

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1885.

NO. 15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD KELLY,
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING,
PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING,
93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.

CONNOLLY BROS.,
BUTCHERS,
have resumed business with a large and choice stock of
MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.
- AT -
342 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
OPP. POTTER HOUSE.
A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

D. HALLEN
FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.
Repairing a Specialty.
Prices Most Reasonable.
45 McDermott, St., Winnipeg.

ROOMS AND BOARD.
Excellent Board and Rooms, may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply at 88 Carlton, near corner of York street. n22

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

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

PHELAN BROS.,
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY
BOOKS, PERIODICALS,
STATIONERY, TOYS.
40 MAIN STREET.

-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.

THE STARS.

BY A. S. B.

Though in a desert wild I am alone,
Or in a darksome wood, or thro' a grove
Of silent pines companionless I rove,
At midnight's calm and holy hour, when
none
Have ever trod before, I do not feel
Lonely or desolate, if the sky above
Is spangled o'er with meteors, nature's real
And priceless jewels that our Sav. or's love
Alike to noble born and lowly grants;
For, as I gaze on heaven's gleaming dome,
Each star doth seem an angel's countenance
That sweetly looks adown from its far home
To brighten with its love my lonely way,
To cheer my weary heart till break of day.
—Baltimore Catholic Mirror

THE AMULET

CHAPTER VIII.

SIMON TURCHI TRIES TO CONCEAL HIS CRIME.
CONTINUED.

Overpowered by these reflections, Simon Turchi bowed his head upon his breast; his hands worked convulsively, and at intervals heart-rending sighs escaped him.

Confusedly arose before him a horrible vision; he saw the scaffold erected; he beheld the sword of the executioner glitter in the sunlight; he heard the shouts of the populace calling down the vengeance of heaven upon his guilty head and devoting his name to eternal infamy; he seemed to feel the mysterious stroke from the uplifted blade, for his frame shook violently, and he uttered a piercing cry of anguish.

He thrust his hand into his doublet, and drew from it slowly a small phial half filled with a yellow liquid, and held it before him with a shudder of disgust and horror.

'Poison, deadly poison!' he muttered. 'He who has the courage to take a few drops will sleep a sleep from which there is no awakening. And is this my only refuge from the ignominy of the scaffold? Instead of wealth and happiness, is a miserable death to be the price of my crime? No, no; I must chase away these horrible thoughts.'

He replaced the phial in his doublet, and abandoned himself again to his dark reflections; but as last he conquered, in a measure, his dejection, and he said, less despairingly but still sorrowfully:

'And yet! everything was going on so smoothly! I had recovered my note; the possession of the ten thousand crowns enabled me to conceal for the present the ruined condition of my affairs; Mary did not appear indifferent to me, and Geronimo being out of the way, I was certain of succeeding with her in the course of time. I would in that case become rich and powerful; her dowry would be sufficient to save me from poverty and a humiliating discovery. Alas! why do the people accuse the magistrates of want of zeal? Things more surprising than the disappearance of Geronimo have happened lately without any disturbance among the populace. It was the public feeling that forced the bailiff to make extraordinary efforts to discover what had become of him; it will be the cause of my destruction! Can there be a mysterious impulse to this unwonted excitement of the multitude? Vainly would I struggle to escape! Would it not be God himself pursuing me?'

The recurrence of thought struck terror to the soul of Simon Turchi, and he buried his head in his hands. Suddenly he started up, and although his lips twitched ed convulsively, he said, in a firm strong voice:

'Ah! ah! fatality is a spur which inspires the most cowardly with courage. Avaunt, foolish fears! I must struggle on to the end. The bailiff seeks a corpse; he pledges his honor to discover one. Let him find it! Suppose he should find it elsewhere than in my summer-house? In a sewer, for example? Ah! anxiety had clouded my mind! Still, still I have means for triumph! Oh, if Julio would come! Could I only imagine in what tavern the rascal is gambler, I would send Bernardo for him.'

Saying these words, he approached the window and looked out.

'There comes the loiterer! He walks as composedly as if nothing weighed upon his conscience. He cares not for the preservation of my honor and my life, since the death of Geronimo he hates and despises me. I must appear angry, and indignant, for should he suspect the fear and anxiety torturing my soul, he would be insolent, and perhaps would

laugh at my anguish.'

As Julio approached the house, Simon attracted his attention by loud talking, and having succeeded in this, he made signs of his impatience and anger until Julio reached the door. He then closed the window, and assuming an expression of rage he turned to meet his servant.

When Julio on entering saw his master standing with folded arms and menacing countenance, a slight and ironical smile flitted across his face.

'Wretch!' exclaimed Simon, 'did I not order you to await me here after Change? Look well to yourself, or I will avenge myself by your blood. You laugh! beware, or I will crush you like a worm.'

'Come, come, signor, why give way to such useless anger? It is not long since Change. It is not my fault that you have been obliged to wait.'

'Have you not been going from tavern to tavern, gambling, as you have been doing the last five days?'

'Yes, truly. I was intolerably thirsty; but if I was not here in time, you must blame the clock of Notre Dame; it could not have struck right, I am sure. So be calm, signor; you know that your anger makes no impression on me. Make haste and tell me what you want to do. We lose precious time in this nonsensical sort of talk. I left some friends to come and receive your orders, and I must add that I intend returning to them as soon as I have fulfilled your commands. You need not shake your fist at me, nor get into a passion; it will do no good.'

The disrespectful language of his servant wounded and provoked Turchi; but perhaps seeing how useless it was to give expressions to his feelings, he suddenly changed his manner. Tears filled his eyes; grief was depicted upon his countenance, and seating himself, he sighed and said:

'Forgive me, Julio, for my harsh words; they were spoken in impatience. It is too early yet for you to do what I wish, and I was wrong to complain of your long absence.'

The servant, surprised at his master's humble language, regarded him distrustfully.

'Is there any danger?' he demanded.

Turchi took his hand, and said, pitiously:

'Alas, Julio, my friend, to-morrow, in all probability, we will be cast, menaced into a dungeon, there to await an infamous death.'

'Is it not your own fear, signor, which inspires such a thought?' asked Julio, trembling.

'No; I have heard a terrible piece of news. Geronimo was seen in the quarter of the Jews, and he was going towards the Hospital Grounds. The bailiff has determined to search to-morrow morning all the cellars in that vicinity, and to dig the ground on the spot where my garden lies. The police agents are to proceed at daybreak to the Hospital meadows, and as they cannot fail to remark that the earth has been newly turned up, they will certainly discover what they seek. You pushed Geronimo into the arm-chair; you buried his body; consequently you will accompany me to the scaffold, unless, in your capacity of servant, they may choose to hang you or break you on the wheel. O Julio! does not this information awaken you to a sense of our perilous condition?'

'From whom did you learn all that?' asked the affrighted servant.

'From the bailiff himself.'

'From his own lips?'

'Yes, my friend, from his own lips. In spite of my courage and coolness, I think I may say that you have no stronger desire than myself to die by the hand of the executioner.'

Julio put his hand to his throat and said, dejectedly:

'The affair looks serious. I seem to be straggling; I feel the ground my neck. It is all your fault, signor. Why did you murder your best friend. Did I not warn you that so frightful a crime would come to light.'

'Call it crime, if you will; but at least my just vengeance is satisfied, and now neither complaints nor recriminations can recall the past nor shelter us from danger.'

'But, signor, what can we do to escape punishment?'

'There is a means, easy and certain. There is a means; but, Julio, it requires good will and resolution. May I rely upon you for this last effort?'

'What would not one be willing to do in order to escape the gallows or the wheel?'

'Then listen to me. I told you that the bailiff will search the cellars. If he finds the corpse in my house, we are both ruined.'

'Certainly, signor.'

'But suppose it should be found in another place, far from this spot, who would suspect us of the murder?'

'An excellent thought!' exclaimed Julio, joyfully. 'We must carry the body to a distant street and leave it there.'

'Not so. They would naturally suppose that it had been removed to that spot from some other place. A better plan is to throw it into the sewer in the Vlemink Field. The officers of justice will then conclude that Geronimo fell under the hand of some unknown assassin.'

'That is still better! Ah! signor, you frightened me without cause. I place very little value on my life, and yet the thought of a certain death shatters my nerves. Now I am myself again. But how shall we manage to transport Geronimo's body to the Vlemink Field?'

'It was for that purpose, Julio, that I said Simon Turchi, 'it was because I needed our aid to execute a project which will save us both. Nothing is easier. You will disinter the body, and you will throw it into the sewer.'

'Alone?' said the servant, in a tone which prognosticated a refusal.

'Why not alone, since you are able to do it.'

'It is very easy, signor, for you to say: 'Take the body on your shoulders and traverse three or four streets.' Signor Geronimo is heavier than you suppose, and I doubt if by the exertion of all my strength I could carry it twenty steps.'

Simon Turchi took his servant's two hands in his, and said, supplicatingly:

'Julio, my friend, be generous; it is not a difficult task for one like yourself. Reflect that it is our only means of safety; it is as much for your interest as mine. I will recompense you largely, and I will be grateful to you all my life.'

'Well, signor, if you say so, I will try it; but I am afraid it will turn out badly. I shall be obliged to rest on the way, and that will take more time than will be prudent. And then how shall I be able to replace the body on my shoulders. It requires two to transport it with sufficient rapidity.'

'Two!' said Turchi, 'You know well that we can confide our secret to no one.'

'To escape death, one would submit to anything. Suppose you help me yourself, signor.'

'I!' replied Turchi, shuddering, 'I carry a dead body through the streets! I, a nobleman! No, no; better a dungeon and death.'

'What a strange sentiment of honor,' muttered the astonished servant. 'Would to God, signor, that you had sooner remembered that you were a nobleman, we would not thus be seeking, in mortal anguish, the means to save our lives. Consider the affair as you will, you must confess that if I carry the corpse alone, ten chances to one we shall be discovered.'

While the servant thus spoke, Turchi seemed preoccupied by torturing thoughts. After a moment he said, with a sigh:

'Alas! there is no other means; it is dangerous, but necessity demands it. Julio, go to the summer-house, and I will send Bernardo this evening to help you.'

'What!' said Julio, ironically, 'will you reveal your secret?'

'No; I will command him, under penalty of his life, to do whatever you order him; threaten to stab him at the least show of resistance, and he will obey you.'

'Impossible. Signor Bernardo is a good pious man. He would inform upon us. I might as well put the halter around my neck. I will have none of his aid.'

Simon Turchi, in despair at the failure of all his efforts to succeed in his design, paced the floor impatiently. Suddenly he stopped before his servant, and with

sparkling eyes he said, in a suppressed voice;

'Julio, there must be an end to all this hesitation. We have no choice, and whatever may be the means, we must not deliberate in presence of the death which menaces us. Stab Bernardo, and throw him into the sewer above the body of Geronimo.'

