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The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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CHRISTMAS.

BY MRS. A. MAC GILLIS, WINNIPEG.

Hark! the Christmas bells are ringing
Through the frosty air again,
And the Angel Choirs are singing,
"Peace on earth, good will to men."

See their radiant forms appearing,
Hear their song's melodious strain,
Glorious, glory in the Highest,
"Peace on earth, good will to men."

While the Christ, the Lord of Glory,
Slumbers where the oxen feed,
And the Virgin Mother keepeth
Watch beside His humble bed.

Now, with lowly reverence bending
Worshippers of every place
Thanks and praise to Heaven are sending
For the blessed "Prince of Peace."

Hear the organ softly pealing;
Ushering in the happy morn;
Louder now the notes are swelling
"Unto us a Child is born."

"Unto us a son is given"
Spread the joyful tidings round,
Things sent to earth from Heaven,
All may hear the joyful sound.

Many a hundred years have vanished,
Many generations sleep,
Since the dawning of that morning
Which with joyful hearts we keep.

Still the same bright stars are shining,
Which of old lit up the plain;
Where the Shepherds watch were keeping
When came by the Angel train.

Singing, "Glory in the Highest,
To the world is born a prince
In the City of King David,
Who shall save men from their sins."

In the East one Star appearing,
Brighter shone upon the way,
Showing to the wondering Wise Men
Where the Babe of Bethlehem lay.

Beacon Star, how many weary,
Wand'ring souls have seen thy light
Shining o'er their pathway dreary
Making even darkness bright.

Kings have seen and blessed thy rising
Princes, nations yet to come
Shall, when we in dust are sleeping,
Bless the beams that guide them home.

Star of Bethlehem, may no shadow
Ever hide from us thy light
Shine, as outward vision darkens,
Brighter to our inward sight.

Welcome Christmas! Happy season,
Thy return we hail once more.
Welcome bringing joy and gladness,
Cheering hearts of rich and poor.

THE AMULET

CHAPTER IX.
GERONIMO RESURRECTED.
(CONTINUED.)

For a long time Julio remained, with a smile of happiness upon his lips, in mute admiration, and, perhaps scarcely aware of what he was doing, he ranged the crowns in a line and counted them; then he separated them into piles of pieces each; then he tossed them from hand to hand, until, wearied of this amusement, he looked at them musingly. At last he exclaimed in a joyous outbreak: "Two hundred crowns! What will I do with them? How will I spend them? Shall I drink Malmsey, Musatel, the very best, such as brings pleasure to the heart? But at that rate I shall soon see the end of my money. Shall I play for florins and crowns? That would be an excellent means, certainly, of either becoming a hundred times richer or of losing every farthing. Strange! how fearful and avacious money makes me! I do not even care to play; no, I will not do it. I will dress like a nobleman; in satin, velvet, and silk; I will drink and eat of the most exquisite dishes; I will live in luxury and abundance, as though the world was a terrestrial paradise. Ah, what a glorious life!

But what a cowardly wretch I am. My only anxiety is to know to spend or rather to squander this treasure, and at this moment there lives, far from me, one who perhaps is stretching out her hand to me to beg an alms. My poor mother, she may even need bread. Were she to curse her ungrateful son, would he not have deserved it a hundred times? I am afraid of myself. With ten crowns, with the twentieth part of what I am going to throw away in dissipation, she might be saved from misery for more than a year. Why did I not give twenty crowns to my master to send to her? Suppose I return to the factory to execute this good thought. Impossible! Signor Turchi would be enraged; besides, I have no confidence in him. I will inquire, when in Germany, if she still lives, and if she be in want I will send her money.

He took up twenty crowns, one by one from the table, counted them, regarded them wistfully, and said, as he dropped them into his pocket: "Twenty crowns! that is a large sum; but it may make my blind old mother happy. I will put her portion by itself." His eye again rested on the glittering coin. The sight appeared to deject him

'How visibly it has diminished' he said sighing. 'I believed my treasure inexhaustible, and by one thought the twentieth part has disappeared. Will it not go as fast in Germany? Will not gambling and drinking deprive me of the whole in a few months and leave me in misery. What sombre thoughts. A moment ago, and everything wore a smiling aspect; now, my mind is tortured by fear and anxiety. But why need I be troubled. When I have spent the two hundred crowns, Signor Turchi will send me more. But it is not well to rely too much upon that; his head may fall under the axe of the executioner. In that case I would be as badly off myself. The discovery would drive me from Germany into Netherlands or Italy. Instead of living in luxury, I would infallibly fall into the lion's jaw, and the gallows or the wheel would be my well-merited fate. But if the murderer of Geronimo be not discovered, I can return quietly, and my master would receive the kindly for fear I would betray his secrets. That depends in a great measure upon my care of acquitting myself of the task entrusted to me. I will accomplish it loyally and well. The sight of this gold no longer gives me pleasure. A full cup of wine first, and then to work bravely.'

He uncorked one of the bottles and half emptied it; then muttering a few words as to the strength and energy imparted by the liquor, he took the lamp, and fixing his eye on the bottle, said: 'It will take me only a few minutes to throw the body into the grave and fill it up; but the rest of the work will require more than an hour. That is a long time to be separated from you, is it not? To keep me company, I will take the half-empty bottle; that will not hinder me from doing my duty properly; on the contrary, it will give me courage and strength. Now to work.'

He re-corked the bottle, put it inside of his doublet, took the lamp, and slowly descended the staircase.

The passage leading into the cellar in which Julio had thrown Geronimo's body was rather long, and he had time to feel the effect of the wine, and it so raised his spirits that he commenced jesting about his past anxiety, and on nearing the cellar he sang the first notes of a joyful song.

But the words expired upon his lips, he trembled in every limb, and turned ashy pale.

A voice answered him from the cellar. Immovable from terror, Julio fixed his eyes upon the door, and strove to comprehend the words which fell indistinctly upon his ear.

'Heavens!' he exclaimed, 'it is Geronimo; he lives!'

Shuddering, he withdrew a short distance down the passage, and was for a time as motionless as a statue. At last, with deep emotion, he said: 'What can this mean? The signor said at the first thrust his dagger met metal, but that the wound in his neck was deep. Suppose it were merely a flesh wound? What shall I do. Shall I let him live? He was painfully undecided.

'Impossible!' he said. 'It would be the death warrant of both my master and myself. I must choose between his death and ours. Implacable fatality urges me on—in truth, I have no choice. One blow, and all is over. I must not hesitate; my knife is sharp.'

He drew his dagger from its scabbard, examined the blade, tried it with his finger. He shuddered, and a cry of horror escaped him.

'Fatal position!' he exclaimed. 'To kill a man in cold blood! an innocent man! What harm has poor Geronimo ever done to me? Stab him! My heart fails me—I cannot perpetrate such a cruelty. And yet, and yet I must! The crime horrifies me, but I have no alternative. Only by the sacrifice of his life can my master escape the scaffold, and I the gallows. Fate irresistibly pursues me; I am the slave of necessity—I must follow whither it leads.'

With staggering step and a blind frenzy, Julio ran down the passage, caught his dagger between his teeth, put the key in the lock, and turned the light so that it might fall upon his victim.

He stopped trembling in the middle of the cellar, and pity filled his soul as

his eye rested on Geronimo. He had indeed drawn his dagger to complete the horrible crime; but now, touched and moved by compassion, he considered the unfortunate young man, who extended to him his suppliant hands and begged for help.

Geronimo was kneeling on the side of the grave which had been dug to receive his corpse. His face was partly covered with clotted blood; the portion visible was excessively pale, and his cheeks were so sunken that those few days of suffering had left only the skin to cover his bones. His eyes, rolling wildly, were sunk in their sockets; his neck, weakened by the wound, could not support his head, which fell upon his right shoulder. His clothes were blood-stained and covered with dirt. It was evident that in his struggle against death he had dragged himself around the tomb to try, if possible, to escape it.

'Whoever you may be,' cried out Geronimo, 'for the love of God, one drop of water.'

His voice was weak, but capable of moving the hardest heart.

Julio shook his head, without speaking.

'Water, water,' repeated the young man. 'I am burning up, consumed by thirst. Water, water; one drop of water. Save me from a frightful death.'

Moved by pity and forgetting, as it were, his own situation, Julio thrust his hand under his doublet, drew out the bottle, uncorked it, and without speaking gave it to the wounded gentleman. He uttered a cry of joy, seized the bottle with feverish energy, and kissed with transport the hand which presented him the saving beverage.

Julio, with palpitating heart, watched the unfortunate Geronimo, as with trembling joy he placed the bottle to his lips, as if the contents were imparting to him a new life.

And indeed, after having quaffed a deep draught, Geronimo appeared to have new strength; for a sweet smile appeared upon his face, his eyes sparkled with gratitude, and lifting his hands to Julio, he said: 'May God bless you; you have saved me from a frightful death. May heaven hear my prayer and reward you on the day of judgment for all the good I may have done in my life. The light blinded me; I could not see. Are you not Julio?' This recognition struck Geronimo with terror, and in a feeble and discouraged voice he said: 'Julio, Julio, you pushed me into the chair!'

Then seeing the dagger in Julio's hands he shuddered.

'A dagger in your hand! Ah! you come to kill me?'

'Yes, signor,' replied Julio, sadly, 'I come to take your life; but do not suppose I fulfill this fatal mission without emotion; on the contrary, my heart bleeds for you, and I feel an indescribable repugnance to deal the fatal blow.'

