

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BY REV. DR. ENGLAND BISHOP OF CHARLESTON

Oh! who that has not wandered far  
From where he first drew vital air,  
Can tell how bright the visions are  
Which still surround his fancy there.  
For, oh! it's sweet 'round memory's throne  
When time and distance gild the way,  
To cite the scenes that long have flown,  
And view them o'er on Patrick's day.

Though distant from our native shore,  
And bound by Fortune's stern decree  
To tread our native land no more,  
Still, Erin, we must think on thee  
Is there a heart of Irish mould  
That does not own the magic sway  
That tempts the generous patriot soul  
To celebrate our Patrick's day?

No nation e'er at Freedom's shrine  
Has sacrificed more rights than we;  
Our blood has flown in every clime  
That raised the shout of liberty.  
But, oh! will Freedom never smile,  
Nor shed one bright, one cheering ray  
To cheer our own lov'd native isle,  
And raise our hopes on Patrick's day?

Yes, Erin, raise thy drooping brow,  
And wreath it with the shamrock green;  
Go, tell thy proud, thy haughty foe  
That she's no longer Ocean Queen.  
Columbia's banners wave on high,  
Her eagle soars on its prey.  
Then, Erin, wipe thy tearful eye,  
And raise thy hopes on Patrick's day

Thy gallant sons have nobly fought  
Columbia's cause they nobly fought,  
And shed their blood for liberty.  
Then sing, my Harp! and speak, my soul!  
Let tyrants grumble as they may,  
The wish we'll speak is—"England's Fall!"  
And Erin's joys on Patrick's day.

## THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

CHAPTER II.

But the rustic stared at his master with gaping mouth, as if he had been addressed in one of the dead languages—Seeing the predicament, and mastering it rapidly,—

"Excuse me," said De Vlierbeck, rising; "he would not find it, I fear. I will be back in a moment."

Rushing into the kitchen, he seized the third and last bottle and descended to the cellar, where he stopped to draw breath and compose himself.

"Chateau margaux! hocheimer! champagne!" exclaimed poor De Vlierbeck, "and not another drop of wine in my house but what is in this last bottle of claret! What shall I do? what can I do?" continued he, as he held the cobwebbed bottle in one hand and stroked his chin with the other. "But no matter: there's no time for reflection; the die is cast, and may God help me in my need!"

He ascended the stair, entered the dining-room with the corkscrew in the asc cork, and found that during his absence Lenora had ordered fresh glasses on the table.

"This wine said De Vlierbeck, holding the bottle knowingly to the light, "is at least twenty years old Monsieur Denecker, and I sincerely hope it will please your palate." So saying, he filled the glasses of uncle and nephew, and gazed anxiously in their faces for the verdict.

Denecker tasted the wine, drop by drop, like an epicure, and shaking his head disappointedly,—

"There's a mistake, doubtless," said he; or it's the identical wine we had before."

De Vlierbeck feigned surprise admirably, tasted the wine in turn, and replied,—

"I believe you are right, and that I have made a mistake; yet as the bottle is opened and not bad, suppose we drink it before I make another descent to the cellar! There's abundance of time."

"I've no objection," answered the merchant, "provided you help us, so as to get through it the quicker," and so the column in the third and last bottle diminished more rapidly than its predecessors, till two or three glasses alone remained at the bottom to crown the festival.

Poor De Vlierbeck could no longer conceal his agitation. He tried to keep his eyes off the fatal bottle; but a sort of fascination drew him back to it, and each time with increased anxiety. That dreadful word 'Chateau-margaux' rang in his ears. His face blushed and grew pale, and a cold, clammy sweat stood in big beads on his forehead. Yet he felt that he had not entirely exhausted his resources, and resolved to fight the battle of humiliation to the end. He wiped his brow and cheeks, coughed, and turned a side as if about to sneeze. By dint of these manoeuvres he continued to conceal his nervousness till Denecker grasped the bottle to pour out its last drop. As he clasped the neck, a chill seized the hysterical frame of the poor gentleman,

a deadly paleness overspread his features, and his head fell with a groan against the tall back of the chair. Was it in truth a fainting fit, or did the sufferer take advantage of this emotion to play a part and escape the embarrassment of his situation?

In a moment the whole party were on their feet, while Lenora screamed and ran to her father.

"It's nothing," said De Vlierbeck, striving after a minute or two, to rally himself. "I am faint; the confined air of this room overcome me. Let me walk a while in the garden and I will soon be better."

As he said this he staggered to his feet and, supported by Lenora and Gustave, moved towards the garden, followed by Denecker with an expression of the deepest concern. A short rest in the open air beneath the shade of a noble chestnut-tree quickly restored a faint colour to De Vlierbeck's cheek and enabled to tranquillize their anxiety about his sudden attack.

"I will rest here a while out of doors," said he, "for fear the fit might return; and perhaps a slow walk in the garden might hasten my recovery."

"It will do both of us good," answered Denecker; "and, besides, as I have to quit you at five o'clock I don't want to leave Grinselhof without seeing its garden. Let us take a turn through your walk and after we shall have time enough to finish another bottle."

As he said this he passed Lenora's arms within his own, and cast a coquetish glance at Gustave, began their promenade. By degrees De Vlierbeck, rallied sufficiently to take part in the chat; and gardening, agriculture, sport, jing, and a hundred different country topics, fully discussed. Lenora recovered her spirits and charmed their commercial guest by the mingled charms of her intellectual cleverness and innocent gaiety. Wild as deer, she dared him to run a race with her, and danced along the paths by his side full of mirth and sportiveness. In truth, Denecker was altogether captivated by the ingenious girl and, as he looked on her radiant face could not help thinking that the future had some happy days in store of his gallant nephew. After a while Lenora stayed off in advance with Gustave, while the two elders lingered lazily along the path, Gustave was charmed with the flowers, the plants, the gold-fish, which Lenora pointed out to him; nor was he at all desirous to shorten their delicious flirtation by returning to the table. This chimed precisely with the anxiety of De Vlierbeck, who employed every stratagem he could conceive to keep his guest in the open air. He told stories, repeated jokes, appealed to Denecker's commercial knowledge, and even quizzed him a little when he found their conversation beginning to flag. In fact he was rejoicing that five o'clock, and, of course, the carriage, were rapidly approaching, when Denecker suddenly recalled his nephew from a distant quarter of the garden where he was strolling with Lenora.

"Come, said Gustave; come," said he; if you wish to drink a parting glass with us let us get in, for the coach will be here in a moment."

De Vlierbeck instantly became pale as a sheet, and, trembling from head to foot, stared silently at Denecker, who could no longer restrain his surprise at these exhibitions.

"Are you ill, sir?" said he.

"My stomach is a singular one, Monsieur Denecker, and I suffer spasms if you even mention wine. It is a strange malady; but— Oh, I hear your coach, Monsieur Denecker; and there it is, drawing up, I see, at the gateway."

(Of course Denecker spoke no more of wine; but, as he could not help noticing the alacrity with which De Vlierbeck hailed the prospect of his departure, he would have been deeply mortified, if not offended, had not the previous hospitality of his host satisfied him of their welcome. He thought, perhaps, that he ought to attribute his entertainer's conduct to some singular nervous disease which he masked under an antipathy for wine; and accordingly he took leave with a warm and friendly farewell.

"I have passed a delightful afternoon with you, Monsieur De Vlierbeck," said

he. "We have found ourselves, I am sure extremely happy in your and your daughter's charming society. It is a pleasure added to my life to have made your acquaintance, and I hope that further intimacy may assure me your friendship." In the mean while, let me thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind reception."

As he finished the sentence, Lenora and Gustave joined them.

"My nephew," continued Denecker, will confess, as I have done, that he has spent few happier hours than those that are just gone. I hope, Monsieur De Vlierbeck, that you and your charming daughter will return our visit and dine with us. Yet I shall have to ask your pardon for postponing the pleasure it will afford us till I return from Frankfurt, where I am summoned, the day after to-morrow, on urgent business. It is probable I may be detained away a couple of months; but if my nephew should be allowed to visit you in my absence let me hope he will be welcome."

De Vlierbeck reiterated his professions of delight at the new acquaintance; Lenora was silent; and Denecker moved off toward the coach.

But the parting glass, uncle!" exclaimed Gustave. "Let us go in for a moment and drink it."

"No no" said Denecker, interrupting him tartly. "I believe we would never get hence at all if we listened to you. It is time to be off, and I can delay no longer. Adieu!"

Gustave and Lenora exchanged a long and anxious look, full of regret at separation and of hope for speedy reunion. In a moment the uncle and nephew were in the vehicle and the spirited horses in motion; but, as long as the group was in sight at the gate, a couple of white-gloved hands might have been seen waving farewells from the coach-window.

## CHAPTER IV

A few days after the departure of his uncle, Gustave paid a visit to Grinselhof. He was received by Monsieur De Vlierbeck and his daughter with their usual kindness, passed the greater part of an afternoon with them, and went home at nightfall to the chateau of Echelpoel full of delightful recollections and hopes. Either from a fear of disturbing the reserved habits of the old gentleman or from a sense of politeness, Gustave did not at first repeat his visits too frequently; but after a couple of weeks the extreme cordiality of Vlierbeck dispelled all his scruples. The ardent youth no longer resisted an impulse that drew him toward the bewitching girl, nor did he allow a single day to roll by without passing the afternoon at Grinselhof. The happy hours flew rapidly on the wings of love. He strolled with Lenora through the shady walks of the old garden, listened to her father's observations on science and art, drank in the delicious notes of his loved one's voice as it was breathed forth in song, or seated beneath the flowery and spreading catalpa dreamed the dream of happiness that was in store for him with her who was probably soon to become his betrothed.

If the noble and beautiful face of the maiden had won his eye and enlisted his feelings the moment he first beheld her in village churchyard, now, that he had become familiar with her character, his love grew so ardently absorbing that the world seemed sad and dead if she were not present to shed the light of her joyous spirit upon every thing around him. Neither religion nor poetry could conjure up an angel more fascinating than his beloved. Indeed, though God had endowed her person with all those feminine graces that adorned the first woman in paradise, he had also lavished on her a heart whose crystalline purity was never clouded, and whose generosity burst forth with every emotion like a limpid spring.

But in all his interviews, Gustave had never yet been alone with Lenora. When he visited her she never left the apartment where she commonly sat with her father, unless the old gentleman expressed a wish that they should unite in a walk through the garden; and, of course he had never enjoyed an opportunity to breathe the love that was rising to his lips. Still, he felt that it was altogether useless to express by words what was

passing in their hearts; for the kindness the respect, the affection, that shone in everybody's eyes betokened the feeling which united them in a mingled sentiment of attachment and hope.

Though Gustave entertained profound veneration for Lenora's father and really loved him as a son, there was something which at times came like a cloud betwixt himself and the old gentleman. What he heard outside of Grinselhof of De Vlierbeck's extraordinary avarice had been fully realized since he became intimate at the house. No one ever offered him a glass of wine or beer; he never received an invitation to dinner or supper; and he frequently observed the trouble that was taken by the master of the house to disguise his inhospitable economy.

Avarice is a passion which excites no other emotion than that of aversion or contempt, because it is natural to believe that when so degrading a vice takes possession of one's soul it destroys every spark of generosity and fills it with meanness. Accordingly, Gustave had a long and fearful conflict with himself in order to subdue this instinctive feeling and to convince his judgment that De Vlierbeck's conduct was only a caprice which did not detract from the native dignity of his character. And yet, had the young man known the truth, he would have seen that a pang was hidden beneath every smile that flitted over the old man's face, and that the nervous shudders which at times shook his frame were the results of a suppressed agony that almost destroyed him. As he gazed on the happy face of Lenora and steeped his soul in the intoxication of her love, he never dreamed that her father's life was a prolonged punishment that, day and night, a terrible future opened its vista before him; and that each moment of his existence brought him nearer and nearer to a dreadful catastrophe. He had not heard the inexorable sentence of the notary.

Four months more and your bonds expire. when all you possess in this world will be sold by the officers of justice to satisfy your creditors?"

Two of those fatal months had already expired!

