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St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society

OF WESTERN CANADA.
CONFERENCE OF WINNIPEG.

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Geo. Germain, R. Murphy, G. Gladnich and
E. L. Thomas; Representative to Grand
Council, D. Smith; Alternate, E. Cass.

St. Boniface Academy

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF
CHARITY.

CHURCH NOTICES

MATHEWAL ST. BONIFACE.
Sundays—Masses at 8 a.m. 10.30, & 12. Vespers at 8 p.m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30, a.m.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
Sundays—Masses at 8 a.m. 10.30, & 12. Vespers at 8 p.m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30, a.m.
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
Sundays—Masses at 8 a.m. 10.30, & 12. Vespers at 8 p.m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30, a.m.
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
Sundays—Masses at 8 a.m. 10.30, & 12. Vespers at 8 p.m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30, a.m.

Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.

I. **SOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION.**
1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 25th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 26th. Christmas.

II. **DAYS OF FAST.**
1. The forty days of Lent.
2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent
and the Ember days, at the four Seasons,
being the Wednesdays, Fridays and
Saturdays of
a. The first week in Lent.
b. The second week in Lent.
c. The third week in Lent.
d. The fourth week in Lent.
3. The Vigils of
a. Whitsunday.
b. The Solemnity of St. Peter and Paul.
c. The Solemnity of the Assumption.
d. All Saints.

III. **DAYS OF ABSTINENCE.**
1. All Fridays in the year.
2. Wednesdays in Advent and Lent.
3. Fridays in Holy week.
4. Saturdays in Holy week.
5. The Ember Days.
6. The Vigils above mentioned.

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eat in restaurants and often food insuffi-
ciently cooked. Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia
and stomach-ache and immediately relieve
headache.

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Why do I

ask medicine until you are sick? You
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THE TRUTH SOCIETY

ADDRESS ON "EDUCATION"
BY MR. F. W. RUSSELL.

Some Popular Misconceptions Dealt With.
—The Church the True Teacher—Why
Manitoba School Law Cannot Satisfy
Christian Parents.

We have much pleasure, as in-
timated in our last issue, in publish-
ing in full the address of Mr. F. W.
Russell before the Catholic Truth
Society. Perusal of the address will
readily lead all readers to the
conclusion that Mr. Russell has
given the subject much considera-
tion, and that it contains many
points worthy of consideration.
He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS:

I wish at the outset of my paper to
state that in preparing it I have met
with many difficulties, and that therefore
if it is presented to you in rather crude
form you must make some allowances.
In the first place as you are aware the
notice I got was a short one; secondly
most of my time since receiving that
notice has been taken up in fulfilling
engagements previously made; and then
above and beyond all that there has
been the very perplexing difficulty of
finding a subject on which I should be
competent to address such a body as
this and on which I might be able to
say something sufficiently interesting
and original as to make it worth your
while to spend half an hour listening to
me. I do not mean to say that there
is any dearth of topics on which papers
might be prepared and laid before the
members of this society, rather on the
contrary many suggested themselves to
my mind, but most of them seemed to
me to require a longer consideration than
I had time to give them, so at the last
moment in order not to disappoint you
entirely, I have somewhat hurriedly
jotted down a few reflections on the
important and ever live subject of
Education. I will therefore with your
permission take up a short period of
your time whilst I lay these reflections
before you asking you to bear in mind
that it is not my intention to go very
deeply into the subject but rather to
consider some two or three of the mis-
conceptions which, judging from the
secular press seem, to have taken firm
root in the popular mind regarding the
general attitude of the Catholic church
on the establishment of schools for the
training of the masses of the people,
and the position that Catholics in this
country take with reference to the
educational laws which here prevail.

We often hear people nowadays
talking glibly on this subject, and we
are all well aware that the spirit of the
age has apparently erected the public
school system as it exists in this coun-
try at present, into an idol which it is
little less than blasphemous to criticize.
One would think to hear these people,
some of whom are no doubt well-inten-
tioned and some are palpably not, that
until the state stepped in and delegated
to itself the rights of parents in this
matter there was no organized body
which took any very deep interest in
the education of the masses. They
appear to entirely overlook the fact
that from the earliest dawn of Chris-
tianity there has been

