

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1886.

NO. 2.

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GOD.

BY FREDERIC J. HALM.

Infinte One, the merest thought of whom  
O'erpowers our puny minds, as when the sea,  
In seething fury, tosses on its waves  
A drowning swain. God of the universe,  
Before Thy throne we bend our knees, and  
lost  
In contemplation of thy boundless power,  
Acknowledge Thee our Lord and sovereign  
King!  
To Thee the ignorant and learned alike,  
Send up their sighs and groans, their being  
wants.  
Th' untutored savage, who with outstretched  
arms,  
Calls on the gods his fathers' erst invoked.  
Sees he not in those forms of wood or stone,  
Some gleaming of that Power ne feels must  
be?  
And he, who, having climbed the dizzy  
heights  
Of science, descends beyond a gloom, in which  
Both he not, too, do homage unto Thee.  
Though on his lips Thou art the Great Un-  
known!  
Like some fair Isle, girt by Atlantic waves,  
Or paly planet that in Cosmos swims,  
E'en so all finite things are circumscribed  
By Thy infinity; and whither so  
We steer our flight, we come at last to Thee.  
And some, like freedom's sun-soaring bird,  
Steer their bold flights above the fleecy  
clouds.  
Till, pinion-weary, though undaunted still,  
In their sublime endeavors to probe  
The mystic problems of the universe,  
They seek again their native earth, to build  
To Thee, what erst Thy priest at Athens  
found  
Altars inscribed unto the unknown God.  
Not thus be 't ours, poor swains, to learn of  
Thee,  
Who see in every emerald blade of grass,  
Or violet that blows in Flora's glade.  
Such testimony of Thy power and love,  
That were we to behold Thee, face to face,  
Robed in the glory of Thy Majesty,  
We could not with more certainty exclaim:  
As Thou hast often heard us 'fore Thy shrine  
In soul-dictated prayer: "My Lord and God."  
—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

## THE AMULET.

### CHAPTER X.

SIMON TURCHI'S ALARM—CRIME BEGETS  
CRIME.

(CONTINUED.)

"This explanation is wholly unnecessary, at least as far as regards myself, interrupted Simon Turchi. I desire you to search my country-house as you do all the other dwellings in the vicinity."

They were not far from the bridge of Meir, and they ceased speaking, as in so frequented a place they were in danger of being overheard. Farther on Turchi said:

"I acknowledge, however, that I am hurt and irritated by the disrespect and audacity of the populace. One might be tempted to suppose that they considered me capable of killing my best friend! My blood boils at the idea of such a suspicion!

Simon gladly availed himself of the opportunity thus offered of attributing to a just indignation the cruel anxiety which tortured him. He had anticipated the announcement just made him by the bailiff, and in consequence had taken suitable measures to screen himself in case of discovery; but now a terrible doubt as to the result of the search, and as to the confidence which might be reposed in his statements, arose in his mind. The least unforeseen accident the slightest oversight in his arrangement, might be his ruin.

"It is scandalous!" he exclaimed, shaking his fist. "To express publicly the opinion that a nobleman could so far degrade himself as to become a secret assassin! I will know who my insolent calumniators are, and I will then see if justice has power at Antwerp to protect an innocent stranger against the defamation of the people!"

"Calm yourself, signor," said Messire Van Schoonhoven; "I comprehend your well-founded indignation; but you are mistaken if you think the perquisition ordered by the burgo-master and constables be in your regard, aught but a condescension to the clamors of the multitude. As for myself, I beg you not to be displeased with me for accomplishing my duty."

"You need offer no excuse, messire," said Simon, speaking more calmly. "It is but proper and natural to search my garden. I am irritated solely by the insolence of the people. Do your duty, and continue to honor me with a friendship of which I am proud, and of which I will always strive to be worthy."

"When will it be convenient to you, Signor Turchi, to have the officers visit your house?" asked the bailiff.

"The time is perfectly indifferent to me."  
"But appoint an hour; I would regret causing you any inconvenience or trouble."

Simon Turchi reflected a moment, and

said:

"To-morrow-morning urgent affairs demand my attention; come then about noon."

"Suppose we say two o'clock?"

"Very well; between two and three."

"I will call for you to accompany me, signor. Do not be disturbed by this domiciliary visit; it implies no suspicion, but as I said before, it is a simple condescension to the populace. Shall I have the honor of meeting you this evening at the house of Mr. Van de Werve?"

"I do not know, messire, Mary's excessive grief affects me so much that it haunts me day and night. Would that I could offer the least consolation to the afflicted young girl! But of what use is it to mingle my tears with hers, when there is no ray of hope to illumine the darkness of her despair?"

Messire Van Schoonhoven pressed Simon's hand.

"Sincere friendship for Geronimo does your honor signor," he said "Were he your own brother you could not be more deeply grieved. And how great is your generosity! Geronimo was your friend, but he was at the same time an obstacle to the accomplishment of the dearest wish of your heart. Through affection for him you have sacrificed your fondest hopes of happiness. But the inexplicable disappearance of Geronimo spreads out before you a brighter future. Time will alleviate the bitterness of Mary's sorrow, and who so well as yourself, signor, could restore her to happiness—you who possess her father's confidence and esteem."

"Speak not of such things," said Simon. "I would gladly yield all the happiness the future might have in store for me to see my friend once more unharmed. But alas, alas!"

"That does not prevent me, signor, from cherishing the hope, that if Geronimo is really dead, you may one day receive the reward of your sincere friendship and your magnanimous generosity. To-morrow at two o'clock. May God be with you, signor."

"And may He protect you, messire."

Simon Turchi watched him until he was lost to sight, and then glanced around in order to note the degree of darkness. He drew his cloak closely around him, and walked rapidly down a side street, which soon brought him before the gate of his own garden. Unlocking the door, he traversed the walk rendered almost invisible by the darkness.

Reaching the house, he lighted a lamp and ascended the stairs to a room which in better times, he was accustomed to use as a bed-room, when occasionally he passed the night at the pavilion.

Casting his cloak upon a chair, he seated himself near a table, evidently a prey to distracting thoughts. He drew a phial from his doublet, and fixed his eyes upon it. By degrees, however, the clouds seemed to pass from his mind. He replaced the phial in his doublet, and said, calmly:

"Why am I so terrified. Did I not expect the search? Have not my precautions been well taken? What have I to fear. Julio is already at such a distance that he cannot be overtaken. If the corpse be found in the cellar, I will impute the crime to Julio. My explanation will be such that there will be no room for suspicion. But suppose it should be known. O torturing doubt. What desperate game! Wealth, honor power, and the hand of Mary Van de Werve, against my life and the honor of my family. Triumph and happiness on the one hand; disgrace and death on the scaffold on the other. Suppose I go to the bailiff and accuse Julio of the murder. That would put me above suspicion. But no; the search will be superficial, a mere matter of form for the sake of appearances. If Julio has arranged things properly, they will merely cast a glance into the cellar. My presence will be a restraint upon the officers and will prevent them pushing their search so far as to imply a suspicion. If they do not find the body, as is probable, the affair will forever remain secret, and I will have in future no cause for alarm. I must take courage and descend into the cellar, to see how Julio performed the task assigned him before his de-

parture."

He approached a large wardrobe, took from it a bottle, poured out a large glass of wine and drank it. Lighted by the lamp, he descended the staircase and approached the cellar; but before proceeding the subterranean passage, he hesitated and stepped back:

"Singular!" he said; "I am overpowered with fear! I recoil in terror before that dark cave, as though the dead could arise from the grave to take revenge. What! I had the courage to stab him while living, and yet I tremble upon approaching the spot where lie his inanimate remains! Away with this childish terror!"

However bold his words, the Signor Turchi did not become calm, and his heart beat violently as he again slowly approached the entrance to the cellar. He hesitated an instant, as he looked down the long, dark passage, but was about to proceed, when a noise outside the building made him shake with fear.

"What can it be? Am I not mistaken? Some one unlocks the garden gate? Will I be found here? Am I betrayed?" After a moment of torturing doubt he fled from the cellar to his room, his hair bristling with terror.

"They open the door of the house. They are within! They come! Great heavens! What can it mean?"

A man appeared on the threshold of the room in which Simon Turchi had taken refuge.

"Julio! it is Julio!" exclaimed Simon, in despair.

The servant reeled under the influence of liquor. His cheeks were flushed, his eyes wandering, and while the smile upon his lips indicated a disagreeable surprise at the presence of his master, it also said plainly that he feared not Simon's anger. He held in his hand a small wheaten loaf, but he hid it hastily under his doublet as if unwilling for Turchi to see it.