'Oh, signor, murder Bernardo!' exclaimed Julio, in horror. 'And do you suppose he would not defend himself,—that he would not give the alarm. In that case, your servant would be recognized, and thus they would put them on the track of the criminals. Your mind wanders.'

Grinding his teeth in his agony, Turchi tossed his arms convulsively, and at last said, hoarsely,

'You will not undertake it alone. You have not the wish to succeed. Coward that you are, for what are you fit but to boast and drink and gamble in the taverns. Would that I had never seen you. Leave the corpse in the cellar; let the bailiff discover it there; we will see which of us will meet the most courageously an infamous death.'

A prey to the keenest emotion, he fell back in his chair; and while uttering bitter invectives against his servant, he tore his hair in real or feigned despair.

The sight of his master's desolation seemed to make some impression upon Julio; he regarded him compassionately, and at last said, kindly:

'Come, signor, calm yourself. All is not lost, and if my good-will can save you, I will show you that Julio has the courage and resolution to carry him through a difficult enterprise. Since you think I am able to take the corpse alone to the sewer, I will attempt it. Perhaps I may overrate the difficulties. Be calm and rely upon my word.'

The Signor knew that once having made up his mind, his servant would unhesitatingly execute what he had undertaken, and he comprehended by his manner that his promise was seriously made. He pressed his hand, and said, joyfully:

'Thanks, Julio, I owe to you my honor and my life. I will never forget it, and when once in the sword, now hanging over my head, is removed, I will reward you magnificently. Go now to the country-house, disinter the body, and carry it up to the ground-floor. This will give you less work later. Fill the grave thoroughly, and as far as possible destroy all appearance of the earth having been recently dug.'

Julio let his master's words fall unheeded on his ear; he suddenly struck his forehead with his fist, as if an unwelcome idea had forced itself upon him.

'What is the matter,' asked Turchi, anxiously.

'Fool that I am!' exclaimed Julio. 'Speak lower,' said Simon. 'What troubles you?'

'Did you not notice, signor, how bright it was last night. It is clear weather, and the moon is full! How could I carry a dead body to the sewer with such light to betray me. It is impossible; I cannot think of it.'

These words forced from Simon a cry of anguish. He seemed crushed under the fate which was visibly pursuing him. The cowardice and ill-will of his servant had not cast him into utter despair like this last obstacle; for he well knew that either by threats or promises of reward he could overcome Julio's resistance; but what could prevent the moon from shining. It was clear that no way remained which would prevent the moon from shining. It was clear that no way remained which would prevent the moon from shining. It was clear that no way remained which would prevent the moon from shining.

It was then true that for him there was no escape from ruin; that a mysterious power opposed all his plans; perhaps God himself was interposing to prevent him from saving his life.

The supposition made him shudder; nevertheless he tortured his mind to discover some plank of safety; a thousand tumultuous thoughts presented themselves. Might they not bury the body in the basin of the fountain, or conceal it under the stones of the grotto. But none of these plans could be accomplished without leaving traces which would lead to certain discovery.

"THE PARENTS WERE CATHOLIC."

An Honest Man's Indignant's Rebuke to a Sneak.

Indo-European Correspondence,
He was a man of the old stamp, that Mynheer Modderman was, who died a fortnight ago at the Hague. Though a very earnest Calvinist, he had a great idea of our Catholic religion, and looked down in contempt on those half-hearted Catholics who blush at their own faith.

Whilst Minister of State in Holland, he once received a young applicant in quest of Government employ and asked him what church he belonged to. "I am a Catholic by birth," was the recreant reply, "but I don't set any store by it."

Then Modderman, with magisterial gravity, administered him this solemn rebuke—

"I can find no appointment for you. You were born and reared up in the Catholic Church, the grandest institution in the world—and you don't know how to appreciate that! I feel sure that a man who sets no store by his faith is not fit to serve his king, seeing that he does not know how to serve his God."

If Catholics know how low they sink in Protestant eyes, when they are ashamed of their faith, the thought would cure them for ever of the slavish fear of human respect.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

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

A distinguished children's doctor gives his opinion that healthy babies will take water every hour with advantage, especially in warm weather. Their fretfulness and rise in temperature is often due to their not having it.

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

Holding the breath—Deep breathing and holding the breath is an item of importance. Persons of weak vitality find and uninterrupted succession of deep and rapid respirations so distressing that they are discouraged from persevering in the exercise. Let such persons take into the lungs as much air as they can at a breath, and hold it as long as they can, they will find a grateful sense of relief in the whole abdominal region. Practice will increase the ability to hold the breath and the capacity of the lungs. After a time the art may be learned of packing the lungs. This is done by taking and holding the long breath and then forcing more air down the trachea by swallowing of air. The operation may be described by that of a fish's mouth in water. To those who have never learned it it will be surprising to what an extent the lungs may be packed. Caution at first is needful, but later practice will warrant large use of the treatment. The whole thoracic and abdominal cavities will receive immediate benefit, and continuance, with temperance in eating, and good air and right exercise, will bring welcome improvement.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

It, says the Railroad Gazette, 282,240 pounds of coal will propel a ship and cargo weighing 5,000,000 pounds 3,380 miles, an ordinary letter burned in the boilers will generate sufficient energy to transport one ton of freight one mile.

Carbonic acid, passed at summer heat over a mixture of chloroform and bisulphate of carbon into a lethal chamber, gives to animals a painless death. It has been tried by its discoverer, Dr. Richardson of England, upon 6,000 dogs.

A German paper says that forty parts of paper pulp, ten parts of water, one part of gelatine and one part of bichromate of potash, with ten parts of phosphorescent powder, will make a paper which will shine in the dark, and will be suitable for labels, signs, etc.

An electric needle and battery are now used quite extensively for destroying the roots of offensive hairs upon the face. In the case of a young woman with a heavy beard, 8,000 hairs were removed, the process requiring two or three years, each root having to be killed separately.

It is now confidently predicted that the Atlantic will ere long be crossed in four days. The increase of speed has been accomplished by the power of the engines, and not by the finer lines and proportions of ships. The three-cylinder engine has done much to increase the speed and lessen the cost of fuel.

An electric stud is the latest novelty of this inventive age. The diamond form-

ing the stud has a cavity in the center. It forms the receptacle for a tiny electric lamp. Stored electricity can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, and when switched on to the stud lamp it greatly intensifies the brilliancy of the diamond, producing a splendid effect.

THE STORY OF A GENTLEMAN'S CONVERSION.

The Sisters of Charity at His Death-bed.
Some time ago a wealthy citizen, residing on Beaver Hall Hill, fell sick with the smallpox. His children conveyed him to the upper story of the house and abandoned him. Nobody volunteered to take charge of him.

Two Grey Nuns learned of the affair, presented themselves at the house of the sick man, and asked permission to see him, stating their mission was to aid the sick of every religion. "As you wish," responded the servant, "and, as you do not fear the smallpox, you can go up stairs," and in accordance they did so. The Protestant gentleman was touched by the charitable conduct of the Rev. Sisters, and admired the religion that inspired them to make it a duty to assist him, and as his children had abandoned him, he asked that he should die a member of the Catholic Church. His condition being precarious, a priest was immediately brought into his presence. He was baptised, confessed and received communion, and a few hours afterward expired, having been reconciled with the veritable Church.—True Witness.

Bathing in Warm Water.

Cleanliness is not only essential to good health, but it is a mark of good breeding. The laborer in the field by the clinging of dust to his perspiring person becomes a fit subject for the bath tub very frequently, and by all means should take at least twice a week a plunge in pure, soft water, using Castile soap and wiping dry with a crash towel.

Two frequent bathing is weakening; we would not advise morning and evening baths, as some of the medical journals do, but a good washing, frequently enough to keep the body clean. Warm baths are often the best remedies that can be used, as they will prevent the most virulent diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind should speedily plunge into a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue and then rub dry; dress warmly to guard against taking cold. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will certainly be removed by resorting to this process; if done before the infection has time to spread over the system; and even if some time has elapsed, the drenching perspiration that may be induced by hot water will be very certain to remove it. In cases of congestion, bilious colic, inflammation, etc., there is no remedy more certain to give relief. In cases of obstinate constipation also, wonderful cures have been wrought. For sore throat, diphtheria and inflammation of the lungs, a hot compress is one of the most potent remedies.—Tribune and Farmer.

GRAIN RATES.

Barley and Oats to be Carried by the C. P. R. at the Same Rates as Frozen Wheat.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided to grant the same rates on barley and oats as given on frosted wheat, and until further notice the following through all rail rates will govern shipments of barley and oats purchased from farmers and after this date: Barley and oats in purchasers hands and in store on track previous to this date must be billed out at the old rates.

Special east bound barley and oats train via C. P. R. all rail line to Montreal and C. P. R. stations west thereof:

From Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Niverville, Otterburn, Dufrost, Arnaud, Dominion City, Emerson, Morris, Rosenfeld and Gretna, 42 cent; Morden, 43 cent; Manitou, 44 cent; Stonewall, West Selkirk, Murary Park, Headingly, Starbuck, Elm Creek, Maryland, End Track, M. S. W., Rosser, Marquette, Reaburn, Poplar Point, High Bluff and Portage la Prairie 43; Burnside's Bagot, Austin, Sydney, Carberry, Sewell, Chater and Brandon, 44c; Alexander, Griswold, Oak Lake, Virden, Elkhorn and Moosomin 45c; Wapella, Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell and Wolseley, 46c; Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Balgonie, Regina, Penoe and Moose Jaw, 47c.

On a wet day, and at a moment when it gave hopes of fairing up, a parish minister at Stathearn met one of his parishioners, who was something of a wit, and accosted him with, "Well, John, do you think it is going to fair." John respectfully touched his broad Kilmarnock, and looking up to the sky in a doubtful sort of way replied, "Well, Mr. Paton, I dinna ken, but it used the do't."

America's First and Best Friends.

Washington's adopted son, George W. Curtis, once said, "Americans should recall to their minds the recollections of that heroic time when Irishmen were our friends," and when in the whole world we had not a friend beside; "when they poured out their blood at Washington's command and poured their hoarded gold and silver into his exchequer," and not one of them ever was found to betray a post, neglect a duty, or reveal a secret, besides all which the Irishmen in the British Parliament, Burke, Barry, and Sheridan, and Grattan in the Irish Parliament, evoked for them the sympathy of Europe. Thousands of Irishmen had died for their cause before the flag of France was advanced to their assistance. While General Washington rejected all the honors which a British king could confer, he proudly accepted the brotherhood of the friendly sons of St. Patrick in Philadelphia, in which he was consent to be accepted as "an adopted Irishman".

—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.

PHELAN BROS.,

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

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

M. CONWAY

General Auctioneer and Valuator

Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

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

—THE—

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAY

make close connections at CHICAGO for

TORONTO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST,

WITH TRAINS FROM

ST. PAUL AND MANITOBA.

Through Sleepers and Dining Cars.