A DIVINELY APPOINTED TEACHING BODY

in the world, and that this body, which
is the church, has from the first moment
of its existence safeguarded to the best
of its power the obligation put upon it
by its Founder to teach all people. In
this connection some allusion, which
must be very brief, to what the church
has done in the cause of education will
not be out of place. Despite popular
prejudices to the contrary those who
have studied the history of nations, and
who are as well observers of our own
times, will not hesitate to say that
whether we consult the past or the
present, whether we look to the north
to the south, the east or the west, where-
ever we find the church, and that is
everywhere, we find her always and in
all places the great and true teacher of
the people. We who live in an age
when education has become the univer-
sal and popular theme, and when facili-
ties for carrying it on have developed to
what would a few years ago have
been considered an impossible extent,
can hardly begin to realize the diffi-
culties which those who labored to
establish and keep education alive dur-
ing the early and middle ages must
have had to meet and contend with.
Passing over the first few centuries
when the foundations were being laid

with a decree of energy and toil which
we cannot comprehend we may come to
the time when those labors began to
bear fruit. The middle ages were as
history tells us more or less a period of
chronic war, but even then we find the
church maintaining parochial schools,
and almost everywhere that a cathedral
church was built, institutes of learning
and libraries for the use of the students
were founded. Many universities were
established, and as early as the 12th
century we read that universities were
to be found in most of the political
divisions of Europe—in fact not only
were they founded then, but some of
them had already become celebrated,
and armies of students of all nation-
alities literally flocked to them, so much
so that we are told by modern historians
that no University of Europe is to-day
approximately as large as some of those
in existence about the period I have
mentioned. There seems to be one
popular misconception regarding these
institutions, viz. that they were simply
places for the education of the members
of the noble families and those who
formed the governing and powerful
classes, so here it may be as well to
point out that education not only in the
parochial schools of those days but also
in many of the universities was free—
hence to the church amongst Christian
people in due honor of inaugurating
free schools. But great as is the credit
due her as the disseminator of learning
in those early times, it may almost
perhaps be said that she is entitled to
still greater credit as its preserver. If
we have today not only the scriptures,
but the classics of Greece and Rome, the
speculation and the philosophy of the
ancient world, we owe them to her for
she preserved them. We find it difficult
to believe the historians who tell us of the
numbers of great libraries founded in
those early times under her auspices.
Think of a library supposed to have
contained as many as 700,000 volumes,
and this at a time prior to the inven-
tion of printing. The mind cannot realize
the amount of toil involved in those
hundreds of thousands of manuscripts—
and we may well add that neither can
the brain of man devise means of
adequately expressing the gratitude the
world owes to the monastic orders
whose incredible labors those manu-
scripts represented. This is indeed

THE BOASTED AGE OF LIGHT AND PROGRESS,

but what it would have been without the
labors of the priestly orders of the
middle ages and the inmates of the
monasteries speculation cannot say nor
wisdom answer. We may however
profitably draw one conclusion from this
very brief and imperfect consideration
of a most important and interesting
subject and that is that the middle ages
were even from this point of view not as
dark as some writers have pictured
them. It is true that in those times
books could not be issued by thousands
as they are in those days of steam-
presses and stereotyping, but reliable
historians of today say that although
the whole actual produce of the two
periods is not to be compared yet as
regards those books in which real knowl-
edge is preserved, and which are con-
sidered as standard works in sacred and
secular literature the difference is not
so extreme as might be supposed.
Hours could be occupied in simply
enumerating the number of libraries
which were established prior to what is
called the "Reformation" in different
parts of Europe, a good many of which
were, by the by, afterwards destroyed by
the followers of Luther and his asso-
ciates; and it is to be borne in mind that
most of these libraries were thrown open
for the general and gratuitous use of the
public, whilst it is a significant fact that
many of them were intended by their
founders especially for the use of the
poor. As I have said these facilities for
acquiring knowledge were eagerly taken
advantage of, and modern critics hold
that the prodigious number of books
published about the 12th and immedi-
ately succeeding centuries proves not only
the existence of a multitude of readers
made up of all classes but shows that
many persons of every station in life
employed themselves in reasoning on
the books that they read. Let us not
therefore be too ready to join with those
who, laboring under a misconception on
this matter, are so apt to lavish their
compassion upon the poor, ignorant
children of the "dark" ages, but reserve
a little for these times in which we live
for they may be that if we consider, as
we now will for a short time, to consider the
stand taken by the powers that be on
the subject of education we may come
to the conclusion that although more
money—and an ever-increasing amount
may be spent than formerly, and al-
though, as I have said, the public
school system is a popular idol, there is

very little reason to be proud of the
step which has been taken in these
modern times of substituting the state
for the church as the guide and teacher
of the world. There seems to me, and
there undoubtedly is, a great deal of
misconception as to