Casting upon him a look of fury, Simon Turchi sprang to his feet, clenched his fist, and exclaimed in a rage:

"This is to much! Infamous traitor! cowardly rascal! whence do you come? Does hell itself bring you here for the destruction of both of us? Speak base drunkard, and tell me why you are here! Quick, or I will stretch you dead at my feet. I thirst for your blood."

Julio drew his knife from the scabbard and stammered, in a voice indistinct from intoxication:

"Wait awhile, signor. Wine, good wine has dulled my senses. You want to kill me? It would be very fortunate for one of us to die here—the executioner would have less work. But which of us must first render our account before the supreme tribunal, my knife and your dagger will decide. I am ready."

"Insolent wretch!" cried Turchi grinding his teeth, "my own safety and yours compel me to a painful circumspection; but beware how you brave me. Tell me why you are not on your way to Germany."

"You ask me something that I don't know myself. But let me see. Just as I was about to leave I went to the Swan, and drank a few pints of wine. This morning, when I woke, I was seated before a table at the Silver Dice. How I came there, I cannot tell. It was then too late for me to pass the gate. I determined to wait until to-morrow, and I came here to take a night's rest before setting out on the journey."

"And you played at dice?" said Turchi.

"I think I did; for the rattling of the dice still sounds in my ears."

"And the money? the two hundred crowns?"

"Be quiet signor, on that point. I ask for nothing. What business is it of yours that I have spent or lost a few pieces of gold, provided I leave for Germany to-morrow at daybreak?"

Simon Turchi was like one frenzied.

"Yes," he exclaimed, "and at the first tavern you meet on the way you will drown your senses with drink, and you will squander my money."

"Not so, signor; rely upon me—I will leave to-morrow morning at daybreak, and if I drink on the way it will only be to quench a burning thirst."

Simon Turchi's eye shone with a sudden and mysterious light, excited by some secret thought. He became calm,

and shrugging his shoulders, said quietly, as though he submitted with resignation to the contradictions which he could not avoid:

"I ought, Julio, to punish your want of fidelity. If the bailiff had come here to-day, as I expected, your culpable neglect of duty would have placed us both in the hands of justice. Fortunately the visit will not be made before noon to-morrow. As your negligence has had no evil consequences, I fully pardon you, upon condition that you leave the city before sunrise, and that you travel without stopping until you reach the Rhine."

"Never fear this time, signor," replied Julio. "I will pass the night here, and at early dawn I will be beyond the city gate. In the first village I will buy a horse, and I will make such speed that he would catch me must needs have wings."

He yawned, stretching his arms above his head, and said—

"I am overpowered by fatigue and sleep. If you have no other directions to give, permit me, signor, to go to bed, that I may be ready for the morning."

"Then I may rely upon you, Julio?"

"Have no anxiety about my journey; the rising sun will not find me at Antwerp."

"Are you certain?"

"As certain that I am that a halter hangs over my head, and over yours something quite as disagreeable."

This jest of his servant made Turchi convulsively contract his lips, but he restrained any expression of feeling, and he arose, saying:

"Julio, would you like a glass of good Malmsey?"

"Ah, signor," replied the servant, "I was just thinking that a cup of Malmsey would relieve my parched throat, when, lo, my desire finds an echo in your heart!"

"One single glass—a parting bumper."

"One or many, signor, as you wish—either will be welcome; but the excellent wine locked in the cupboard of your room will be particularly acceptable."

"Well, Julio, come with me and we will drink to the happy termination of your journey."

He arose, traversed a passage, and ascended to the upper story. The servant followed him staggering, and trying to steady himself by the wall."

Having reached his bed-room, Turchi drew a second chair to the table, and said:

"Sit down, Julio; here is a bottle already opened. If I did not fear its effects, we would empty it in honor of your departure."

Julio sat down, and held the bottle before the lamp.

"Bah!" he exclaimed, "it only contains about four glasses."

You need not trouble yourself about that quantity."

Signor Turchi took two large glasses from the cupboard, placed them on the table and filled them to the brim.

"A pleasant journey to you, Julio," he said, "and may you arrive safely at your destination."

They both emptied their glasses at once draught, but the servant pushed his glass to his master saying; "Oh, the divine liquor! it is a cooling balm to my burning throat. One more glass, signor, I beg you."

Simon filled the glasses, and said; "Yes, but on condition that you wait awhile before drinking it."

Hoping that his obedience might procure him a third glass, Julio resisted the temptation to gratify himself at once. In the meantime, Turchi contemplated his servant with a peculiar expression. There was a malicious sparkle in his eye, and a smile of triumph on his lips. He evidently had some purpose in thus watching Julio; but what could be his secret design.

At last he pretended that he was about to take the wine, but by a quick movement he upset it.

With an exclamation of impatience he raised the glass, and said:

"It is a sin to spill such wine. Now I have no more in which to drink your health. Get another bottle, Julio, from the cupboard; it is perhaps the last time that we shall drink together. On the third shelf, the bottle with the long neck."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**HOW METHODISTS MAKE CONVERTS**

From the Indo-European Correspondence. The "Indian Witness" in a lengthy article tries to extenuate the blame laid upon some Methodist native preachers for their strange doings in connection with the baptisms at the late "mela" in Oude.

The charges against them were; 1. That the baptisms were secretly performed in a tent at night. 2. That the persons baptized were bribed by the payment of a few pice to induce them to submit to the ceremony. 3. That they were not baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity but of "Param Brahma" 4. That the alleged converts did not break their cast and had no idea that they were becoming Christians. 5. That the preachers used popular Hindu terms instead of those of Scripture, and were dressed more or less in the garb of Hindu religious teachers. 6. That the baptisms were performed by dipping a small branch of a tree in water and sprinkling the people with it, so as preserve their caste, etc

On all these charges our Methodist organ instituted an inquiry and found there was something true in each and something exaggerated. The most startling admission seems to us the following formula for baptism: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. May Param Brahma baptize thee with his spirit."

Again those baptizing were seen with Hindu "Malas" around their necks, which is a strange manner of professing Christianity, even though it be pleaded that they purchased them only towards the close of the "mela".

Moreover, in defending themselves from the reproach of baptizing people without instruction, they pleaded that in some cases a party would be instructed for an hour or more. Sharp, practise this anyhow.

Finally they entered only the names and ages of the converts, making no entry of their place of residence, so that they had no security that the neophyte would get instruction, or be looked after afterwards.

In conclusion the "Witness" pronounces it "a good work badly done." What difference there is between this and "bad work," it may perhaps be able to see.

All this seems very strange, and that's the least we can say about it!—Mirror

**Not Peace but a Sword**

Christmas morning was chosen by the London "Times" for scribbling the gall engendered in a certain class of Englishmen by the Gladstone message of peace and good will to Ireland. In a leading article it hints that the knotty Irish problem could be cut with brutal promptness by ejecting the Parnellites from the House of Commons and proclaiming martial law in Ireland.

A strange Christmas greeting this to the upright, logical advocates of State rights for Ireland from once majestic journal in its greater and its better day spoke words of hope and comfort to the patriots of Italy and Poland! A strange evangel to be preached in the birthplace of liberation and peace societies, in the vaulted focus of radiant and benign civilization and on the hope-illuminated verge of the twentieth century!

It is well for England as for Ireland that this devilish mockery of a Christmas salutation is certain to provoke no feeling in fair-minded Englishmen but one of righteous sneer and sad scorn. Were it otherwise, were it conceivable that a British Parliament could wrench from Ireland the lawful weapon at party contention by which alone the sister kingdoms extorted the Reform bill and a repeal of the Corn laws—the utterers and guardians of law could drive their brethren from the ballot box to the shot gun and the bomb—then we should believe the British people to be smitten with the madness that foreruns a nations doom.

**A Western Soldier Wants A Wife**

The Rev. John J. Riordan, of Castle Garden, New York, has been requested by an Irish soldier at Fort Douglas, Utah to get him a wife. The peculiarity of the case is that the soldier, who is 32 years old doesn't want to marry her until 1890 when his enlistment expires, but her to homestead a quarter section of land for him meanwhile, and offers to pay her expenses West. He has got a quarter section in Oklahoma, or will have if the reservation is ever thrown open. He writes:

"I thought it would be thrown open to settlers, but this was not so, and I re-enlisted and purchased three lots in the city of Denver. I still own this property. It is very likely the Oklahoma lands will be thrown open. I came to the con-

clusion to consult you in regards to selecting for me a stout, healthy, sensible Irish woman who would be willing to become my wife and live and make improvements on the homestead referred to, or if not opened by the next Congress, in a similar case that might be taken up in Kansas.