SAM. HOOPER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Cemetery Fencing
MANTLE PIECES & GRATES

ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY

Special Designs furnished on application.

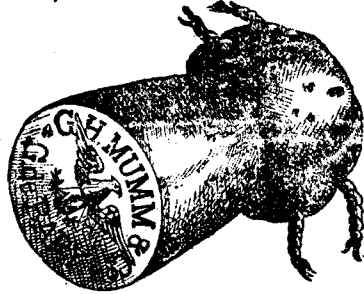
Cor Bannatyne and Albert Sts.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



IMPORTATION IN 1873,

49,312 Cases,



22,526 Cases more
than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of imposition or mistakes, owing to the great similarity of caps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MUMM & CO'S Champagne, see that the labels and corks bear its name and initials.

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW

The Only Catholic Paper

PUBLISHED (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE) IN THE NORTHWEST.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT

—REPLETE WITH

Bright, Instructive,
Interesting Reading

Agricultural News,
News From Ireland,
Telegraphic News.

THE BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORTHWEST.

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

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

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

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

Address all orders to

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

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

PASSING EVENTS IN ROME.

His Holiness, Leo XIII, ever regardful of the interests of religion, has turned his attention to the condition of Christians in Japan. It is for this end, he addressed under date of May 13, 1885, an autograph letter to the Emperor of Japan wherein, after warmly congratulating him upon the progressive reforms introduced by him into his Empire, he earnestly invoked the protection of that monarch for the Christians under his dominion. The Pontifical document was confided to M. Osouf, Titular Bishop of Arsinoe, and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Japan. On his return to Japan, Mgr Osouf proceeded at once to Tokio and was received in audience with full court ceremonial by the Japanese Sovereign, to whom he was presented by the resident French Minister. In fact it was through Mgr. Sienkiewics, the French Minister to the Mikado, that Mgr. Osouf obtained his audience with the Emperor. The Osservatore Romano announces that the Emperor received with great satisfaction the letter of the Holy Father, declaring his desire to enter into relations with the Sovereign Pontiff on the same footing as with the other powers, promising to protect the Christians of his Empire in the same degree as that before long he would send to Rome an extraordinary Embassy bearing a letter of thanks to His Holiness.

Insults to religion and to religious persons have become 'a la mode' in that city of Rome, which is, notwithstanding the centre of true Christianity. In the afternoon of October 22nd, the parish priest of St. Angelo in Pescheria, in the ghetto or Jews quarter came out of the church bearing the Holy Viaticum to a sick person at Monte Cenci. He had no sooner entered that street than stones were thrown at him from a house inhabited by Jews, but happily he was not stricken by any of the missiles. The authors of this unprovoked aggression, not yet satisfied with that, came out into the street and uttered a series of fearful blasphemies against the Blessed Sacrament and of ignominious insults against the few pious people who according to the custom, were kneeling in prayer at the dying Christian. And this is not the first time that such a shameful scene occurred; in fact the continuous repetition of the same has so grievously annoyed the parish priest that he has decided to complain before the courts. But can an unjust government administer justice? On the following day two nuns passing through the Piazza della Carrete, were insulted in the vilest terms by a carter. They sought a guard of public security but, as usual, no such being was to be found. Recently, too, three stranger priests, of whom one was the nephew of General Ney, were most cowardly insulted on the public road and in the broad daylight. In fine whilst his Eminence Cardinal Bartolini was conversing with three priests and the Architect Borman, in his residence, at Ara Coeli, he received a letter which, on opening, he found to contain these words, "If you do not consign to the bearer of this the sum of 15,000 francs, you, yours and your palace will be blown up by dynamite already placed under the building." The Cardinal informed the persons present of the strange contents of the letter. One of Eminence's guests at once proceeded to the questura and returned with a guard. The bearer of the missive, on being questioned, asserted that he had received it from two unknown persons; but he himself is an old offender, and although he is only 27 years old, still he has already suffered imprisonment for wounding and for rebellion against the agents of public security. Of course a search is being made for his accomplices. But I fear as to it we may well repeat the words of the good old man "La Fontaine." Quand sortira-t'il souvenant? Du vent."

- #### Some First Masses.
- First Mass in California, at Monterey, December 16, 1601.
 - First Mass in Canada, on Riviere des Prairies, June 24, 1615.
 - First Mass in Maryland, at St. Clement's, Blackstone Island, March 25, 1634.
 - First Mass in Montreal, May 18, 1641.
 - First Mass in New York, at Onondaga, November 14, 1655.
 - First Mass in Michigan, at Keeweenaw Bay, July 26, 1663.
 - First Mass in Vermont, at Port Anne, La Motte Island, July 26, 1666.
 - First Mass in Wisconsin, at Green Bay December 3, 1669.
 - First Mass in Illinois, at Chicago, December 15, 1673.
 - First Mass in Louisiana, at mouth of Mississippi, March 3, 1699.
 - First Mass in Mississippi, at Biloxi, Easter Sunday, April 19, 1700.
 - First Mass in Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1708.

AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

Eggs in Winter.

One very essential point in the keeping of poultry for the egg product is to see care for the fowls as to have them lay eggs at the season of the year when eggs bring the higher price; for if poultry keeping in the olden time was a source of profit when eggs sold for twelve cents per dozen, and corn for one dollar per bushel; or more, surely there must be profit now when eggs in the winter time bring fifty or sixty cents per dozen, and seldom fall below twenty-five cents in the regular season of laying and corn sells for sixty or seventy-five cents per bushel. Now how shall we proceed to accomplish this end. I would first have my chickens hatched at intervals during the spring and early summer so that they will mature in season for fall and winter laying. My experience has been that chickens hatched in March and April will generally lay in the fall, and perhaps, after laying a little or so, will not lay again until February or March, while chickens hatched later will be in condition for winter laying if properly cared for. It is essential first that the chicks should have a good start in life, and to that end I would give them such food as would promote healthy and early growth—Indiana Farmer.

Agricultural Notes.

Most farmers are in a greater hurry to thresh than is advisable. There is a time usually two weeks after drawing grain to the barn when it is undergoing its usual "sweating," which is in reality a drying process. If threshed at this time slow progress will be made, and considerable grain will remain in the straw unthreshed. It is better to leave grain until this sweating process has been completed, for if threshed before, the sweating will occur in the granary. All early threshed grain should be looked after some time after threshing. If the slightest heat appears, it should be spread thinly and shovelled over frequently until thoroughly dry.

If cabbages begin to crack their heads lift them a little with a fork. To cause early and abundant ripening of tomatoes lift them a little as above.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Beef, roast, per lb.	\$0 12 1/2	to	\$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	12 1/2	to	16
Beef, corned, per lb.	6	to	8
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6	to	8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	9	to	10
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	9 00	to	10 00
Veal, roast, per lb.	12	to	16
Veal, chop, per lb.	15	to	18
Pork, roast, per lb.	10	to	12 1/2
Pork, steak, per lb.	10	to	12 1/2
Pork, farmers' per 100 lbs.	6 00	to	6 50
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2	to	15
Mutton, leg, per lb.	15	to	18
Mutton chop, per lb.	15	to	18
Ham, per lb.	15	to	16
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	9	to	11
Lard, per cask.	2 25	to	2 50
Sausage, per lb.	12 1/2	to	15
Bologna sausage, per lb.	12 1/2	to	15
Shanks, per lb.	3	to	5
Liver, per lb.	15	to	18
Head cheese, per lb.	12 1/2	to	15
Heart, per lb.	12 1/2	to	15
Tongue, per lb.	12 1/2	to	15
Chickens, per lb (dead).	18	to	25
Eggs, per dozen.	20	to	25
Butter, per lb.	15	to	20
Chickens (late young) per pair.	30	to	35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair.	40	to	50
Turkeys, each.	80	to	1 00
Ducks, per brace.	40	to	50
Prairie Chickens, per brace.	20	to	30
Prime Mutton, cheese, per pound.	15	to	20

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milk cows	25 00	to	40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand.	90 00	to	104 00
Live cattle, per lb.	34	to	4
Calves, per lb.	5 00	to	12 00
Side bacon, per lb.	9 1/2	to	10
Roll bacon, per lb.	13 1/2	to	14
Hams, per lb.	14 1/2	to	17 00
Pork, per barrel.	18 50	to	17 00
Beef, per barrel.	12 50	to	20
Corn, per doz.	15	to	20
Cucumbers, per doz.	40	to	40
Ducks, per doz.	20	to	30
Eggs, per doz.	25	to	25

FISH.

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

VEGETABLES.

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

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel.	25	to	25
Barley, per bushel.	32	to	40
No. 1 hard wheat.	78	to	83
No. 2 hard wheat.	73	to	78
No. 1 Northern.	75	to	75
No. 2 Northern.	70	to	75
No. 1 regular wheat.	68	to	68
No. 2 regular wheat.	65	to	65
No. 3 regular wheat.	63	to	63
Rejected.	45	to	50
Flour, XXXX.	1 80	to	1 80
Flour, superfine.	1 40	to	1 40

WOOD.

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

COAL.

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

A GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF GOODS AT

MRS. NAGLE'S BASINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Lous Velours, Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts, and all other goods at the same reduced rates.

Remember that all goods are sold under cost, and that the No. of the Bassinett is 264 MAIN ST.

HOTEL DU CANADA.

Lombard Street, near Main.

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLING.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Z. LAPORTE, PROP.

P. O. Box 525. LATE OF OTTAWA.

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

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT and until further Notice, direct Mails for Great Britain will be closed at this office as follows:

Via New York, every Friday at 6 p.m.
Via Halifax every Monday at 6 p.m.
A supplementary mail via Halifax will be closed at 7 p.m. on Mondays.

W. HARGRAVE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Winnipeg, Nov. 19, 1885.

DO YOU KNOW

where to buy a Good

Buffalo Coat, Coon Coat, Dogskin Coat

Why of Course at the

Red Ball Store,

No. 496 Main Street

White & Manahan

SIGNS. SIGNS.

Alfred Morris,

ENGROSSER AND ILLUMINATOR OF ADDRESSES.

Sign Writer

HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR,

Kalsomining, Paper Hanging and Graining.

11 McWILLIAM ST. WEST,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

SIGNS. SIGNS.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches, for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul S. B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Paul F. G. STRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 William St., opp. City Hall, Winnipeg.

Gold Watch Free.

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

MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of the city of Winnipeg

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

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

GEO. R. CROWE.

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.

CONNOLLY BROS., BUTCHERS.

have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.

—AT—

342 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, OPP. POTTER HOUSE.

A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

D. HALLEN,

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable.

45 McDermott, St., Winnipeg.

ALEX. SMITH & CO.,

Brokers and Commission Merchants,

1st Floor, McIntyre Block, Main St.

Liberal advances made on all kinds of goods, merchandise, or other collaterals. Notes discounted, &c. &c. All transactions strictly confidential.

ALEX. SMITH & CO.