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE

IN THIS CONNECTION. In the first place it
may be admitted that the state has
the right to insist that the future citizens
shall receive an education which shall
fit them for the duties of citizenship, but
at the same time it must be always
borne in mind that parents have in this
matter inalienable rights which no
power on earth can annul. It is true
that parents may forfeit these rights in
consequence of criminal action and by
neglect, but even in such cases if the
state undertakes to delegate to itself the
forfeited rights of such parents it is bound
also to fulfil the obligations of those
parents—and those obligations in a
Catholic parent surely involve a Catho-
lic education. If the state will not do
this how can it pretend to invest itself
with parental rights at all? But if the
children of criminal parents have rights
which the state is bound to recognize
how much more is it so where Christian
parents have neither by criminal action
or by neglect done anything which
warrants the state in stepping in. Such
parents are ready and glad to accept as the
divinely appointed teacher, and also by
the dictates of their own consciences,
understand that upon them God has
laid the obligation of rearing Christian
children, and surely it is not claiming
anything unreasonable to say that
neither the state nor any other society
on this earth has any right to put the
slightest stumbling block in the way of
their carrying out this duty. Christian
parents, too, undoubtedly realize just as
strongly as others, that children have to
learn things of the world to enable them
to develop their minds and fulfil the
duties of their state, and in this again
they have the church urging them to see
that it is not left undone, but at the
same time they know that it is their
positive duty whilst seeing that the
minds of their little ones are formed and
developed by secular knowledge they
are also developed by the knowledge of
God and the way to Heaven. The
church, the Divine teacher, tells them,
and they out of their own consciences
fully appreciate the fact, that the result
they so ardently desire can be obtained
in only one way—and that it can very
rarely be obtained under a system of
education the fundamental principle of
which according to its staunchest
supporters is the exclusion of all definite
religious influence and motive. It
therefore follows that a school, the lead-
ing principle of which is the exclusion of
all positive religious training and
instruction can certainly never satisfy
the conscience of the truly Christian
parent, for in the first place such a
school does not receive the commenda-
tion of the divinely appointed teacher of
the world, and secondly it must mani-
festly fall short of what is required in
the due preparation of a Christian
youth for all the duties of Christian
manhood. How it is possible, for in-
stance, in such a school to fashion the
budding intellect into molds of Christian
thought, to store the young mind with the
treasures of religious truth that will
equip the man for intelligent under-
standing of the problems of human life
and his relations to his master? In
reply to this it may be answered that
this education which must not be given
at the daily school may be given either
at home by parents or through the
agency of the Sunday school. Such an
answer is merely

A MISERABLE SUBTERFUGE,

and only goes to show that this whole
latter-day movement regarding educa-
tion is but an insidious inroad of the
devil upon the rights and duties of
parents. The Sunday school is un-
doubtedly very good in its way, and is
performing an important work, but after
all what at its best does it amount to?
The assemblage for one hour a week,
sometimes in a class room and some-
times as those who have lived in large
cities know full well, in some dark base-
ment or cellar, of hundreds of children
who spend the brief time in the recita-
tion of memory lessons from the catech-
ism, or similar occupation, amidst gen-
erally a very babel of sounds and con-
fusion. The best that can be said of it
is that under this system less time is
given to the systematic religious instruc-
tion of a child than would be expended
in making that child a musician or a
type-writer, and it may be added that
most parents who are apparently well
satisfied with this are less careful to
ascertain the competence of the Sunday
school teacher than they would be in
looking into the fitness of the instructor
they would select to enlighten their child
in the mysteries of typewriting. But
then this religious education may be

given by the parents at home! This
means that at the end of the day when
the child has completed his work in
school and for school the parent, laying
aside business cares and postponing his
pleasures systematically and persistently
will, if he is fitted to do so which in
many cases he is not, see to it that the
child is informed as to the doctrines of
the church, made acquainted with its
history, instructed as to its precepts and
that his will is trained to set higher
value on the things of eternity than
upon those of earth and time. Does not
this presentation of the case sum it up,
and does not the summing up show how
absurd it is, and that only blind and
unreasoning willfulness can fail to
recognize the insufficiency of religious
training imparted in such a manner. It
is indeed astonishing that there are so
many professing Christians who not only
say that they are well satisfied with a
system of education in which religion is
made to take such a very secondary
place in the minds of the children, but
go farther than this and assist in trying
to force such a system upon those who
from conscientious reasons abhor it.
And this leads us to another misconcep-
tion which has apparently taken root in
the Protestant mind and which is care-
fully fostered by certain sections of the
secular press, viz. that every attempt we
may make in this province to regain our
rights is an attack on their pet system of
education. Let it be well known that
we have no desire to interfere with
them. We are sorry for them and we
are very much concerned about the
ultimate outcome, as even if we did not
have the warning voice of authority to
go by, experience would show us that
grave fears may be entertained for the
future of the country in which the rising
generation shall be trained under such
auspices. But beyond this we have no
desire to interfere. We would not quarrel
with