'Ah, you are not merciless; you will have pity on me,' said Geronimo.

'Impossible,' replied Julio. 'Fatality governs us both; it has irrevocably condemned you to death, and me to inhumanity. All prayer, all supplication is useless; nothing can save your life. I beg you, signor, not to increase the difficulties of my task; accept with resignation a fate you cannot escape.'

A sharp cry escaped Geronimo, as these unfeeling words convinced him that all hope was lost.

'My God?' he exclaimed, 'is it then true that this dungeon is to become my tomb? Must I die without confession? Shall my body lie in unconsecrated ground? Oh, mercy, mercy.'

'Necessity is a merciless law, signor,' replied Julio, 'And I have more cause than you to complain of its harshness. You, at least, will receive in heaven the recompense of your innocent life, while I must commit here a crime from which I recoil with horror, but which is forced upon me by an irresistible power, and for which my poor soul will stand accused before the judgement-seat of God. But do not cherish a deceitful hope; there is no hope for you. Before I depart from here, that grave must receive your body. That I did not immediately on entering fulfill my sad mission is partly

owing to the fact that an uncontrollable passion paralyzed my arm, but still more, to my desire to afford you time to say some prayers. Therefore prepare your soul for its last passage. I will wait patiently even for a quarter of an hour. Pray with a tranquil mind—I will not strike without giving notice.'

Saying these words, Julio put down the lamp, replaced his dagger in its scabbard, and seated himself on a block of wood which was in a corner of the cellar.

Geronimo, overwhelmed by Julio's insensibility, bowed his head upon his breast. For some time he neither spoke nor moved, seeming to accept his fate with complete resignation. But the terror of death again possessed him.

'Impossible!' he exclaimed. 'You will not kill me, Julio? I conjure you, by your soul's salvation, not to imbrue your hands in my blood.'

And the unfortunate young man endeavored to drag his feeble body to Julio's feet; but the latter drew his dagger in a threatening manner.

Geronimo uttered a cry of despair, crawled back to the side of the grave, and fell exhausted on the ground, where he bewept his sad fate.

His stifled sobs were so heart-breaking that Julio's soul was stirred within him, and without being conscious of it, he wiped away the tears which fell from his eyes.

In a voice full of compassion he said: 'Come, signor, be calm, and submit with resignation to the irrevocable decree of fate. When one has lived like you in the fear of God, honorably and loyally, death is but the passage to a better life.'

A cry of indignation mingled with the convulsive sobs of the young gentleman. 'I understand you,' said Julio; 'you think that my pity is a cruel irony; you believe me to be inhuman. Even in the tomb you might justly call down maledictions on the head of the murderer who of his own will and choice would deprive you of life. But, alas! signor, I have neither will nor choice in the matter. To-morrow the officer of justice will search this house and cellar.'

'To-morrow!' exclaimed Geronimo, a new hope springing up in his heart.

'If I let you live, they would infallibly find you here, pursued Julio. 'This hope inspires you with joy; vain hope, signor, for should it be realized, my master would perish on the scaffold, and I would expiate my crime on the gallows.'

'Julio,' said Geronimo, beseechingly, 'I remove all suspicion from you; I will declare you innocent; I will reward you magnificently.'

'It would be useless, signor. The law knows no mercy. My master would betray the part I had in the deed; and do you think the judges would pardon me for having pushed you into the chair?'

'Save me, spare my life, Julio; and if necessary for your acquittal, I will kneel to the bailiff, I will appeal to the emperor or himself.'

'There is another reason, unknown to you, signor,' replied Julio, bitterly. 'I am a fugitive, condemned to death by the laws of Italy. My master alone knows my real name. The least infidelity on my part would make him deliver me into the hands of those who for five years have been seeking me. Think you, then that it is in my power to spare you? It is my own and my master's death you demand. And what a death! For him the axe of the executioner and eternal infamy to his family; for me, the rack, the wheel, the gallows. Do not blame me then, signor; do not contend against implacable fate; employ your last moments in prayer, or tell me that you are ready to receive the mortal blow. Nothing can save you; that open tomb tells you a sad but pitiless truth. Again I beg you, signor, lift up your heart to God, and do not force me to make use of sudden violence.'

'Die so young and guiltless!' lamented Geronimo. 'Never again to see the light of heaven. O Mary, my beloved. How you will deplore my fate! My poor uncle's sorrow will bring your gray hairs to the grave.'

The accents of despair made Julio shudder; but he said in a cold manner: TO BE CONTINUED.

JOHN WYCLIF IN HIS TRUE LIGHT.

The Alleged Protestant Martyr Shown to be a Mere Captious Sorehead.

(CONTINUED.)

But the most important part of Father Stevenson's researches is undoubtedly that which portrays the religious condition of England during the two centuries that preceded the Reformation. Wyclif's work did not expire with him. In Norfolk and Suffolk, in Essex, Kent and Lincolnshire, in London, Salisbury, Rochester, and many other places, episcopal visitations brought to light numbers of Wyclifites, secretly engaged in corrupting the faith and morals of their Catholic neighbors. Apostate Wycliffite priests have been known to give the consecrated host to be devoured by mice. Of all the perverses to this heresy, the most celebrated, by reason of his exalted position, was Reginald Peacock, Bishop of Chester. In his early career he had been a vehement defender of Papal authority, but seems to have always succeeded, by an imprudent and hot-headed style of disputing, in embittering every controversy in which he had the misfortune to engage. Nothing is more common than to find men of this calibre eventually in arms against the cause of which they had once been hot defenders. We could quote living instances by the score. So Peacock drifted into Wyclifism, and on the 28th of November, 1457, was condemned as a heretic by the primate. He retracted at St. Pauls Cross, and for the rest of his days was committed to the custody of the abbot of Thorney, in Cambridge-shire. He was but one of many condemned by the ecclesiastical courts for Lollardism, the result of whose history our author sums up as follows:

"We begin to understand at length the cause of that startling rapidity with which Henry VIII was able to carry into execution his plans for the establishment of the Reformation. England was prepared for it, and had for long expected it. Cranmer offered scarcely any doctrine to his countrymen which was a novelty to them. They had long maligned the Holy See, they had long renounced the doctrine of the Sacraments; the supremacy of the throne had long been familiar to them, and every other innovation as it followed was welcomed as an old familiar friend. For long the eyes of the crown and the greater lay lords had been fixed on the property of the religious houses. We wonder that the Reformation did not happen a century before the time when it really occurred. England seems to have been ripe for it, and, if it may be permitted us to speculate, we should probably have had it during the century previous to that in which it burst upon us, but for the turmoils connected with the wars of York and Lancaster. When Henry proclaimed war against the Head of the Church, he must have had the conviction strong upon his soul that in the struggle upon which he was about to enter he would be supported by a very large body of his subjects by whom the announcement had long been anticipated."

We recognize in Father Stevenson's conclusions a truth that, if not wholly unknown, has at least been hitherto but imperfectly realized. When we realize it, we feel that we see more deeply into the history of medieval England. She had done much to earn the awful punishment of a national apostacy.

Among minor points, the book we are reviewing brings out in an unexpected way the bad faith of Foxe in his "Book of Martyrs." He had access to the same sources of information on which the present volume has been compiled, and deliberately suppressed the portions which showed what abominable crimes his "martyrs" were guilty of, and how richly they had deserved their well-earned fate. The vigorous, if somewhat unparliamentary epithets applied by Cobbett in his "History of the Reformation" to the author of the "Book of Martyrs," are proved not to be a whit exaggerated. Another point incidentally dealt with is Wyclif's claim to be the English translator of the Bible. The claim cannot be admitted for a moment, and is disallowed even by his recent Protestant editors. It is possible, but not certain, that he translated the New Testament, as others had done long before him. And here we must conclude our notice of a truly valuable work, congratulating ourselves that the efforts of a Protestant society to glorify one of the most unattractive of Protestant heroes has been the occasion of such an important contribution towards the historical vindication of the Catholic Church.

A liquor seller presented his bill to the executor of a deceased customer's estate asking: "Do you wish my bill sworn to?" "No," said the executor; "the death of the deceased is sufficient evidence that he had the liquor."

FREDERICK HARRISON ON IRELAND.

A Broad and Philosophical View of a National Quarrel—Restitution Strongly Advocated.

Frederick Harrison, the famous English philosopher, made a speech recently in Holborn, London, in which he avowed himself an advocate of Irish legislative independence.

"The views I hold about Ireland," he says, "fire not of yesterday. They were not formed with reference to this election. No, nor with reference to the legislation of the last Parliament, or the debates and measures of recent years. Long before Mr. Gladstone proposed the abolition of the Established Church, long before the debates on the Land Bill or the Coercion Bill, as far back as twenty years ago, those with whom I acted and still act appealed to the English people on behalf of Ireland. As neither I nor the party with whom I act at Newton Hall have ever during twenty years swerved one jot from that platform, and as I told them to be even more right and necessary now than they were even then, I will ask your forbearance if I call your attention to the nature and justification for these principles. In the first place, I hold it to be the fundamental truth which underlies this civil war, and which is too much forgotten by statesmen and parties in the debates about Land Acts and leases and rent, that no conditions of permanent settlement are possible till we recognize the just claims of Ireland to a national life of her own. Ireland is a nation and must have her own free career as a nation as much as England or Scotland, and till that most just and national and honorable claim of hers is unbegrudgingly satisfied there can be no peace between the Irish and the English people.