Souvenirs of Winnipeg

JUST RECEIVED AT

U GLOW'S

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF

WHITEWOOD NOVELTIES

—COMPRISING—

Jewel Cases, Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Egg Cups, Napkin Rings, Ladies' Companions, Paper Knives, Fancy Boxes, and a Variety of Different Things

FROM 25 CENTS UP

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

W, U GLOW,

Bookseller and Stationer

486 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

F. MARIAGGI, Chef de Cuisine.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,

A LA CARTE,

316 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.

DINNER FROM 12 TO 2, 35 CENTS.

CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

MAROTTA & MARIAGGI, Prop'rs.

MRS. CORWIN

Tenders her thanks to her many patrons for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage at

537 MAIN STREET

where her customers may rely upon getting every satisfaction in

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING, & FANCY WORK, HAIR WORK, PAINTING, KNITTING, & C.

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS

AND

GAME N SEASON

PATRONIZE

PENROSE & ROCAN!

289 Main Street.

Where you will find the largest supply in the city and secure prompt delivery.

WANTED.—A GENERAL SE the corner of York and Car Apply Immediately.

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

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

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

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

EDWARD KELLY,
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING,
PLUMBING AND GASFITTING,
93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 471.

—FOR—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—GO TO—

Ryan's

where you will find the Largest Stock in the Country

We have an immense stock arriving for the fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited.

THOS. RYAN.
Liberal Discounts to Clergymen & Colleges

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

—BY THE—

LECTURE

REV. LEWIS DRUMMOND,

of St. Boniface College, under the auspices of the

St. Vincent de Paul Society

for the benefit of the poor, in

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

Winnipeg, on

SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1885

AFTER VESPERS

Admission Free. A collection of voluntary offerings will be made during the evening.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermott St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Column, 12 months	...	\$200 00
" " " " "	...	120 00
" " " " "	...	75 00
Half Column, 12 months	...	120 00
" " " " "	...	75 00
" " " " "	...	40 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	...	75 00
" " " " "	...	40 00
" " " " "	...	30 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	...	45 00
" " " " "	...	25 00
" " " " "	...	15 00

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each insertion.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with advertising rates: One Column, 12 months \$200.00; Half Column, 12 months \$120.00; Quarter Column, 12 months \$75.00; One-Eighth Column, 12 months \$45.00.

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each section.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,

Editor and Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

- 1 Of the Octave. Votive office of the Holy Apostles
2 Fast. St. Bibiana V. and M.
3 St. Francis Xavier, Con.
4 Fast. St. Peter Chrysologus, B. and D.
5 Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
6 2nd Sunday in Advent.
7 St. Ambrose, B. C. and D.
8 Immaculate Conception, Feast of Obligation.
9 Fast. Of the Octave.
10 Translation of the Holy House of Loreto
11 Fast. St. Damasus, P. and C.
12 Of the Octave.
13 3rd Sunday in Advent.
14 Of the Octave.
15 Octave of the Immaculate Conception.
16 Fast. Ember Day, St. Eusebius B. and M.
17 Of the Octave.
18 Fast. Ember Day. Expectation of the B. V. M.
19 Fast. Ember Day, *Of the Octave.
20 4th Sunday in Advent.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Woods is again in the field for Ward 5.

Germany's acquiescence in the Pope's settlement of the Carolines question, which acknowledges Spain's claim to the disputed islands, shows the confidence felt in the justice and wisdom of the Holy Father by the most powerful Protestant nation in the world.

As soon as the authorized English translation of the Encyclical letter of His Holiness on "The Christian Constitution of States," comes to hand the "Review" will publish it for the benefit of its readers; it is too lengthy to be given in one number so that we will be obliged to publish the letter in sections.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Father Drummond will deliver his lecture on "Christian Beneficence" in St. Mary's Church, after vespers. As we stated last week it is in aid of the poor, whom Our Lord tells us we have always with us.

Blessed Privilege of the Virgin Mother
This Sacred Mother had the high privilege of watching over the Sacred humanity of Our Lord during his earthly career.

KING ALFONZO.

The year 1885 has been a fatal one for prominent personages. The Americans mourn the deaths of Generals Grant and McClellan, Cardinal McCloskey and Vice President Hendricks. In France Victor Hugo had a great following, and since our last publication the young King of Spain has passed over to the great majority, overshadowing the country with grief.

THE POOR MAN'S SAVINGS.

The rumor that the monetary institutions of the country were endeavoring by a joint effort to induce the Government to reduce the rate of interest now allowed on savings deposited in the savings bank now appears to be an established fact but whether the Government will accede to this very unjust demand of these companies remains to be seen.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

The conflict of ballots is still going on in England, but from the returns at hand at the time of writing it is impossible to forecast with confidence the complexion of the new Commons, owing to the fact that the enfranchised two millions will vote now for the first time and on which side they will cast their votes is all conjecture.

THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Tuesday next, the 8th inst., is the great Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. On the 8th of December, 1854, Pope Pius IX., in his character of Vicar of Christ upon earth and visible teacher of the whole Church, solemnly declared and defined—"That the doctrine which holds that the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the first instant of her conception, by a singular privilege and grace of the Omnipotent God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Saviour of Mankind, was preserved immaculate from the stain of original sin, has been revealed by God, and therefore should be firmly and constantly believed by all the faithful."

Protestants talk of this doctrine as an "addition" to the Catholic faith, but this is a mistake; the Holy Father merely declared the doctrine to be, as it was in fact, contained in "the faith once (for all) delivered to the saints" and if Protestants only understood what Catholics mean by the doctrine they would find little difficulty in accepting it. But our doctrine of "original sin" is not the same as the Protestant doctrine. We think of it as something negative, they as something positive.

"And indeed," says the Holy Father, "it was most becoming that she should always be adorned with the splendor of most perfect holiness and free even from the stain of original sin, should gain a most complete triumph over the ancient serpent—she so venerable to whom God the Father gave his only Son, whom begotten and equal to Himself, He loved as Himself, and gave in such a manner that He would be by nature one and the same common Son of God the Father and of the Virgin; whom the Son Himself chose to make substantially His mother, and from whom the Holy Ghost willed and operated that He should be conceived and born from whom He Himself proceeds."

Addressing Our Lord, the great Bossuet says: "Thou art innocent by nature; Mary only by grace. Thou by excellence, she only by privilege. Thou as Redeemer; she as the first of those whom Thy precious blood has purified."

ALD. CAMPBELL.

The people of Winnipeg who take an interest in the well being of the city must be pleased to know that Ald Campbell has decided to again contest Ward 5. Those of our readers as well as the citizens generally, who have given any attention to city matters during the past year must be struck with the wonderful change effected by this gentleman in the sanitary condition of the city.

duty of the electors of Ward 5 who wish to see the health department governed with efficiency is therefore plain in the matter of Ald. Campbell's candidature. The condition of the city to-day, in a sanitary point of view, as compared with the period previous to Mr. Campbell's ascendancy should be sufficient to guarantee his election.

"Art is a wonderful thing. The painter Rubens could change the face of a laughing child into that of a crying child by a couple of dashes with his brush," said an Austin lady to a professor of the University of Texas. "There is nothing wonderful about that. I can do that with one well-directed cut of a peach switch; I've done it time and time again," replied the professor.

SHAMEFUL.

The paragraph which has formed the basis of some bitter correspondence on the part of our Protestant friends in the Toronto "Mail" and is now going the rounds of the Protestant press as a "case" against the "Romish" Church, and taken from the "Shepherd of the Valley," which was alleged to be the organ of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, has had new light thrown upon it by a letter from the Archbishop Himself, which appeared in the Mail recently.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

(To the Editor of the Mail.)

Sir—The following paragraph appeared in your Saturday's issue under the heading of "Church News," but as it very likely escaped the majority of your readers, perhaps you would not mind repeating it here. This is the paragraph:—

"The Shepherd of the Valley," the organ of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, says—"We maintain that the Church of Rome is intolerant, that is, that she uses every means in her power to root out heresy; but her intolerance is the result of her infallibility. She alone has the right to be intolerant, because she alone has the truth. The Church tolerates heretics where she is obliged to do so, but she hates them with a deadly hatred, and uses all her power to annihilate them. If ever the Roman Catholics in this land should become a considerable majority—which in time will surely be the case—then will religious freedom in the Republic of the United States come to an end. Our enemies knew how the Romish Church treated heretics in the Middle Ages, and how she treats them to-day wherever she has the power. We no more think of denying these historical facts than we do of blaming the Holy God and the princes of the Church for what they have thought it good to do."

It is often boasted that in this nineteenth century things have so much improved, both in principle and practice, that it would be impossible to have repeated the barbarities of former times. However, from the above it will be seen that in the Romish Church no change has taken place, and that the reason why she does not persecute now as in former times, is the fact that she has not got the power. It is refreshing to meet one prelate in that Church who plainly declares the principles of his Holy Mother.

In Toronto we are accustomed to such oily statements from His Grace Archbishop Lynch that it requires the plain, unvarnished truth from his Grace Archbishop Ryan to undeceive us. It is well known that every institution, whether charitable, educational or otherwise, of the Romish Church is used as an agency for furthering the interests of that body; and, seeing that most of these institutions are largely sustained by so-called Protestants, it is well that when they are appealed to they should plainly understand what they are fostering in our midst.

A LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP RYAN

To the Editor of the Mail.

Sir—My attention has been called to a communication of the 11th instant, headed "Archbishop Ryan," in which I am made responsible for a paragraph taken from the 'Shepherd of the Valley,' which is said to be my organ. I beg to say that the paragraph was never written nor suggested by me. It was written in St. Louis about 34 years ago, when I was still a student in Ireland. The paper mentioned was never my organ or the organ of any ecclesiastic, and has been out of existence for some thirty years. After the extract given the edi-

tor of the "Shepherd of the Valley" added "so say our enemies," and proceeds to state in what sense the charges may be true. Of course I do not share the sentiments and opinions of the extract as given by your correspondent, "An Old-Fashioned Protestant." He will find my exposition of Catholic belief the same as that of Archbishop Lynch of your city, to whom he refers.

I trust that you will do me the justice of contradicting the absurd statement, which I understand has been copied from your journal by several papers of minor importance in the Dominion.

Yours, etc., F. P. J. RYAN, Archbishop of Philadelphia

It is "An Old-Fashioned Protestant" trick that of distorting and the leaving out of essential portions of Catholic writings.

THE MAYORALTY.

The interest being manifested in this contest is augmenting every day. The friends of the respective candidates are working with commendable energy for the success of the gentleman in whom they are interested, and the anxiety as to who shall be the next mayor is considerable. It is very much to be regretted that discretion has been ignored by some over-zealous supporters of Mr. Wesbrook, who in their misguided zeal have worked against rather than in his interest. That the advocates of one candidate should find congenial employment in slandering the reputation of another is a disgrace; and it is sad to find Mr. Wesbrook's supporters resorting to such unsavory means. Not satisfied with advocating the election of their candidate, to accomplish their object they deemed it proper to reflect upon the character of Mr. Crowe by bringing against him a series of charges without any foundation and which were, fortunately for Mr. Crowe, overwhelmingly disproved on the instant.