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

but will be willing to support them,
one of the great inventions of the nine-
teenth century, and we will be prepared
to admit that for parents who without
definite religion themselves may see a
need for it in the training of a child in
order that he may become a successful
man of the world and an upright and
honest citizen, and who believe that the
respect which is invoked to render the
child polite in manner and neat in per-
sonal appearance will suffice for the
building up in him of the moral struc-
tures of honesty and veracity—to such
parents the system no doubt offers all
they can reasonably demand—and we
are content to let them enjoy it. And
now before bringing my very imperfect
close permit me briefly to dwell on
another popular misconception prevalent
in this province, viz.—that the state
having usurped the position of the
church in this matter, having brutally
stepped in and tried to force us to hand
over our children to its tender mercies,
and having established by aid of a
majority a certain system of education
which they compel us to help to support,
that consequently Catholic schools and
our school system as it once existed,
have gone forever. Those who have
studied the course of similar movements
in the past know that this cannot be—
for just so sure as the sun will rise to-
morrow so will the right prevail in this
grievous nature of our persecution is its
guarantee in itself that it cannot long
endure, for nothing so intolerable can
long exist amongst a free people and in
this century. Let us do our best to
educate the majority in this matter. Let
us lose no opportunity of laying before
them exactly what has taken place in
this province since 1890. Let us expose
to them and insist on their examining
the line of policy adopted by the local
government towards the parental rights
not of bad but of good Catholic parents.
Is it or is it not true that the rights of
Catholic parents have been tampered
with whilst the rights of Protestant and
non-Christian parents remain just as
they were? And why was this done.
Were the Catholic schools prior to 1890
below the standard of the Protestant
schools? We can answer boldly they
were not, and can prove it by the very
best of tests viz. results. Had then at
that time all Catholic parents forfeited
through criminal acts their parental
rights? No, decidedly they had not.
Are then Catholics because they are
Catholics under some legal or political
disability? Again we may say—no.
What then is it that has disqualified
Catholic parents from receiving from the
government the full recognition of their
parental rights—rights too which when
they came to this country were guaran-
teed them by its constitution? There
is absolutely no valid reason, legal,
civil, or political to slow why Catholic
parents should not receive from the
government the same recognition, and
have the same right to their school
taxes in maintaining schools they can
use, as non-Catholic, and we may add
non-Christian parents have. How long
can it be possible for such an inquiry as

MANITOBA SCHOOL LAW

to endure? Surely if we are true to
ourselves we may expect that our Pro-
testant fellow citizens will soon realize
that they are participating in an act of
actual dishonesty in forcing us to help
pay for the erection of public schools
whom they are not only not to use but
cannot conscientiously avail ourselves of.
Say what they may about it they cannot
get away from the fact that such a miti-
gation of the part of a majority towards a min-
ority is not only essentially un-British,
unfair and un sound, but an actual
crime. Many of them appear to have
in the impression that we are beggars in
this matter for a privilege—that we go

The Northwest Review

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Notice. The editor will always gladly receive articles on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, even political if not of a party character.

OUR ADMINISTRATOR'S LETTER. St. Boniface, 28th Dec., 1894. To Mr. E. J. Dermody, Proprietor of Northwest Review.

As New Year's Day is coming near at hand, I am glad to be able to send you herewith the heartfelt expression of my earnest wishes for a happy and prosperous year for yourself, and an increasing prosperity for your paper.

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

California's school exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair received 66 medals; of which six were awarded to the public schools, 4 to private schools, and 56 to the Catholic schools.

Joshua Marvil, the new republican governor of Delaware, can not read, nor can he write except to sign his name, which is good for \$150,000.

This announcement carries the right ring of true charity. "The St. Paul Catholic hospital, of Vancouver, B. C., is ready for patients. No destitute deserving sick people will be refused admittance."

Whatever widens and enriches life, whatever emancipates the soul, is good, says Bishop Spaulding in his recent work. And the only thing that emancipates the soul, is religion, and yet they would deny the knowledge of religion to the children of the growing generations.

An A. P. A. member of the Washington state legislature is going to petition Congress to issue a decree of banishment against Mgr. Satolli. This fellow ought to be appointed by Greenway to prevent Catholics of this province being educated.

It is self-will that spoils, that corrupts our actions, our works, our penances, etc. Thus, that we may not lose our time, let us never act through natural motives, through interest, inclination, humor, or caprice; but let us accustom ourselves to do in all things the will of God.—St. Vincent de Paul.

It is learned on good authority that Lord Aberdeen in lieu of his subscription to the Thompson memorial fund, offered to support and educate the late Premier's two sons, who are now studying law in Toronto, until such times as they are able to follow their profession.

There is a certain class of people who take great satisfaction in saying unpleasant things. They call this peculiarity "speaking their minds," or "plain speaking." Sometimes they dignify it by the name of "telling the truth."