If Monsieur De Vlierbeck appeared to encourage the young man's love it was not alone in consequence of his sympathy with his feelings. No; the denouncement of his painful trial was to be developed within a defined period; and if it proved inauspicious, there was nothing but dishonor and moral death for himself and child? Destiny was about to decide forever whether he was to come out victorious from this ten year's conflict with poverty, or whether he was to fall into the abyss of public contempt? These were the feelings that induce him to conceal his true position more care fully than ever, and, while he watched over the lovers like a guardian spirit made aim do nothing to check the rapid progress of their passion.

As the time of his uncle's return approached, the two months seemed to Gustave to have flown by like a pleasant dream, and, although he felt sure that his relative would not oppose the union he foresaw that he would not be allowed hereafter to spend so much of his time away from business. Indeed, the very idea that he might be obliged to pass considerable periods without seeing Lenora made him look for his uncle's return with anything but delight.

One day he contrived to whisper his fears and anticipations to Lenora, and, for the first time since their acquaintance saw tears gathering in her eyes. The girl's emotion touched his heart so sensibly that he ventured timidly to take her hand, and held it in his for a long time without uttering a word. De Vlierbeck, who had overheard the remark, tried to comfort him, but his words did not seem to produce the desired effect; and, after a short time, Gustave rose abruptly and took leave, though his usual time of departure had not yet arrived. Lenora read in his expression that some sudden revolution had occurred in her lover's mind, for his eyes glistened with extraordinary animation. She strove eagerly to retain him by her side; but he resisted her appeal pleasantly, and declared that nothing should unveil his secret till the following day, when he would return to Grinselhof. De Vlierbeck, however, was more familiar with the world than his daughter; and, imagining that he had penetrated the mystery of Gustave's conduct, many a pleasant dream hovered that night around his pillow.

TO BE CONTINUED.

**RESULTS OF LUTHER'S TEACHING,**

By Henry O'Conner, S. J.

In order that the reader may have a correct idea of Luther's bearing on the dreadful Revolution of 1525, we give our quotations in this chapter in chronological order.

1520

1. February, 1520, Luther wrote to his friend George Spalatin: "If you understand the Gospel rightly, I beseech you not to believe that it can be carried on without tumult, scandal, sedition. . . The word of God is a sword, is war, is ruin, is scandal is verdiction, is poison."

2. The same year Luther wrote these remarkable words: "If we punish thieves with the gallows, robbers with the sword heretics with fire, why do we not still more attack with every kind of weapon these teachers of perdition, these Cardinals, these Popes, and that whole abomination of the Romish Sodom, which without ceasing, corrupts the Church of God, and why do we not wash our hands in their blood?"

The inflammatory power of this violent language is not very much mitigated by saying that Luther here addressed himself only to the princes.

1522.

3. Luther publishes "A sincere advice of Martin Luther to all Christians to abstain from revolt and rebellion."

Now, I do not exactly doubt his sincerity, but the work contains most inflammatory expressions, and the people, who were becoming more and more excited from day to day, were likely to disregard the sound "advice," and to find new nourishment for their revolutionary teudancy in the violent language to which Luther had recourse in some parts of the work.

4. In this very book Luther writes: "It seems as if a rebellion were going to break out, and priests, monks, Bishops, with the whole clerical body, are about to be murdered and driven out, if they do not prevent it by an earnest, visible change for the better. For the poor man, in excitement and grief on account of the damage he has suffered in his goods, his body, and his soul, has been tried too much, and has been oppressed by them beyond all measure, in the most perfidious manner. Henceforth he can and will no longer put up with such a state of things, and moreover, he has ample reason to break forth with the flail and the club as Karsthans threaten to do."

5. In the same work, Luther writes: "Whereas I have said . . . that Popery and the clerical body will not be upset by the hand of man, nor by rebellion, but that its wickedness is so abominable that no punishment is sufficient for it, except only the anger of God, without any (human) intervention: I have never yet been induced to keep those back who threaten with the fist and with flails."

I ask, could the poor peasants be expected to listen to Luther's "advice" against rebellion after having read such inflammatory words as these?

6. July 26th, 1522, Luther writes to George Spalatin; "Do not either fear or hope that I will spare them (the princes) if they have to suffer from disturbances and reverses, they will not suffer it through any doings of ours, but in consequence of their own tyranny."

7. In this year Luther also wrote a most violent book against the Pope and the Bishops. It must be remembered that at that time many Bishops were sovereigns in their own dioceses, just as the Pope was formerly king in the Papal States.

8. In this work Luther says; "We must avoid a Bishop who does not teach the word of God, no less than the Devil himself. . . But if they say there is reason to apprehend (the outbreak of) a rebellion against the spiritual authority; then answer . . . It is reasonable that the souls all should be murdered forever, in order that the temporal display of these gasty wretches (arven) should remain undisturbed? It would be better if all the Bishops were murdered, all institutions and convents rooted out, rather than one soul should be lost. Yet if they will not hear the word of God, but rage and reakt out into acts of banishing, burning murdering (when did the Bishops do that?) and all kinds of evil, is it not most reasonable that they should encounter a powerful rebellion, which will root them out from the earth? And we could only laugh, were this to happen."

9. In the same work Luther writes; "All those who help to upset the dioceses and to destroy the power of the Bishops, who cast bodily life, goods and honour into the scale, they are the beloved children of God, and true Christians; they defend the Commandment of God, and con-

tend against the order of the Devil." Luther, however, adds that he does not wish the Bishops to be attacked "with the fist and the sword; for they are unworthy of such a punishment, nor is it of any avail."

10. It is with such revolutionary language as this that "D. Luther's Bull and Reformation" begin. The concluding words of this remarkable document are worth recording: "This is my Bull, D. Luther's which giveth the grace of God as a reward to all those who observe it and carry it out Amen."

1523.

11. The few quotations which follow are taken from Luther's work: "About worldly authority' how far we are obliged to obey it." The most critical German edition of Luther's works, the Erlangen edition, says; "This in some places rather violent publication was occasioned by the refusal to admit Luther's translation of the N. T. in some German countries, and by orders given that the subjects who were in possession of it should hand it over to the authorities."

12. In the second part of this work Luther, answering the question: "How far does worldly authority extend?" says: "But do you want to know why God has ordained that the temporal princes should make such shameful mistakes? I will tell you God has handed them over to their wicked heart and will make an end of them."

13. "You must know that from the beginning of the world a wise prince is a 'rara avis,' and still more so a pious prince; they are generally the greatest fools or the worst rascals on earth; there fore, as regards them, we may always look out for the worst and expect little good from them."

14. "There are very few princes who are not looked upon as fools or rascals."

15. Addressing the princes, Luther says; "People cannot, people will not, put up with your tyranny and caprice for any length of time," . . .

16. He raises the objection; "There must be an authority even among Christians." And his answer is; "Among Christians there ought not to be, and there cannot be, any authority. But they are all, at the same time, subject one to another."

TO BE CONTINUED.

**POPE LEO'S ANNIVERSARY.**

Pope Leo XIII, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth March 2 and the eighth anniversary of his coronation, which occurred the next day, by an address to the members of the Sacred College. In this he eulogized the union existing among Catholics against those seeking to corrupt and weaken the authority of the Church. He deplored the oppressed condition of the Holy See as unworthy of the head of the Church and incompatible with his independence. A cablegram says that he spoke with severity concerning the attempt to connect the ecclesiastical authority with the crime of furnishing foreign enemies of Italy secret information about its military defences, as was done recently in the case of a man on trial at Rome on the charge of having sold such information to a foreign power. During his trial the prosecution read what purported to be a letter from Vienna, in which the writer whose name was withheld, imputed the prisoner's act to inspiration from the Vatican, which was accused of having a purpose to undermine and destroy the present kingdom of Italy by obtaining for foreign powers secret information concerning Italy's coast defenses. The Pope repelled this imputation with indignation and condemned the impunity with which vulgar malignity of this kind had been employed to excite against the Vatican the hatred of the multitude.

**HOW TO BE A NUN.**

A Letter to Lady Minna F. Howard

My Dearest Minna: So you are seven years old, and you have made up your mind to be a nun. Well, now, what must you do? Must you put on a strange dress, and cut all your hair off, and go into a convent, and live a hard, hard life? No! not just yet. By and by, with our dearest Lady's blessing, it may be so. But then, as you always, always say—but then I cannot wait so many, many years. Well, Sister Minna of the infant Jesus! you need not wait. I will tell you how to be a nun at once, directly, in the Hotel Bellevue, and with the consent of papa and mama. Now, I am sure this will both please and surprise you, and it will make V. open her eyes and noisy M. be quite. How am I to be made a nun directly? Sister Minna! Sister Minna! What is it to be made a nun? Listen. To be a Nun is to love no one else but Jesus, and to love Him always and very much, and to love

everybody else, papa, mama, sister, boy, Father Wilfrid, and all the world, because Jesus loves them so much. This is being a nun. When sister Minna likes her own will and loves her own way, then she is not a nun. When Sister Minna does not do what she is told, or does it complainingly, then she is not a Nun. When Sister Minna says an angry word, then she is not a Nun. But when sister Minna, loves Jesus, oh, so much, so very, very much; and when she is always asking her dear Mother in Heaven to make her love Jesus more and more, then she is a nun—a real, real Nun. So you will see you can be a Nun whenever you like. Oh dear! how many questions this letter will make you ask!

And now good bye, dearest Minna. I pray the dear little Jesus in Mary's arm to take care of you the dear little Jesus, who if the great great God for all He is so small—O Minna! if the huge God could love you and me so much that He could become a little Baby helpless as Ethel was for you and me! why do not we love Him ten hundred thousand million times more than we do! Get an answer ready for that question, Minna!

Yours most affectionately,

F. W. FABER

**A GREAT MISSION**

will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers

KENNY AND DRUMMOND

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**ST. MARY'S CHURCH**

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

The first week will be for women, and the second week for men exclusively. The Mission is thus divided into two parts, in order to enable all to attend it, and be seated during the exercises.

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

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

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

Masters and employers generally are respectfully and earnestly requested to allow their Catholic servants and employes to attend the Mission.

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE

**ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE**

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

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, 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 city of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

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

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

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

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

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 8.45 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 6.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

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

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

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PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

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**PERRY 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-K'LLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY**

Directed by the Sisters 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 upon the education of their Pupils.

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

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

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

TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$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 \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of 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, if desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Gilet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, 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, 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 five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

MISSER SUPERIOR,

St. Mary's Academy,

Winnipeg, Man.

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

THE WORLD OVER.

Items of Interest From Every Land.

UNITED STATES

Over 1,400 Chinamen left San Francisco for home on the steamer on Thursday. Many others desired to go, but could not obtain accommodations.

Bradstreet's agents report a total of 227 failures in the United States and 35 in Canada last week, an increase compared with the failures of the week previous of 19 in the United States and of eight in Canada.

An order for a farm in Washington county, Indiana, was received by a local real estate agent there from an Ohio man who wanted also, if possible, "a wife between the ages of 20 and 45 years," to go with the farm.

Hon. Mr. West, British Minister at Washington, thinks the hostility of the United States Senate of any measure proposed by President Cleveland renders it utterly useless for the Canadian Government to attempt the negotiation of a new treaty.

The warehouse and dock of the Monarch Steamship line at Jersey City, together with a large quantity of European freight, were destroyed by a fire on Monday morning. The steamships Egyptian Monarch and Lydian Monarch were also badly damaged.

Henry K. Brown, the sculptor of Newburgh, N. Y., who designed the equestrian statue of Washington in Union square, New York, and the equestrian statue of Gen. Scott in Washington, has been adjudged of unsound mind and incapable of continuing his business. His health has been failing rapidly since the death of his wife.

Heavy land suits have been decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at St. Paul. The Northern Pacific railroad against the Manitoba road, in which \$4,000,000 is involved. The roads cross each other by Glyndon, Minn., and each claimed possession of 5,000,000 acres of land near that point. The judge decided in favor of the Northern Pacific.