"If you should agree with me in approving of my suggestions you should assist or have drawn out articles of agreement of our engagement, which would be just as binding as if the ceremony was performed. On these conditions I would send her \$75 to pay her fare to Coffeyville, Kansas. So in case this spring she would be present to go on the homestead at once I would be able to send her between \$25 or \$30 every two months during the next four years. With this amount of money and her own industry she ought to fare better than living out.

"I would prefer a plump woman of blond complexion, and possessed of a fair education—would rather marry such a woman on your recommendation and under such circumstances than to wed a young woman on two or three months' acquaintance, who might be able to be seeking a divorce in a few years.

**A Detroit Artist Sees the Pope.**

Architect Peter Dederichs, Jr., who just returned from a three months' visit to Europe, said to a reporter last evening: "I was agreeably surprised while in England to see the Detroit Free Press very extensively circulated. It made me feel as if I was at home, and I felt proud that the name of my native town was brought into great prominence through the wide-awake journal. In London I saw the name of the paper on every bus and street corner, and it did me good to see how the old home was honored." Mr. Dederich's mission was to study the architecture of the churches in the Old World. He inspected 1,600 edifices during a travel of 16,000 miles, in which he visited England, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Holland. "I remained twelve days in Rome," said the gentleman "and had the honor of having an audience with Pope Leo. As travelers well know, the privilege of personally meeting the Sovereign Pontiff is a very difficult one to obtain. Before leaving home I got a letter of introduction from Rev. Bonaventura Frey, provincial General of the Capuchins, who was then stationed at the monastery on Mount Elliott avenue, to the general of the Pope's guard. I was notified when I could see the Holy Father, and on the appointed day met thirty other foreigners at the Vatican. Each of us had to wear full dress, and after passing through a number of apartments we were ushered into the presence of His Holiness. Pope Leo appeared as white as linen and delicate as a dove. He greeted us very cordially and spoke a few words to most of the callers. The Pontiff was attended by a cardinal, who seemed capable of many languages and acted as interpreter when it was found necessary. Pope Leo is a venerable appearing man. He was attired in white, with red slippers, and his manners are such that he cannot help to favorably impress all who have the pleasure of meeting him. He conversed with me about twelve minutes, and expressed gratification at meeting a member of his church from America. He inquired about the progress of his flock in the matter of new edifices, and appeared to be pleased with what I told him about the diocese in which I live. While in the Eternal City I visited all the important churches and saw the relics from the Saviour's time, which was sacredly guarded by the friars in charge of the edifices."

**A Catholic Historical Society.**

Application has been made to common pleas court, No. 3. Philadelphia, for the approval of a charter incorporating "The American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia," an organization formed for "the preservation and publication of Catholic American historical documents, the investigation of Catholic American history, especially that of Philadelphia, and the promotion of interest in Catholic historical research.

**An Interesting Discovery.**

A quantity of Roman coins of the periods between the reign of the Emperor Tiberius down to that of Aurelianus have just been discovered in the inland province of Shrdai, China.

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**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.



**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**THE POPE ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.**

**Letter of Leo XIII to the Prelates of England on the Absolute Necessity of Religion in the Schools.**

To Our Venerable Brethren, Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the Title of Sts. Andrew and Gregory on the Caelian Hill, Archbishop of Westminster, and the other Bishops of England, Pope Leo XIII:

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction—Your proved fidelity and singular devotion to this Apostolic See are admirably shown in the letter which We have lately received from you. Our pleasure in receiving it is indeed increased by the further knowledge which it gives Us of your great vigilance and anxiety in a matter where no care can be too great; We mean the Christian Education of your children, upon which you have lately taken counsel together, and have reported to Us the decisions to which you came.

In this work of so great moment, venerable brethren, We rejoice much to see that you do not work alone; for We know how much is due to the whole body of your clergy. With the greatest charity and with unconquered efforts, they have provided schools for their children; and, with wonderful diligence and assiduity, they endeavor by their teaching to form them to a Christian life, and to instruct them in the elements of knowledge. Wherefore, with all the encouragement and praise that Our voice can give, We bid your clergy to go on in the meritorious work, and to be assured of our special commendation and good will, looking forward to a far greater reward from Our Lord God for whose sake they are laboring.

Not less worthy of commendation is the generosity of Catholics in this matter. We know how readily they supply what is needed for the maintenance of schools; not only those who are wealthy, but those also who are of slender means and poor; and it is beautiful to see how, often from the earnings of their poverty, they willingly contribute to the education of children.

In these days, and in the present condition of the world, when the tender age of childhood is threatened on every side by so many and such various dangers, hardly anything can be imagined more fitting than the union with literary instruction of sound teaching of faith and morals. For this reason, We have more than once said that schools, which, by the work and liberality of private individuals have been established in France, in Belgium, in America, and the Colonies of the British Empire are strongly approved by us. We desire their increase as much as possible, and that they may flourish in the number of their scholars. We ourselves also, seeing the condition of things in this city, continue, with the greatest effort and at great cost, to provide an abundance of such schools for the children of Rome. For it is in, and by, these schools that the Catholic faith, our great and best inheritance, is preserved whole and entire. In these schools the liberty of parents is respected; and, what is most needed, especially in the prevailing license of opinion and of action, it is by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the State; for there is no better citizen than the man who has believed and practiced the Christian faith from his childhood. The beginning, and as it were, the seed of that human perfection which Jesus Christ gave to mankind, are to be found in the Christian education of the young; for the future condition of the State depends upon the early training of its children. The wisdom of our forefathers, and the very foundations of the State, are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without religious education. You see, therefore, venerable brethren, with what earnest forethought parents must beware of intrusting their children to schools in which they cannot receive religious teaching.

In your country of Great Britain, We know that, besides yourselves, very many of your nations are not a little anxious about religious education. They do not in all things, agree with Us; nevertheless they see how important, for the sake of both society and of men individually, is the preservation of that Christian wisdom which your forefathers received, through St. Augustine, from our predecessor, Gregory the Great; which wisdom the violent tempests that came afterwards have not entirely scattered. There are, as We know, at this day, many of an excellent disposition of mind who are diligently striving to retain what they can of the ancient faith, and who bring forth many and great fruits of charity. As often as We think of this, so often are we deeply moved; for We love with a paternal charity that island which was not undeservedly called the Mother of Saints; and We see, in the disposition of mind of which we have spoken, the great

est hope and, as it were, a pledge of the welfare and prosperity of the British people.

Go on, therefore, venerable brethren, in making the young your chief care; press onward in every way your episcopal work, and cultivate with alacrity and hopefulness whatever good seeds you find; for God, who is rich in mercy, will give the increase.

As a pledge of gifts from above, and in witness of Our good will, we loving grant in the Lord to you, and to the clergy and people committed to each one of you, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 27th day of November, in the year 1885, the eighth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

**THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH**

To cure a simple headache, put the feet in very hot water, and keep them there for fifteen minutes. This will often afford immediate relief.

According to a recent observer consumption is often inherited through an heir taking for his personal use the consumptive decedent's old mattresses carpets and upholstered chairs.

M. Cortes, the distinguished microscopist, has been experimenting upon the effects of various condiments on the tissues of the oyster. He recommends lemon juice as the most valuable of these relishes, as it has the property of destroying the animalculae which infest the stomach of that mollusk.

The Lancet expresses the opinion that England is safe from cholera for another year, and congratulates its readers on a scare which has been productive of so much needed cleaning up and sanitary improvement, the effects of which will be quite as useful against other diseases as in withstanding cholera.

No plant or animal can digest in the dark. Try it. Plant a potato in your cellar. See how slender and pale it grows. Now open a window in another part of the cellar and notice how the poor hungry thing will stretch that way. The process of digestion, the great function of assimilation, cannot go on without sunshine.

In La Temperance. Dr. Magnus Huss, the celebrated Swedish physician, is quoted as saying that people of the northern States of Europe who abuse alcohol degenerate visibly and afford more frequently than others examples of monstrosities at birth. In London, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, there was an alarming decrease of the birth rate which, on inquiry was shown to be caused chiefly by drunkenness.

In the British Medical Journal, Dr. Fothergill says that a patient dying of starvation "We give him beef tea, calf's-foot jelly, alcohol, seltzer and milk; that is, a small quantity of sugar of milk and some fat. But the jelly is the poorest sort of food, and the beef tea a mere stimulant. The popular belief that beef tea contains 'the very strength of the meat' is a terrible error; it has no food value."