We clip the following interesting paragraph from the Sacred Heart Review, one of the brightest and best informed of our Catholic American exchanges.

One of the journals of the Evangelical Church in Prussia published an extract from the census of 1894 from which it will be seen that the number of mixed marriages is estimated at 255,802, and the number of children born from these marriages is 469,993, of which 258,008 were brought up in the Evangelical faith and 211,325 in the Catholic Church.

Here is something rich! A Protestant organ published in Rome, gives a "Catholic Church Calendar" for each week. The one for the week ending 5th January is a very elegant sample.

We leave this to any of our readers who might feel inclined to discover the number of mistakes to be found in that one paragraph. The same calendar tells us that on Sunday last commenced "the Octavarium, in which every morning Mass is celebrated in a different rite and a sermon in a different language."

Brantford Expositor says: "The Expositor is gratified with the result of the municipal elections in Brantford this year. Republic opinion has always sufficient elasticity to right itself if afforded an opportunity, and The Great Blunder of one year ago has been speedily set right.

A dispatch from Montreal to the daily Press of the 24th instant says:—Father Paradis, a noted Roman Catholic colonization missionary was in the city to-day on business in connection with the repatriation of 572 families of French Canadians, comprising 2,985 souls now residing in the county of Laighton, Michigan.

A dispassionate Montrealer to the daily Press of the 24th instant says:—Father Paradis, a noted Roman Catholic colonization missionary was in the city to-day on business in connection with the repatriation of 572 families of French Canadians, comprising 2,985 souls now residing in the county of Laighton, Michigan.

to them as supplicants craving an alms; we must let them know that this is another misconception on their part and that we are simply ratepayers claiming that the taxes we pay for educational purposes shall be expended on a system of education we can use.

THE TRUTH SOCIETY. (Continued from page 1.) to them as supplicants craving an alms; we must let them know that this is another misconception on their part and that we are simply ratepayers claiming that the taxes we pay for educational purposes shall be expended on a system of education we can use.

ever made any attempt to go so far into the subject. My object has been to use the little time I had for preparation in giving you without reference to any authorities a simple presentment of what the youngest student of real history, and all who have the faintest conception of their proper duties as Christians, know to be true.

Dr. Barnardo Again. We clip the following from the Catholic Times, London, Eng.—Dr. Barnardo has discovered a new grievance against the Catholic Church, which he proceeds to ventilate in the New Year number of his monthly organ, "Night and Day."

When a woman is troubled with headaches the cause should be discovered. If possible, the overwork stopped, the mental anxiety or distress removed, the errors in diet corrected, or the late hours corrected for early ones.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY OTHERS. Catholic Charitable Institutions Lauded by a Hebrew. It was said by Edward Lauterbach, who was chairman of the New York Charities Committee of the recent Constitutional Convention.

RELIGIOUS NOTES. Items of Interest to Catholic Readers Gathered from many Sources. Rev. Father Dowdall's Bazaar, in Eganville in aid of his church was a splendid success.

At Fort Qu'Appelle. A most interesting entertainment was given on the 19th inst., by the pupils of the Industrial School to a large audience of Fort Qu'Appelle and surrounding population.

an Humor. The maiden smiled, as she might, For there beside her sat A youth who owned in his own right A sixteen-story flat.

A SIMCOE CO. MIRACLE. The Startling Experience of Mrs. Robinson, of Midhurst. Eleven Years Sickness—Her Case Pronounced Positively Incurable—She Was Given Up to Die by Two Doctors—Now a Picture of Good Health and Strength.

CHURCHILL IN THE TOMB. Lord Randolph Churchill Passed Away Last Thursday. After a Painless Death. The Right Hon. Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill, M. P. second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough by his marriage with Lady Frances Anne Evely, eldest daughter of the third daughter of the third Marquis of Londonderry, died at 6.15 on Thursday morning after a lingering illness.

returned to the Catholic Church in America, and that sixteen dioceses have been erected there within the last forty years. The New York Archdiocese is under an annual expense of \$100,000 for the maintenance of orphan children.

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Warning to Sports. Many reports are coming into the department of agriculture that parties in various districts are trapping, snaring, or shooting prairie chickens since the close season began (Dec. 1), and that in some instances moose and elk are being hunted since the New Year.

The Nuptial Knot. Rev. Father Kavanagh, O. M. I., of St. Boniface College celebrated the wedding of Mr. Jos. Costigan, son of the Hon. J. J. Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Miss Antonette Roncari at St. Cathbert church, Portage la Prairie, on Monday, both of whom have been residents of the Four City for a number of years.

RELIGIOUS NOTES. Items of Interest to Catholic Readers Gathered from many Sources. Rev. Father Dowdall's Bazaar, in Eganville in aid of his church was a splendid success.