Enlarging on the subject, he points to the fact that Ireland has a past full of pathos and full of interest, and he says: "She has yet a glorious future, and till that sentiment, that noble sentiment, of national individuality has been admitted by Englishmen in deed as in word, it is to no avail to expect a settlement by alterations in the detail of the law of leases. Secondly, this sentiment must be carried into act by recognizing for Ireland a real legislative independence. We are not talking here about separation or any visionary idea of an Irish republic. It would be time to talk of that when any one is prepared to talk (what no one here does) of an English republic. But to keep ourselves to practical politics within measurable distance of political realities, we must accord to the Irish people a bona fide legislative independence."

Continuing, he said: "The third great principle on which we insisted, and on which I still insist, is that the soil of Ireland must be secured to the Irish, who have tilled it for centuries and who, by a succession of these historic confiscations, have been ousted from legal possession of their holdings. I add a fourth principle—that the education of Irishmen, their sons and daughters, should be freely entrusted to the Irish people. And, lastly, there are great arrears to be made up by the English people for the long succession of evils which, partly by oppressive legislation and partly by vicious economic institutions, have been forced on the industry, on the commerce, and the agriculture of Ireland. And if to sustain the balance of that oppression and selfish legislation, it be found essential to assist by material measures the development of Irish industry, the means must be found by the wealth and enormous resources of England. Gentlemen, these principles must underlie any settlement of the long secular struggle between England and Ireland. They are as essential to the honor and peace of England as they are of Ireland."

A Notable Invention.

Our representatives at the Court of Pekin were heretofore, for the most part, obliged to express their wants and wishes by pantomime, owing to the difficulty of the Chinese language, whose 40,000 characters had to be mastered before a foreigner could make himself understood. We have heard of a diplomatic representative from this country being invited to dine at the house of a Mandarin, and inquiring if a certain dish set before him was fowl by giving an imitation of mother duck's quack, quack; whereupon the host gravely replied by an unmistakable bow wow that the dish in question was dog meat. The days of Chinese pantomime speech, however, appear to be numbered, and Europeans will no longer have to devote a life time to the acquisition of the Celestial tongue, thanks to the labors and invention of Bishop Cosi, Vicar Apostolic of Xan-tong. This great and good missionary invented an alphabet of 34 characters by which all the

sounds in the Chinese language can be expressed, and he supplemented this remarkable work by printing in the new characters with a press sent him by the Emperor of Austria, two books of devotion, "The Month of Mary" and "The Month of the Souls in Purgatory." He also undertook to write a grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language, the characters he invented being employed to represent linguistic sounds, but his unremitting labors were too severe a strain on his constitution and resulted in the death of the zealous and learned bishop in the early part of this year. His invention will form an epoch in the history of Chinese literature and will smooth the way for missionary labor and intellectual development in the Celestial Empire.—Providence Visitor.

The Year 1886.

Nostradamus, in a prophecy, which, was written in 1556, thus foretells the future:

When George, God shall crucify,
When Mark shall him resuscitate,
And when John shall carry him,
Then the end of the world shall be,

In 1886 St. George's Day will fall on Good Friday; St. Mark's Day on Easter Sunday, and St. John's Day on Corpus Christi. The remarkable prognostication will then be fulfilled as to its conditions and thoughtful people are filled with wonder whether the world will really be brought to an end in 1886. The advanced thinker is impressed with a different idea, and he explains the end of the world, as understood by the soothsayer, as meaning the overthrow of existing human governments.

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

A FRAGMENT OF IRISH HISTORY.

The Battle of Tyrrell. In the notes to the "Annals of the Four Masters," the following account of the battle of Tyrrell's Pass is given: "The Captain Tyrrell mentioned in the Annals was Richard Tyrrell, a gentleman of the Anglo-Norman family of the Tyrrells, Lords of Fertullah in Westmeath. He was one of the most valiant and celebrated commanders of the Irish in the war against Elizabeth, and during a period of twelve years had many conflicts with the English forces in various parts of Ireland; he was particularly famous for bold and hazardous exploits and rapid expeditions. Copious accounts of him are given by Foynes Morrison, Mac Geoghegan, and others. After the reduction of Ireland, he returned to Spain. The battle of Tyrrell's Pass is described by Mac Geoghegan and mentioned by Leland and other historians. It was fought in the summer of 1597 at a place afterwards called Tyrrell's Pass, now the name of a town in the barony of Fertullah, in the county of Westmeath. When Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, heard that the English forces were preparing to advance into Ulster under the Lord Deputy Borrough he despatched Capt. Tyrrell, at the head of 400 chosen men, to act in Meath and Leinster, and by thus engaging some of the English forces to cause diversion and prevent their joining the Lord Deputy, or co operate with Sir Conyers Clifford. The Anglo-Irish of Meath, to the number of 1,000 men, assembled under the banner of Barnwell, Baron of Trimleston, intending to proceed and join the Lord Deputy. Tyrrell was encamped with his small force in Fertullah, and was joined by young O'Connor Failey, in the King's County. The Baron of Trimleston, having heard where Tyrrell was posted, formed the project of taking him by surprise, and for that purpose dispatched his son at the head of the assembled troops. Tyrrell, having received information of their advance, immediately placed himself in a position of defense, and making a feint of flying before them as they advanced, drew them into a defile covered with trees, which place has since been called Tyrrell's Pass, and having detached half his men, under command of O'Connor, they were posted in ambush in a hollow adjoining the road. When the English were passing O'Connor and his men sallied out from their ambush, and with their drums and fifes played Tyrrell's march, which was the signal agreed upon for the attack. Tyrrell then rushed out on them in front, and the English being thus hemmed in on both sides were cut to pieces, the carnage being so great that out of their entire force only one soldier escaped, and having fled through a marsh, carried the news to Mullingar. O'Connor displayed amazing valor, and, being a man of great strength and activity, hewed down many of their men with his own hand, while the heroic Tyrrell at the head of his men repeatedly rushed into the thick of the battle. Young Barnwell being taken prisoner his life was spared, but he was delivered to O'Neill. A curious circumstance is mentioned by MacGeoghegan, that from the heat and excessive action of the sword-arm the hand of O'Connor became so swelled that it could not be extricated from the guard of his sabre until the handle was cut through with a file.

A Pure Prolific Race.

The Irish numbered 800,000 in Queen Elizabeth's time. So low had they been reduced by sword, famine, and pestilence, that their conquerors outnumbered them two to one; yet, by a merciful providence of God, they soon outnumbered their conquerors three to one. Chaste living, healthy, early marriages, and a detestation of the crime of injury to women, were amongst the Irish Catholics, as said above, were barely 800,000, while the Protestants—English, Scotch, and a few Irish apostates—were 2,000,000, with the whole island, its riches, emoluments, and offices in their hands. Catholics were banned and hunted down, yet God preserved them; and by their unalterable faith they conquered, and their children have inherited their spirit."

Croesus Beckworthy, Sr., (to Mr. Ruskin De Vere, art critic)—"Now, that's what I call a fine picture; shows remarkable talent. My daughter painted that, sir, and I wouldn't take \$200 for it. Why, the paint alone cost \$150." Guest—"Waiter, bring me some rice pudding." Waiter—"Boss, I can't jess record-mend de rice pudding to-day." Guest—"What's the matter with it?" Waiter—"Nuffin, 'cept dar ain't none!"

AGRICULTURE.

THE DAIRY.

The Ideal Cow.

An exchange says the question is sometimes asked "Can polled cattle be good milkers?" It is the sheerest nonsense to suppose that horns have anything to do with the milk flow. Horns are neither useful nor ornamental, except from the force of habit. They are, on the other hand, both troublesome and dangerous, as the many cases every year of accidents and even death resulting from persons being hooked, go to prove. Here and there may now be found a dairy composed of hornless cattle; we have not been able to learn that any such is less productive than others. Were the breeds of polled cattle to be further improved by breeding from selected animals only, for a considerable time, excellent milking or other qualities might become established, and we believe that a demand could be easily worked up for such improved stock. An improved breed of "mooleys" would afford almost the ideal family cow.

Few out door pursuits go so well together as bees and poultry, says the "Bee Journal." Tend to the poultry in the morning and evening, and give the bees the time between.

A writer in the "Country Gentleman" says: "The ashes required to make one box of concentrated lye are worth more than the price (twelve cents per box) of the ready prepared lye for fertilizing the farm. Dissolve one box of concentrated lye in three gallons of soft water in an iron boiler; then add four pounds of skimmings or rancid fat, and boil till it ropes upon a stick, when it is done. I use a sassafras stick for stirring occasionally while boiling and testing the soap. While the soap is boiling I put twelve gallons of cold water into a good tight barrel intended for holding the soap, and as soon as it is done boiling, I pour it into the water in the barrel, and stir it well. When cold it is ready for use, and the fifteen gallons of soft soap cost me only twelve cents out laid money."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Milk cows, Working oxen, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fish, Potatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hay and Straw.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Grain, Flour, etc.