The city is now entering on an era of prosperity and a thoroughly posted man should therefore be selected as mayor and we urge those who desire to see Winnipeg represented by a live, energetic man, who will take care of the city's interests, to vote for Mr. Crowe.

MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of the city of Winnipeg

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

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

GEO. R. CROWE.

To The Electors of

WARD NO. FIVE.

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

G. H. CAMPBELL.

WARD NO. FIVE.

To The Electors of Ward 5

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

A. WOODS.

DECISIONS OF ROMAN CONGREGATIONS.

Requiem not Always Required at Privileged Altars.
The Sacred Congregation of Indulgences has decided that the "Missa de Requie," which is directed to be said on semi-doubles and simples to gain the indulgence of a "Privileged Altar," need not be said in churches where the Blessed Sacrament is exposed for the devotion of the Forty Hours, or where the octave of a great festival is being celebrated.—(S. C. Ind., 24 Julii, 1885.)

CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are nearly four thousand Jesuits engaged in missionary work.

Catholic missions are about to be permanently established among the Indians of Alaska. Archbishop Seghers is now on his way with some missionary priests to that region.

Nine Jesuit Fathers recently left Spain for the Philippine Islands. They are principally destined for the large and beautiful island of Mindanao. This "Reduction" was formerly very flourishing, but rebellion and party tumults amongst the natives wrought sad havoc. They attempted the life of Padre Heras, but God watched over his own. The natives returned to their former nomadic life from which the Fathers had drawn them. It is to be hoped that the reinforcements now sent out may have a successful issue.

Full particulars have come to hand from Bishop Puginier regarding the martyrdom of the Chinese priest Cap. For three days he suffered excruciating tortures. On the fourth day the mandarin asked him to translate the "Lord's Prayer." When he came to the third petition, "Thy kingdom come," he was asked of what kingdom he spoke. He replied: "Of God's kingdom." The mandarin immediately ordered him to be buried alive.

The Rev. Procurator of the Laval University signed the deeds of purchase of a site for the proposed new buildings November 5th. The land is situated at the junction of Sherbrooke and St. Denis Streets, Montreal, and covers some 200,000 feet. The price was \$70,000. It is thought likely that the tenders will be called for in the spring. Prizes will be offered for the best designs for the proposed new buildings, which will be designed for the accommodation of all the Faculties of Divinity, Arts and Law. The university has received from the executors the valuable law library, some 600 volumes, of the late Mr. C. S. Cherrier, Whilom Dean of the Faculty of Law and Battonnier of the Montreal Bar.

An Apt Parallel.

The Living Church, an Episcopal paper published in Chicago, in a strong argument, proves that Christ did found a Church, and only one Church, that still exists; and, with effrontery, claims the Protestant Episcopal to be that very same church. It reminds us of the boy's conversation with his teacher:—

"If I break the blade out of this knife and lose it, and get another put in, is it the same knife." [Certainly.]

"Well, then, if the handle comes off the blade, and I lose it and get a new handle put on, will it be the same knife." [Certainly.]

"Well, then, if another fellow finds the old handle and blade, and puts them together, what knife will that be."

"Naturally that can't be any knife at all."

The Episcopal Church is the knife with the new blade, new handle, new rivets and everything, yet the same old knife, argue these men.

But there stands the Catholic Church as it was from the beginning—no part ever having been lost or missing. What Church is that?—Ypsilanti Sentinel

Mgr. Capel.

Monsignor had a narrow escape from serious injury at Monterey, Cal., recently. He had driven on to the wharf in a one horse buggy and was attempting to drive over the hawser attached to the steamer Los Angeles, which was lying slack at the time, but at the same moment the vessel swung away from the wharf, drawing the line taut and hoisting the horse and buggy several feet into the air. The Monsignor was thrown from the vehicle, but, beyond a few slight scratches on his face and hands, escaped without serious injury. He is to return in the near future to Kansas City, Mo., where he will deliver a series of lectures for Father Phelan.

To Mothers.

Too much love, or too much expression of it, never yet spoiled a child. It is undue indulgence that does that, and that is what the mother should guard against. She must have a well defined idea of what is just to expect of her child, and work to that as the builder does his plan, if she would develop a respectful self-respecting character.

KING BURMAH.

How He Has Prepared the Chastisement Prepared for Him.

The present ruler of Burmah, who has been on the throne for eight years, has a well sustained reputation as a cruel and bloodthirsty monarch. His reign has been one of terror to his subjects, and insolent annoyance to his neighbors. He has especially been accused of unjust and oppressive treatment of British subjects, and the result was the withdrawal from his court some time ago of the last representative of the British Government. The rebuff had by no means a quiet effect upon his Majesty, who continued rather more offensive than ever. Remonstrance having been made against his course concerning certain leases of forest lands, the King replied in a manner to arouse the British lion as he had not been stirred up before. An ultimatum was then prepared by the Viceroy of India, and the King was requested to answer it within three days. The two most important clauses were 1. That the King should receive a British resident with a military guard, thus reducing himself to the position of the Nizam; and 2. that such resident should appear at court in boots, which in Burmah means that he is as good as the King. To this ultimatum the King made reply that if the Bombay and Burmah Company would humbly petition him he would consider the case. The last resident, he claimed, left of his own choice. England might, if she wished, send another on the former conditions. This was quite unsatisfactory, and a declaration of war was made. Burmah is extensive in territory and rich in forests, fruits and minerals, with a population of about 4,000,000. The result of the war upon which England is just entering will probably be that England will either annex the country or control its government.

A Man of Extraordinary Nerve.

A number of years ago people were startled by a report respecting a young man in the western part of what was then Upper Canada. He went to the woods one winter morning to fell timber. During the day he chopped down a tree which lodged. He attempted to fell another one on the first one to bring it down, but did not succeed. He went up to one of the leaning trees to attempt to dislodge them, when suddenly the upper tree fell and caught the young man's foot between the two, at the same time throwing him over backward so that his shoulders just touched the snow. He was alone, or in the bush his voice could not reach his friends, and, it being a cold day, he must soon perish. But he was a man of strong will and was equal to the occasion. He took his knife from his pocket and cut the flesh around the bone of the imprisoned leg. As he came to an artery he held it until the cold congealed the blood and then proceeded. If he felt his strength beginning to fail he bathed his face with snow. When he had the bone bared he reached his axe, and with one blow severed it and was free. He crawled out of the woods and across a field to the road, where a passing team took him home. That young man, says Mr. Dougall, Q. C., was afterward a member of the Dominion Cabinet, a Cabinet Minister, and is now known as Mr. Justice O'Connor, who is on the bench at the Belleville Assizes.

Grains of Gold.

Fortune lost, little lost; courage lost much lost; honor lost, more lost; soul lost, all lost.

Each day comes to us as a new leaf in the book of life, and we can write what we will on its pure white page.

One of the most fatal temptations to the weak is a slight deviation from the truth for the sake of apparent good.

The bad and vicious may be boisterously gay and vulgarly humorous, but they are seldom or never truly cheerful.

It is stated on excellent authority that the writer of the recently published pamphlet "Le Retablissement du Pouvoir Temporel du Pape Par le Prince de Bismarck" is the Marquis de Saint Yves, the well known author of "La Missions des Souverains." M. de Saint Yves is an excellent Catholic; and although the plan of transferring the Papacy to Constantinople is undoubtedly an original one, the work itself, looked upon as an historical thesis, is highly interesting. The writer, while admirably proving the necessity of the Temporal Power, is a believer in the famous prophecy of Joseph de Maistre, that the Pope will some day celebrate Mass in St. Sophia.

Severe shocks of earthquakes were felt in Spain recently at Valez, Malaga, Andalusia, and especially at Alhama. There were also seismic movements on the African coast and numerous landslips and it is reported that the bed of the Mediterranean sea has risen perceptibly.

Faith Cure

But isn't it rather singular that Protestants, who heretofore denied the existence of "modern miracles," should so readily take stock in this "faith cure" business; and go about heralding the "wonderful cures," as much as the patent medicine man does his nostrums? And is it not stranger still that Protestants of average intelligence, persons even who are disposed to credit poor Roman Catholics with all the "ignorance and superstition" going, should themselves become firm believers in a blacksmith who suddenly turns up as a miraculous healer and founder of a brand new Church. Surely there are no assignable limits to the ignorance, superstition and vagaries of the Protestant mind. Johanna Southcote had a large following in her day; the "faith cure" fraud or fanatic is not without many adherents and believers at the present time.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

ALDERMAN

CROWE'S

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
meets at the Rooms 421 Main

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

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

ALL OTHER SUPPORTERS

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

KENNETH MCKENZIE,
Chairman.
COLIN H. CAMPBELL,
Secretary

WARD NO. TWO.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WINNIPEG

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

L. M. JONES.

STOVES

—AT—

Reduced Prices!

THE BALANCE OF

STEPHENSON'S STOCK

will be sold at a great sacrifice. Also Tinware, Lamps and Heaps' Dry Earth Closets, Coal Oil and House Furnishing Goods.

430 MAIN STREET
near Imperial Bank.

Cheap Cash Store,

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts.,
WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries,

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

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



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

—AT—

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. TERRITORIES

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

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

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

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

By order,
A. GOBELL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1885.

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. The flues are large, ventilation perfect, all soot and smoke instantly consumed, so constructed as to cause equal radiation of heat from all parts (a most desirable stove). Also heating stoves for large halls, public buildings &c. &c. COOKING STOVES AND RANGES with all modern improvements MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

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

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Man.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

—AND—

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS!

NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

PARLOR LAMPS!

NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

Rodgers Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hotel

and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION!

ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St.

Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert S

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

498 MAIN STREET

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

FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,

AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian goods

of the best quality. We

CUMMINS & COMPANY

Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS.

MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBBATED MIXED PICKLES

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE "CLIMAX,"

IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

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

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

THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

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

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

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

OVENS & COMPANY

Corner Princess and Market Streets. WINNIPEG

EUROPEAN NEWS BY CABLE.

A despatch from London dated Monday last, says:—The Servian troops occupied positions at Raftcha with trifling loss yesterday. This enabled them to turn the 'Dragonica Pass, says a correspondent from the front, and the Bulgarians retreated on Slivnitsa where fighting was expected to-day. Another report has it that the Bulgarians have retreated into the first line of intrenchments outside of Sofia.

Col. Djuknitch, commanding the Timok division of the Servian army, is reported to have driven the Bulgarians from the intrenchments at Kielez and captured 150 prisoners. The total Servian loss is two officers and 20 men killed and 200 wounded.