Pope Leo has conferred the title of count of the holy Roman Empire upon John A. Creighton of Omaha. There are only two other counts in America. Creighton is one of the wealthiest men in Omaha and is famous for his gifts to the Church.

At Fort Qu'Appelle. A most interesting entertainment was given on the 19th inst., by the pupils of the Industrial School to a large audience of Fort Qu'Appelle and surrounding population.

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GOOD Furniture

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JOB PRINTING

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MEMORANDUMS, LETTER HEADS, BILLS OF FAKE, CHECK BOOKS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, SOCIETY WORK, PARQUETS, BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, DODGERS.

Orders by Mail receive Special Attention.

Billiousness—Fever and Ague. So pleasantly do Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills search out and drive away the seeds of disease that all persons living in a country where fever and ague, and all other billious diseases, are prevalent, will find they should never be without them.



THE Very Best Education for a young Man or Woman, for the active duties of life, is obtained at Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute.



ST. MARY'S COURT No. 276. Catholic Order of Foresters.

Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month, in unity Hall, McIntyre Block. Chaplain, Very Rev. Father Langein, O. M. I. Chief Tanager T. D. Deegan; V. C. R. L. O. Geneset; R. Seey, Thos. Jobin; Financial Secy, H. A. Russell; Treas., G. Germain; Trustees, J. J. Egan, H. A. Russell, T. J. McCarthy; Sr. Conductor, E. R. Dowdall; Jr. Conductor, E. Poudis; Inside Sentinel, F. Gould; Outside Sentinel, Angus McDougall; J. D. M. Donald; Delegate to Annual Session, R. Murphy Alternate

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Have you seen our windows? They are a sample of what is inside. We have the finest and most complete stocks in Manitoba for you to choose from.

We carry Sterling Silver in great variety.

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YOUR LIFE IS IN DANGER

Being insured--in the Wrong office.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

OF NEW YORK, (Incorporated.)

E. B. HARPER, PRESIDENT. ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

New Business First TEN Months of '93 and '94:

1893—\$48,112,345.00 - 1894—\$63,112,395.00. Why? Increase for 1893 to 1st November, \$15,000,050.00.

The cost for \$2,000 Insurance in the Mutual Reserve has been less than the rates charged for \$1,000 under the Old System.

Progress of the Association from Dec. '31, '81, to Dec. 31, '93:

Table with 5 columns: YEAR, Insurance in force, Cash and Invested Assets, Reserve or Emergency Fund, Death Claims Paid.

Average yearly increase, Reserve or Emergency Fund, since January 1, 1882, \$295,307.44

Average yearly increase, Reserve or Emergency Fund, since January 1, 1889, \$326,633.52

Increase Reserve of Emergency Fund, since January 1, 1894, [per. months] \$201,852.75

Total Death Claims paid since January 1, 1894, \$2,567,000.74

Total Death Claims paid since organization in 1881, 20,251,334.60

Total Cash and Invested Reserve or Emergency Fund, Sep. 19, '94, 3,725,509.05

Those joining before close of 1894 save year in time and profits.

Why not join now and Save Money?!

For full particulars apply to your local agent, or.....

Head Office for Northwest Canada, and North and South Dakota,

McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

A R McNICHOL General Manager.

WATSON, ARMINGTON & CO., PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Once secured is of priceless value to a store. It is the mainspring of success, and attracts a patronage (not spasmodic) but steady and continuous. We think we have won the confidence and favor of the people of Winnipeg in our effort to supply them with judiciously selected merchandise, desirable and reliable in character, which we always sell at prices less than are often quoted on goods of questionable age and style.

When we think a reduction of prices necessary to move certain merchandise quickly, we take the loss cheerfully and consider the advertising gained through the low prices our profit.

We have made some of these reductions in the different departments and will continue it for two weeks only.

It will be your loss if you do not avail yourself of this Golden Opportunity.

Our stock is full of novelties for the holidays. Another lot of silks for evening wear just in, and at rock bottom prices.

See what we can do for you in dress goods at

25c. PER YARD.

Don't fail to see our special values in Mens Underwear.

Smallwares one of our special features.

Watson, Armington & Co. McIntyre Block. 424 Main St. Winnipeg.

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The Catholic Paper of Manitoba and N. W. T. \$2.00

HALF PINT BOTTLES

Our best Stock Ales, Porter and Lager can be had in the above size bottle—which is becoming the most popular for family use. Very convenient—easily opened—no waste—each contains a glass. Order from any of the wholesale Liquor Dealers—or through your grocer—or send direct to undersigned.

Edward L. Drewry. Redwood and Empire Breweries.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Time Card taking effect Monday, Nov. 20, 1893.

MAIN LINE.