Dr. Barthelmy, of Paris, is of opinion that the symptoms of hydrophobia in man are mainly due to the imagination and the irritability of the patient. He himself had introduced his finger into the throat of a mad dog and drew it out covered with frothy saliva; in drying it he observed that he had a slight excoriation on his finger. He lightly cauterized it, but the day after, he experienced a sense of constriction about the throat. He felt alarmed; the difficulty of swallowing increased until he could not drink anything, and the sight of water caused spasms. The will, however, was strongly exercised, and at the end of three weeks the attack was mastered. This is not an unsupported experience, there being at least one other notable cure by sheer will-power. Will-power by the way, has also been successfully exerted to overcome the effects of a venomous reptile's bite.

**Show It.**

The world is full of kindness, and that is not much better than no kindness at all. The fuel in the stove makes the room warm but there are great piles of fallen trees lying on rocks and on tops of hills where nobody can't get them, these do not make anybody warm. You might freeze to death for want of wood in plain sight of these fallen trees if you had no means of getting the wood home and making a fire of it. Just so in a family: love in a family makes parents and children, the brothers and sisters happy. But if they take care never to say a word about it; if they keep it a profound secret as if it were a crime, they will not be much happier than if there was not any love among them. The house will seem cool even in summer.

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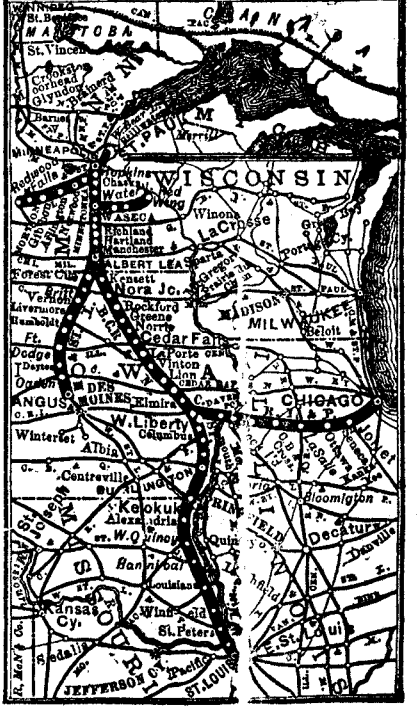
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Toronto	8:10 "	Fri	10:00 p.m.
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Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9:45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Harnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m.  
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A. M. BURGESS,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Dec. 6th, 1885.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

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

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

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Holy Father has sent 1,000 lire to the Little Sisters of the Poor at Cuneo.

Gounod is busy with the composition of another oratorio. The subject is St. Francis d'Assisi.

Cardinal Manning has accepted the vice presidency of the International Arbitration and Peace Association.

"The settling of the Caroline question, the agreement to which was signed last week by the Powers concerned, is certainly a great moral triumph for the Papacy.

Prof. Fred Grey, late of New York, but now of Montreal, has abjured Protestantism and joined the Catholic Church. He is the nephew of Earl Grey, of England.

Mrs. Bancroft, the well-known actress, was received into the Church on Saturday last. Her reception took place at the Church of SS. Peter and Edward, Buckingham Gate, London England.

An Irish parliament is now a foregone conclusion, & the talk of the London "Tablet" of the impossibility of granting one to Ireland to the contrary. The only question is as to how much power it shall have.

The "Germania" says the Holy Father has desired to learn the condition of the Catholic missions in the German colonies. He has expressed to the Prussian ambassador his astonishment at the feeling of bitterness in Berlin.

The Rev. Father Lory, S.J., director of St. Boniface College, will preach in St. Mary's Church on Sunday, the 16th inst. On Wednesday evening last, the feast of the Epiphany, the Reverend gentleman preached an able sermon to the people of the Immaculate Conception.

The Rev. Father Ouillette, Rector of St. Mary's Church, entertained his Choir at the presbytery last Wednesday evening. The supper prepared was an excellent one. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of Instruction continues to wage war against the parish priests of France. This infidel executive would deny priests a voice in the selection of those who make laws affecting morality and education, the two important questions which, above all others, it is their sworn duty to watch and guard against the march of infidelity, the destroyer of Christianity and the moral system based thereon. The priests are the spiritual guides of the people and the custodians of the most important influences which concern humanity and to deny them the right to take common part with the people in the choice of the persons who are to make the laws of the country would be to decitizenize them. The Freemasons and other illegitimate cabals may unfurl their banners on all occasions without hindrance, but M. Goblet will not allow the same liberties to Catholics. They are religious and according to him they are entitled to no freedom; but anti-religious unions are permitted every liberty. Since the elections the Minister of Instruction has become more violent in his hostility to the parish priests, and the cable reported the other day that he cut off the stipend of one hundred, which, by the way, is a direct violation of the concordat, for no other reason than that they voted against an abortion of a Republic which has ever conspired to overthrow Christianity. This wretched man, who in the name of liberty, has trampled upon every cherished heritage of Frenchmen, is going from bad to worse. The broad brimmed hat of the cure or the white coronet of a Sister of Charity infuriates him—even as a red rag maddens a bellowing bull. His late unjust and arbitrary conduct has in many cases, it is reported, produced cruel results. Haste the day when the Church in France can fling to the winds the proffered aid of the government.

THE IRISH QUESTION AND THE "MANITOBAN."

Our ponderous neighbor the "Manitoban" in its excruciating efforts grapple with the English political crisis exhibits a great lack of information concerning Imperial affairs. But that as it may, what we here wish to allude to is its open hostility to the Irish National movement, in referring to which our contemporary has adopted a course which, to ourselves, seems very singular for a Canadian paper. In all fairness it may be asked why Canadians should oppose the granting to Ireland of a local parliament. Our contemporary, to support itself, makes a copious use of phrases which had their origin in the London Times and which have been used by that brutal organ to damn the Irish cause, such as "Dangerous to the nation," "the Dismemberment of the Empire," etc. It is inconceivable why the "Manitoban" should take such a very unfair and unreasonable stand on this important question, which is of so great moment to the Irishmen in this country as well as at home. If it is desirous of estranging the many warm supporters of that nationality which it numbers it certainly could not adopt a course more likely to meet with success. How can Canadians, with any degree of reason, quarrel with Irishmen on this question of Home Rule. Why should they object to the restoration to Ireland of legislative independence; to the demand of Parnell that Ireland be restored the rights of which she was deprived a century ago by such shameful means. Is the "Manitoban" endeavoring to develop in this country the old race hatred that is now evidently reviving in England—that hatred that lashed them with whips under the Stuarts, and with scorpions under the Cromwells, Williams and Georges. It is a sad spectacle to see a public journal in these days of education and on the verge of the twentieth century openly favor the oppression of a nation. It must be plain to thinking men that the voice of the Irish people, speaking through Parnell, is no arraignment of the English people, but a calm demand for just rights; and the leading men of England—men who speak and write as philosophers—are emphatic in declaring that the time for conceding those rights has arrived. In other words, the time is when England should extend the same legislative privileges to Ireland as she has conceded to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. And but the other day Mr. Herbert Gladstone addressed these very important words to an anti-Irish correspondent: "There will be no peace in Westminster until English parties will consent to apply constitutional principles to Ireland, and to give up the useless attempt of governing Ireland without considering the Irish."

This, together with the very significant declaration of Mr. Gladstone himself, which was published in the "Manitoban" a day or two ago, makes it clear that if the English Premier can get the bulk of his colleagues to follow him he will not hesitate granting to Ireland all that her people demand. And yet in the face of all this the "Manitoban" talks about the "dismemberment of the Empire," and other equally absurd argument. We have had two or three occasions recently to disagree with the stand it has taken on the Irish question and we would advise it to be careful less its utterance should arouse a spirit of vengeance among a large number of its friends. Our contemporary is also greatly mistaken when it says that Salisbury, will secure the reasonable "wing" of the National party. There will be no "wing" and when the British Commons opens our neighbor will discover this. Mr. Parnell is the leader of perhaps the most compact and disciplined party that ever existed. He is the leader of a band whose fidelity is based as much upon personal admiration for his sterling qualities as upon a conviction that through him their native land will receive the greatest possible amount of justice; and from the unparalleled crisis which the Nationalist voter has created Parnell is practically the dictator of British politics and intends to ask the English people to give to Ireland a home government, similar to the Canadian House, and this, as we understand it, the "Manitoban" would deny them.