An official report from Col. Benecky, commanding the Shumadga division says:—"After a brilliant charge the Servians carried four Bulgarian redoubts beyond Tranibrod. Col. Djuknitch with the Timok division has taken Kielez. The Servian troops continue advancing everywhere and have captured 400 Bulgarians. The Servians had 200 killed wounded and 50 killed.

A later despatch says:—The Servians and Bulgarians are at last fighting in earnest. How long they will be allowed to be the central figures of the Eastern complications is an open question. From present indications it would seem that both Austria and Germany are preparing to take a hand in the game, and Servia is becoming alarmed at the concentration of Turkish troops on her Southern frontiers. Greece and Roumania are also stated to be preparing for open hostilities, so the eventual result of the bloody struggle commenced by Servia cannot be even guessed at. The Russian war office is reported to have ordered the mobilization of two army corps on the Danube, and the Austrians are said to be mobilizing three divisions on the Servo-Bosnian and Austro-Roumanian frontiers. Of course, these may simply be precautionary measures, but they demonstrate the dangerous state of affairs existing in Europe.

The reports from Servian authorities show that victory has up to the present moment, attended every movement of King Milan's forces; but fighting up to the present moment has been of a trifling character and hardly worthy of being termed "battles." Gen. Topalovich, commanding the Morava division, had an engagement with the Bulgarians at Tru, and the latter suffered defeat. From Servian sources it is said the troops of King Milan fought with great gallantry, capturing two guns and many prisoners, three battalions of Bulgarians having surrendered to the victorious Servians. Their example seems to have been followed on the Limak River, where a battalion of the same troops surrendered, without firing a shot, to Col. Djuknitch, commanding the Servian corps. These disasters are said to have been followed by the evacuation of Dragomir Pass, the Bulgarians defending that important position retreating on Sofia. An important engagement may be expected at Slevnitsa, near Sofia, where the bulk of the Bulgarian army operating in that district is said to have been concentrated.

Wednesday's cablegram says:—Further fighting and slight success for the Bulgarians, but a disastrous retreat from the Widdin district by the same troops, and the reported fall of Widdin, is a brief summary of the war news received up to the hour of this cabling. Russia, Austria and Turkey are still watching the preliminary struggle without showing any outward sign what their future course of action may be. In fact, the whole matter is so complicated and depends so much upon chance that it is improbable if any one of the Powers has a definite idea of the result.

Mr. Bright in a speech at Birmingham, Tuesday night, instanced the condition of the Episcopal Church in America as proof that the Church of England could maintain its right without a state alliance.

The Pope in his decision on the Caroline question says that Spain authorizes him to offer Germany a privileged position, with special advantages, in the Caroline archipelago, Spain and Germany to treat respecting the details of the matter. Germany wishes the Spanish rights in the archipelago described as a "possession" instead of a "sovereignty" in the Caroline Islands. The Pope desires a speedy conclusion of the question, in view of the war in the East. Germany has acquiesced in the Pope's settlement of the Caroline question. It only remains now to give it a definite form.

The latest advices from Tsaribrod say the united Servian divisions are marching in the direction of Sofia.

A despatch from Sofia says:—Troops are arriving here from Roumelia. Twenty-five thousand Servians were engaged Wednesday near Slivnitsa, while there were only 15,000 Bulgarians in the engagement. There was desperate fighting at Slivnitsa Thursday. The Bulgarians forced the Servian right wing back at the point of the bayonet for several kilometres, with great losses. It is reported that Servians fired upon the Red Cross ambulances. A militia force from Widdin has made a successful inroad into Servia, capturing 150 prisoners. The Servians retreated in disorder from Butchino, Smoltcha and Tuden.

The Servians entered Bresnik (Piesnik?) Wednesday, the town having been abandoned by the Bulgarians, who left eight guns behind in their hurry to escape. The Bulgarian army of the Widdin district may be considered dispersed. Further details respecting the capture of Bresnik (Piesnik) state that the Servians carried 18 lines of entrenchments and captured 160 prisoners and a number of rifles. The Bulgarian Commander at this place, Gen. Philipoff, is said to have fled with his men, leaving his military papers behind him.

The Mayor of Athens, in an interview with M. de Freyinet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the reason why Greece was unable to remain inactive during the present struggle, and said that Greece would be obliged shortly to invade Ottoman territory.

Queen Victoria on Wednesday signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament, writing in a bold distinct hand at the top of the broad parchment. The writs for a new election have been posted.

THE CABLE.

Mr. T. M. Healy, in a very brilliant and powerful article on the "Prospect of Ireland" which appears in the "Catholic World" for the present month, takes occasion to point out the unreliability of cable despatches and the dishonesty of correspondents in treating of questions affecting Ireland. We give Mr. Healy's remarks upon this matter for the benefit of our readers in order that they may not give too much credence to news from this source. Here they are:—"To American readers who depend on their morning paper for information as to the Irish movement and the policy of the Irish leaders the situation with us is not easy to explain. The cableman hashes, jumbles, and distorts everything Irish in a style which presents about as accurate a picture of our affairs as the scenes in a pantomime bear to the realities of the world outside. For instance, one day the New York 'Herald' announces that Mr. Shaw, the Munster Bank wrecker, is a leading Parnellite M.P., and that in consequence of his conduct Mr. Davitt has been obliged to fly hastily from Dublin in order to escape the infuriated depositors; while the next he tells you that a deadly war is raging between Mr. Davitt and Mr. Parnell, which is smashing up the entire National movement. Daily dribbles of poisonous untruths and half-truths, cabled with incessant vigor, leave the American mind in a state of bewilderment, and it is almost as hopeless to try to counteract continuous falsehood by isolated statements of fact as it would be to a European to-day to understand from a magazine article the merits of the Cleveland-Blaine campaign, which occupied the thousands of your newspapers last fall. Such knowledge of the doings and objects of the Irish leaders as Americans possess through their daily instructors they have, therefore, acquired mostly from prejudiced sources. The telegraph is in the hands of English correspondents, who, of course, only present their own side of the story, and take care, as Dr. Samuel Johnson observed of his own Parliamentary reports, that they do not 'let the Whig dogs get the best of it.' Any one who will engage in the task of piecing together such scraps of the history of Ireland as have been allowed to reach America by telegraph since the Atlantic cable was laid will come to the conclusion that the daily business of the Irish nation consists in the commission of murder and outrage. Most people, therefore, would be greatly surprised to hear that statistics prove Ireland to be one of the least criminal countries on the face of the globe. The system by which this delamination is promoted is easily explained. The Irish news that is sent by the Associated Press to America is taken either from the London papers or is supplied by the London press agencies. The London 'Times' is purveyed to from Dublin by the editor of an Orange newspaper, the 'Express'—an organ so unscrupulous that, having some time ago invented the murder of a landlord, it refused to insert a contradiction of the 'outrage' from the person it assassinated until driven to do so by the threat of legal proceedings. The London 'Daily News,' the Liberal paper, has for its Dublin correspondent a Tory Scotchman, who never loses an opportunity of showing his hatred to the country by which he earns his living. His veracity may be judged from the fact that when, in July, 1883, some twenty laborers were poisoned in County Wexford by eating the flesh of a diseased cow which their landlord had slaughtered and given to them, this truthful chronicler, without a shred of evidence, at once telegraphed the calamity as a Land League outrage. So it sped all over the world, and though the facts were fully established at the inquest, no one outside Ireland was ever informed of the truth. The correspondent of the Tory 'Standard' is a Freemason employed in Dublin Castle, which is saying sufficient for his impartiality; while the Dublin representative of the principal news agency is an Englishman who, like his confederates, is in bitter enmity to the National cause. From such sources comes the news on which the ordinary reader of American newspapers is obliged to form his opinions, and it would, therefore, be remarkable if a very favorable view were taken of the character and proceeding of the Irish agitators. Once in a way an enterprising journal keeps a 'special' on this side of the water who is independent enough to think for himself. At present the New York 'Times' is brilliantly served by its famous 'cholera' correspondent, a gentleman of whom it is not too much to say that he knows Ireland, as well as England, by heart, and is only anxious conscientiously to state the facts on both sides of the account. The work of the others speaks for itself. But it must be admitted that it is extremely hard for a foreign journalist in London not to be anti-Irish. If he wishes to be 'in the swim' where news is going, he must belong to the Savage or one of the press or artistic clubs; and there the slightest expression of sympathy with the Irish movement would, of course, get him quickly boycotted.

Engaged as we now are in the midst of an electoral struggle more momentous than any this generation has known, the tales that reach the United States from Ireland will probably be more lurid than usual. For anything I know, the Irish party as I write is being for the

hundredth time smashed to fragments by the devoted cableman, just as its failure has been a thousand times foretold. Following the cue of the English press Mr. Parnell's recent speeches have no doubt been represented as being a revolutionary demand for complete separation from England, and the replies of Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Gladstone will have been triumphantly quoted as showing the hopelessness of his tactics.

A Strong Barrier.

The pride of human knowledge is an effectual barrier to spiritual advancement than even passion. The heat of the latter is soon expended and there is always the hope of something better coming from its dead sea ashes, but the other, the more it is fostered the more it increases and waxes strong, until at length it mists and delusive speculations become silver-lined clouds, settled convictions, that no fears can dissipate, no arguments can weaken.

A cabin boy on board a ship, the captain of which was a very religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went crying and trembling, and said to the captain,—"Please, sir, will you wait till I say my prayers." "Yes," was the stern reply, "Well, then," replied Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get ashore."



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

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

R.R. TICKETS.
Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of
H. G. McMicken,
CITY TICKET AGENCY,
NO. 383 MAIN STREET
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY
AND THE
"FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with lines EAST AND SOUTH EAST. The only line running through between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all Points South and Southwest. Close connections with St. P., M. & N. P. and St. P. & Duluth R. routes from and to all points North and West. PALACE Sleeping Cars on all night Trains. Tickets and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rates of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address
J. S. FLYNN,
Gen'l. Frt. & Pass. Agt., Minneapolis.

JUST RECEIVED!
—AT THE—
THE CHEAP STORE!

KNOWN AS THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE
50 Cases Men's, Women's & Children's
Overshoes at Wholesale Prices
DRY GOODS;
Of All Kinds the Cheapest in the City.

Another Bankrupt Stock Just to hand from Rapid City. Dry Goods and Groceries, Estate McDowell. All Must be Sold at Once.
EVERYBODY INVITED IN THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN WINNIPEG
Geo. H. Rogers & Co, 568 Main St
DEALERS IN BANKRUPT STOCKS

The Best Spot to Buy
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
— IS AT THE —
TORONTO HOUSE.

Dress Goods 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c. per yard.
Black Cashmeres, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard.
Ladies' Ulsters, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00.
Ladies' Jackets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00.
Ladies' Fur Jackets, from \$20.00 and upwards.
Children's Ulsters, all sizes.
Grey Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard.
Check Home Made Flannels, 25c per yard.
Best Woolen Yarn, 45c per lb.
Best Spools, 40c per doz.
Men's Suits from \$6.90 upwards.
Men's Over Coats from \$5.90 upwards.
Men's all wool pants, from \$1.69 upwards.
Boys' Suits from \$1.50 upwards.