Throats of the faithful crowded around St. Paul's cathedral, New York on Thursday morning anxious to secure admission to witness the ceremonies attending the conferring of the Pallium on Archbishop Corrigan which installed him as head of the see of New York. The see includes the dioceses of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Newark, Albany, Rochester and Ogdensburg. Tickets to the full capacity of the cathedral were issued.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Grand Jury of Armagh, in Ulster, have adopted resolutions denouncing Home Rule.

The Imperial Government has telegraphed authority to Lord Dufferin to definitely annex Burma.

Eight of the London rioters have been sentenced to penal servitude ranging from one to five years.

The boiler of a tug in Cardiff harbour exploded on Monday, and the vessel and crew of six persons were blown to atoms.

Lord Ashbourne denies that he ever prepared a scheme for Irish Home Rule or that he ever contemplated preparing such a scheme.

Upon the advice of Mr. Michael Davitt the Irish leaders are organizing an agitation in England and Scotland in favor of Home Rule.

Mr. Malcolm Wood, now chief constable of Manchester, will succeed Sir Edmund Henderson as chief commissioner of the London Metropolitan force.

It is reported in London on what appears to be good authority, that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme proposes separate legislative councils for each of the four Irish provinces.

The London and North-Western Railway Company has discharged one thousand navvies. The men are nearly all Irishmen. The company says the depression of trade made its action necessary.

The truancy law is being enforced in London against the parents of children who fail to attend school, with great vigor. A special says this non-attendance is caused in many cases by extreme poverty, the clothing of the children having been pawned for food.

A special meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was held Tuesday in Belfast to consider what action the Church should take against the Home Rule movement of the National League. It was unanimously decided to have the meeting held with closed doors.

Mr. Gladstone intends to submit to Parliament his Home Rule and land measures embodied in the same bill. It is expected that the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Trevelyan, will support the scheme.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for

Ireland, replying to questions in the House of Commons on Monday, stated that Mr. Quirk had started for the islands on the western coast of Ireland with a little money and a quantity of seed potatoes. He added that the Government would take other measures to relieve the distress, which, he said, was "terrible."

Mr. Henry Labouchere, M. P. for Northampton, made his annual Radical motion for the abolition of the House of Lords. The result of the division, which showed a slight increase in the minority vote over last year, was over by a noisy few, and Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor's shout of "Mene mene, tekil, upharsin," as he nodded his head in the direction of the Tory benches, was received with some Radical cheers.

The London "Standard" says that information obtained by Germany in the trial of Capt. Saranow, the Dane, who was recently convicted of high treason at Lepsic for having sold France information concerning German fortifications will soon lead to a number of new arrests in addition to the eight recently made, for the same offence. One Hanson, a Dane who lives in Paris, was intimate with General Herbeth, who was at the head of the French bureau which has been employing a vast number of spies in the German Empire to ferret out and report all the information that it is possible to obtain concerning German military establishments.

EUROPE

Peronier who a few days ago fired a revolver in the French Chamber of Deputies, has been sent to a mad-house.

The Turkish Government's expenditures for armaments to date amount to \$10,000,000. Greece's expenditures amount to \$8,000,000.

At the city theatre at Cologne all the scenery and implements have lately been impregnated with chemicals as a preventive against fire.

Vienna newspapers believe that the the Servo-Bulgarian treaty of peace is a make-shift, and that Serbia will seize the first chance of revenge.

A strike of work girls in Leoty's corset factory, in Dijon, took place recently and the forewoman of one of the departments was beaten and kicked into insensibility by the the girls.

When the residence of the man who fired of his revolver in the Paris Bourse was searched, the police found a quantity of material for the manufacture of explosive bombs, and a number of finished bombs.

Much anxiety is felt in Italy over the strength of the Agrarian party. It is expected that the union of Socialism and Agrarianism will soon be accomplished and the result will be the defeat of the Depretis Ministry.

Prince Bismark has questioned Thwifk Bey, the Turkish ambassador, regarding the reported cession of the Island of Crete to England. The chancellor stated that the other powers would oppose such action on the part of Turkey. The ambassador denied that this Government had ceded the island to England.

The report of Col. von Hagenau, who has been conducting a tour of military observation in British India, has been submitted to the German Government. A special says that the report is commendatory of the service in every branch except the transportation department, which is considered insufficient.

Three thousand Socialists and unemployed workmen held a public meeting Tuesday in Amsterdam to discuss their grievance. The proceedings were orderly throughout. The meeting deputed a committee to call upon the mayor and present a demand upon the city for the inauguration of public works for the employment of laborers.

The German press loudly protests that the proposed rebuilding of Rome will result in the destruction of its remaining antiquities. Memorials are being signed by artists and archaeologists everywhere, protesting against the sacrilege of Roman building speculators. The National Zeitung warns the municipal authorities of Rome that they may learn in an unpleasant manner what are the views of the world of culture.

The Princess Eulalia's dower is \$700,000. She receives a pension of \$30,000. The Duke of Montpensier has settled \$12,500 annually upon her, and \$25,000 upon her husband. The presents were valued at \$200,000. The Pope sent his blessing. The Princess has given \$6,000 for needy seminary students.

QUARANTE HEURES

This devotion continues for forty hours in memory of the forty hours during which the body of our Lord remained in the sepulchre. It owes its origin to ather Joseph—a pious Capuchin friar at Milan Italy. In the year 1534, the city of Milan was suffering the miseries attendant

in the war which for so many years was waged between Charlis V. Emperor of Germany, and Francis I. King of France and was reduced almost to despair when Father Joseph assured the citizens on the part of God that if they would give themselves up to fervent prayer for forty hours, the city and county would be delivered from the devastations of their enemies. The citizens obeyed the call and attended with fervor at the appointed prayers and approached with great devotion the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion, and in a short time the two monarchs were seen at the gate of the city arranging articles of peace. The forty hours devotion was introduced into Rome in 1548 by St. Philip Neri and sanctioned by Pope Clement VIII in 1592 and Pope Clement XIII and Paul V granted indulgences to those who visit the Blessed sacrament during the forty hours it is exposed in the Church.

CHANGING THE GEOGRAPHY.

A small school boy says he is not going to learn any more geography lessons until the world is fully discovered. He read in a paper that the geography of over half the globe would be changed by future explorations, and he is going to wait.

DANIEL CAREY.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public. Commissioners for Quebec and Manitoba. 25 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply corner Notre Dame street west and Dagmar streets. nV2I

LOST.

On Main street or River Avenue, Fort Rouge a wolfskin robe. Liberal reward for returning same to Major Bowles.

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

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FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott, 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's.

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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

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST PAUL RAILWAY

IS THE FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. N. BELLE, Commercial Agent, 407 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 26th February 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Fleming Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st April next. The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.

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

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

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 18th Jan., 1886.

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

FURNITURE The Great Discount Sale. 20 PER CENT OFF FOR 30 DAYS. CALL AND SEE OUR PARLOR SUITES, &c. M. HUGHES & CO. --- 285 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG. Brokers and Commission Merchants. 1st Floor, McIntyre Block, Main St. Liberal advances made on all kinds of goods, merchandise, or other collateral. Notes discounted, &c., &c. All transactions strictly confidential.

GEROUX & CONNOLLY, BUTCHERS.

have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY,

AT 349 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, OPP. POTTER HOUSE.

A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.



NOTICE.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: AGENT and AGENCY. Lists agents like H. Martineau, J. A. Markle, A. McDonald, W. S. Grant, P. J. Williams, J. B. Lash, H. Keith, J. M. Rae, J. P. Wright, J. A. Mitchell, W. Anderson, S. B. Lucas, W. Pocklington, M. Begg, W. C. de Ballinhard and their respective agencies like The Narrows, Lake Manitoba, Crooked Lakes, Assiniboine Reserve, File Hills, Muscowpetung's Reserve, Touchwood Hills, Prince Albert, Battleford, Victoria, Edmonton, Peace Hills, Fort McLeod, Blackfoot Crossing, Sarcee Reserve.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 15th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge therein of Lake Winnipeg; and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

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

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ATRONIZ

PENROSE & ROCAN! 339 Main Street.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with advertising rates: Full 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, 12 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADDOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

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

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

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

SATURDAY, MAR. 20, 1886.

LENT.

Regulations for the Archdiocese of St. Boniface.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mgr. Bongean, Vicar Apostolic of Cayon, has begun to build a cathedral at Colombo.

H. Taddeus Jodes, a young Irish artist, has just finished a portrait of Pope Leo. It is said that he is the first painter who has been permitted to paint His Holiness from life.

As per advertisement in another column Professor Buell's spectacular entertainment comes off on the 29th inst. Tickets are now on sale. The reserved seats are limited.

The Pope has sent to Berlin a courier bearing a letter to Prince Bismarck, thanking him for his eulogistic reference to His Holiness at the recent German Parliamentary dinner.

The "Moniteur de Rome" confirms the report that the Archbishop of Quebec and the Archbishop of Baltimore will be created Cardinals at the next Consistory.

A pastoral letter of the Bishop of Pamiers has been suppressed by the French government, because the bishop referred in it to be the effect upon several of his cures of the suppression of their slender stipends.

The sentiment among the genuine English people against hereditary legislators is steadily growing. Mr. La Bouchere's annual motion for the abolition of the House of Lords was defeated by a very narrow majority.

The Pope has appointed the Belgian primate, Angr Gossens, to be chief of the clergy in the Congo state. A Catholic seminary is being founded at Donvain, where students will be especially vained for service in the Congo.

It is with pleasure we put on record this tribute to the Archbishop of St Boniface from the "Manitoban";—Archbishop Tache has completed his work in the east and returns to Manitoba in a few days. This country has no warmer or better friend than His Grace.

In his will the late Protestant Bishop of Omagh bequeaths the handsome sum of \$445,000 to his family. How does this tally with the cry of the English Tory press about the "starving Irish Church"? There are evidently some fat pickings left yet in the great "disestablished."

The mission next week will be exclusively for men. The opening sermon, will be given at 7.30 p.m. on Sunday evening and it is desired by the Rev. Father conducting the retreat that every Catholic in the city will take advantage of it. Those holding different religious views are cordially invited. The discourses during the week will be given by the Rev. Father Kenny and Drummond.

A cable from Rome dated March 16th, officially announces that at the consistory to be held on April 12th next, the following dignitaries of the Church will be made Cardinals: Archbishop Tascher of Quebec; Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore; Monseigneur Fenots Nuncio at Vienna; Monseigneur Dirende, Nuncio at Paris; Monseigneur Rompolla Del Tindora Nuncio at Madrid; Monseigneur Massalo formerly Nuncio at Lisbon.

The mission in St Mary's Church will continue all next week. Tomorrow Sunday Masses at 7. 8.30 and 10.30. Sermons will be preached at 8.30, 10.30 Masses. At 3 p.m., concluding sermon of women mission. At 7.30 p.m., special opening of men's mission.

During the week sermons for men only at 6 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

"The devil knowing now that he hath but a short time maketh a great noise." This is the spirit if not the exact words of an old quotation, and may be well applied to the demons orangeism who are just now kicking up a great noise. Boasting of their "loyalty" and threatening the peace of the Empire if Home Rule be granted, these braggots will not have the affairs of the Empire settled without their "sanction." Does it ever occur to these "loyalists" that if they attempt to oppose Home Rule once sanctioned by the British Empire, they will be tried for Treason.

Mr Cox, the American Minister to Turkey, in remitting a check to the Par. nell fund makes use of these remarkable words: In fact Turkey has not such a bad government as it is painted. There is much of "Home Rule" from the early Greek civilization, and from municipal and tribal freedom; much more and much better than Ireland has had under the light of the nineteenth century with positive rule in London and at Dublin Castle.

This means in so many words that that John Bull is worse than the unspeakable Turk.

ST. JOSEPH

The virtues of St. Joseph are stamped with a character of unversability, that, from him, all classes and ages may learn a salutary lesson. The father in his family, the king on his throne, the rich in his parlor, the poor in his hut the peasant in his cot, the religious in his cloister, all look up to the Great St. Joseph as to the perfection of their state. Yet the position which it pleased the adorable Trinity to give him in Society, has marked him out as the guardian of the humble, hardworking, Christian artisan. But Joseph was not a common tradesman. He was not one of those base hirelings who toil their lifetime, with no higher motive than paltry gain. No, Joseph was no such worldlyling. He labored for God, he cooperated in the grand work of redemption. Thus was he at once a religious, an artisan and an Apostle.