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

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. It is intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity; it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 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 thoroughness, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 30th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

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 will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers 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 observances; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, commences on the Tuesday of August and ends on the Tuesday of January. TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session \$60.00. 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 Board, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and 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 made up at the Institute, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Linens, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or 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 Thursdays from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are fully authorized, will be admitted. A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

48. No petition for any Private Bill is received by the House after the first five days of the session. 49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling; or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatsoever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicant, such notice to be delivered 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 within one week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith. 51. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in 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 the appearance of the notice in 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, the nature of the materials, and 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.

STOVES

Reduced Prices!

STEPHENSON'S STOCK

will be sold at a great sacrifice. Also Tin-ware, Lamps and Heat's Dry Earth Closets, Coal Oil and House Furnishing Goods, 430 MAIN STREET near Imperial Bank.

ICE RINK!

Grand Opening Next Week.

MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an Ice Rink in the building formerly used by the Manitoba Rink on LOMBARD STREET, and hopes to see his many friends and all who enjoy an exhilarating skate on ice on the opening night, when a GRAND CARNIVAL will take place. Tickets may be had at the Rink or at Vic. Thomas' cigar store, next McIntyre Block. J. A. PHILION, Prop.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

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

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1885.

Cheap Cash Store,

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts., WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson,

DEALER IN Groceries, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

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



FERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c. The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

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. H. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CEAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LINE.

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

Table with columns: Large Winnipeg, Arrive, Depart, etc. Includes times for various routes and services.

PHELAN BROS.,

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS,

40 MAIN STREET.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9:45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 883 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

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

SIGNS. SIGNS.

Alfred Morris,

ENGROSSER AND ILLUMINATOR OF ADDRESSES.

Sign Writer

HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR,

Kalsomining, Paper Hanging and Graining.

11 McWILLIAM ST. WEST,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

SIGNS. SIGNS.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with advertising rates for various column sizes and durations, including 1c Column, 1/2 Column, Quarter Column, and One-Eighth Column.

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each session.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

- 12 Of the Octave.
13 3rd Sunday in Advent.
14 Of the Octave.
15 Octave of the Immaculate Conception.
16 Fast. Ember Day. St. Eustidius B. and M.
17 Of the Octave.
18 Fast. Ember Day. Expectation of the B. V. M.
19 Fast. Ember Day. Of the Octave.
20 4th Sunday in Advent.
21 St. Thomas, A.
22 Of the Octave.
23 Fast. Of the Octave.
24 Fast. Vigil of Christmas.
25 Christmas. Feast of Obligation.
26 St. Stephen. Proto Martyr.
27 St. John. A. and E.
28 Holy Innocents.
29 St. Thomas a Becket, B. and M.
30 Of the Sunday in the Octave.
31 St. Sylvester, P. and C.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The best and most reliable firms advertise in the "Review," and we would ask our readers to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

As we predicted when writing of the death of King Alfonso, that the prospects for the future peace of Spain looked ominous, it now appears as if our fears were going to pass, for the Carlist leader, Don Carlos, has just issued a manifesto to the people in which he makes a direct bid for the throne.

Nothing can be more convincing of the feeling in Ireland than the result of the elections in the city of Dublin, which is shadowed by the Castle and therefore the stronghold of the Government.

The result of the Mayoralty contest cannot be said to be a surprise. When we consider that Mr. Wesbrook had been in the field for three weeks previous to Mr. Crowe and had the majority of the electorate pledged to him the wonder is that he did not poll a larger vote.

The dishonest attempt of Mr. Ohlen, the Assistant Immigration Agent, to secure the dismissal of the present Vice-Consul to Norway and Sweden for his own personal advancement, deserved the condemnation which it received at a large meeting of the Scandinavians held on Saturday night last.

As was to have been expected the letter of His Grace Archbishop Tache, just given to the public, did not please our friend the "Free Press." The honest and impartial tone of the epistle is not in accord with the wishes of that journal which is more desirous of making a case against the Government than of helping to allay the evil afterclaps of the late and unfortunate rebellion.

for the well being of the country as it does to effect the downfall of Sir John it would become a far more popular paper. Its "crass and incomprehensible" policy is distracting its readers.

"MORS OMNIBUS COMMUNIS." The sudden death of the great monied man, William H. Vanderbilt, is a striking lesson. It forcibly shows the logic of the heading of this article that death comes to all.

PARNELL AND IRELAND.

The struggle in Ireland and England is now over and the position of the different parties can now be judged with some certainty. The plans which the Nationalists have so long been engaged in perfecting have reaped their full measure of success and Parnell holds the balance of power in the palm of his hand.

That was a grave error of Davitt's, who, because the Liberals in Scotland appeared more favorable to the Irish cause, threw the Irish vote with them. He could not see that Parnell was trying to balance the two great parties that he might the better be able to dictate his terms.

THE ENCYCLICAL.

This week we give a portion of the Encyclical letter just issued by our Holy Father. It is taken from the New York "Freeman's Journal." This translation is claimed to be identical with the Latin and the most accurate English translation placed before American readers.

See for many years and one pregnant with force and meaning for Catholics. It treats with the great public questions now agitating the public mind, and while not abating one title of the rights and claims of religion, it inculcates respect for all governments that are "ably, wisely and justly" governed.

BRUTAL.

WAR OF RACES. Yes, necessary, and war to the teeth it required.

Will an already outraged public stand quietly by while a great demonstration is being made over the burial of that red-handed rebel and traitor Louis Riel!

No, decidedly no! Let the truly loyal proceed to St. Boniface to-morrow morning,

Where the Traitor is to be interred, and if anything is said insulting to British Canadians, let them pull the cathedral down upon the heads of the tribes that exalt the rebel, and so blot them from the face of the earth.

The above seditious and malignant appeal was widely circulated, in the form of a handbill, on the eve of the funeral of Louis Riel.

The "truly loyal" sentiments of the bill is sufficient to convict them. 'Truly Loyal' and 'Defenders of the Faith' are pet phrases of the 'Order' though they are not one whit more loyal than anyone else if indeed they can be considered loyal in view of the above appeal, which is directly inciting to riot; and as to whether they are looked to by the followers of Luther as the defenders of their peculiar theological idiosyncrasies we are not prepared to say.

That was a grave error of Davitt's, who, because the Liberals in Scotland appeared more favorable to the Irish cause, threw the Irish vote with them. He could not see that Parnell was trying to balance the two great parties that he might the better be able to dictate his terms.

ties to which we are being subjected by these "brutal bigots," as they were recently styled by an Englishman in the Toronto "Mail." What we have shown concerning the "Order," that huge piece of inconsistency, ought, we think, be sufficient to convince those Catholics, who are fostering the Orange element in the heart of a Catholic society, that this cabal is our implacable foe and that the sooner communion with them ceases the better.

It is to be presumed that the authors of the handbill in question forwarded a copy of it to Her Majesty. Of course she would not feel flattered to know that seditious literature is being circulated in her name by her "Truly Loyal" subjects who once threatened to kick her crown into the waters of the Boyne, but it would show her how "Truly Loyal" are the Brethren in her distant colony.

But the Truly Loyal didn't go to St. Boniface; or if they did go they were prudent enough to refrain from interfering with Riel's funeral and to allow the Cathedral to stand. We presume they know enough of the Halfbreed now to keep away from him.

This most revolting and flagrant breach of common decency has been styled a "joke" but when it is known that hundreds of copies of the seditious handbill were to be had in the store of a prominent merchant on Main street, and who is soliciting the patronage of the general public, the "joke" business is certainly out of the question.

There is no denying the fact, for it is plain to every fair thinking person, that until this scurrilous and bigoted portion of the population, which has lived on lies and fattened on vituperation, has been consigned to oblivion there will never be a national sentiment in Canada.

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Persons desirous of bringing to the notice of the people of the Northwest could employ no better medium than the "Review." Being the only Catholic paper published in the English language in this country, it cannot fail to have an extensive circulation. We will call the attention of our readers' under the head of "Special Notices," to the different kinds of goods advertised, believing that a benefit will alike be conferred upon both buyer and seller.

RIEL'S REMAINS

Quietly Laid to Rest in the St. Boniface Cemetery.

The scene witnessed on Friday last at the Riel home in St. Vital was a sad one. The afflicted mother and bereaved wife surrounded the body of the deceased showing signs of intense grief, and many of the friends who came to do homage to him whom in by gone years they revered, were moved to tears.

Within and about the humble yet comfortable domicile of the Riel family Half-breed men and women were constantly bestirring. They offered up prayers for the repose of the soul of the dead and mingled tears with the members of the bereaved family over their bereavement. While they were thus engaged the bell in the little Catholic church of the parish ever and anon awoke the stillness of the night with its metallic an-thems and added to the solemnity of the occasion. Bright lights shone from the windows of the dwelling and illuminated the pathway of the sentry, who continued his careful vigil during the long and many hours of night.

acolytes appeared chanting prayers for the dead and escorted casket to the catafalque. The latter encircled with a framework of lighted candles. A large assembly of prominent citizens of St. Boniface and Winnipeg, together with the Half-breed populace, filled the cathedral, which was draped in mourning.

The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Dugas, assisted by Fathers Cloutier and Messier. The choir also assisted in the services. At the conclusion of Mass no move was made to remove the remains to their last resting place. Consequently the assembly dispersed and the casket remained in the cathedral until the afternoon, when it was quietly interred.

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.

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, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left.

Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six table napkins and a napkin ring.

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a 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.



Tender for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Northwest Territories.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge thereof, 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. 6th, 1885.



LADIES' Mantles and Ulsters

—LEFT AT LESS THAN COST!