Bill Nye on Columbus. Probably few people have been more successful in the discovering lines than Christopher Columbus. Living as he did in a day when a great many things were still in an undiscovered state, the horizon was filled with the golden opportunities for a man possessed of Mr. C's pluck and ambition. His life at first was filled with rebuffs and disappointments, but at last he grew to be a man of importance in his own profession, and people who wanted anything discovered would always bring it to him rather than take it elsewhere. And yet the life of Columbus was a stormy one. Though he discovered a continent wherein a millionaire attracts no attention, he himself was very poor. Though he rescued from barbarism a broad and beautiful land in whose metropolis the theft of less than half a million of dollars is regarded as a petty larceny, Chris himself often went to bed hungry. It is not singular that the grey-eyed and gentle Columbus should have added a hemisphere, too, where pie is a common thing not only on Sunday but through the week, and yet that he should have gone down to his grave pieless. Such is the history of progress in all ages and in all lines of thought and investigation. Such is the meagre reward of the pioneer in new fields of action. I presume that America has a larger pie area than any other land in which the Cockney English language is spoken. Right here where millions of native born Americans dwell, many of whom are ashamed of the fact that they were borne here and which shame is entirely mutual between the goddess of liberty and themselves, we have a style of pie that no other land can boast of. From the bleak and acid dried apple pie of Maine to the irrigated mince pie of the blue Pacific, all along down the line igneous, volcanic and stratified pie America, the land of the freedom bird with the high instep to his nose, leads the world. Other lands may point with undissembled pride to their polygamy and their cholera, but we reck not. Our polygamy here is still in its infancy and our leprosy, has had the disadvantage of a cold backward spring, but look at our pie. Throughout a long and disastrous war, sometimes referred to as a fratricidal war, during which this fair land was drenched in blood, and also during which aforesaid war numerous frightful blunders were made which are fast coming to the surface—through the courtesy of participants in said war who have patiently waited for those who blundered to die off, and now admit that said participants who are dead did blunder exceedingly throughout all this long and deadly struggle for the supremacy of liberty and right—as I was about to say when my mind began to wobble, the American pie has shone far resplendent in the full glare of noonday sun or beneath the pale green of electric light, and she stands forth proudly to-day with her undying loyalty to dyspepsia untrammelled her deep and deadly gastric antipathy still fiercely burning in her breast. That is the proud history of American pie. Powers, principalities, kingdoms and hand-made dynasties may crumble, but the republican farm of pie does not crumble. Tyranny may totter on its throne; but the American pie does not totter. Not a tot. No foreign threat has ever been able to make our common chicken pie quail. I do not say this because it is smart; I simply say it to fill up. But would it not do Columbus good to come among us to-day and look over our free institutions? Would it not please him to ride over this continent which has been rescued by his presents of mind from the thrall of barbarism and forked over to the genial and refining influences of prohibition and pie. America fills no mean niche in the great history of nations, and if you listen carefully for a few moments you will hear some American, with his mouth full of pie, make that remark. The American is always frank and perfectly free to state that no other country can approach this one. We allow no little two-for-a-quarter monarchy to excel us in the size of our failures or in the calm or self-poised deliberation with which we erect a monument to the glory of a worthy citizen who is dead, and therefore politically useless. The careful student of the career of Columbus will find much in these lines that he has not yet seen. He will realize when he comes to the research necessary before such an article on the life and work of Columbus could be written, and he will thank me for it; but it is not for that I have done it. It is a pleasure for me to hunt up and arrange histori-

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

The conditions of Mr. Vanderbilt's will, just published, make it certain that the late millionaire will be remembered only as a fabulously rich man. He has disposed of one hundred and ninety million dollars in all, the bulk of which goes to two sons. In the distribution of his immense fortune he has shown no spirit of patriotism, and we might also say benevolence, for although we find \$1,000,000 given in benefactions, it is a very insignificant parcel out of a fortune like Vanderbilts. It would probably be no more than three or four weeks income at the time of his greatest prosperity. Living or dead he can only be regarded as a money grabber. He had it in his power to show the world that he was not the abject slave of the "almighty Dollar," an impression which was created in the minds of the people by his grasping life. A million or two less to his eldest sons would have been a matter of no consequence and would have endowed a great national educational or benevolent institution. But he preferred to leave his wealth unbroken to his family. His country therefore owes him nothing.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The Students of this classical institution gave a very entertaining literary Concert on Wednesday evening last in the basement of the College. Masters La Riviere, Royal, Brisbois, Versailles, sustained their parts excellently in a comical farce entitled, "Le Malade Imaginaire" which was productive of much amusement. The prominent people of the town of St. Boniface were present as well as a number of local and visiting priests. Conspicuous among whom were the Rev. Father Camper and Bro. Mulvehill of St. Laurent, and Rev. Father Dugas; also Hon. Mr. LaRiviere, Hon. J. Royal, Judges Dubuc and Prud'homme Senator Girard, Mayor Bernier, N. D. Beck, J. H. Pillet, as well as a large number of ladies. The affair was highly creditable to the faculty of the College. There was also a lottery in connection with the soiree, which was attended with success, the object of which was to raise a fund to purchase a sporting outfit for the students' use during the summer vacation.

To the Priests in the Northwest.

Our Reverend Missionaries throughout the country can do a great deal towards increasing the circulation of the "Northwest Review." A few words from the resident clergyman would secure many accessions to our subscription list. We would kindly ask them to use their influence in behalf of the "Review." It is the only English Catholic Journal in the territory, and should therefore be encouraged. Since the first publication the paper has gradually increased and is now in every corner of the Northwest. But we wish to augment the volume of news and we can only do so by a hearty support from our Catholic friends in all parts of the province and territory, which we trust will be extended to us on all hands during the ensuing year. We would also ask as a favor of our reverend friends to send us at their convenience a budget of news from their respective districts. All communications will be welcomed and published.

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cal and biographical data in a pleasing form for students and savants. I am only too glad to please and gratify the student and the savant. I was that way myself once and I know how to sympathize with them.

P.S.—I neglected to state that Columbus was a married man. Still he did not murmur or repine.



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.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

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

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

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. GOBEL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1885.

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

### Father Sartori's Lecture on Ireland.

Rev. Con Luigi Sartori, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Upper Falls, Baltimore county, recently returned from an extended tour through Europe, in the course of which he visited Ireland. The other day, at Abingdon, Hartford county he gave to his congregation an interesting discourse on the Emerald Isle. He paid a glowing tribute to the beauty of Erin's land, the fertility of her soil, her mild climate, her luxuriant herbage, her manufactures of linen, lace and embroidered muslin, her literature, her arts and sciences, her monuments of antiquity, her bays, rivers, castles and round towers, her warriors and statesmen and her glorious history. On the ancient soil of Erin the mind most vividly recalls the scenes enacted in the past—the pagan kings their battles and their conquests; St. Patrick, who found Ireland pagan, and dying left it Christian. This great event gave considerable impulse to civilization. The Irish people in their faith prove today to be true descendants of those noble sons of Erin who clung to the Cross of the Redeemer. The Irish peace was disturbed by the Danes 300 years after the death of St. Patrick, and a cruel war lasted for 300 years, bringing everywhere desolation. The Irish fought bravely for their faith. Brian Bhru ever will be remembered as the immortal king of Ireland. The "rath" or mound raised up in every quarter of the land will most forcibly satisfy the inquiring tourist that the great Irish warriors have buried there thousands and the tens of thousands and the hundreds of thousands of Danish invaders. Time rolled on, and the Danes again invaded the beautiful island. Their war-cry this time was more clearly defined than it was before with their insolent shout, "Down with the cross, down with the altar!" Henry VIII. came with the same intention; so did Cromwell, but the noble Irish, crossing the Shannon, penetrated the wild wastes of Connaught rather than give up their faith. Cromwell confiscated their fertile land. William of Orange comes to Ireland to destroy her faith. Erin cries out: "I will fight against injustice as long as I can, but when I can no longer wield the sword one thing I will hold in spite of death and hell, and that is my glorious Catholic faith." To travel in a land where so many unarmed priests, monks and innocent women were mercilessly butchered, even while clinging round the cross of Christ and at the foot of altars, is to travel on a sacred soil which speaks to the heart of the tourist of a noble nation, whose national character is faith and child-like submission to their Church.

### Another Priestly Inventor.

Another addition to the list of priestly inventors and discoverers has to be chronicled. A priest of Namur, the Abbe Thirion, has invented a new kind of roofing which has attracted considerable attention among French architects, who praise it very highly. The idea is exceedingly simple. The roofing is done by ordinary slates but these are fastened not at the top, but at their lower part. "Simple indeed," says the "Cosmos," but it wanted thinking of; it is the old story of Columbus and the egg. Besides, it was necessary, after thinking of it, to invent some practical process for redressing the new idea practical. This the Abbe Thirion has done." The details which are given are very ingenious, and quite merit the encomiums passed upon them. The Abbe Thirion is a distinguished mechanic, and has several times obtained patents for his various inventions.