To-morrow being the feast of the Great St. Joseph, let us offer special prayers to him, that he may protect us and our families through the hard paths of this life, and like him, let us remain unseen by men, but loved and blessed by Jesus, by Mary and by Joseph.

THE FORGED LETTER.

Some weeks ago we ventured to pronounce to be a forgery a letter which was reproduced in the columns of the Globe and which was attributed to Cardinal Manning. That we did not venture too much is manifest from the following letter of Archbishop Lynch.

(To the Editor of the Globe)

St. Michael's Palace March 7, 1886.

Mr. Editor,—You will please publish the correspondence which I take the liberty of sending you regarding a forged letter purporting to be from Cardinal Manning, regretting his entering into the Catholic Church. Dean Harris of St. Catharines, wrote a few days before I did to Cardinal Manning to know if the letter Lord Montague published in the papers was genuine. The Cardinal cabled immediately the following:—

"London, Feb. 20th.

"Letter forgery: writing.

"Cardinal Manning."

A few days ago Dean Harris received the following letter, dated the same day as the cablegram:—

"London, Feb. 20th, '89.

"Very Reverend and Dear Sir,—You are perfectly right in believing that the letter imputed to me was not only never written by me, but contradicted every conviction of my intellect and every sentiment of my heart. Five and thirty years of peaceful and thankful Catholic life have set a seal to my faith in the only Church of God. I would ask you to be so good as to show this letter to my dear friend the Archbishop of Toronto with my kindest regards. You are at liberty to make whatever use you will of these words.

"Believe me yours faithfully. "Henry E., Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster." You see now, Mr. Editor, that my denial of the authenticity of the letter was perfectly correct

X JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,

Archbishop of Toronto.

In the "Mail" of the 10th inst. however a correspondent gives a copy of a letter from Lord Robert Montague to whom Cardinal Manning was said to have written in which the former declares his own letter to be correct and says it was written not to Cardinal Manning but to a "mon-Signor" of the Roman Catholic Church who wrote him the reply wrongly attributed to Cardinal Manning. The "mon-Signor" name is withheld. What then has been triumphantly paraded as a confidential unburdening of the soul of the highest Catholic ecclesiastical dignitary of England has become simply the letter of some anonymous writer. Until we know who he is; something of his history and the circumstances of his writing this letter his testimony, such as it is worthless.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER COCHIN.

We publish with much pleasure the following kind letter from an officer of the Governor General's Foot Guards who served in the North West during the recent troubles:

Ottawa, 2nd Feb., 1886.

Rev. Father L. Cochin, O. M. I., Battleford. Dear Sir,—By this mail I send you, in the name of my company, a souvenir, in the form of a Missal to mark the appreciation the Company entertain of your kind services rendered in connection with the recovery of the body of Osgoode, from Cut Knife.

Father Fillatre, of the Ottawa College, informed me that a Missal would be the most useful and acceptable present that we could send you. The Company then desired me to purchase the same and forward it to you by post. Trusting that it will reach you safely,

and that you may have health and prosperity in your work amongst the Indians.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully S. HAMLEY TODD.

RESPOND

MR MCGILLIS' REPLY.

To the Editor of The Northwest Review.

Sir—Those who have read any part of a great deal that I have written during the past thirty years about Irish affairs or who know my sentiments regarding the Irish people, are aware that I am not capable of intentionally writing or uttering a word that would give offence to, or wound the feelings of, any honest Irishman or woman. The columns of your own paper from time to time bear evidence of my good feeling towards those people, and although an effort has been made in a characteristic manner by an individual whose existence seems to be a libel upon common decency, to distort to my disadvantage the sense of my letter in your issue of the 6th inst., I feel satisfied that those who know me will acquit me of having a desire to cast a slur upon the Irish nation. The letter in question had to be written very hastily, for reasons which need not be given here, and I had no time to revise it before giving it to the printer to set up. But as I always have the courage of my convictions, I sent it forth under my proper name feeling assured that it would be constructed in the right spirit by those whose judgment was not seared by well-nursed prejudices. At the same time I know that it was possible to please every one as some men's minds are so constituted as to be continually on the alert for something to snarl at. The irascible gentleman whose effusions appeared in the Review last week, is one of those pessimists and it is evident that he was actuated more by hatred towards my nationality than by a desire to uphold the honor of his country when he evolved from his massive brain that elaborate and polished production, to which he was ashamed or afraid to put his name. Notwithstanding his lowbred personalities, if he had had the manliness to give his proper name instead of an assumed one which, by the way, may be the correct name for him after all—I should have been pleased to discuss the question at issue even with him, but as he has chosen to stay in his congenial darkness behind an anonymous letter, I cannot condescend to take any further notice of him. A. MCGILLIS

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Solemn High Mass and an Eloquent Sermon in St. Mary's Church

On Wednesday last, at 10.30, Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, with the Rev. Father Ouellette, pastor, as celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Father Cahill, and Rev. Father O'Brien, of St. Boniface College. The service may be said to have been attended by all whose business did not prevent them being present, for the congregation was a large one. The sermon, as announced, was preached by the Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., of St. Boniface College, and was delivered with his characteristic eloquence. The following is a verbatim report of the sermon:—

In undertaking to say a few words to you this morning about our great Apostle, Saint Patrick, I am actuated by a feeling of gratitude which you, my dear brethren, share with me. It has been cleverly said that there is "not a man in Europe now, who talks bravely against the Church, but owes it to the Church, that he can talk at all." Similarly most of us here to day owe it to St. Patrick that we are Christians at all. To him are we indebted for that faith which is the foundation of all christian virtues. It is a debt which the warmest words of gratitude can never fully pay.

To this feeling of deep thankfulness there is added for him who has read history, a feeling of inexpressible awe at the grandeur of the subject. Patrick, the converter of an entire nation! And such a conversion! From heathenism to the fullest worship of the true God, from a loose code of morality to the purest practice of evangelical counsels; Patrick, the planter of a vigorous faith. And such a faith! Fourteen centuries and a half have left it young, earnest, and strong as ever. The Dane attacked it with fire and sword. Elizabethan and Cromwellian soldiers laid siege to it with a more scientific cruelty, English persecution attempted to reduce it by famine, English misrule is still warring against it those most potent weapons of modern warfare, persistent misrepresentation and fashionable contempt. No; thank God: it is not fashionable to be an Irish Catholic. But it is extremely fashionable to be going straight to hell on the broad flower-strewn highway of comfortable error. The siren voices of the amiable crowd that are tripping it gaily to eternal death are the most dangerous of all temptations to the sympathetic Irish heart. This enemy, too, has hitherto made but few breaches in the impregnable stronghold of Irish faith. Taken all in all, St. Patrick's great work remains till this day a success unparalleled in the history of natural achievements, precisely because it is not a natural achievement. Supernatural were the gifts of the Apostle of Ireland; he was full of the Holy Ghost; he walked manfully in the footsteps of our Blessed Lord, the trainer of all true Apostles; he prayed and fasted, first, as a young captive in Ireland, and afterwards as an ecclesiastic in France, where he heard, in the middle of the night, the voices of the Irish crying out unto him; "We entreat thee, holy youth, to come and walk still among us." Other missionaries are said to have

visited Erin before our Saint; but their success was only partial and fragmentary. They may have done noble work, but they were not called to gather in the harvest, as Patrick was. And what was he when he was thus divinely called? The most recent and probably the most judicious of St. Patrick's historians adopts the opinion that the saint "was an old man of sixty" before he attempted the conversion of Ireland, and so this conversion of an entire nation, this building up and organizing of a church and hierarchy on a foundation that is still unshaken, was begun by him at an age when even the Lord's true laborers are looking forward to the rest and the crown.

Humane speaking almost everything was against St. Patrick. His nationality, his age, the prejudices of the people, their clannishness, their continual tribal conflicts, their being thinly scattered up and down a country which had few towns or villages, their impenetrable forests, their rushing rivers, their chains of mountains naturally fortified against the stranger by large lakes and bogs closing up the passes, all these obstacles combined to make the missionary's progress slow and ephemeral in its effect. Yet it proved to be the exact opposite. St. Patrick's success was as lasting as it was rapid. This, my brethren, seems to me the most striking fact in the conversion of Ireland. It was no passing whim; it was a complete and irrevocable gift of the nation's heart to God. This enduring stability of Irish faith is the point to which I mean to call your attention to day.

No one but God is eternal. Immortal other beings may be, because they have no end; eternal they cannot be, because they once had a beginning. But in their immortality they shadow forth their Maker's eternity. For whatever lasts is, in the measure of its duration, an image of the Everlasting. Hence it is that in things spiritual permanence and durability without substantial change are signs and tokens of nearness to God. This is why we are wont to point to the very existence of the Papacy—"Eternal Peter of the changeless chair"—as a great proof that so enduring an institution must be from God. And, indeed this is one of those giant arguments which a host of pigmy difficulties can never weaken. To such a living fact it is no answer to say that, wonderful as this unchangeable antiquity is, it is only a natural phenomenon, the result of a splendid organization. If so, why then do not others organize too? What man has done man can do. No, brethren, man has not done this, or else he could have done it again, and he would undoubtedly have built up other churches as durable, as learned, as practical, as militant, as majestic, as the Catholic Church. For man ever seeks to ape the works of God. The old temptation to which Eve yielded "you shall be as gods" is ever urging poor mutable humanity to emulate the stability of God.

As with sects, so it is with nations. Each of the Ancient Empires of the East strove to anchor itself for ever on the shifting sands of time, and each in its turn slipped away, till the world encircling empire of Pagan Rome sat upon its seven hills as if it at last were immortal. But in reality it was only to be an instrument in the hands of God. The reins of its legal sway were laid wisely, according to human wisdom, on scores of subject nations. Its organization was most perfect, its prestige seemed superhuman. Yet all this splendid fabric of the Roman Empire was only meant to facilitate the spread of the Gospel, first by three centuries of persecution sowing throughout the earth in the blood of martyrs the seeds of Christianity, and then by setting the cross in the crown of the imperial Caesars. And when hardly any of the so-called Christian Emperors were found to walk in the footsteps of Constantine and Theodosius the Great, the Lord God beckoned to the hungry barbarians of the North, and one after another they ate the core out of the grandest earthly power that ever was. Amidst the ruins of the Great Babylon the Church alone stood up in the freshness of immortal youth, and began to fashion the mighty God and the fierce Lombard and the warlike Gaul into Christian nations.

Meanwhile up above the Continent of Europe there lived in a beautiful island called Hibernia a remarkable people whom Divine Providence was about to reclaim from superstition, in order to make them one day the champions of the true Church to the ends of the earth. St. Celestine, the Vicar of Christ, sitting on his humble Papal throne while the Empire was hurrying to its ruin, fixed his Apostolic eye upon that unknown land which the barbarians had never reached, and sent thither the Divinely chosen man whose feast we celebrated to-day. Because the torch of faith was

"Lit from Peter through Patrick at Jesu's command," the flame will go on burning with undying light. It is because his mission emanated from the centre of unity that its effects are immortal. So marvellous is Patrick's record that misbelievers of every shade have turned away from it as unreal, and have resorted to the most ridiculous and conflicting perversions of history. Archbishop Usher was the first to inaugurate more than two hundred years ago, the anti-Catholic view of St. Patrick. His theory has been exploded by Dr. Todd an other Anglican, who accepts the facts but dresses up the emissary of Rome as a High Church divine. Dr. Ledwich found it most convenient to deny that there ever was such a priest as St. Patrick. This did not satisfy Sir William Betham. He improved on Usher's theory, and asserted that Ireland had been converted "centuries" before the time generally supposed, and that the emissary of Rome in the fifth century had merely performed one of those magical tricks of which Rome alone has the secret, and made the people believe they had never been Christians before. History of this

inventive kind refutes itself, as indeed these Protestant writers on St. Patrick refute one another.