A. Pearson, Buffalo Store, Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.

THE ENCYCLICAL--IMMORTALE DEL.

On the Christian Formation of States.
To Our Venerable Brethren, all the
Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops,
and Bishops of the
Catholic World.

LEO PP. XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOL-
IC BENEEDICTION:

The immortal work of a merciful God, which is the Church, although of itself and by its nature looking to the salvation of souls and the happiness to be obtained in Heaven, nevertheless produces so many and so great advantages in the line of mortal affairs that it could not produce more or greater if it had been specially and chiefly instituted to insure the prosperity of the life that is led on earth. In truth, wherever the Church has left her footprints, she has at once changed the face of things and imbued popular customs with virtues before unknown, and with a new civilization as well; and the peoples that received it, attained excellence in gentle manners, equity and glorious deeds. Nevertheless there is an old calumnious charge that the Church is not in accord with the Commonwealth, and cannot at all contribute to those advantages and adornments which every well-constituted State rightfully and spontaneously seeks. That Christians suffered in the very first years of the Church from a similar iniquitous charge, and were thus the object of hatred and suspicion, we understand from the fact that they were called enemies of the Empire; and at that time the blame for the misfortunes which afflicted the State was with levity laid against Christianity, when in truth the avenging justice of God was exacting just penalties of the guilty. This atrocious calumny sharpened the mind and pen of Augustine, who, especially in his work, "De civitate Dei," placed the efficacy of Christian wisdom, in so far as related to civil society, in so dear a light that he seems not so much to have pleaded the cause of the Christians of his time, as to have triumphed over calumnies for all time. Still there was not an end put to malicious contentions and charges, and many fancied the plan of seeking the rule of civil life in other doctrines than those which the Catholic Church approves. And furthermore, in these later times, a "new law," at they call it, and which the style the result of an age that has passed the years of childhood, and the product of a progressive liberty, has begun to prevail generally. But although many experiments have been tried, it is clear that there has not been found a better method of constituting and ruling a State than that which springs spontaneously from the doctrines of the Gospel. We deem it of the greatest importance, therefore, and very consonant to our apostolic charge, to compare new opinions as to the State with Christian doctrine; and thus we trust that the motives of error and uncertainty may flee away as truth comes forth, so that every one can easily see what are the supreme rules of life which he should follow and obey.

It is not a great undertaking to show what form and shape Christian philosophy would give to the State. It is in the nature of man to live in society; for since he cannot in solitude obtain the needed care and provision for life, and also perfection of mind and soul, it has been provided by God that he should be born into human society not only domestic but also civil, which alone can supply "perfect sufficiency of life." But since no society can subsist unless some one rules over all, it results from an efficacious and like impulse affecting all and moving all to one design, that authority is necessary to the civil community for its maintenance, and hence from God springs from nature, and hence from God as its author: Whence it follows that public power of itself cannot be but from God. For God alone is the true Supreme Lord of all things whatsoever are necessarily subject; so that whoever have the right to rule do not receive it but from the Supreme Ruler of all, God. There is no power but from God" (1). Still the right of governing is not necessarily connected with any form of government; it may rightfully take one shape or another, provided it is really affective of the common weal. But in every form the rulers must look to God as the Supreme Ruler of the world, and have him before their minds as model and law in their administration. For as God in things that exist and are understood has created secondary causes in which in a manner Divine influence may be seen and which conduce to that end to which all things look; so in civil society, He willed there should be sovereignty, the possessor of which bear as it were an image of Divine power over the human race, and of Divine providence. Government, there-

fore, should be just; not that of a master, but, as it were, of a father, because the power of God over men is most just, and united with paternal goodness; and the government must be administered to the welfare of the people for the reason that those who are placed over others are thus placed for the sole reason of securing the welfare of the State. Nor is it in any manner to be attempted to make civil authority serve the advantage of a few, since it is established for the common welfare of all. And if those who are in authority lapse into unjust rule, if they err by insolence or pride, if they ill provide for the people, let them understand that they have one day to render an account to God, and that all the more severely as they have obtained a holier charge or a higher dignity. "The mighty shall be mightily tormented" (2). Thus surely a virtuous and willing reverence on the part of citizens will accompany the majesty of rule. For when they once understand that those who rule possess authority given by God they will consider it their just and due effect to be obedient to their rulers, and to give them homage and fidelity in a manner to the submission of children to their parents. "Let every soul be subject to higher powers" (3). To disregard legitimate power, in whatsoever person it resides, is no more lawful than to resist the Divine will; those who resist which, rush to voluntary destruction. "He who resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God; and they who resist purchase to themselves damnation" (4). Wherefore, to cast aside obedience and proclaim sedition, is treason not alone against man but against God also.

It is clear that a State thus constituted is bound to satisfy by public religion the many and great obligations which unite it to God. Nature and reason, which oblige all individually to worship God holily and religiously because we are under His power, and because, having come from Him we are to return to Him, oblige the civil community by the same law. For men joined by common society are, none the less in the power of God than individuals; nor does society owe less than individuals to God, through Whom it is gathered together, by Whose will it is preserved, by Whose beneficence it receives the innumerable blessings in which it abounds. Wherefore as it is lawful to no person to neglect his duties to God, and it is a highest duty to embrace in mind and manners religion, and not such as he prefers but such as God commands, and which by certain and undoubted signs is ascertained to be alone true; similarly States cannot without impiety conduct themselves as if there was no God, cannot cast aside the care of religion as something foreign to them and of no profit, cannot indifferently as they please of many kinds; but must in the worship of God use that manner and rule according to which God has shown that He wishes to be worshipped. Sacred therefore should be to rulers the name of God; and among their chief duties must be placed to accept religion with favor, to guard it with good will, to shield it with the authority and force of laws, and not to institute or decree anything contrary to its safety and integrity. They owe this also to those whom they rule. For we are all born and raised to a certain supreme and final good in Heaven beyond the frailty and shortness of life, and to this good all our designs are to be referred. And since on this the full and perfect happiness of man depends, therefore to obtain the end mentioned is the supreme and greatest interest of each and every one. It is therefore necessary that civil society, being born for the common weal, ought in securing the prosperity of the State so to provide for the citizens as not only to place no obstacle to that supreme and unchangeable good which they spontaneously seek, but even to supply all the reasonable aid it can. Of this aid the chief element is the sacred and inviolable observance of religion, whose obligations unite man to God.

Which the true religion is he will see without difficulty who will use a prudent and sincere judgement; for by many and clear arguments, by the fulfillment of the prophecies, by the frequency of miracles, by the exceedingly speedy propagation of the Faith even in the midst of enemies and the greatest obstacles, by the testimony of the martyrs, and by other similar signs it is clear that that alone is the true religion which Jesus Christ Himself instituted and intrusted to His Church to be maintained and propagated.

For the only-begotten Son of God established a Society on earth which is called the Church, to whom he transmitted for continuance in all ages the lofty and Divine charge which he had received from the Father. "As the Father hath

sent Me, so also I send you" (5).—"Behold, I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world" (6). Therefore as Jesus Christ came into the world that men "may have life and may have it more abundantly" (7), in the same manner the Church has as its aim the eternal salvation of souls; and for that reason is by its nature so constituted that it extends itself to the whole human race, knowing no bounds of place or time. "Preach the Gospel to every creature" (8). To this immense number of men God Himself has assigned rulers to preside with power; and he willed that one should be ruler of all; and the greatest and most assured teacher of truth, to whom he intrusted the keys of the kingdom of Heaven. "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven" (9).—"Feed the lambs . . . feed the sheep" (10).—"I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not" (11).

(TO BE CONTINUED)



WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.

RICHARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS
—OF—

Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

J. MCGOVERN,

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

H. G. McMicken,

CITY TICKET AGENCY,
NO. 363 MAIN STREET

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the *Capitol City Home Guest*, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a key-winding English Watch, the third, with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the *Home Guest*, a 20 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and a paper containing names of winners. Address
Pub. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES RANGES, & C.

JAMES H. A. HDOWN,
HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG.

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

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

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

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The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

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Suitable for Wedding Presents.

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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

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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.

THE "CLIMAX,"

IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

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

Groceries! Wines, and Spirits, Canned Goods and Cured Meats.
THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES ASPECIALTY.

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

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

OVENS & COMPANY
Corner Princess and Market Streets. WINNIPEG

A Protestant's Portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

Cobbett, who at the end of his work protests his sincere attachment to the Protestant Church, and declared that whatever he had written against Protestantism had been from a "sincere and disinterested love of truth and justice," writes thus of Queen Elizabeth:

"This queen was resolved to reign; the blood of her own people she deemed necessary for her own safety, and she never scrupled to make it flow. She looked upon the Catholic religion as her mortal enemy; and, cost what it might, she was resolved to destroy it if she could, the means used by her being those which best answered her end. With this view statutes the most bloody were passed. All persons are compelled to take the oath of supremacy on pain of death. To take the oath of supremacy, that is to say, to acknowledge the queen's supremacy in spiritual matters, was to renounce the Pope and the Catholic religion, or in other words, to become an apostate. Thus was a very large part of the people at once condemned to death for adhering to the religion of their fathers; and moreover, for adhering to that very religion in which she had openly lived until she became queen, and to her firm belief which she had sworn at her coronation.