Thos. Brownlow, 519 Main St.,
AND 1, 3, 5, AND 7 MARKET STREET EAST.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. R. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.
Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unexcelled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

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

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.

Dr. CLARKE
NO FEE! Established 1861. 186 So. 4th Street! CHICAGO, ILL. Clark St.
The regular old established Physician and Surgeon, Dr. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual great skill all private, chronic, nervous and special diseases. Dr. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

Nervous diseases (with or without dreams) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.
Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. Diseases discharged cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.
Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. 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. 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.
Dr. CLARKE, M. D., 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE
FURNITURE
New Furniture
M. HUGHES & CO.,
283 AND 285 MAIN STREET

Four Carloads Just Received
Making Their Stock
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST
which they are determined to sell at
THE BOTTOM PRICES
For Cash.
Country Dealers will find this the place to buy wholesale. Special attention, as usual to Undertaking.

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

PATENTS
MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, are solicitors for Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Have Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noted in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$10 a week. Specialized engraving and illustration. Information, specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address: MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 31 Broadway, New York.

THE "INQUISITION."

Very Rev. Father Cantwell, the Cork Examiner.

The Very Rev. lecturer, who was received with much warmth, and cheers for Tipperary, commenced by saying that there were very few who had any friendly intercourse with a certain class of our dissenting brethren, who had not heard it asserted of our religion that it was a mean religion; that born of it, and bred on earth, it was a worldly, self-seeking religion; that it loved darkness infinitely more than light, and that, as in evil times gone by forever, it supplanted by intrigue or other unrighteous means the true life-giving, genuine gospel of the Saviour, so it had ever since studied to maintain by violence what it previously procured by deceit. Catholics were bigots, they were told, poor, benighted, pugnacious, and Catholicity had been maintained in Europe and elsewhere by the weapons of the flesh, rather than by the more congenial sword of the spirit. Such, according to some persons, was the Catholic religion—a persecuting and intolerant religion, unfriendly alike to genuine enlightenment, to liberty, and to social progress. That was the idea which the enemies of the Catholic Church entertained, but the public teaching of the Catholic Church was plain to everybody who wished to listen to it. It conveyed the same doctrine which the Saviour inculcated in His life. The Catholic Church was intolerant to a certain extent, and it is necessary that it should be so. History had vindicated its stringency. Matters in Church and State were becoming confused, and the Inquisition was established in some Catholic countries by the co-operation of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, for the discovery and punishment of acts tending to subvert religion and to disturb the State. The history of its origin and progress was but ill understood, and yet it was easily acquired. The first trace of the Inquisition dates back to the year 1184. Lucius III. at that time filled the Papal chair, and, having been somewhat ill-used by his subjects, he quitted Rome and established his court in the city of Verona, where he died.

Ferdinand the First, Emperor of Germany, with a number of lay lords and Prelates paid their respects to him as head of the Church in 1184, and they formed a decree which was read by the Pope to the assembled dignitaries, which stated that "in the presence of our dearly beloved son the Emperor Ferdinand, and with the advice and concurrence of our brethren, the Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and lords assembled here in Verona from different quarters of the world, we condemn all heretics under what denomination soever they go, and subject them to perpetual anathema. And in as much as they despise ecclesiastical censures, we ordain that they be delivered up, when condemned, to the secular power, and thus be punished as they deserve." The decree further ordered that the bishop should visit every part of the diocese once a year, and choose persons to search for heretics, and the assembly finally ordained that all should assist in bringing to justice all heretics, and that was the joint decree of the Church and of the Empire. The first inquisitorial Commission was held in the south of France. From the year 1184 till 1198 there was no reference in history to the Inquisition. The next historic reference to the Inquisition was to be found in the Acts of the Fourth General Council of Lateran, which was held in November, 1215. In the year 1229 an important Council was held in Toulouse, at which the Archbishop and Bishop and the great Count of Toulouse assisted. A decree was made there that priests should be appointed to discover heretics. The next was the Council of Narbonne, celebrated in the year 1235, and the Council of Baziers, held in 1246. The first of those said: "No one, however, shall be condemned without unequivocal proofs of guilt; for it is better that crime should pass unpunished than that innocence should suffer." The Cistercian Friars who had been sent as Inquisitors into the provinces of Arles, Aix and Vienna, appeared before the assembled Fathers and begged that they would mark out for them the exact course that they were to pursue in the discharge of their commission. The Prelates readily assented, and the following regulations were drawn up and published: "You shall select a suitable spot within your jurisdiction, and there have assembled the clergy and people, you will address to them a fitting discourse, and read the letters of your commission. You shall then cite or summon by name such as have been accused of heresy, and after having explained to them the articles of faith against which they are supposed to have erred, you grant them full freedom of speech for their defence. Should they fail in this defence, or con-

fess their guilt, nothing remains for you but to condemn them." It was plain from this that St. Dominic was not, as represented, the founder of the Inquisition was not a sanguinary tribunal, and did not sanction punishment without guilt or conviction, nor did it deprive the accused of any one legitimate means of defence. The first commission was granted by Pope Innocent III., and Innocent IV. established the Inquisition all over Italy, except Naples, in the year 1251; and at the request of St. Louis, Alexander IV. sanctioned its public introduction into France in 1255. The Emperor Charles V. found the Inquisition fully established in Spain, and so pleased was he with it that when dying he recommended it to his son and successor, Philip II., in his will. It was in the reign of Philip II. that the Inquisition degenerated into a political engine, and by the terror which it inspired, as well by the foul deeds said to have been done by it in the dark, brought disgrace on a tribunal which was not meant to be merciless, and dishonor on the Spanish name, which was otherwise unsullied. While other European countries were rent asunder by civil strife, Spain, with its Inquisition, enjoyed comparative tranquility.

The lecturer maintained the Inquisition was a tribunal just in principle, and useful in effect. The reasoning of those who assail the Catholic Church, because its supposed sympathy with the Inquisition, appeared to be characterized by the greatest unfairness. They willfully overlooked whatever was glorious in the history of the Church, while every bad deed done by Pope or Prelate, or by any one isolated section of the Church in troubled times, was written out by them in letters of the first magnitude, and proclaimed with malignant precision. Was it not the Catholic Church that abolished human sacrifices, the right of divorce, polygamy, infanticide, and the most shameful excesses of slavery? Was not the Catholic Church the common source from which Franks, Goths, Vandals, Lombards, Saxons derived the first lessons of civilization? Were not ecclesiastics at one time almost the only depositories of knowledge? Were they not the men who instructed ignorance, civilized barbarism, polished rudeness, softened ferocity, refined feeling, corrected ideas, ennobled poverty, checked the impetuosity of feudal despotism, and established on a firm basis the established principles of society? Were they not the men who preserved from the ravishes of time the most precious ornaments of Grecian Art and of Roman literature—who, humanly speaking, kept alive that spark of light which was kindled more than eighteen centuries ago in the remote regions of Palestine, and who founded, taught in, and endowed all the great colleges, abbeys, and monasteries. Again, who were the great poets, painters, sculptors, warriors, architects, copyists, statesmen, and general benefactors of Europe, who lived and died between the time of Constantine and Columbus. They were Catholics. Even to-day was it not to the City of the Pontiffs that every child of art went to gather inspiration. The Inquisition was attended with a great many abuses of which Christianity was, of necessity, intolerant, both in its origin and progress; so was every Government, striving, at all risks, to maintain its authority unimpaired. The Church and State, in the Middle Ages, in establishing the Inquisition, only acted on the same principle of self-preservation. The enemies of the Church were at that time the enemies of the State. What were esteemed errors in doctrine, ended in disloyalty to the throne; heresy therefore was not punished, not because of its novelty, but because of the social disorders to which it gave rise.

HUMOROUS.

Good homes are like good apple trees—they propagate after their kind. Let our lives be as pure as the snow-fields, when our foot leaves a mark, but not a stain. A plumber never allows his wife to burst into tears. He has no time to mend such leaks. Doctor—"For dinner take forty minutes." Timid patient "Would it be dangerous to add a piece of meat and some vegetables." A little girl aged nine, called her father to her bedside the other evening "Papa," said the little diplomat, I want your advice." "Well, my dear, what is it about." "What do you think it will be best to give me on my birthday." A German, who in an American restaurant, had waited quite a while for the meal he had ordered, called out impatiently—"When shall I 'become' (he meant get, in German become) a beefsteak." "Never, I hope, sir," replied the waiter, and the German withdrew hungry.

'That broth's no guid,' said a grumbling youngster at the dinner table in a Scotch farm. 'Weel, weel,' says his mother, a quiet sort of body, 'if ye don't tak' yer broth you'll no get ony beef, an' if ye tak' yer broth you'll no need ony.'

A Scotch dominie, after relating to his scholars the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them, 'why God did not strike everybody dead who told a lie?' After a long silence a little fellow got to his feet and exclaimed, 'because, sir, there wadna be onybody left.'

'I always can judge the state of the market pretty near,' said a country barber, 'cos, don't you see, I cut the hair of a good many farmers, and I reckon the market by it. When the market be bad, their hair be quite lamp, but when the market be good, their hair be beautifully crisp.'

Scene—Glasgow Agricultural Society's show grounds—Jack, after silently admiring a stalwart Clydesdale, "Maun, Sandy, that's a fine animal." Sandy "What—that an animal? Aw'ye ignorantus, dae ye no ken a horse when ye see't."

A man having been long in a delicate state resolved at last to consult an eminent doctor. After the medical man had heard all his complaints he wrote a prescription, and also urged him to take as much animal food as he possibly could. The patient wondering gave the rather amusing reply, "wael' sir, I think I could manage a heap, an' I might try oil-cake but I'll be hanged before I wad eat straw."



LADIES' Mantles and Ulsters LEFT AT— LESS THAN COST! A. Pearson, Buffalo Store Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.

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

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

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



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, 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. OTTAWA. Nov. 9th, 1885.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and admitted to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and fall collar, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sister of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of the Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the Third Tuesday of January. TERMS—Board and Tuition per Session, \$40.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Fridays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. Indesirable material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; at a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bonnet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

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

CANADA.—By the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, C.B., Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. To all whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting. Whereas it is in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's said Majesty, entitled twenty-seven and intitled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1880," amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs may when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit by public notice that affect, the sale, gift, or disposal to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the Northwest Territories, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who affixes such notice without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General, sells or gives or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, or who incurs a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months or to both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had; Now know ye, that I, the said Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift, or other disposal to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada or in any part thereof of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, who incurs the penalties of the said Act. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed

SEALING TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a permit to cut timber," will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 23rd of NOVEMBER, 1885, for permits to cut timber from that date up to the 1st of October, 1886, on berths situated on the north side of the C. P. Railway East of Range Eight East of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba. Sketches showing the position of these berths, together with the condition on which permits to cut timber may be obtained at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg. A. M. BURGE, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. OTTAWA, Nov. 9th, 1885.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY.