What they objected to, namely, the supernatural character of his work is just what we claim as a proof irrefragable of his divine mission. We can not expect those who have not the faith to understand St. Patrick. But against their groundless imaginings we may safely set our belief in the tradition which furnishes the only key to the wonderful history of our race. We have no difficulty in believing that St. Patrick preached the faith in every province in Ireland, that he consecrated bishops and established his metropolitan see at Armagh, that he presided over the legislation of the nation, and adapted the Brehon laws to the needs of a Christian country, that his miracles, and his sanctity were in the mouths of Irishmen long before his death. All this and more we readily admit for the simple reason that we have the fruits of that great mission before us in the history of the last three hundred years.

First, there was the glorious fecundity of the Irish Church in the centuries that immediately followed St. Patrick. Nothing is better established in history, than that Ireland before the Danish invasion was the home of holiness and the chief seat of learning in the West. Authorities Protestant, as well as Catholic, agree on this point, Dr. Johnson spoke of Ireland at that time as "the school of the west, the great habitation of sanctity and learning," and the French Protestant Guizot says:—"Of all the countries of the west, Ireland was for a long time the only one in which learning was supported, and thrived amid the general overthrow of Europe." "During the sixth and seventh centuries says the Old Catholic Dr. Dollinger, "the Church of Ireland stood in the beauty of its bloom. The spirit of the Gospel operated amongst the people with a vigorous and vivifying power. There was not a country of the world, during this period, which could boast of pious foundations or of religious communities equal to those that adorned this far distant island. Among the Irish, the doctrines of the Christian religion were preserved pure and entire, the names of heresy or schism were not known to them; and in the Bishops of Rome they acknowledged and venerated the Supreme Head of the Church on earth, and continued with him, and through him with the whole Church, in a never interrupted communion. . . . Whilst almost the whole of Europe was desolated by war, peaceful Ireland, free from the invasion of external foes, opened to the lovers of learning and piety a welcome asylum."

Great indeed was the triumph of faith over these warlike islanders, since its first fervor kept them in the bonds of peace with one another. The glaring defects of their political constitution, which split them up into a number of independent principalities, was a mighty obstacle to peace; and yet peace was theirs under the shadow of that cross which Patrick had taught them to revere. This fact, the peaceful condition of Ireland during the 6th and 7th centuries in the very teeth of their wretched system of property, is the best answer to those who tell us that Irishmen must be ruled with a strong hand, for that if they are left to govern themselves they will surely end in anarchy. They did govern themselves so well that their land was a refuge for those who longed for quiet; but the secret of their peace was their faith. So it will ever be. Give Ireland full liberty, that is, a liberty which will no longer suffer the haters of St. Patrick's faith to enjoy privilege that are denied to the true children of St. Patrick; in other words, give Irish Catholics a fair stage at home and they will need no favor of coercive laws.

How long this peaceful state of Ireland might have lasted, had no foreign enemy come to disturb it, we can never know. But it would seem as if God wished to prove this Irish faith in the furnace of affliction. Hitherto, with the exception of Odran, whose death was due to the malice of an unofficial fanatic, there had been no martyrs for the faith. Hitherto the entire nation could sing—

Praise ye the Lord! Unheard of 'midst men  
In His care for this Isle! In His love so strong  
He hath sown with a stalwart faith each grain  
And its dingle hovel, each moat-girt keep  
And its doubtful pikeman; nor e'er has  
The blood of the sons of Terne been shed in the sweep  
Of the heathenish tyrant arm.

But now were about to be realized the shadows of St. Patrick's prophetic vision. He once beheld the whole island as it were a flaming fire ascending to heaven; after an interval he saw, in all parts of the island, even as mountains of fire stretching into the skies. And again, after a little time, he beheld as it were candles burning, and then he saw fainter lights, and at length only cones, hidden here and there under ashes, but still burning. Finally, the saint raised his eyes, and he saw a light which for a long time struggled with the darkness and at length dispelled it, and illumined with its rays the whole island, nor did the light cease to increase and prevail until it had restored Ireland to nearly its former state.

We have seen how the whole island once flamed with the fire of faith and charity. This happy time was followed by a season of decaying holiness, in which the saints, figured by the fire mountains, were less numerous. Then came the period of darkness when the terrible Danes pillaged and burned the churches, monasteries and colleges, destroyed the manuscripts of those valuable libraries; slew nine hundred monks at a time around the altar, and massacred the faithful through hatred for their faith. Then it was that the saints, like ash covered coals, lay concealed in caves and dens from the face of the wicked. But Brian Boroihme sweeps the invaders into Dublin Bay, and lo! after two hundred years of plunder and carnage, the light of faith and peace

again began to shine. Not long after the battle of Clontarf we find scholars going over once more from England, Germany, and France, and the schools of Ireland, revived again.

Alas! it was only a few burning candles that grew fainter as the English annexation established itself within the Pale, and began its four hundred years, not yet of persecution (for the two people still had the same faith), but of reckless misgovernment.

And now we come to what are called the darkest pages of Irish history, the days of organized persecution. I will not dwell on the horrors of that tale. Enlightened Protestant opinion in our days has admitted the atrocities of Elizabeth and Cromwell, and quite lately the English Protestant Lecky has set before us the ruthless process of extermination by hunger which was carried out during the greater part of the last century. The details would make your blood curdle. It was no longer the wholesale butchery of the Protector, the pitch cap that tore off the scalp, or the stake that impaled alive the recusant Catholic; but it was the cutting off of supplies, the systematic degradation of a noble people by compulsory ignorance, the steady decimation of the poor by organized famine consequent upon the refusal to employ Catholics. We are told by this painstaking Protestant historian that, thanks to this drying up of the wells of work, scarcely a year passed without famine. In the year 1741—that is to say within the memory of our great grandfathers—when the population of Ireland was only a million and a half, it is said that four hundred thousand people—more than a fourth—died of starvation.

And yet there is really no brighter page in Ireland's annals. Then it was, during two hundred years and more, then it was that the vast majority of the Irish nation chose poverty and death for the sake of the faith of Christ, rather than comfort and plenty in the homes of heresy. Then it was that martyrs were multiplied up and down the Isle of Saints. Then it was that St. Patrick's priceless legacy of faith to his dear people was weighed in the balance and found to be the purest of gold.

What vitality was there my brethren! No sooner was a parody of a parliament, a shred of freedom, given to our Ireland than the population rose a bound from one million to five millions in sixty years. Even the Union could not stay the nation's onward march. Famine, the servant of bad laws, famine alone could stop this growth. But, thank God! we are on the eve of a change which we trust, will develop the rich resources and do justice to the claims of Ireland.

Meanwhile, let us turn to that living Irish faith which, as I said in the beginning, is the strongest proof that there went with Patrick a marvellous outpouring of the spirit of God. Though the persecutors knew it not, there was a Divine purpose in those penal laws. Diabolical inventions though they were in themselves, they were heavenly in their results. The same may be said, proportionately, of the time-sanctioned system of oppression which makes famine possible and emigration necessary. All this iniquitous legislation has issued in a magnificent triumph for the Catholic faith. The Irishman driven from home by want, has been one of the chief instruments for the spread of the truth in England and Scotland, in Australia, in India, in South Africa, in all the colonies of the British Empire, and last, but not least important to us, in North and South America. Other Catholic nations have sent out missionaries to the heathen; but, in our age at least no country has earned as fully as Ireland has, the title of "missionary people." They have gone and planted themselves bodily in the very hotbeds of heresy. In this ungenial soil some, it is true, have withered away or run wild with the luxuriance of error; but the few who have remained the young and tender plants that had no heaven-sent gardener, no priest to attend to them; but, as a people, the exiled Irish have fought the good fight and kept the faith with superhuman energy. This is their Christian revenge on the descendants of their persecutors. Over and over again has God chosen them, the weak ones of this world, to confound the strong. Not only have they preserved for themselves that treasure of faith which was committed to their trust, but they have by their example won over numberless souls to Catholic belief. How many a convert owes his first glimmerings of the truth to the evident religious conviction of an Irish servant girl! By such apparently weak instruments has Catholic Ireland wreaked a holy vengeance upon the countrymen of Elizabeth and Cromwell. Erin's children have swarmed like bees in the very mouth of the lion, and fashioned therein a honeycomb of sweetness unto the Lord their God.

Now, my dear brethren, at the sight of this apostolate of the people of Ireland in all parts of the world, you may have asked yourselves what is the secret of this stability and vitality of the faith planted by St. Patrick. You may want to know how it is that those poor wood choppers and railway navvies, wherever they go, are sure to build a Catholic Church and to make the Catholic cause prosper. How is it that they have made New York into one of the most fruitful centres in the world, and that they are fast doing the same with the old-time Puritan stronghold, cultured Boston, not to speak of other such pacific conquests nearer home! Perhaps some of your wisecrack friends may tell you that it all comes of the Celtic blood. Celts, they will say, take kindly to the Roman faith, while Saxons and Teutons don't. As if that were any answer to so grave a question. But such as it is, it is not correct. There are quite a number of Celts in Scotland and Wales and Ulster who are just as un-Catholic as John Knox or Wesley; and, on the

other hand, in the Fatherland of the Saxons and Teutons, in Germany and Austria are to be found immense numbers of the best organized Catholics in the world. True, the race that resulted from the fusion of the Anglo-Saxon, the Norman and the Dane made shipwreck of the faith. But that only confirms what seems to me the right answer. If the English lost the faith after well nigh a thousand years of Catholic practice, the true cause, which allowed of the tyrant Henry and his ambitious daughter changing the face of England, is, I think, the comparative weakness of the English people's faith. No doubt they had the faith in its fullness of doctrine and, to a certain extent, it was a faith that lived in good works, but they had not grappled it to their heart with hooks of steel. That faith had not transformed their minds, as it did transform the Irish mind. In spite of their faith, the English remained open to those temptations to intellectual sophistry which never assail a clear-headed man, while their inordinate love of money played into the hands of a dissolute King.

Now the distinctive characteristic of the Irish Catholic mind is a marvellous instinct for Catholic truth. Our race which is not remarkable for its political or commercial ability, is almost without a peer in its strong grasp of the fundamental principles of the Christian religion. The contrast between its talents for this world and its mental preparation for the next shows that this latter is a supernatural gift. It is this which enables the least educated of Irishmen to assimilate great truths such as may be sought in vain in the voluninous vapourings of modern thought. We have been told that a great mind is formed by a few great ideas, not by an infinity of loose details. But loose details, worthless argument, groundless conjecture, and their legitimate offspring, scepticism, are all the fashion; and so the great thoughts of the simple Irishman are sneered at. However one of the fruits of his faith is that he does not mind sneers on this question, touchy as he is on other points. His ancestors received from St. Patrick a faith so strong that it made their heads clear and their hearts upright in all religious matters. This blessed heritage he has received from them in all its spotless purity. And so it has come to pass that the average Catholic Irishman of our day is quite clear on those great questions about which so many dilettante thinkers make themselves martyrs by mistake. He cannot for the life of him see how one, all-truthful God can be pleased with having people believe about him self a hundred conflicting theories. Again the Irishman, so impatient of human authority recognizes at a glance the principal of authority in things Divine. He sees that, however keen sighted men may be in the things of earth, they knock their heads against an adamant wall when they strive to solve other world problems with the help of mere unaided reason. Again, when he looks out upon his own dear Church and its priests and nuns, whose life is no mystery to him, he refuses to believe that they are all monsters of hypocrisy. His upright heart helps his clear mind and so he trusts the men and women that care not for money and fear no disease in their search for souls. He calls his priest the "sogarth aroon" and in return every Catholic priest knows that wherever one Catholic Irishman is to be found, there the priest has a friend and a brother.

Or perhaps it is the notes of the Church which fall in best with the Irish mind. It seems only natural that the true Church should be one as God is one, that it should be the Church of the rich and the poor of every tongue every clime, that it should have always been the same from the time of the apostles, and that it should show forth examples of holiness unknown to the sects. Now when he sees these four notes of Unity, Catholicity, Apostolicity and Holiness in one Church alone, the Irishman thinks that one good argument like this can stand its ground against, and is in no way weakened by, a hundred objections. Having a firm grasp of great principles, he carries with him into all his thinking a correct mental perspective, a very rare gift just now. Thus he sees that a thousand difficulties need not make a sensible man doubt about what he knows to be true, and that the power of seeing the strong point in religious questions is the most precious prerogative of the human intellect.