Besides this act of monstrous barbarity, it was high treason for a priest to say Mass, it was made high treason in a priest to come into the kingdom from abroad; it was made high treason to harbor or to relieve a priest. And on these grounds and others of like nature, hundreds were butchered in the most inhuman manner, being first hung up, then cut down alive, their bodies chopped into quarters; and this I again beg you sensible and just Englishmen to observe only because the unfortunate persons were too virtuous and sincere to apostate from that faith which the queen herself had, at her coronation, in her coronation oath, solemnly sworn to adhere to and defend!

Having pulled down the altars, and set up the tables, having ousted the Catholic priest and worship, and put in their stead a set of hungry, beggarly creatures, the very scum of the earth, with Cranmer's prayer book amended in their hands; having done this, she compelled her Catholic subjects to attend in the churches under the enormous penalties, which rose at length to death itself in case of perseverance in refusal. Thus were all the good, all the sincere, all the conscientious people in the kingdom incessantly harassed, ruined by enormous fines, brought to the gallows, or compelled to flee from their native country. Thus was the Protestant religion watered with the tears and the blood of the people of England. Talk of Catholic persecution and cruelty! Where are you to find persecution and cruelty like this inflicted by Catholic princes?

Elizabeth put, in one way or another, more Catholics to death in one year, for not becoming apostates to the religion which she had sworn to be hers, and to be the only true one, than Mary put to death in her own reign for having apostatized from the religion of her and their fathers, and to which religion she had always adhered."—History of the Reformation, p. 154.

CABLE BREVITIES.

France declares she will hold Tonquin. Bismarck weakly defends his course in expelling the Poles from Germany.

Thebaw has abjectly surrendered to the English, and the annexation of Burmah is still in order.

At Ballyconsoy, on the 2d inst., a bailiff was maltreated and stripped of his clothing. The unfortunate victim is reported to be dying.

The Austrian village of Grahovo was destroyed by a land slide on the 2d inst. The disaster was caused by heavy rains which have prevailed recently.

The Servian General Lechanine has raised the siege with Widin after a fruitless but sanguinary assault, in consequence of the effects of which he was obliged to retire with heavy loss. His troops are quite disheartened.

The Caroline protocol between Spain and Germany consists of six articles. The first article recognizes Spain's claim. The second fixes the limits of the Pelaw and Caroline Islands. The third lays down the same rules regarding the liberty of trade as are contained in the Sooloo Treaty. The fourth grants to Germany coaling and naval stations. The fifth allows Germany to establish colonies. The sixth provides that the treaty must be ratified within eight days. An additional clause says that disputes regarding the execution of the treaty shall be submitted to arbitration.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

In a recent lecture on leprosy—a disease which has been widely discussed of late—Prof. Hutchinson of the London Hospital stated that it is not contagious, nor is it an hereditary disease, though it may, of course be transmitted. He believed leprosy to be caused by eating fish which has been somewhat decomposed, or has been salted. Healthy fish in any quantity will not cause it, but a small quantity so poisoned will. When leprosy prevailed in England the inland consumption of fish was very large. He cites two cases of cure of the disease, one of which was treated by himself.

Rules for Winter.—A Medical writer in the Albany "Press" gives the following rules for winter: Never lean with your back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten. Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold air. Keep the back—especially between the shoulder blades—well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet; always toast them by a fire ten or fifteen minutes before going to bed. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores, and favor congestion or other diseases. After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even to life. When hoarse speak as little as possible until it is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulty of the throat be produced. Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating. When going from a warm atmosphere to a colder one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose, ere it reaches the lungs. Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.

The air we breathe.—A college professor of chemistry, who had made a long study of different systems of house-ventilation, said that the more he investigated it, the less did he feel that he knew about it, the warmth without vitiation and pure air without draughts is a problem that is not often solved in a practical and practicable manner. The use of grates and fireplaces has done much to improve matters, but these are by no means so common as they ought to be, and they do not, save in a few cases, introduce fresh air as well as take out stale air. And this is one of the greatest lacks in all the ordinary methods of house warming. It is hardly too much to say that no air can pass through the common furnace, as commonly run, without suffering a deterioration that makes it unfit for "food for the lungs." Steam heat is better in some particulars, but persons who are dependent upon pure air soon feel nature's signals that something is wrong, in the burning cheeks and dullness of the brain, in a close room even slightly over heated from a radiator. The common need is the introduction of a supply of "uncooked" and unbreathed oxygen from nature's great reservoir outdoors. A strip of board under the lower sash, or better yet, one of the box ventilators, admitting a supply of air between the sashes and from the bottom as well, serves an excellent purpose. It is complained that these cool the room; but, with the ordinary heating apparatus, there should be no difficulty in keeping the temperature at from 65 to 70 degrees, and this is warm enough for persons who are not invalids, if they become habituated to it. There would be fewer colds and much less suffering from winter diseases if living rooms were not kept so frightfully hot. How rational people can expect to stand without injury the shock of passing frequently from rooms heated to 80 degrees, or higher, into an outdoor air at the zero point, or even 20 or 30 degrees above it, is unexplainable.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

The "Popular Science News" asserts that the average length of life is constantly increasing, and the time may yet come when persons a hundred years old will excite no more curiosity than one of eighty years at the present time. Mr. Burnett has explained why the eyes of animals shine in the dark. It is not due to phosphorescence, as has been commonly supposed, but to light reflect from the bottom of the eye, which light is on account of the hypermetropic condition that is the rule in the lower animals.

A section of the Milky Way has been

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

- ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....
- GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *.....
- BUMFORD'S, when fresh.....
- HANFORD'S, when fresh.....
- REDHEAD'S.....
- CHARM (Alum Powder) *.....
- AMAZON (Alum Powder) *.....
- CLEVELAND'S (short wt. doz.).....
- PIONEER (San Francisco).....
- CZAR.....
- DR. PRICE'S.....
- SNOW FLAKE (Groff's).....
- LEWIS'.....
- PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....
- HECKER'S.....
- GILLET'S.....
- ANDREWS & CO. "Regal" *.....
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REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

admirationly photographed at the Paris Observatory, showing about 5,000 stars, ranging from the sixth to the fifteenth magnitude. To similarly represent the whole of the Milky Way 6,000 similar sections would be representing 20,000,000 stars down to the fifteenth magnitude.

"Engineering" describes under the name of "mystery gold," an alloy resembling gold in appearance, weight, and withstanding the jeweller's test of strong acids. Its analysis is given as follows: Silver, 2 48; platinum, 32 02; copper, by difference, 65 50. Strong boiling in nitric acid, even when an article made of it is left in it for some time, has apparently no effect upon the alloy, which is coming extensively into use.

An improved rail road tie, just invented, is formed of two bowls having plain upper surfaces, two fastening clips secured to the plain surface of each bowl by bolts, with a bar connecting the two bowls, and secured by the fastening bolts of the inner clips; the concave side of the bowl is filled with earth tamped, or with concrete, the object being to furnish a tie which shall be practically indestructible.

In his lecture on the heat action of explosives, delivered the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, Captain Noble said: "Twenty five years ago our most powerful piece of artillery was a 68 pounder, throwing a projectile with a velocity of 1,570 feet a second. Now the weight of our guns is increased from five tons to 100, the velocities from 1,600 to 2,000 feet and the energies from 1,100 foot tons to over 52,000 foot-tons."

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Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10,

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Passengers over the Royal Route have all the Luxuries of Modern Railway Travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night Coaches, for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul; S. B. Clarke, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Paul; F. G. STRICKLAND, General Agent, 10 William St., opp. City Hall, Winnipeg.

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Just opened the finest and cheapest stock in the City at

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

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

Our stock of Holiday Presents surpasses anything in the city, comprising

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

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

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

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

CONNOLLY BROS., BUTCHERS. have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC. - AT - 1370 342 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, OPP. POTTER HOUSE.

A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable.

45 McDermott, St., Winnipeg.

M. CONWAY General Auctioneer and Valuator

Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

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

RADIGER & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

477 MAIN STREET.

A special stock for the holiday trade at low prices.

CH. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases,



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

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

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

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand People.

A grand manifestation of faith has lately taken place in Antwerp, on the occasion of the Catholic worship in that city. On the 20th of August, 1566, a band of iconoclasts invaded the Cathedral of Antwerp, demolished its altar, burned its paintings, made a target of the statue of the Blessed Virgin and sacked the other religious edifices of the city. Fifteen years later, a band of Calvinists renewed these excesses and turned the cathedral into a Protestant meetinghouse. But the profanation of the holy place lasted only four years, and the Catholic people, having recovered their once beautiful cathedral, restored it to its former grandeur and magnificence. Every year the anniversary of this happy event is celebrated by a grand procession; and this year, being the third centenary of the restoration, the procession assumed unusual proportions. The Belgian papers estimate the number of strangers who took part in the ceremonies at two hundred and fifty thousand. Mgr. Mermillon, the eloquent Bishop of Geneva, delivered a grand sermon, in the course of which he proved that the conflict which at the present time divides the world, is the battle of faith against the materialistic doctrines which leave man without peace of heart and elevation of soul. Faith will come out victorious of the present conflict as she has always done through the greater trials of the last eighteen hundred years.

Studying Celtic.

