evening, the last duty that Father Riordan performs is to go through the Garden, and, if there are any girls, no matter what their creed or nationality, he takes them to his mission. A labor bureau for Catholic immigrants is also maintained by Father Riordan's exertions. Those wishing to aid the work can send their subscriptions to Father Riordan, either at No. 7 State Street, or Castle Garden, New York.

A tribute to Leo XIII from a non Catholic show that, whether among his own household of the faith, or among outsiders, the illustrious chief attracts the attention and admiration of all. "Pope XIII," is universally regarded one of the best classical scholars in Italy. As a Latinist he is reckoned inferior—if at all—to Valluri alone; Valluri who speaks and writes the language of Cicero with the ease and eloquence of his native Italian. His Holiness, unlike the majority predecessors, is beholden to no Latin secretary for the diction of his Epycyclicals Allocutions. He writes them all himself, and if he does submit them to any one before placing them in the printer's hands, it is to his brother, Cardinal Pecci, librarian of the Vatican, who is nearly as sound as a Latinist as himself. His Latinity is not, it is true, framed on the Ciceronian model. From a theologian, addressing the faithful on themes of modern ecclesiastic interest, it could hardly be expected to be so. It may rather be characterized as good orthodox theological Latinity though savoring more of Lactantius than of St. Jerome. The same may be said of his occasional productions in Latin verse. He writes with great facility and grace, not in the style of Virgil or Horace, or even of the poets of the Silver age, but in that of the early Christian poets; while in turn, it may be said of his versification that it rather recalls Ausonius than Prudentius. In other words, it is strictly ecclesiastical, but with a leaning to the more classical forms.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

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

VICTORIA ICE RINK! Grand Opening Next Week. MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an ice rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba Rink on LOMBARD STREET and hopes to see his many friends and all who enjoy an exhilarating skate on ice on the opening night, when a GRAND CARNIVAL will take place.

GO TO THE GOLDEN LION! FOR ALL THE Newest Line in Dry Goods SPECIAL LINES IN CARPETS CALL AND SEE THEM.

PARKES & CO. 430 MAIN STREET

RAILROAD TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED AT City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street, 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.

UGLOW'S Great Fire Sale BOOKS & FANCY GOODS Wednesday, January 27, 1886. Everything damaged must go to make room for our NEW STOCK. 5,000 VOLUMES OF DAMAGED BOOKS! must be sold at any Price. 364 MAIN ST., 4 doors South of Portage Avenue.

P. QUEALY, BOOTS AND SHOES Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style. 34 McDermott St., Winnipeg. HOTEL DU CANADA, Lombard Street, near Main. ONLY 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. 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.