Table with columns: North Bound, Read up, Stations, South Bound, Read down, Stations. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Portage Jct., St. Norbert, Carleton Place, etc.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns: East Bound, Read up, Stations, West Bound, Read down, Stations. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Morris, Brandon, etc.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns: East Bound, Read up, Stations, West Bound, Read down, Stations. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, etc.

Stations marked *—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINE. The Cheapest and Quickest Route to Old Country.

Table with columns: FROM MONTREAL, FROM NEW YORK, FROM PHILADELPHIA. Lists ship names and dates.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest Steamship or Railway ticket agent, or to

ROBT. KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

The Popular Route ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

CHICAGO,

And all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA; also the COOTENAI GOLD MINES.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, And all points in EASTERN CANADA, via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China, and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

The Great TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents or

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

CHAS. S. FEE, Ticket Ag., St. Paul.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Direct connection with Steamers at Halifax and New York for all European, South American and South African Points.

Return Tickets on Sale to the Pacific Coast Points.

Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China and Japan.

Sailing from Vancouver. FOR AUSTRALIA

Warrimoo..... Feb. 16

Miowera..... Mar. 16

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Empress Japan..... Feb. 4

Impr China..... Mar. 4

W. W. McLeod, City Passenger Agent 471 Main street. J. S. CARTER, Depot Ticket Agent, or to

ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent.

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Catholic Prayer Books

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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

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PICTURES.

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A large stock to select from, at prices to suit the times.

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

THE BEST FAMILY TALK IN USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Keep the Works in good order.

NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1894. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece: frail and delicate substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you a the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality.

Yours faithfully, H. B. ATWELL.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

AMAGUOUC FORD, N.S., Jan. 27, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c. M. R. McLENS.

A valuable Article sells well.

BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell none of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.

Yours, &c. N. L. NICOLA.

Shoes that fit... After Dolges and the Moscow famous felt boots...

A. J. MORGAN, 412 Main St.

CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

They were often thrown together... PARADOXICAL as it may appear, good husbands make the best of wives.

This year Ash Wednesday falls on February 27; Easter Sunday on April 4; Corpus Christi, June 24.

A man that will try to get out of paying an honest debt because there is some loophole of a legal technicality...

ONE CLASS of people says, a Baltimore minister, is dying from too much to eat and nothing to do.

THE ROSARY Magazine for January contains the usual amount of interesting reading on religious and popular subjects.

THE man who makes his good resolutions because he means to keep them is quiet about it.

THE Rev. Canon Baril, of Three Rivers seminary, has been chosen as coadjutor bishop to aid Venerable Bishop Lafleche.

THE Sir John Thompson memorial fund has not yet reached \$12,000. The amount so far collected does not speak very highly for Canadian generosity.

DEMOCRATIC EDITOR N. B. STEVENS of the Winsted Evening Citizen is said to have not met a worthy son of Erin after the election returns came in.

MR. JNO. GRAVELLE, who was for many years in charge of the car "Minneapolis," on the M. & N. W. R. was entertained by a number of his friends and associates on Tuesday of last week at Portage la Prairie.

MR. THOS. RYAN, ex-mayor of Winnipeg delivered an eloquent and interesting lecture to an appreciative audience in the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening last on "A Trip to Jerusalem."

TORONTO GLOBE: "Last year the P. P. A. made a magnificent effort for municipal Protestantism. They won victories in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Brantford, and it looked as if Catholic waterworks and Papist lamp-posts and ultramontane fire engines would soon have to go.

25 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers Mailed to the ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Modern Home Cook Book, Ladies' Fancy Work Book, Large List Standard Novels, Six Beautiful New Pictures.

A Kennedy's in Toronto falls from 4,524 to 45; and in Brantford the P. P. A. Council, after having covered itself with glory by firing a couple of Deputy Returning officers and a Liberal City Solicitor, is carried away in one load.

THE SCHOOL CASE. The Privy Council Allow the Appeal of the Catholic Minority.

A cablegram was received from London yesterday announcing the very welcome, although not entirely unexpected news, that "the Privy Council has allowed the appeal of the Catholic minority."

To say that the receipt of the intelligence has been most pleasing to us is to put the matter very mildly. It is of course a distinct step forward towards the regaining of our rights, and will in that sense be a consolation and encouragement to all our people.

"I cannot tell you any more than that we Catholics will continue to demand redress of our grievances, until redress be given. On Feb. 15 a petition will be laid before the Governor General-in-Council. That petition will be signed by every Catholic of the Dominion. This question is no longer confined to Manitoba; it now is of interest to the Catholics of the entire Dominion, and regardless of party we Catholics will be a unit.

Death of Mrs. M. Hughes.