### Warning The Orangemen.

Dublin, Dec. 29.—A meeting of the Irish National League was held in Dublin today. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, member of Parliament, made an address, in which, referring to the opposition of the Orangemen and other "Loyalists," he characterized those who were clamoring against Home Rule as bigoted fanatics. The land question, he said, which had long been the subject of bitter controversy between the people and the landlords, must now be brought to a final settlement. It would be impossible, however, to guarantee the property of the landlords against the demands of Irishmen in America and Australia. He warned the Ulster braggarts that if they should resist the Home Rule measure after its passage by the Imperial Parliament their resistance would constitute an act of treason, and that it would be useless for them to endeavor to assert themselves by fighting the queen's troops. Mr. Sullivan said that Mr. Gladstone would persevere with the Home Rule scheme regardless of the clamors of those opposed to the measure.

### Parents and Children.

There are parents who manifest their love for children by gratifying every wish and abjuring all authority. They are surprised in time that their children neither heed nor respect them. The fault is their own. The very fact that they exercised no controlling influence led to a feeling of contempt. There was no authority to respect, and no qualities that especially commanded confidence. A firm, kind hand is felt and appreciated by children. They are keen readers of human nature and know when they are firmly or weakly governed. Such commands as are given should be so manifestly just as to have the approval of their judgements. They know when they are wrongly punished and understand when harsh rebukes are the mere outgrowth of the parent's irritation and not of the child's wrong. Confidence and love can be inspired by sympathetic firmness better than by mere indulgence. A father once said to his son, who deserved punishment; "My son, if it will better impress you with the wrong you have done, I will expose myself to the punishment that belongs to you." The lad felt the rebuke and begged to be punished and reformed.—Philadelphia Call.

### Impious Pictures.

Vienna, Dec. 29.—The authorities of Austria and Hungary seem fully determined to punish M. Vereschagens, the Russian artist, for painting and exhibiting his impious pictures, entitled "The Resurrection" and "The Holy Family." In these compositions Christ is depicted as a merely human and historical person. They are very realistic, and their intent is to show that Christ accomplished His miracles by trickery and without superhuman power. The pictures have been multiplied by photography, and are scattered broadcast through the Austrian and Hungarian capitals. They have terribly shocked the Church dignitaries, and an expiatory Mass has been celebrated in the Stephakirche in Vienna to ward off the evils that the exhibition of these pictures would otherwise bring.

The indignation has now spread to Hungary. Cardinal Haynald, Archbishop of Calocza and Bacs, and the leading members of the Magyar nobility have given notice that they will withdraw their patronage from any institution in Budapest which exhibits Vereschagens's pictures. The imperial government at Vienna has taken up the question, and, as a test case, has ordered the prosecution of the Russian artist's Vienna agent for selling photographic copies of the objectionable pictures.

### A Wonderful Plant.

No curiosity exhibited in this city for years had attracted such general attention as that wonderful plant at Shannahan's art gallery. Fully three thousand people have visited the place to look at the botanical wonder. It is said to be indigenous to Japan. Its technical term has not been ascertained, but is known, and appropriately so, as the "Baby Plant." It is of the genus lily, sometimes attaining a height of four feet, and blossoming semi-annually. The one of which we write is, however, not more than twelve inches in height, with leaves about six inches long and two inches wide. The flower is star-shaped, having five petals of a handsome and yellow colour. The calyx encircles and protects a tiny little figure that bears an exact resemblance to a nude baby, its little arms and legs outstretched, and the eyes dietically marked. Hovering over this diminutive form is a small canopy, angel shaped, having extended arms and wings, and peering closely into the face of the infant. The family of plants of which the "baby" is a member produce not only the specimen now on exhibition, but also give perfect imitations, if such they can be designated, of different animals, insects and birds. Mrs. Mark Hopkins, of San Francisco, has one of the latter varieties, for which \$300 were paid. The plants grow to be about three feet in height when matured, and when in full bloom the one now in the city will look like a shipwrecked foundling, hospital.—Portland (Ore) Standard.

Of all the queer States for a claim of religious tyranny to come from Rhode Island is the queerest. The very foundation of the State was rebellion against sectarianism and a demand for the broadest freedom to all. But it is the unexpected that happens. The Rhode Island Catholics are up in arms against the discrimination made in favor of Protestants in the public institutions of the State, and there seems to be no doubt that their complaint is well founded in the State Prison and House of Correction Protestant services are conducted every Sunday and the clergyman is paid from the State treasury \$1,400 a year with the use of a horse for himself and

family. The Catholic service, on the other hand, is permitted only once a year and the priest gets nothing from the State. The Catholics insist that if there is to be any religious services in the institutions they should be put upon an equality with the Protestants; and they insist also that the present system is a violation of the provision in the State Constitution that "no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, except in fulfillment of his own voluntary contract."—Detroit Free Press.

### WANTED.

One who will recognize me when I am compelled to wear patched clothes; who will take me by the hand when I am sliding down hill, instead of giving me a kick to hasten my descent; who will loan a dollar without requiring twenty dollars worth of security; who will come to see me when I am sick; who will pull off his coat and fight for me when the odds are two to one; who will talk of me behind my back as he talks to my face.

Such a friend is wanted by ten thousand times ten thousand human beings throughout this broad earth—Metropolitan.

### ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Most Excellent Archbishop of St. Boniface, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitories; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating; and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of pupils will be furnished occasionally to her parents and guardians.

TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, 1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

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

Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six tea spoons and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive board, and their parents, near relatives and divine service and after 5:30 p.m. on Thursday from 1 to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY IS THE

### FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roswell Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent; Milwaukee, Wis.: W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

### Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital 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 Solid Gold Watch, valued at \$10.00. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a silver stem-winding Gentleman's Watch, the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send \$5.00 with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case for the watch, and the ladies will appreciate the paper containing names of winners. Address: PUBLISHERS OF HOME GUEST, HALTSTON, CONN.

## HEATING AND COOKING STOVES RANGES, & C.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG.

Calls attention to large line of Heating and Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c. Just Received. The deservedly Popular and Powerful Heater THE SULTANA, stands at the head of the list of all base burning stoves. The New Square Drawing Room Stove THE PALACE, is a highly finished stove. Its fires 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 Rogers' Celebrated Ivory Cutlery. THE Largest Stock and Finest Goods ever imported.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Man.

## MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

—AND—

## SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS!

NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St.

Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert St.

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

## 498 MAIN STREET

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

FINE STOCK OF

ROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,

AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods

of the best quality. We

## CUMMINS & COMPANY

Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS

MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

We keep in Stock a Large and well selected Line of Liquors, equal to any in town a Low Figure. 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 SPECIALTY.

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

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

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

OVENS & COMPANY

Crozier Princess and Market Streets, WINNIPEG



**THE ENCYCLICAL--IMMORTALE DEI.**

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

LEO PP. XIII.  
CONTINUED.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING:

Those doctrines, which no doubt even meet with the approval of human reason, and very gravely affect civil government, were by no means suffered to go uncondemned by our predecessors, Roman Pontiffs, well understanding as they did, what their Apostolic office demanded of them. Gregory XVI. by his Encyclical beginning "Mirari vos," of August 15th, 1832, struck with weighty words the propositions, even then proclaimed, that in the matter of Divine worship no preference was to be made; that every one was entitled to decide in the matter of religion according to his liking; that every one's conscience was his only guide; moreover; that it was lawful to publish what one thought fit, and to plot revolution. On the separation of the Church and civil society the same Pontiff says: "Nor can we augur better things for religion or government from the aspirations of those who long for the separation of the Church from the State, and the breaking of the mutual agreement between the priesthood and the civil government. It is certain that those who advocate a shameless liberty have a great fear of this concord, which was ever fortunate and salutary both to religion and civil society." Similarly, according to Pius IX., according to opportunity, marked many of the false opinions which had begun to attain great prevalence, and afterwards ordered a collection of the same to the end that in so great a deluge of errors Catholics might have before their eyes what they might follow without mistake.

From what has thus been prescribed by Pontiffs we must necessarily understand that the origin of public power is to be sought in God, not in the multitude; that liberty of sedition is contrary to reason; to give no place to the duties of religion, or to treat in the same way different forms, is unlawful for different individuals, unlawful for States; that the unrestrained faculty of holding and proclaiming opinions is not to be numbered as one of the rights of a citizen, nor to be considered one of the things held worthy of favor and protection.

Likewise it is to be understood that the Church is a Society not less perfect in kind and law than the State; that supreme rulers ought not to force the Church into slavery or subjection to themselves, or to permit her liberty of action to be subject to restraint, or to detract anything from other rights which were conferred upon her by Jesus Christ. That in matters of mixed jurisdiction, it is consonant with the order of nature, and also according to Divine purposes, that there should be no disjunction, much less antagonism; but a frank concord, and one agreeing in closest relationship -- which relationships have brought forth a society harmonious of the one with the other.