The Saxon and the Teuton are men of details and technicalities; theirs is the genius of plodding, and this explains their scholarship and successful money-making. The Irishman has the large, comprehensive brain; while often too negligent of details to succeed in this world, he is sure to seize on what is most important in life—preparation for eternity. Hence it comes that the Catholic Irishman often will not care to accumulate wealth at the expense of painful drudgery during many long years, because it strikes him at once that all this toil and drudgery may be rendered useless by an early death or by inevitable and unexpected misfortunes.

These are a few of the great truths that are familiar to every Catholic Irishman even if he does not know how to read. And, surely on the principle that it is better to know a little about something very great than to know much of something very little—better, for instance to know one proposition of Euclid than to know how many pins there are in a pin cushion—these great truths and the power of readily grasping them is a legacy worthy of our great Apostle. Their possession is our mainstay and the ground of our eternal hope, and when eternal fruition comes the thought of them will be a source of ecstatic gratitude.

But, brethren, we must watch over that precious treasure. Even Catholic Irishmen may lose their faith in this age of unbelief. It generally takes a couple of generations to make a heretic

out of an Irishman; but this disintegration sometimes occurs. Remember St. Patrick, and how he planted a faith which has withstood the barbarian hordes, the Protestant persecutions, the extermination by famine. This is our greatest honor, and woe to us if we forfeit it. Faith can never die if it is kept alive by good works. Practise your religion if you want to be ever radiantly clear about its tenets. Be temperate and chaste in honor of St. Patrick, and, in order to do all this well, come to the exercises of the mission, the women this week, the men next week. Finally, this morning, during the Mass, ask of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, through the intercession of St. Patrick, the grace of a strong living faith that will prove itself by deeds of love of God and charity towards men. Pray that you may never be ashamed of the truths and practices which are the badge of the Catholic, such as belief in the infallibility of the Pope rather than in your own infallibility and devotion to the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin, which is the great bulwark of the true doctrine of the Incarnation. Above all, thank God for the incalculable blessings of the true faith. "He hath not done in like manner to every nation: and his judgments he hath not made manifest to them." Be grateful for what you have received. Gratitude is the virtue of great souls; it will be the chief occupation of the elect in heaven. There, as we gaze without veil upon what we now believe, our souls will be for ever overflowing with thankful love of that Triune God Who gave us the faith through his servant Patrick.

#### FROM RAT PORTAGE

Special to The Northwest Review.

The 17th passed over very quietly here, for, as there is no organized society, we could make no display. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Beaudin who paid a well deserved tribute to our Irish neighbors. The great event of the day was the Dramatic and Musical Entertainment given by the members of the Choir of the Church, and we have much trouble in preventing our pen from wandering into a description of the entire performance but as we are warned by so many fair fingers directed towards our face we wisely forbore, and content ourselves by saying that our fair friends may one and all be proud of their performance, and we have to publicly thank them for the treat they gave (will that do ladies?) One word for the scenery and here we speak our mind. The whole was "got up" and painted by M. Michaud, and we may all feel proud that we have such an artist among us. One scene was a perfect picture as a back ground, and the young children in their varied costumes grouped in front was as effective a piece of scenic art as we have in our times even seen. We append our programme, and when we tell you that every arrangement and every detail was carried out by one lady, (Mrs. Michaud, you may form some idea, (though perhaps an imperfect one) of the labour devolving upon her shoulders, we won't praise her because we know she does not like it. One word or two more. We have a Brass Band here and they, most kindly offered their services, and gave an entirely new feature to the act; entertainment their playing was excellent and gave much pleasure to the large audience filling the hall. The entertainment is to be repeated to night, and we feel sure that the day will long be remembered by us all as one to be marked with a "white stone"

#### CITIZEN.

This correspondence arrived as we were going to press, making it impossible to publish the programme of the entertainment: but we can say that Mrs. Michaud is deserving of the greatest credit at the hands of the people of Rat Portage. When we see such names as Miss B. McDonald, Miss Minnie and Mrs. Eadsforth as soloists on the programme we know that that part of the entertainment was everything that could be desired. We might say more in favor of these ladies, if, like our correspondent, we did not know their modesty.—Ed N. W. REVIEW.

#### FROM ST LAURENT

At this place the Rev Father Campeau had the altar of his Church very prettily decorated on St. Patrick's day, this work is generally performed by the Rev. Father Gascon, who exhibits great skill and taste in the work; a statue of St. Patrick, nicely wreathed, surmounted the altar and looked especially well. At High Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Gascon, the Rev. Father Campeau, the devoted parish priest, preached in English an eloquent and interesting discourse on life and labors of the Apostle of Ireland. The congregation was large, coming from every section of the extensive parish. The choir service was a special one and was very well given. Miss Browning's rendering of the hymn to St. Patrick was especially pleasing.

## PROF. BUELL'S GRAND SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT

IN  
St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg

ON  
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29

IN AID OF THE  
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Winnipeg

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

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



### NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

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

W. HINSMWORTH, secretary.  
Inland Revenue Department,  
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1894.

### Ecclesiastical Directory

#### PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.  
Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1887.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Assisi, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1881, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1888; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871.

#### CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Malouin, O. M. I., agent for St. Révs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph Mc Carthy, O. M. I., secretary.

St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Oullette, O. M. I. P. F. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate.

Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Charrier.

Province of Keewatin, Rev. C. Cloutier, Rat Portage, Rev. T. I. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Feguis, —Rev. J. Alard, O. M. I.

St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.

St. Francis Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Baie St. Paul, Rev. Fortier.

St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.

Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Campeau, O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and G. Mulvihill, catechists.

Lake Qu. Apostle Fort Ellice and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I. J. Deorby, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magan and Le-page.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. O. Millon.

St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly. St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra.

Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle.

Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. J. Maroux.

St. Leon, Rev. C. Matshe. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau.

St. Catherine Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. Mc Carthy, O. M. I.

Brandon, Rev. J. Rowland. Regina, attended from St. Boniface Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain, O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory, S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Pagnin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gills, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet, S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Leleuvre S. J.

Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pp. 38.

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. William (director), Pupils 120.

St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20; day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.

St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60; day scholars 130.

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70. St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shargnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 33.

**NEWS FROM IRELAND.**

**ANTRIM.**

On Feb. 11, two farms were put up for sale in Belfast. The tenant attended the auction, and declared the sale was going on against his consent, that he had offered the full amount of the vendor's claim before the sale, but the offer was rejected. He asked the farmers not to bid. One or two bids were made, but the bids were considered as ridiculous. One man said he would bid but as the tenant asked him not he would not touch the farm. The legal gentleman present explained to the tenant the perilous character of his conduct in stopping a sale ordered by the Court of Chancery. The tenant replied if the law takes my roof-tree it can take no more; it may do its worst."

**CLARE.**

On Feb. 14, an army pensioner named Rooche, who was also a Sheriff's bailiff, was found dead in a house in High street, Kilmish, where he had but a few minutes before entered.

Mr. Hallam Studdert, the newly appointed agent over the estate of Captain Vandeleur, attended at Ennistymon, on Feb. 13, to collect the rents, and give a general abatement of 20 per cent, and in cases where the rent was not available, time was granted. On the estate of Colonel White, at Burren, the tenants have been granted a similar reduction, and in some cases from one to two year's rent, according to circumstances, were remitted by the agent, Mr. W. Lane Joynt, D. L. The tenants of W. H. Westropp, through the same agency have been granted an all round reduction of 15 per cent.

**CORK.**

The rent receiver of the Hasset estate attended at the Market House, Castle island, on Feb. 15, for the purpose of collecting the rent which fell due last September. After a long conversation with the tenants they left without paying any rent at all.

On Feb. 17, the remains of Sister Victoria Fitzgerald, of Laurel Hall, Cork, daughter of the late Mr. Fitzgerald, of Garryowen brewery, were interred in the presence of sorrowing relatives and a large number of friends, including a considerable gathering of the clergy.

On Feb. 9, the commercial friends of Mr. Michael O'Brien's entertained him at supper in Mr. O'Brien's Hibernian Hotel, Cork, on the occasion of his leaving the city, after representing the firm of Messrs. Dobbin, Oglvie & Co. as commercial traveller for nine years. Mr O'Brien was presented with a handsome gold locket, appropriately engraved.

**DOWN.**

On Feb. 16, at the Convent of Mercy, Catherine street Newry, the profession of Jeannette, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert H. Doherty, Town Clerk, known in religion as Sister Mary Bonaventure, took place with the customary imposing ceremonies.

**DUBLIN.**

The Rev. Canon Robert Meyler, P. P. is suffering from serious illness at his residence, the Parochial House, Rathfarnham.

An interesting hurling match, the first trial of skill between two country teams witnessed by the citizens of Dublin for the best part of a century, was decided, on Feb. 16, in the Phoenix Park when a Tipperary team beat one from Galway after a keenly contested game.

**GALWAY.**

On Feb. 13, Dr Christopher Payne was visiting at Clifden Castle, the seat of Mr. Eyre, on professional business, and when driving home in his own car got a sudden weakness from the effects of which he died before he reached his dwelling house. Dr. Payne was 75 years of age, and the greater part of his professional career was passed in Clifden, where he earned the good will and esteem of all classes of the community.

Major Lewellyn Blake, J. P. has been sworn in High Sheriff of the county of the town of Galway, and Mr. John Redington, as Sub-sheriff.

**KERRY.**

The evictions on the Kenmare estate were continued, on Feb. 19, the townland of Gurtshanava was visited and a number of people evicted. It is announced that the agent of the estate having conferred with the trustees, has offered a general abatement of twenty per cent. The evictions have been suspended.

**KILDARE.**

Mr. William Blacker, of Castlemartin met with a serious accident while hunting with the Kildare hounds, on Feb. 13, owing to a violent collision at right angles between Mr. Blacker's and another horse' Mr. Blacker being thrown on the road. Dr. Love was in immediate attendance and discovered that he had severely fractured the collar bone and was

badly crushed in the region of the chest.

**ROSCOMMON.**

Colonel King-Harman is lying dangerously ill at Beach House Hotel, Westgate-on-Sea.

John Finneran of Lecarrow, in the county of Roscommon, publican and shopkeeper, was, on the 8th of February, adjudged bankrupt.

**SLIGO.**

On Feb. 18, a party of police returned to Dromore-West barrack with two "full-seizures" viz., still, head, and worms. One of them carried a jar of the "mountain dew" on his back. Forty gallons of barley stuff had been spilled.

**WATERFORD.**

A tenant named George Hodnett was recently evicted at Ballyduff, by Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. On Feb. 15 a very large gathering of farmers, artisans and laborers assembled at Ballyduff, for the purpose of building a house for Mr. Hodnett. Timber, stones and thatch were brought in by the farmers; masons and others artisans volunteered their services; and in a short time the new dwelling was put up for the evicted. Then an enthusiastic meeting was held, at which landlord harshness and land gribbing was denounced in no mealy mouthed fashion.

**WEXFORD.**

Mr. Robert Stafford, Maudlintown, died on February 16th, in the 74th year of his age. During a long and honorable career the deceased gentleman took an active part in the affairs of the town, and was, up to four years ago, a large employer of labor.

**LIMERICK.**

Mr. Frederick Hobron, sub-sheriff for the county of Limerick, with a force of constabulary and bailiffs, recently evicted Mr. Matthew O'Flaherty president of the Croom Branch of the National League, for non-payment of rent. Six tenants who held under Mr. O'Flaherty were also evicted, but they, as well as Mr. O'Flaherty, were subsequently readmitted as caretakers. The proceedings were taken at the suit of the landlord, the Earl of Dunraven. Mr. G'Flaherty was chairman of the Limerick and Clara Farmer's Club and the Limerick Land League.