It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of Mrs. M. Hughes, widow of the late Michael Hughes, the well-known undertaker of this city, who, as our readers will remember himself passed away only a few weeks ago.

The Broadview Fire.

At Broadview on Saturday morning the 19th inst about 2 o'clock Mrs. Brennan was aroused by her children, who were sleeping upstairs, crying "fire."

NEW BASE OF OPERATIONS.

Rev. Father Morin Working Among His People in Kansas. Rev. Father Morin, who has been actively engaged in immigration work for the past few years, and has brought several parties to the Northwest from Quebec, is now working in Kansas.

Calder. Never Before was the Cost of Living so small as now and never were the Prices in GROCERIES cut so low as at CALDER'S.

New Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, 20c per lb.

New Currants, per lb. 5c. New Raisins, 3 lbs for. 25c. Fancy large loose Muscatels, equal to Layers. See them.

Our Butter and Eggs require no Comment—Uniform in Quality, sweet and a flavor which cannot be excelled.

Tel. 666 525 Main St.

DON'T Be bothered with the stubs of your cheques being always in the way BUY Martin's Cheque Stub Holder.

The Ferguson Co.

have not had a crop in Kansas for three years, and farms for which \$5,000 and \$6,000 was refused three years ago, cannot now be disposed of for any money.

His Daughter Had Prayed.

A pretty story of Canada's dead statesman is told by the Catholic Record, of London, Ontario. Shortly after joining the government of Premier MacDonald Sir John Thompson was to make his first great speech in the Canadian Parliament.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills BY USING Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

Morse's Pills FOR SALE ALL DEALERS W. H. COMSTOCK, ROCKVILLE, ONT. MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

Wood! 4,000—CORDS—4,000 D. D. WOOD, Telephone 585. 455 Alexander St. Wood Yard—Cor. Fonseca and Elm St.

GEORGE CRAIG & CO.

The Mammoth Department Store, with a \$75,000 Stock of Choice Merchandise, a large part of which was bought this season at much under current values.

OUR CLOTHING SALE—In the South Store of the three stores all into One Big Centre—has been a great success, this was \$21,000 of wholesale purchases at sacrifice prices to clear large lots, enabling us to sell \$8 to \$10. Overcoats for \$5. About fifty of these left. Suits, hundreds of these at \$10—worth from \$15 to \$18, and hundreds sold at \$6.50, good value for \$10.50, a good number of these still to clear.

Craig's Music. In Sympathy with the Times. Splendid violin outfit \$10.00. Banjo \$5.00. Second hand Banjo, complete in case, cost \$8.00. \$4.00. Mandoline \$6.00.

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH & CO. Successor to Nunn & Co. 470 Main Street, Winnipeg.

A Winter in Manitoba. Is simply grand when you have on a good warm Overcoat.

White & Mnahans Is the Place To Get it 496 Main Street.

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By the Hour, from 7 to 12 \$1.00. No order less than \$2.00. Weddings \$3.00 to \$5.00. Christenings \$2.00. Funerals \$2.00. Church and return \$2.00. Opera \$2.00. Ball \$2.00. To or from depot \$1.00.

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For small articles of Reliable quality in fur, suitable for Christmas presents, such as fine Seal Caps, Gauntlets and Muffs, dark Beaver capes, Storm collars etc., same fine Alaska Sable or Black Bear, and numerous other articles call at

F. Osenbrugges FURRIER Main Street.

Down With High Prices FOR Electric Belts. \$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BAKER & CO Windsor, Ont.

For Diamonds WATCHES JEWELLERY SILVERWARE Etc.

VISIT Barre Bros. 432 Main Street.

Hassard Mine Souris COAL Lump, \$4.25. Nut, \$3 25.

Highest Grade Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Canadian Anthracite, Youghiogeny & Blacksmiths. Shipments to all Railway points. Tamarac and Poplar Wood

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Our Fall Suits! Our Youth Suits! Our Boy's Suits! Our Men's Pants! Our Youth's Pants! Our Boy's Pants!

Remember The Blue Store No. 434 Main Street.

Sign The "Blue Star." A. CHEVRIER.

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W. J. BAWLF, Produce & Grain MERCHANT AND DEALER IN

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Readers of Advertisements

In the NORTHWEST REVIEW who order goods or other articles advertised, or make inquiries concerning them will do the paper a kindness by saying to the advertiser that his advertisement was seen in its columns. We would respectfully call the attention of every friend of the NORTHWEST REVIEW to the advertisements which appear in its columns from week to week.

(Established 1879.) M. HUGHES & SON, Undertakers, Embalmers, 212 Bannatyne Street, Opp. Ashdown's Telephone 413. Telegraph Orders, Given Prompt attention. Subscribe for the REVIEW.