Such are the precepts of the Catholic Church as to the constitution and rule of States. These declarations and decrees do not, if rightly considered, imply of themselves a rejection of any of the various forms of government, as these various forms contain nothing inconsistent with Catholic doctrine, and if wisely and justly used, can maintain an excellent condition of the State.

Nor do these teachings of themselves condemn a participation more or less of the people in government affairs; this very participation may at certain times and under certain laws not only be of advantage but even amount to a duty of the citizen. Nor is there reason to charge the Church with imposing unreasonable restrictions, or opposing a true and legitimate liberty. In truth, while the Church holds it unlawful that various sorts of Divine worship should be on a par before the law with the true religion she does not thereby condemn those rulers who, for the sake of some great good to be gained, or evil prevented, agree that each may have its place in the State. Also the Church is very careful to prevent any one from being compelled, when unwilling, to embrace the Catholic Faith, for as Augustine wisely admonishes, "no person can believe unless he be willing."

Similarly, the Catholic Church cannot approve that liberty which begets repugnance for God's holy laws, and casts aside the obedience due to legitimate power. For that is more truly license than liberty; and is most properly termed by Augustine "liberty of ruin;" by St

Peter the Apostle "a cloak for malice;" in fact, since it is against reason, it is a true slavery; for "whosoever committeth sin is the slave of sin. On the other hand that is a true liberty, and one to be sought, which, considered in the individual, does not permit him to serve those direful masters, error and the passions; considered in the State, rules the people with wisdom, gives abundant facility to increase the comforts of life, and excludes from the State usurping control. This liberty, which is virtuous and worthy of man, the Church most highly approves, and has never ceased to strive for its maintenance strong and intact in nations. In truth, whatever in the State is greatly effective to the common weal; whatever has been profitably established to restrain princes from bad government: whatever barrier has been set up to prevent the supreme power from improper interference with municipal or family rule; whatever conduces to the personal dignity of man, to preserving equal amenability to law,--to all these things the Catholic Church either gave existence, or favor, or protection, as the documents of former ages attest. Always consistent, if on the one hand she rejects excessive liberty, which in individuals and in peoples is the same as license or slavery, on the other hand she readily and willingly accepts the improvements of the day if they constitute a true prosperity of th's life, which is a certain course, as it were, to another and a perpetual life. It is therefore simply a calumny to say that the Church is averse to modern forms of government, and that she rejects promiscuously the fruits of the spirit of our times. She condemns madness of opinions; she condemns wicked designs of discord, and especially that habit of mind in which are seen the beginnings of a voluntary departure from God; but since all that is true must come from God, whatever of truth may be attained by investigation, the Church recognizes as a kind of footprint of the Divine Intellect. And since there is in nature no truth which can detract from the faith due to revelation; but rather much to confirm that faith, and since every discovery may incite either to knowing or praising God, whatever increase the domain of science may receive will always be gratifying and pleasing to the Church; and she will, according to her custom, foster and advance the branches that unfold a knowledge of nature, as she fosters other branches of learning. In these studies of nature the Church does not oppose any new discovery; she makes no opposition to the seeking of adornments and comforts of life; in fact, an enemy to sloth and idleness, she ardently desires that the minds of men be exercised and cultivated so as to bring forth abundant fruits; she supplies incentives to every kind of arts and works; and directing by her Divine efficacy all these things to what is honorable and salutary, she strives to prevent the intelligence and industry of man from turning him away from God and heavenly good things.

All these arguments, though full of reason and wisdom, meet with little approval in our time, when States not only refuse to conform to the model of Christian wisdom, but even seem inclined to depart every day from it. Yet, because truth, when clearly brought out, naturally extends far and wide, and gradually pervades the minds of men. We, conscious of our supreme and most sacred duty, influenced, that is, by consideration of the Apostolic Embassy with which we are charged to all nations, speak out the truth freely, as we ought to do; not that we do not understand the conditions of our times, or that we think the legitimate and useful advances of our age should be rejected, but because we would wish the courses of State affairs better guarded against misfortunes, and their bases better settled. And that with the full liberty of peoples intact; for truth is the best mother and guardian of liberty among men. Veritas liberabit vos.

In so difficult a current of affairs, if Catholics will have listened to us, as they ought, they will see, readily, the duties of each regarding what is to be "thought" (opinionibus), and in what should be "done." In regard to judgments to be formed, whatsoever instructions the Roman Pontiffs may have delivered, or shall hereafter have delivered each and every, it is of bounden duty to hold, as grasped with a firm determination, and so often as pertinent occasion demands, openly to profess. And, specifically, regarding what they call acquired "liberties" in these latest times, it behoves to abide by decisions of the Apostolic See, and to judge of these, one by one, as it has judged. Beware lest specious seemings of those "liberties" deceive any. Ponder from what auspices they spring, and by what attachments

they are upheld and fostered. Enough is already known by experiment made, of what they can do in a State. They have brought forth their fruits; over which just men and wise have rightly grieved. If, in any region, there may be, in fact, or by a fiction of thought, a state that wontonly, and by usurpation (tyrannie), persecutes the profession of Christianity, were that modern kind of a commonwealth to be brought about, of which we have spoken, this might appear more endurable. But the principles upon which it leans are of such kind -- as we have said before -- as, in itself considered, should be approved by no one.

TO BE CONTINUED.

**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

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Legislature of Manitoba.

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

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

49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, 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.

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

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

**FURNITURE!**  
The Great Discount Sale.  
20 PER CENT. OFF FOR 30 DAYS.  
CALL AND SEE OUR PARLOR SUITES, &C.  
M. HUGHES & CO. --- 285 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**ROYAL**  
  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

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

VICTORIA  
**ICE RINK!**  
Grand Opening Next Week.  
MR. J. A. PHILION begs to announce to the general public that he will open an Ice Rink in the building formerly used by the 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.

Blue Store,  
426 MAIN STREET.  
Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50!  
Suits Worth \$18 at \$10!  
Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12  
Overcoats a Specialty.

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

PARKES & CO. 430 MAIN STREET.

**GREEN BALL STORE**  
JOHN SPRING,  
434 MAIN STREET. . . . . WINNIPEG, MAN.

Having leased the above magnificent premises (Higgin's, Young and Jackson's old stand) next the Golden Lion, with plenty of light, plenty of room to show goods--all fresh stocks, and offering the largest stock of  
**Clothing & Gent's Furnishings**  
IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.  
All Being Bought for Cash I am Prepared to Give Bargains in  
OVER 900 MEN'S SUITS, 600 BOYS' SUITS,  
1,000 OVERCOATS, LINED WITH TWEED, AND RUBBER  
BUFFALO, RACCOON, PERSIAN LAMB, AND OTHER FUR COATS,  
ur Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, and Braces in Endless Variety  
GIVE ME A CALL  
JOHN SPRING. 434 MAIN STREET

**XMAS CARDS**  
Just opened the finest and cheapest stock in the City at  
**W. UGLOW'S.**  
Frang'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 is as big as ever 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.  
**W. UGLOW,**  
486 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

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

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

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

Domestic Reading

The plant of happiness cannot thrive without the air of cheerfulness.

Hail! ye small sweet courtesies of life for smooth do ye make the road of it like grace and beauty, which beget inclinations to love at first sight; 'tis ye who open the door and let the stranger in.

To seek resources where no resources are to be found, is worse than a useless pastime; it is a wasting of energies and a loss of opportunities that no after-search can bring back. Our life work is here and now.

If the practice of memorising is to produce a habit of remembering, it will be best accomplished by selecting for that purpose only the most valuable knowledge and that which is thoroughly comprehended.

A man must have either great men or great objects before him, otherwise his powers degenerate, as the magnet's do when it has lain a long time without being turned towards the right corners of the world.

As in a man's life, so in his studies says a philosopher, I think it is one of the most beautiful and human things in the world so to mingle gravity with pleasure, that the one may not sink into melancholy, nor the other into wantonness.

Irregularity and want of method are supportable only in men of great learning or genius who are often too full to be exact, and therefore choose to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader than be at the pains of stringing them.

Tell no secret to thy servant. If you hate a man let him live. To know the new search the old. May to-morrow be all you wish. Even a cur may bark at his own gate. Dig two graves before cursing a neighbour. The silent man is often worth listening to.