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES. Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.15 a.m. AT VERY LOW RATES. Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 3-8 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENT.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMicken, Agent.

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

Table with columns for destinations (Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul) and departure times for various train services.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

From St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee, Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all Points in Canada and the Eastern Provinces. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago. It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the World through Milwaukee to Chicago without change. It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree. Through Tickets, Time Tables, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and full information may be obtained from the coupon ticket agents of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, in Manitoba and Minnesota. Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Ca penter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heafford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

DO YOU WANT?

Advertisement for 'A FARM OR SELL' featuring a circular logo and text about farm sales and mail services.

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 7.30 p. m.

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

No. 1 hard wheat brought seventy cents at Morden last week.

The local Legislature has been further prorogued to December 10.

The C. P. R. Southwestern grading has been finished for the season.

Mr. H. Costigan, Inspector of weights and Measures, has returned from an extensive tour through the eastern provinces.

The ratepayers of the municipality of Strathclair will vote on a by-law to bonus the M. & N. W. Railway on Monday next.

Dr. McEachren has gone to High Bluff to look after a reported outbreak of malignant anthrax among cattle in that district.

The city sanitary by-law was introduced to the council last meeting, and after being read a first time was held over on account of Ald Campbell's absence.

Mr. Ham G. McMicken, the wholesome and jovial railroad man, returned Monday night from a trip east on business connected with the railways represented by him.

The city butchers Monday night petitioned the council to have the lamps in the passage way to the market lighted in the future. The petition was referred to the market committee.

Brandon.—Over two hundred thousand bushels of wheat are now stored in the elevators here. Dealers cannot get cars. Wheat is coming in fast but no storehouse room is to be had.

St. Francois Xavier has been authorized by the board of agriculture to organize an agricultural society and a meeting will be held for this purpose in the municipal hall on the 21st of December.

The Militia general orders contain the following: "Advertising to No. 1 of general orders (23), 16th of October, 1885, Dr. Theogene Fafard, of St. Boniface, is hereby appointed an additional member of the Medical Board in Military District No. 10.

The free vaccination system recently adopted by the city council is being taken advantage of. On Friday last Dr. Neilson vaccinated 53, on Saturday 104, and on Monday 71. The large number vaccinated on Saturday was due to the refusal of school teachers to admit pupils who could not give evidence of vaccination.

Jan. Crawford threshed thirty-eight bushels from a half acre of ground. Last year the plot was used as a potato patch and was thus perfectly free from weeds. It, however, received no cultivation after the potato crop was raised. The grain was put in a small stack by itself and the ground measured immediately after the threshing.

Senator James Turner of Hamilton, Ont., was one of the visitors to Winnipeg last week. While here he was waited upon by a deputation from the Board of Trade, who pressed upon him the neces-

sity for prompt settlement of rebellion claims. This matter he promised to give special attention to as soon as he reached Ottawa, for which place he has started.

Mr. Nares writes to the Manitoban: I have been requested by a friend of some anxious parents in England to try and find traces of a boy named Charles Douglas Moffatt, aged 15, who had been working on a farm near Virden, and whose last letter home was dated 23rd August, A report has reached his parents that he started to walk along the C. P. R. track in an easterly direction with a bundle on his back. I will feel much obliged if your exchanges will kindly copy this letter and any information will be thankfully received by me.

Mr. Otto J. Klotz, who has been engaged for the past six months on the coast, in connection with astronomical surveys, returned to the city from the interior on Saturday last, and intended leaving for the east to-morrow. Mr. Klotz has made a complete survey of the coast from Seattle northwards to Burard Inlet, and easterly along the line of the C. P. R. to Shuswap Lake. His work is not yet completed, and he will return again in the spring. His instruments have been stored, for the time being at Kamloops.—Victoria Times, Nov. 23.

The steamer Alexander, Capt. Douglas, met the through freight train at Port Moody on Sunday afternoon. The freight left Quebec one week ago yesterday morning and came through as far as Donald by passenger train, where it was met by No. 9 engine of the Pacific division and taken to Port Moody, arriving at that point at 6.26 on Sunday evening. The freight consisted of several hundred drums of oil and was quickly transferred to the steamer, which left at 6.45 p. m. arriving at Esquimalt at 4.30. The trip from the city of Quebec to the Esquimalt naval station was thus made in seven days' time. When the mountain section is placed in first class working order this time will be considerably lessened.—Victoria Colonist, Nov. 24.

Mr. Nairn, of the Winnipeg Oatmeal Mills, shipped on Saturday to Montreal via the C. P. R., the first carload of oatmeal that has been exported from the Province. This is a trial shipment, and if the effort to place this product on the eastern markets proves successful the farmers will be greatly benefitted. Mr. Nairn hopes to secure more favorable rates for transportation on future shipments, and he appears quite sanguine of the result of the venture.

Messrs. Kenning and Bullock, of Selkirk, are making preparations for manufacturing red brick on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg next season. They tested the clay, boring to a depth of twelve feet last summer, and found it excellent quality. They also burned 3,000 brick, some of which Mr. Kenning has now with him as samples. During this winter they will get out wood, take in their machinery and build a dock.

Prof. Buell returned last Monday from a tour of the Northwest extending over several months, during which he visited all points of interest and secured a series of photographs that will enable him to convey to the people of the east the very best ideas of the attractions of the country. His collection embraces various views of the half-breed trails at Regina including Riel, Pere Andre, the jury, reporters, etc.; also photographs of prairie and mountain scenery between Winnipeg and the Second Crossing of the Columbia. Mrs. Buell accompanied the Professor during his rambles.

Farming Operations Going on. Several farmers report plowing in progress. One man in Brandon Hills is seeding.

Price of Coal. Major Walsh, being asked how the price of coal was likely to go during the winter, replied that so far as the firm of which he was a member was concerned, there would not be any increase in the price. If there was it would not likely exceed a rise of 25 cents on the ton.

Main Street Pavement Lumber. With regard to the statements made that the lumber used in connection with the pavement of Main street was of an inferior quality, and that the contractor was unable to procure the proper kind, Mr. McLennan, the contractor, states that he was able to secure any kind or any size of lumber he desired, from four inch to fourteen inch. It was procured from J. K. Sutherland's mill, where it could be cut according to his order. As to quality, Mr. McLennan says he will be content to leave it to the intelligent public who saw it being placed in the work. Better or sounder lumber, he says, was never placed in any public work in Manitoba.

IMPORTANT SHOWING.

Improvement in the Times as Shown by the Government Savings Bank.

A comparative statement of the deposits in, and withdrawals from the Dominion Government Savings Bank for the month of November, 1884 and 1885, was kindly prepared for the press by the obliging official of that department. The deposits last month amounted to the very large sum of \$56,360, while the withdrawals were \$29,058, the excess of deposits over withdrawals were \$27,303. The deposits for the month of November, 1884, were \$40,576, which amount is \$15,784 less than the deposits for the same month this year. Then, as to the withdrawals, in November, 1884, they amounted to \$49,424, while in 1885 (last month) they were but \$29,058, so that \$20,366 more were withdrawn in November 1884 than in Nov. 1885. Thus it will be seen that a far greater amount was deposited this year in November than in the same month last year; and double the amount was withdrawn last year over this. The showing carries its own conclusions.

The Southwestern Road.

Mr. R. Rogers, who has been locating the station of the Manitoba Southwestern Railway at Clearwater, has returned to town and is now at the Leland. Stations, he says, have now been located at Pembina Valley; Crystal City, and the points already mentioned. A very large quantity of wheat, Mr. Rogers states, has been shipped to Clearwater, the crop having turned out even better than was expected. About 200,000 have been shipped into the town. The farmers are more than pleased with the way in which the line is being built, and lending all the assistance possible. Mr. Rogers states that great credit is due to the chief engineer, Mr. Stewart, the manager of the work, for having settled the farmers' claims to their satisfaction, and without in any way affecting the country or the line's interests.

Coming to It At Last.

At Wednesday night's meeting of the city council, Ald. Carruthers gave the following notice of motion: That the city solicitor be instructed to prepare an amendment to the clause 72 of By-law 329, leaving it optional with the "presiding chairman of a committee to admit or exclude the public from its meetings, as the circumstances of the case and the interests of the city may direct.

The matter will come up for discussion at the next council meeting, and the aldermen will most likely reverse their former decision.

WARD NO. FIVE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD 5

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

J. C. SPROULE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

48. No petition for any Private Bills is received by the House after the first five days of the session. 49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, such notice of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

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

GO TO THE GOLDEN LION! FOR ALL THE Newest Line in Dry Goods SPECIAL LINES IN CARPETS CALL AND SEE THEM. PARKES & CO. 430 MAIN STREET. GREEN BALL STORE JOHN SPRING, 434 MAIN STREET. WINNIPEG, MAN. Having leased the above magnificent premises (Highly, Young and Jackson's old stand) next the Golden Lion, with plenty of light, plenty of room to show goods—all fresh stocks, and offering the largest stock of Clothing & Gent's Furnishings IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM. All Being Bought for Cash I am Prepared to Give Bargains in OVER 900 MEN'S SUITS, 600 BOYS' SUITS, 1,000 OVERCOATS, LINED WITH TWEED, AND RUBBER BUFFALO, RACCOON, PERSIAN LAMB, AND OTHER FUR COATS, Fur Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, and Braces in Endless Varieties GIVE ME A CALL JOHN SPRING. 434 MAIN STREET

JUST RECEIVED! AT THE THE CHEAP STORE! KNOWN AS THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE 50 Cases Men's, Women's & Children's Overshoes at Wholesale Prices DRY GOODS; Of All Kinds the Cheapest in the City. Another Bankrupt Stock Just to hand from Rapid City. Dry Goods and Groceries, Estate McDowell. All Must be Sold at Once. EVERYBODY INVITED IN THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN WINNIPEG Geo. H. Rogers & Co, 568 Main St DEALERS IN BANKRUPT STOCKS The Best Spot to Buy DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING IS AT THE TORONTO HOUSE. Dress Goods 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c. per yard. Black Cashmeres, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard. Ladies' Ulsters, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00. Ladies' Jackets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00. Ladies' Fur Jackets, from \$20.00 and upwards. Children's Ulsters, all sizes. Grey Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard. Check Home Made Flannels, 25c per yard. Best Woolen Yarn, 45c per lb. Best Spools, 40c per doz. Men's Suits from \$6.90 upwards. Men's Over Coats from \$5.90 upwards. Men's all wool pants, from \$1.69 upwards. Boys' Suits from \$1.50 upwards. Thos. Brownlow, 519 Main St., AND 1, 3, 5, AND 7 MARKET STREET EAST.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE. Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Paul and Chicago, via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unequalled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.