**MONEY-GRABBING.**

When once the desire of making money takes possession of a man and becomes his ideal of happiness, he has abandoned all chance of the reality. He will never have enough—never! The desire of wealth is like that of fame, of place. Get to the top of this near peak which seems to you to be the ultimate of your ambition, and which, when won, will land you on the pinnacle of your hopes, and you will find that others, still higher and further, will reveal themselves before you as points to be gained. If you do not gain them, then have all your previous successes been in vain and you are relatively no better off than when you began.

**THE FARM.**

There is no mystery about making neatstoot oil. The only thing necessary is to boil in a kettle as many cattle's feet and hoofs as can be obtained, and skim off the oil until no more rises. From the four feet of one animal a pint of oil is usually obtained, and it is well worth the trifling cost of making it.

A mixture of mutton tallow and wood-chuck oil is excellent for keeping boots pliable and excluding water. If the boots have become thoroughly wet and soaked fill them over night with dry oats which will absorb much of the moisture from the inside and at the same time swell so as to keep the boot in shape and prevent its shrinking.

It is more profitable in the long run everywhere to feed all the coarse grain ground on the farm than to sell it. More ready money is, however, secured by the later plan, and the necessities of most farmers oblige them to pursue the more wasteful policy of exhaustive fertility till the soil no longer pay for cultivation. When once the exhaustive process is begun it becomes every year more difficult to make a change for the better.

Dr. Lynde, of Athol, urges the choice of a site for the farm dwellings with reference to pure air beneath us. Ground air comes up into the house from the cellar and a large amount of preventible disease can be cured only in good air. There is no virtue in sleeping in a cold room. What is needed is fresh air. False economy avoids ventilation, shuts out the fresh air, followed by weakly wives and sickly children. Many believe that ice is always pure. This is partly but not wholly true. Disease may be caused by ice from stagnant, miasmatic water. The source of the ice supply should be one of purity and cleanliness.

**RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.**

Beef, roast, per lb.	10 1/2 to 10 1/8
Beef, steak, per lb.	10 to 10 1/2
Beef, corned, per lb.	6 to 10

Beef, boiling, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	5 1/2 to 6
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	12 1/2 to 13
Veal, roast.	15 to 18
Veal, chop.	10 to 12
Pork roast.	10 to 12
Pork steak.	10 to 12
Port, farmers' per 100 lbs.	5 50 to 6 00
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 to 15
Mutton, leg.	12 to 15
Mutton chop.	15 to 18
Ham.	14 to 18
Breakfast bacon.	12 to 15
Lard.	9 to 11
Lard, per pail.	2 25 to 3
Sausage.	10 to 12
Salisbury sausage.	12 1/2 to 14
Shanks.	3 to 4
Liver.	5 to 6

Head cheese.	15 to 10
Heart.	12 1/2 to 15
Tongue.	12 to 15
Chickens, per lb (dead).	8 to 10
Eggs, per doz.	25 to 30
Butter, per lb.	25 to 30
Chickens (alive young) per pair.	30 to 35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair.	40 to 50
Ducks, per lb.	10 to 15
Frairie Chickens, per brace.	40 to 12
Prime ammonia cheese, per pound.	15 to 16

**WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.**

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

**FISH.**

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

**VEGETABLES.**

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

**FRUIT.**

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

**HAY AND STRAW.**

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

**GRAIN.**

Oats, per bushel.	32 to 25
Barley, per bushel.	30 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat.	84
No. 2 hard wheat.	80
No. 1 Northern.	58
No. 2 Northern.	50
No. 1 regular wheat.	00
No. 2 regular wheat.	00
No. 3 regular wheat.	00
Rejected.	00 to 00
Flour, XXXX.	1 70
Flour, superfine.	1 55 to 1 40

**WOOD.**

Poplar cordwood.	3 75 to 0 00
Tamarac.	5 00 to 5 50
Poplar poles, per cord.	8 50 to 3 75

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**Legislature of Manitoba.**

**RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.**

48. No petition for any Private Bills read or received by the House after the first session of the session.

49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or sluice, 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 doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of the petition, published in every issue of the "Manitoba Gazette" and in two other newspapers as aforesaid, one in English and one in French and when one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

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

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

**R. R. TICKETS.**

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

**H. G. McMicken,**

CITY TICKET AGENCY,  
NO. 363 MAIN STREET

**AGENTS WANTED.**

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

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N. Y.

**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. Hearford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial, Agent Winnipeg.

**Blue Store,**  
426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50  
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10  
Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12  
Overcoats a Specialty.

**RAILROAD TICKETS**  
CAN BE FURNISHED

**City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street,**  
TO THE  
**EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH,**  
YES AND TO

Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you. We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,  
**471 Main St., City Ticket Office**  
G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

**P. QUEALY,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**

Regimental Boot Maker to the  
**WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY**  
AND 90th BATT. RIFLES

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.  
34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

**Fire & Removal.**  
**W. UCLOW,**  
**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,**

HAS REOPENED  
with a complete new stock of  
**BOOKS, STATIONERY**  
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES.

— AT —  
**366 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG**  
Four doors south of Portage Ave.,  
where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, and the public generally.  
Just received a splendid stock of

**J. MCGOVERN,**  
DEALER IN  
**FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS**

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

MAIN STREET

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. McLeod,  
Post Office Inspector.

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

**HOTEL DU CANADA.**  
Lombard Street, near Main.

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.  
Private Rooms in connection with the Hotel and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLEING.  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
Z. LAPORTE, PROP. 1  
P. O. Box 525.  
LATE OF OTTAWA.  
Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

**PHELAN BROS.,**  
**FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY**

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,  
STATIONERY, TOYS  
404 MAIN STREET

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS**  
IN THE CITY AT  
**PENROSE & ROGAN**  
— BUTCHERS! —  
289 Main Street & City Market

Cash paid for Hides, Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

**THE TORRENS SYSTEM**  
 Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced at Ottawa the act to regulate the transfer of land in the Northwest Territories. This bill, the honorable gentleman explained, was substantially the same as that introduced last session by Sir Alexander Campbell. Various features of the measure were dwelt upon. Provision been made for the appointment of four registrars for land—one in the Assiniboia district, one in Alberta, and two in the Saskatchewan region. It shall be optional with owners of existing titles whether to bring their land upon the registry or not; but, as regards future operations in regard to all titles emanating from the Crown hereafter, the provisions of the bill shall be compulsory. Another clause provided for the abolition of the distinction between real and personal property. It is proposed that the land shall be in a position of chattels real, thereby at once sweeping away the doctrines relating to real property which have created a good deal of trouble in the acquisition and transfer of property in the older provinces. It is proposed that on the transmission of land by ordinary course such as by bankruptcy or otherwise the transfer and identification shall be verified by the registrar and the transfer be completed in much the same way as is done now. In the first place the object of the bill is to give security of title equal to that which is now provided in the other province; secondly, cheapness and care of transfer as to provide for a system of land laws which will obviate for all time the inconvenience and difficulties in relation to the holding and transfer of land.

**POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES**  
 A chemist has discovered an extract from coal tar 230 times sweeter than sugar.

It is thought that a dozen shots from the new German bomb, charged with dynamite shells would destroy the strongest fortifications in the world.

Astronomers promise that a bright comet will be visible just before sunrise during the latter part of May. It is the comet "1886," discovered lately by Prof. Barnard.

A German chemist concludes that, on account of its great digestibility, cheese is the most nourishing of all foods, meat and eggs excepted. Of eighteen varieties of cheese tried, Cheddar is most readily digested.

Naturalists now count no less than 1,870 different kinds of fishes in North American waters, of which 590 live in the rivers and lakes, and 550 kinds belong to the Pacific. Of the remainder 105 dwell only in the deep waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, never approaching the shore or the surface.

In the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm, cold air has been applied in a novel manner. In passing under a hill of light wet gravel it was found practically impossible to underpin the houses overhead. It was therefore decided to freeze the gravel by means of cold air, and put in the lining while the material was solid, the undertaking having now been successfully carried out by the use of cold air machines. None of the houses passed under have been injured.

By the new process of toughening timber, it is claimed that the effect produced upon whitewood is such that a cold chisel is required to split it. This result is accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure, technically "upsetting" it. By this means the cells and fibres are compressed into one compact mass; and it is the opinion of those who have experimented with the process that wood can be compressed to the extent of seventy-five per cent., and that some of the timber now considered unfit for use in such work as carriage building, for instance, can be made valuable by this means as a substitute for ash hickory, etc.

**THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.**  
 Causes of Consumption.—After a study of nearly 12,000 cases, Dr. Brehmer, an able German physician, rejects the theory of the contagiousness of pulmonary consumption. He finds the disease to be due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, which may result from various antecedent causes, such as inherited defects of constitution, and vital organs impaired by disease, injury, or mode of living. He believes that the operation of all these causes may produce such changes that it may be possible—years even decades, in advance—to predict with great probability which members of a given family will be afflicted with pulmonary consumption, and which will remain healthy.

Richardson, the eminent London physician, warning a patient against his pernicious habit of taking a hot toddy before retiring to rest, said: "When you lie down at night, that is the way nature gives your heart rest. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon it up it is a great deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by 60 and it is 600; multiply it by eight hours and within a fraction it is 5,000 strokes difference; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of 30,000 ounces of lifting during the night. When I lie down at night without any alcohol that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog, you do not allow that rest for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes and instead of getting this rest you put on something like 15,000 extra strokes, and the result is you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work."

**RELIABLE RECIPES.**  
 Eggs—when you are tired of plain boiled or fried eggs try this way of serving them for breakfast: Butter a pie plate and cover the bottom with fine bread crumbs, then break enough eggs for your family, and drop them on the plate and cover them with a layer of bread crumbs; sprinkle pepper and salt over this and put some lumps of butter over it. Bake in a quick oven for five minutes.

**Tomato Omelet.**—Put a pint of canned or stewed tomatoes into an open stew pan and let it simmer for half an hour. Season with salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of butter. Beat six eggs well and add to them a level teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonful of water. Put a generous tablespoonful of butter in a large omelet pan or frying pan and when it becomes white and frothy pour the eggs into it. Shake over a very hot fire until the eggs begin to thicken and look creamy; then pour in the hot tomatoes, spreading them over the middle of the omelet. Roll up quickly, and after browning for an instant turn out on a warm dish and serve immediately. Care should be taken to have a hot fire, for without great heat an omelet will be hard and heavy. Oysters, cheese, chicken, ham and indeed nearly all kinds of meat and fish may be used in the same way as tomatoes. When meat or fish is used it should first be heated in a little sauce. Cheese is simply grated and sprinkled over the omelet just before the rolling.

**Favorite Pudding.**—Make a custard with one quart of milk, and yolks of four eggs and the white of two; sweeten with two tablespoonful of sugar, flavor with a little vanilla; cut up a part of a stale loaf into slices; butter the bread before cutting, as each slice must be very thin, wash and dry a cup of currants (dried currants), peel six tart apples and cut them into thin slices; take a deep dish or tin, and after greasing it well with butter, put a layer of bread and butter, then a layer of the sliced apple, and sprinkle currants over the apples; repeat; use a small pinch of salt in custard unless the butter is salty until your dish is full; pour your custard over the whole and bake in a moderately warm oven. When nearly cooked head the whites of two eggs with about two tablespoonful of white sugar, until it becomes stiff; remove your pudding from the oven and put the frosting over the top; return to the oven until it becomes a delicate brown.

We use milk and sugar for a sauce, but sweet sauce can be used; a sauce of jelly would be the nicest of the two. In cooking the pudding let the layer of bread and butter be the last layer, because the currants are apt to burn. Half the quantities would be large enough for a small pudding.

**SMALL CIVILITIES.**  
 Optional civilities, such as saying to one's inferior, "Do not stand without your hat," to one's equal, "Do not rise, I beg of you," "Do not come out in the rain to put me in my carriage," naturally occur to the kind-hearted, but they may be cultivated. It used to be enumerated among the uses of foreign travel, that a man went a way a bear and came home a gentleman. It is not natural to the Anglo-Saxon race to be over polite. A husband in France moves out an easy chair for his wife, and sets a foot-stool for every lady. He hands her the morning paper, he brings a shawl if there is danger of a draught, he kisses her hand when he comes in, and tries to make himself agreeable to her in the matter of those little optional civilities. It has the most charming effect upon all domestic life.

**ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY**  
 CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

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

**RICHARD & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS  
 OF  
 Wines, Spirits and Cigars  
 365 MAIN STREET,  
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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 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 all lines **EAST and SOUTH-EAST.**  
 The only line running Through Cars 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 made with St. P., M. & M., N. P. and St. P. & N. W. roads, from and to all points North and South.  
**REMEMBER!** PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all night trains. Through Tickets, and baggage checked to destination, for time tables, rate of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent or address **S. F. GOYD,** Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., Minneapolis.

**DO YOU WANT**

Examine our list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the **DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL.** This Mail has become the Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements and contains more than any other Canadian paper complete lists of farms for sale and farms wanted. Send for our "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" cards in the WEEKLY MAIL. For more information send us the name of the paper you wish to insert in, or send us your name and address in the DAILY MAIL. From our office we will send you a copy of our list of farms for sale and farms wanted.  
 Address—THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada

**HEATING AND COOKING STOVES RANGE, & 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. **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, Winni.**

**498 MAIN STREET**

Note our Stock is complete in all branches, and we are offering a **FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,** AT **LOW PRICES** Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods of the best quality. We

**CUMMINS & COMPANY**  
 Are Showing a Fine Lot of  
**CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS**  
**MEATS, PICKLES, AND SAUCES.**  
 ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES  
 We keep in Stock a Large and well selected Line of Liquors, equal to any in town a Low Figures. In Cigars we can excel any and know how to please.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**MOORE'S CHINA HALL !!**

**SILVER BAZAAR**

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil  
 Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.  
**PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!**  
**PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!**  
**LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY**  
 Suitable for Wedding Presents.  
 Rodgers' Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hotel and Bar Glassware, a Specialty.  
**TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
 Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert  
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**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. **CHEAPER MARKET AFFORDS.**  
**TRY OUR BUTTER!**  
 Have contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us with only the choicest of the season.  
**TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIAL**  
 and on the premises, Customers can rely on having only the **TRY OUR ALES AND PO OF ALL BRANDS.**  
**SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' SPOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.**  
 Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. By courteousness to customers and strict attention to business we will lead the van.  
**Cor Princess and Market Streets**

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

**AGENTS WANTED.**

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

**CHURCH NOTICES.**

**CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.**

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m.

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

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

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

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.**

Mr. Van Horne has received a letter from Crowfoot, the Blackfoot Chief, thanking him for the perpetual pass over the line.

Numbers of immigrants continue to arrive by the trains from the east, and the C. P. R. land department, is kept very busy attending to enquiries for land.

His Honor Lieut Governor Aikins has appointed Chief Justice Wallbridge a royal commissioner to investigate the charges preferred against Hon. Mr. Norquay by members of the Opposition.

The concert given by St. Patrick's Society last Wednesday was the best that has been given in the city under the same auspices, though the programme might have been made more appropriate to the occasion, the absence of Irish national pieces being conspicuous. However, the affair was a good one and merited the support it received.

We trust the proposition to send some of the Canadian volunteers to England to take part in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, will not fall through. The visit would arouse tremendous enthusiasm in the old country and could not fail to do lasting good to the Dominion.

The C.R.P. depot will be rebuilt upon the old site and all available portions of the previous structure will be utilized in the building of a new one. The plans, etc are now before the Authorities in Montreal for approval and it is understood the new Building will be a considerable improvement upon the former depot.

Yesterday, being the feast of St. Joseph the patron Saint of the College of St. Boniface, the students, attended High Mass at 9.30 in the private Chapel of the establishment. A special sermon was ably delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cherrier, formerly a Director of the College.

After the religious Ceremony, the boys were given a holiday.

Mr M. J. McDonald, of Rat Portage, has been in the city for the past week, on private business and speaks in very hopeful terms of the future of Rat Portage which he is pleased to term El Dorado of the west. He reports that considerable capital is finding its way into the place, which will be spent next season in cultivating the resources of this great mineral centre and predicts a moderate throughout the locality next summer. Mr McD takes a keen interest in his city evidently, as he is fully abreast of every move the place makes and is an excellent representative when abroad.

The Hon. W. Clifford has placed at the disposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway an interesting model of his dairy farm at Austin. The model, which is now on view at the company's offices, in London, Eng., will form a part of the exhibit which the company will show at a large number of English country shows during the coming summer. Mr. Clifford, who was the first to adopt the centrifugal system of cream separation in Manitoba, is very well satisfied with the results that have so far attended his enterprise in dairy farming. At present he markets butter

only, but with the increase of cheese factories in Manitoba, he expects soon to have a good market for milk. In fact, in all respects Mr. Clifford expresses himself quite content with the progress he has already made and with the prospects before him.

Petitions are being circulated request the Legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in grocery stores and also to abolish saloons.

The city engineer is about to set a large force of men at work on the city bridges, the Board of Works having authorized an expenditure for their repair. Mr Rutan thinks that they are not at all too firm for resisting the strain ice jams' and intends that they shall be made so.

As we already mentioned in our last issue Mgr. Fache visited on the 6th inst. the village of Boucherville, his native parish. He said Mass over his mother's tomb, and preached at the morning service. His Lordship spoke of the North-West missions, making a comparison between the wretched conditions of the poor pagan Indians and that of his hearers, who had all possible facility to worship and love God. He called their serious attention to their their great indebtedness towards divine Providence for so many favors. Still, he remarked, we have many a consolation, and it was unbounded joy for me when I was called to administer baptism to Poundmaker and twenty-eight of his warriors. His Lordship is in good health and will probably return here early next month. The arrival of our good Bishop is anxiously looked forward to.

In speaking of the opening sermon of the mission the "Free Press" says:—"The Rev. Father preached upon the text "Seek first the kingdom of God and His justice." He proceeded to review the first great mission of our Saviour Jesus Christ upon earth and expatiated at considerable length on the necessity of performing the mission. He invited all Roman Catholic to take advantage of the opportunity offered them, and pointed out the pathway to the kingdom of God. Through out the delivery of the sermon the eminent divine's remarks were listened to with wrapt attention by the multitude who filled the sacred edifice. Father Kenny's appearance in the pulpit is commanding and his pious thought expressed in scholastic, forcible and eloquent language, could not but create a strong impression on the heart of his hearers. Many citizens of other denominations were in attendance.

**SCHOOL EXEMPTIONS.**

**Important Decisions in the Supreme Court Regarding the Right to Tax Educational Institutions.**

The Supreme Court yesterday morning gave a decision in the case of Dame Mary Wylie and the City of Montreal reversing the judgement of the court of Appeals. In this case the City of Montreal sued the appellant, Mrs. Watson, the proprietress of Bute House Academy, for the recovery of municipal taxes levied on it for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880. The plea to this action was that the property being occupied as an educational institution for the education of girls, it was exempt from taxation. The contention of the City Attorney was that the act regarding exemptions applied only to public schools. The 77 sect. 2 of the act, 41st vict. cap. 6, reads as follows: "All buildings set apart for the purpose of education, or of religious worship, parsonage house and all charitable institution or hospitals incorporated by act of Parliament, on the ground or land on which such buildings are erected, and all so all burial ground, shall be exempt from all rates imposed for the purpose of this act."

It is claimed that the intention of the Legislature could not have been to confer exemption upon a private school over which it had no control. In the superior Court this pretension was maintained and again in the Court of Appeals, Justices Monk and Cross dissenting. The Supreme Court however, reversed the decision.

To gain any indulgence, it is necessary to have at least a general intention of gaining the indulgence. Since many indulgences may be gained of whose existence we are unaware, St Liguori and other spiritual writers recommend the habit of renewing every morning the intention of gaining each and every one of the indulgences that can be gained by us during the day. It would be a charity most beneficial to our own souls, to form at the same time the additional intention of applying all the indulgences we may gain to the relief of the souls in Purgatory.

**EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.**

A committee of the French academy of sciences has drawn up definite proposals for a Pasteur institute in Paris to be open to the world and to be supported by international donations. Fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

The Spanish elections are fixed for April 4th and the cortes will meet on May 11th.

The loss by the sinking of the steamer Oregon is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Roman Catholic Church burned at St Dennis Quebec, on Tuesday, was a total loss. The edifice was valued at about \$20,000; insurance \$8,400.

Another street car strike and riot, this time in Toronto. The police were attacked by a mob and a free fight ensued, in which many persons were injured.

The records of the French war office show that during the first half of the eighteenth century ending five days after the battle of Fontenoy, 450,000 Irishmen died in the service of France, and that during the last half of the century 150,000 Irishmen fell in battle under the banners of France.

It is now pretty definitely settled, says the Montreal "Star" that the Winnipeg "Sun" will reappear on April 1. It will be strictly independent, and will be well backed by local and outside capital, Mr Goldwin Smith will be a regular contributor, and Mr H. Preston, of the "Manitoba" general manager.

The Paris "Gaulois" states that a serious difference of opinion between France and China has arrested the progress of negotiations for a settlement of a commercial treaty between the two countries. Immense quantities of stone have been prepared for the new railway bridge at Lachine, near Montreal, and work will commence without delay. The C. P. R. company will construct the road themselves under the superintendence of their own engineer.

Mr Parnell presided at the national festival in London on St Patrick's day.

It is reported that Bishop Racine, of Chicoutimi, will be called to the Archbishopric of Quebec as coadjutor to the new cardinal, and that the vexed questions of the ownership of the Jesuit barracks site here, facing the present Basilica, will be settled by the Provincial Government handing over the property to him for the erection there on of a cathedral church surpassing in grandeur all other churches in the Dominion.

The council of the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical province of Quebec to be held on the 30th of May next is the seventh since the erection of the ecclesiastical province. Ten bishops and one prefect Apostolic, assisted by theologians and canonists, have been invited to attend.

The expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from the Paris hospital the other day was attended by touching and dramatic incidents. Sixty or seventy patients, incensed by the cruelty shown their nurses, left with them in a body and limped away, filling the air with abuse and lamentations. The unwonted spectacle drew crowds to the hospital. Great sympathy was expressed for the sisters. The doctors who, though, mostly free thinkers, know the value and devotion the Sisters, were no less indignant.

**BIRTH**

PRIEUR.—At St. Boniface, on the 16th March, 1886, the wife of Eugene Pieur, Esq., of a son.

**MARRIAGE**

McKINNON—McCORMICK.—In this city, on the 1st March, 1886, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Cherrier, Mr. S. T. W. A. McKinnon to Miss Jennie McCormick, of Toronto, Ont.

**A GREAT MISSION**

will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers KENNY AND DRUMMOND IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH of this city, beginning SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, and lasting two weeks; The first week will be for women, and the second week for men exclusively. The Mission is thus divided into two parts in order to enable all to attend it, and be seated during the exercises. General Opening Sermons will be preached at 8.30 and 10.30 masses on the opening Sunday March 14. The Special Opening Sermon for women will be preached at 8 o'clock said Sunday. Daily Exercises morning and evening Evening Exercises at 8.30. The precise hours of the morning exercises will be given at the opening exercise and published in the city papers next Monday. We earnestly appeal to all our Parishioners to attend and make this Mission for Behold now is the accepted time. Behold now is the day of Salvation.—11. Cor. vi. 2 Seek ye the Lord while He is near: let the wicked forsake his way, and the unjust man his thoughts, and let him return to the Lord, and He will have mercy on him, and to our God for He is bountiful to forgive.—Isaiah, Lv. 7. Masters and employers generally are respectfully and earnestly requested to allow their Catholic servants and employes to attend the Mission. N. OUELLETTE, Ptre., O. M. I., P. P. of St. Mary's.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

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

**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL**

**R. A. L. W. A.**

Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with 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. Assistant General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Heaford Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial, Agent Winnipeg.

**—THE—**

**Blue Store,**  
496 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50  
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10  
Suits Worth \$22.50. \$12  
Overcoats a Specialty.

**RAILROAD TICKETS**

CAN BE FURNISHED

**City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street,**

TO THE

**EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH**

YES AND TO

Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you. We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

**471 Main St., City Ticket Office**  
**G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.**

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

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DEALER IN  
**FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS**  
Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c  
MAIN STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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