In a quiet third-story room of Philopatrian Hall, Philadelphia, apart from the clatter and clamor of the English-speaking people of the city, a small band of enthusiastic Irish folk, brimful of love for Ireland and all that is Irish, meet three times every week to discuss the past grandeur of their native land and to teach their children its almost forgotten language. This little band is called the "Philo-Celtic Society for the Preservation of the Irish Tongue," and, as its name indicates, has for its object the perpetuation of the language and the revival of its literature. It was organized three years ago, and since then has made flattering progress in its different lines of work. Thomas McEniry is president of the society, Patrick McFadden is the vice president, Peter F. Murphy is secretary, Michael T. Roach, treasurer, and Mrs. L. Fox librarian.

Last night six little Irish lads and lasses, under the direction of as many elders acting as instructors, prattled Irish fluently in the class room, and traced with ease the mystic characters of the Gaelic script upon their copy books and the big black-boards at the sides of the room. Four of the classes are studying Canon Bourke's "Easy Introductory Lessons in Gaelic," one class is tusseling with Euclid, and still another class is reading "Keating's History of Ireland," done into the ancient tongue. Moore's "Irish melodies" are held almost as a sacred classic by everybody in the school. They read and sing the beautiful songs constantly. The society has a well filled library of other Irish works, and is in a flourishing condition generally. Little Sallie Meakim, only nine years of age, teaches one of the infant classes. She chatted pleasantly in Gaelic to some casual visitors, who were amused and astonished beyond measure at the novelty and picturesqueness of the language and her readiness in speaking.

Catholics in Russia.

Very little is heard of the condition of our fellow-Catholics in Russia, but what news does stray from time to time into the press shows that, notwithstanding all supposed rapprochements with Rome, the government still pursues its course of cynical oppression and secret persecution. Bishop Krynievski, of Wilna is still in exile, and appears to be treated with the harshest cruelty. His condition is that of a common culprit. He is allowed to pay no visits, and nobody is allowed to visit him except the doctor, and that only once a week. His entire correspondence must pass through the hands of the governor of Jaroslav, a man of morose character, and an official of the Muravieff school. Notwithstanding the repeated intervention of the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Bishop Krynievski is not allowed to have a chaplain, and though Catholic priests occasionally visit Jaroslav to hear the confessions of the Catholics who live there, they are not permitted to perform this work of spiritual mercy for the exiled prelate. Fanaticism goes so far as to forbid him a Catholic servant, so that he has nobody to serve his Mass. At the same time the climate, it is feared, will prove fatal to him; his health is giving away, and he is threatened with chest disease. Another Russian bishop has had a narrow escape of a like fate. Mgr. Beresiewicz, Bishop of Kalish, in

Russian Poland, was last month suddenly summoned to St. Petersburg. He believed himself that he should never return, and took an affectionate farewell of his flock, declaring he had twice already suffered banishment, and was entirely resigned to God's will. What was the object of this summons? It appears that some time ago the schismatical Metropolitan of Warsaw paid a visit to the national Polish sanctuary of Our Lady of Czenstochawa, which is in charge of the Passionist Fathers. In a weak moment yielding to the pressure and threats of the local sub-prefect, the prior consented to receive the schismatical prelate solemnly with the cross and holy water, and all other ceremonies, at the door of the church. Bishop Beresiewicz—and no wonder—hereupon suspended the prior for a week, which will appear to most Catholics a very lenient proceeding. The summons to St. Petersburg came soon after. However, the fears of his flock have not been realized. What happened at the capital we do not know. After several interviews with Count Tolstoi, the prelate has been allowed to return to his diocese. It is reported that the Czar Alexander's personal intervention has had a good deal to do with a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Will Don Carlos be the Next Spanish King?

The new cabinet has been approved throughout Spain. The only fear is in regard to Senor Zorilla, the Republican chief, who will lose prestige unless he attempts a revolt. If he is captured, the sentence of death already passed upon him for participation in former risings will be executed immediately.

The manifesto of Don Carlos promising to confirm to the Spaniards all their present civil and religious liberties is considered a direct bid for the throne, and is also interpreted as a prelude to a proposal of marriage of Don Carlos' son, Prince Jaime, and the Princess of the Asturias, the late King's eldest daughter, in the event of no heir to the throne being born. Both the Carlists and the Monarchists would welcome such a settlement with acclamation, as it would end a fifty years' conflict and enable Spain to assume an appropriate position among the powers of Europe.

GLEANINGS.

Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought.

We put too much faith in systems and look too little to men.

History is the preserver of good deeds and the avenger of bad.

Perfect valor consists of doing without witness all we should be capable of doing before the world.

A good book is the precious life of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment; and I have known a man to come home in high spirits from a funeral merely because he had the management of it.

The strange inconsistency is, that the very persons who have indulged in the most splendid visions about the perfectibility of mankind, have mostly rejected the only principle of perfectibility which has ever found place in man, the only principle by which man's natural corruptibility has ever been checked, the only principle by which nations and individuals have ever been regenerated. The natural life of nations, as well as of individuals, has its fixed course and term. It springs forth, grows up, reaches its maturity, decays, perishes. Only through Christianity has a nation ever risen again; and it is solely on the operation of Christianity that we can ground anything like a reasonable hope of the perfectibility of mankind; a hope that what has often been wrought by individuals, may also in the fulness of time be wrought by the same power in the race. As in a man's life, so in his studies I think it the most beautiful and human thing in the world, so to mingle gravity with pleasure, that the one may not sink into melancholy, nor the other rise into wantonness.

HUMOROUS.

"You must be having a hard time of it nowadays," remarked a traveller at a railroad station lunch-counter, to the proprietor of the establishment. "Why do you think so?" was the query. "Well, I noticed when I bit into this sandwich that you do not make both ends meet." "Did you divide that chocolate with your little brother?" asked Mrs. Fizzlepot of her greedy little Johnny. "Yes, ma, I ate the chocolate and gave him the paper with the pretty pictures. He likes to look at the pictures." Husband—"The census-taker was in, dear. He demanded the age of each of

the family, and I was obliged to give him yours. He said it was the law." Wife (enraged)—"Law! What do I care for law? John Smith, did you tell that man my age?" Husband (hurried)—"Yes, I told him you were 23." Wife (mollified)—"Well I suppose the law has got to be respected."

Black justices of the peace in Louisiana sometimes give queer decisions. Not long since, in one of the lower wards, Mr. Johns is suing Mr. Bozier for the ownership of an ox. Many witnesses were called, and long arguments pro and con followed. Finally the justice said: "I decide dat de ox belongs to Mr. Bozier, and dat de ox be sold to pay the costs of the court. Constable, cut de judgment."

"I can't understand how shipwrecked people starve to death at sea," said little Johnny Fizzlepot. "Why can't you understand it? There is nothing for them to eat in the ocean." "There ain't?" "No." "Well then my teacher is a liar. He said there were currents in the ocean. Nobody need starve when they can get currents to eat. I wish I had some now."

"Hello, Bascomb, I notice you stutter as much as ever." "I—I know—I do—do." "I thought you were under treatment?" "Well, so—so—I was. Under a dozen kinds of treat—treatment. All no—no good." "Why not try a new ten-cent stamp?" "Gracious, how would—that help me." "Well, they say it insures an immediate delivery."

SAM HOOPER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Cemetery Fencing

MANTLEPIECES & GRATES

ALTARS, &c., A SPECIALTY

Special Designs furnished on application.

Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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 the finest Dining Rooms, and the finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago without change.

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

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

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

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

—FOR—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—GO TO—

Ryan's

where you will find the

Largest Stock in the Country

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

THOS. RYAN.

Liberal Discounts to Convents & Colleges

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY.

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase the Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 363 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENT.

Gold Watch Free.

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

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

New Furniture

M. HUGHES & CO.,

283 AND 285 MAIN STREET

Four Carload Just Received

Making Their Stock

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE NORTHWEST

which they are determined to sell at

THE BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

Country Dealers will find this the place to buy wholesale. Special attention, as usual to Undertaking.

M. HUGHES AND CO'Y

Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg.

A GREAT SLAUGHTERING

OF GOODS AT

MRS. NAGLE'S

BASSINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Louis Velvets, Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts,

and all other goods at the same reduced rates.

Remember that all goods are sold under cost, and that the No. of the Bassinett is 284 MAIN ST.

MRS. CORWIN

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

537 MAIN STREET

where her customers may rely upon getting every satisfaction in

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING, & C

FANCY WORK, HAIR WORK, PAINTING, KNITTING, & C.

—THE—

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAY

make close connections at CHICAGO for

TORONTO

AND ALL POINTS EAST,

WITH TRAINS FROM

ST. PAUL AND MANITOBA.

Through Sleepers and Dining Cars.

RR. 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

DO YOU WANT



Examine the list of

"FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED"

in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL

THE MAIL has become

The Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements

And contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 35,000 readers of the right class. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" insert in THE WEEKLY MAIL, five cents per word each insertion, or ten cents per word for five insertions, or in THE DAILY MAIL, at two and a half cents per word each insertion.

Address—THE MAIL Toronto, Canada

DO YOU KNOW

where to buy a Good

Buffalo Coat,
Coon Coat
Dogskin Coat

Why of Course at the

Red Ball Store,

No. 496 Main Street

White &
Manahan

ALEX. SMITH & CO.,

Brokers and Commission Merchants,

1st Floor, McIntyre Block, Main St. Liberal advances made on all kinds of goods, merchandise, or other collaterals. Notes discounted, &c., &c. All transactions strictly confidential.

ALEX. SMITH & CO.

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.

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS

AND

GAME IN SEASON

PATRONIZE

PENROSE & ROCAN

289 Main Street.

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



POST OFFICE NOTICE

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

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

W. HARGRAVE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Winnipeg, Nov. 19, 1885.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Have Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.00 a year. Specimens of our papers and interesting information sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE, 23 Broadway, New York.

Dr. CLARKE

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

The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, has a great skill all his special chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

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

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

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add gold from experience—Hours, 8 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address: F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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 canvas for the NORTHWEST REVIEW, to whom a liberal commission will be given.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

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

Week Days—Mass at 7 a.m.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway has been completed to Treherne.

On our sixth page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

Mr. P. O'Keefe, Chief of the C. P. R. Detective force has been presented by Mr. Sherwood, the new Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, with a pair of handcuffs of the newest design.

J. E. Gelly & Co. have purchased the residence of Mr. Gilbert McMicken, Fort Rouge, for the sum of \$10,000. It is understood that the Sisters of Charity intend erecting a convent on the property. The site, overlooking the Assiniboine, is a pretty one and well adapted for such an institution.

Two cars of exceptionally fine native cattle arrived here the other day from Gladstone, and are specimens of what Manitoba can do in the line of beef raising. They are said to be the finest ever brought into Winnipeg. Most of them were raised by Mayor Claxton, of Gladstone. P. Gallagher & Sons were the importers.

Manitoba Wheat for the East.

On December 8th the Manitoba & Northwestern Railroad Co. started from Portage la Prairie sixteen of the company's cars, loaded with wheat from their road, destined for Montreal and other eastern points. The train will go through solid, and will be a splendid advertisement both for the country and the company.

RADIGER & CO.

The popularity of this old established liquor-house is only equalled by the excellence of the brands in stock. Consumers of Mr. Radiger's good living at a distance from Winnipeg will do well to write for what they want. They may depend on being honestly dealt with. Now is the acceptable time for the firm has made special reductions for the holiday trade. Residents of the city know well the old house, No. 477, Main St., and it will be greatly to their advantage to call on Mr. Radiger when making their Christmas and New Year's purchases of wines, liquors, and cigars.

WHITE & MANNAHAN.

This is another House which has stood the effects of the disastrous boom by the popular low price suits which they have always on hand. The Red Ball Store is the name by which the firm has for years been known. It is now located in the Clements' Block, next to Cummings' Grocery store, and a visit to it will repay purchasers. They have on hand a stock of Overcoats, Fur Coats of all kinds, Ready Made Clothing, and Gents Furnishing Goods that cannot fail to please. Don't forget the Red Ball Store.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Santa Claus on His Periodical Visit.

WHERE TO BUY A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Grand Display of Goods at Moore's China Hall

THE MAMMOTH STORE OF NORTHWEST

Read This Column and Learn How To Make Somebody's Heart Glad.

The Christmas Season offers an opportunity to show our generosity, and it is well known that the people of Winnipeg are not wanting this beautiful disposition there has always been a large trade in the city at this season of the year, the heavy mails to the east during the holidays last year, which were principally presents to "absent friends" testifies abundantly to the generosity of the people of Winnipeg. and we here say to our readers that if they have not thought what to buy for Christmas presents to read this article, and if you have thought why read it just the same and you may change your mind.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL

There is not a man woman or child in this city who does not know Moore's Wonderful Store. This brilliantly lighted establishment with its many colored lamps and shades, its dazzling crystals, and glittering reflectors is very suggestive of tales of enchantment enacted on the stage, and Moore's China Hall has become a household word, and is certainly a great credit to the enterprising and courteous proprietors. It is safe to say that this store with its monstrous and varied stock of goods, suitable for holiday presents is not surpassed (if equalled) on this continent. It is also a well known fact that at this season Mr. Moore makes an annual mark down and this is what everyone has been waiting for. The reduction in C. P. R. freight rates has enabled the firm to make a sweeping reduction in many lines, and now is the time to buy what you want. We all know that "time flies". We should not put off this chance of a present till the last moment; our dreams will be more pleasant and our thoughts happier knowing that we have a surprise in store for some one. The housekeeping department of Moore's China Hall is replete with everything of the latest and most necessary of requisites, and is just the place to get a nice useful present. There are lamps of all kinds, including the new electric lamp, superb dinner and tea services, handsome brackets, magnificent hanging lamps, glassware and all kinds of crockery and an array of silverware certainly not equaled in the city. There is a collection of fancy ornaments representing manufactures in every quarter of the globe, including Bisc, Terra Cotta, Venetian glass, Dresden China, French China, Rodgers work, fancy cups and saucers, massive table lamps, an endless variety of hanging ornaments, besides some beautiful statuary in Belgian marble, as well as Kiota ware, and splendid collection of canary birds, all singers. It will be impossible for anyone to fail being pleased in this department, both as to price and quality. Then there is a magnificent display of plush goods, ladies and gents' dressing cases, frames, etc., work-boxes and baskets, companions, meerscham pipis, cigar holders sleighs, drums, dolls by the hundreds, cutters, toboggans, express wagons, and multitudes of other things, all suitable for holiday presents, are on exhibit, and guaranteed to please the most fastidious. In Moore's \$75,000 stock representing as it does the products of the manufactures of every land, and embracing every trade, style, and novelty one is sure to get the very identical thing to please a friend. There is also in connection with this vast establishment, a wholesale department, and readers will certainly do well to consult Messrs. Moore & Co. for anything they may require in their line. They making a speciality supplying the outside trade and guarantee every satisfaction in price and goods. Don't forget the address, Moore's China Hall, 430, Main Street, Winnipeg.

CUMMINGS & CO.

This family grocery is the largest and best stocked house in Winnipeg. Its shelves are loaded with everything demanded in the most fastidious household. They carry a stock of wines, liquors, and cigars not excelled in any store, as well as a complete line of English and American goods. Black and Crosswell soups meats, pickles, and sauces, and have every facility for supplying large or small

orders in the city and country. Special attention is given to the country trade which is respectfully solicited, and prices guaranteed the same as those secured on personal visits. The address is 498, Main street.

BUFFALO STORE.

We call attention of our subscribers, as well as readers generally to the advertisement of Alfred Peason, which will be found in another column. A perusal of the same will show that clothing business has been revolutionised and the Buffalo Store is the leader. It is not enough to read their advertisement alone, but in order to convince yourself call at the establishment, corner of Main and Portage avenue. Polite and efficient clerks are in attendance to show you the immense stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, which they are offering at extremely low figures. It is safe to say that there is not another Clothing House in Winnipeg or vicinity which is offering such inducements to the public. Do not forget the place corner Main and Portage avenue.

W. UGLOW

For Xmas Goods, Xmas Placques, Perfume Sachets, and all kinds of Holiday Presents. 486 Main St. is the place to go. The stock is complete and embraces Prang's Prize Cards, Canadian Xmas Cards, Canadian Pressed Flowers, Xmas Art Prints on Satin, Souvenir Xmas Cards. Also a beautiful stock of Xmas Placques, Xmas Perfume Sachets, Xmas Banners and Xmas Novelties. Mirrors and Plush Frames, Dressing Cases and Ladies Companions, Ladies Satchels, in plush and leather; China Gift Cups and Vases, Whisk holders, Perfume Cases. A splendid variety of articles in Whitewood, with views of Winnipeg. Toys in endless variety. All goods marked in plain figures and one price to all. Without doubt Mr. Uglow has the most complete and handsomest show of Xmas and New Years Cards, Plush goods, etc in Winnipeg, and his store should be visited by intending purchasers

THE BLUE STORE.

This popular house, which is known to every inhabitant between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, still maintains its old reputation for first class clothing and low prices. It is one of the oldest clothing houses in the Northwest, and justly deserves the popularity it has attained. The proprietors, Messrs. Chevrier & Co. are proverbial for the courtesy and gives every customer satisfaction. The address is 426, Main St., Winnipeg, and an examination of the suits and prices will astonish the average purchaser. They make a speciality of overcoats and solicit very respectfully the public patronage.

PHELAN BROS.

of 404 Main Street, have on hand an immense stock of Holiday Goods of every description. Their line of Xmas. Cards, Artificial Flowers, Sleighs, Cutters, Dolls, Fruits and Confectionery, is a superior one and will repay a visit. In connection with the store there is also a Circulating Library, which is being extensively patronized and should not be forgotten by the public during these long winter nights. The courteous attention and general satisfaction to be met with at this old establishment is proverbial. The address is 404, Main St., McIntyre Block. Call early and secure bargains. The stock of Dolls and Toys, the most necessary for the season, is unsurpassed. The Confectionery is the best English and American manufactured and done up in handsome boxes, making a very suitable gift for the young folks; of plush goods of excellent quality, and in useful articles there is a good selection. 404, McIntyre Block.

STOVES

—AT—

Reduced Prices!

THE BALANCE OF

STEPHENSON'S STOCK

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

480 MAIN STREET

near Imperial Bank.

A GREAT SLAUGHTERING

OF GOODS AT

MRS. NAGLE'S

BASSINETT.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Louis Velvets, Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woolen and Quilted Skirts,

and all other goods at the same reduced rates.

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

264 MAIN ST.



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

VICTORIA ICE RINK!

Grand Opening Next Week.

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

GRAND CARNIVAL

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

J. A. PHILION, Prop.

—THE—

Blue Store,

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

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