Our High-Pressure Life.—In the race for life we witness around us, and in which perhaps, we ourselves take a part, would it not be wise to pause awhile and consider whether we are drifting and whether the rate we are going at is consonant with safety. The "auri sacra fames" the morbid itching some men feel to be at their particular work, or to watch with bated breath and feverish anxiety the barometrical condition of the stock market—are sad examples of how good things can be abused to the detriment of others equally necessary, and some more so. Are there not men who, on Sundays and public holidays, actually feel as if they had stepped on the wrong planet, or, as they themselves describe it "like fish out of water?" Why should this be and was it always so? Certainly not. There was a time when throughout Christendom the happy distribution of the hours devoted to God, the duties or one's state of life, and to healthy recreation, bred cheerfulness of soul and health of body. Dyspepsia and the other concomitants of overworked minds were not yet invented. Some will acknowledge the necessity for greater relaxation but will adduce as an excuse the keen competition in their line of business which fetters their will. Others will say that they don't want to do with themselves when out of harness—as they elegantly term an occasional respite from all-absorbing work. To this state of things a reaction must inevitably set in sooner or later, and it is the duty of all thinking men who have at heart their own interest and that of their neighbours, to lend a helping hand in ushering in such a reaction. What salutary results will follow the restoration of a healthy equilibrium in the component parts of humanity's daily life, the future, like the past, will show.

Relief for Wakefulness.

Mr. Tompsh, in the Evangelist, says the best remedy for sleeplessness is to wet half a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it up towards the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over so as to prevent too rapid circulation. The effect is prompt and pleasant, cooling the brain and bringing on a sweet slumber. Warm water is better than cold. To all suffering from over-work, excitement or anxiety this remedy must prove a blessing.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

AGRICULTURE.

FARM HINTS.

To Protect Horses Hoofs.—Gutta percha may be used to protect the feet of horses from tenderness and slipping. It is first cut into small pieces, and softened with hot water, then mixed with half its weight of sal ammoniac, and the mixture melted in tin saucepan over a gentle fire keeping it well stirred. When required for use melt in a glue pot, scrape the hoof clean; and apply with a knife.

Winter Feeding For Cows.—The yield of milk and butter in the summer depends greatly upon the winter feeding. All the feed given to cows is not consumed without return. The manure gives a good dividend upon the outlay and the animals are storing up energy and strength to be made available afterwards. The winter is the season for liberal and judicious feeding, and not for "short commons" which is but another term for half starvation.

Crosses.—As few farmers can afford to stock their farm altogether with pure bred stock, grades will be found to retain in many cases the fattening qualities of the pure bred progenitor. Of all breeds the short horn is the best to use for crossing with; no bull will stamp its characteristics on crosses like the short-horn; hence for producing grades for feeding the short-horn cross should always be preferred. They grow faster larger, and produce more weight per pound for food consumed than any other cross.

Keeping Butter.—A gentleman who has had many years experience in buying and handling butter furnishes us with the following directions for keeping butter, by which it may be kept sweet and good for a year or upwards:—Make a strong brine; boil, and skim it while boiling till it is clear; then add one teaspoonful of pulverized sugar for each tub or jar, and when cold pour it on the butter. Use brine enough to keep the cut portions covered while using from jar or tub.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

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

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

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

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wholesale, Retail.

VEGETABLES.

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

HAY AND STRAW.

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

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Oats, Barley, Wheat, etc.

WOOD.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Poplar cordwood, Tamarac, etc.

COAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Grate, hard delivered, etc.

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, English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 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 that the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting care and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of the Pupils; as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January. TERMS.—Board and Tuition per Session \$80.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Vesting \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work, extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Saturdays 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 sending information at the Academy, if desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, 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 absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visits on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man. FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS AND GAME IN SEASON ATRONIZ PENROSE & ROCAN! 289, Main Street. Where you will find the largest supply in the city and secure prompt delivery.

R.R. TICKETS. Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENCY, NO. 363 MAIN STREET

A GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF GOODS AT MRS. NAGLE'S BASSINETT. Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Louis Valvets Woolen Shawls and Jerseys, Woollen 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.

Gold Watch Free. The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$40; or a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25c. with their answer, for which they will receive a three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year's Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and a copy of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

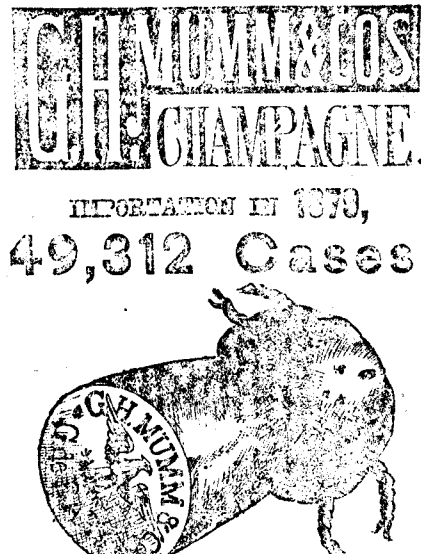
Table comparing various baking powders: ROYAL (Absolutely Pure), GRANT'S (Alum Powder), BUMFORD'S, HANFORD'S, REDHEAD'S, CHARM (Alum Powder), AMAZON (Alum Powder), CLEVELAND'S, PIONEER (San Francisco), CZAR, DR. PRICE'S, SNOW FLAKE (Groff's), LEWIS', PEARL (Andrews & Co.), HECKER'S, GILLET'S, ANDREWS & CO. 'Regal', BULK (Powder sold loose), BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.

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.



PERRY 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.



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**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 elevator erected by the Winnipeg Elevator Company, under the management of D. McKenzie, the well-known grain merchant, is now running full blast, and is taking in a carload of grain every half hour. The whole of the machinery is working splendidly under the skilful handling of Mr. McIntosh, the manager and great credit is due to the architect Mr. A. T. Timewell, for the manner in which he has converted what was known as Maxwell's warehouse into the perfect receiving shipping and storage elevator, with a capacity of nearly 80,000 bushels. Not much can be said about no work being able to be carried on in the winter in this country, when it is remembered that the men commenced work on this elevator on Nov. 5 last, and to-day there are 10,000 bushels of grain safely stored in it.

**The Canadian Pacific Railway**

The rumors which have been in circulation for some time past to the effect that the Canadian Pacific road would extend its Galt branch to the international boundary line are more true than is generally believed. Vice-President and General Manager Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, went out to the end of the line at the driving of the last spike, made arrangements with a party of the company's engineers to survey a line from the present terminus of the Galt branch to the boundary line in the direction of Fort Benton, and have details so arranged that if the company was in favor of extending the line, work could be commenced in the spring. It is well known that the building of this line would be of great benefit to the Canadian road, while it would materially affect the business of the Northern Pacific, as a portion of the Montana cattle would be shipped to the Eastern market by the Canadian road. It has the past two seasons, been receiving a certain number of beeves but the number would be greatly increased by the building of the branch line to Fort Benton; the increase in a year or two would be sufficient to pay the cost of building the line. But this is not the end of Mr. Van Horne's schemes. He is contemplating supplying the Butte mines with coal at a great reduction from the prices paid the Pennsylvania producers. The terminus of the Galt branch is at one of the richest coal mines in America, and the material is of a superior order which brings it in demand. Its closeness to Butte mines is of great importance, as the Canadian Pacific could not compete with the Pennsylvania coal dealers if its mines were very much more distant, as it would have the duty to pay. Mr. Van Horne, it appears, is trying to make a vast monopoly out of his line, and he is succeeding.—St. Paul Globe.

**A Wonderful Clock.**

A clock, rivaling in mechanism the celebrated Strasburg clock, has recently been brought from Germany to New York, and is now in a store in East Fourth street, near the Bowery. It occupies a space of 200 cubic feet; its weight is fifteen hundred pounds, and it has two hundred and sixty-five wheels. It is kept in motion by one pendulum and twelve weights. Of the latter the first is wound up every eight days, and the last every two thousand years. The dial plates indicate seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, and leap year from the year one to the thousand. There are besides 122 movable figures, which appear at certain times. Among them are representations of old Father Time, the four ages of man, death, the guardian angel, the twelve Apostles, the seven heathen deities, the twelve signs of the zodiac, the four seasons of the year, the four phases of the moon, the globe, and incidents in the life of Christ.

**Mr. Gladstone Making Offers.**

The London standard says: "Mr. Gladstone, on taking office, will be prepared to create an Irish Parliament to manage legislative and administrative affairs, securities being taken from the representation minorities, the equitable partition of all imperial charges, and the unity of the empire. The authority of the crown and the supremacy of the imperial Parliament will be assured. It is probable that one of the guarantees will be the nomination of a portion of the Irish members by the crown."

Mr. Gladstone telegraphs the Central News Agency declaring that the scheme published in the Standard purporting to give his views for Irish self-government is an inaccurate representation of them.

"I presume," he adds, "the article is made up of speculation as to my views. It was published without my knowledge or authority."

The Pall Mall Gazette announces that, despite Mr. Gladstone's denial of the Liberals for granting Home Rule to Ireland, it has been learned upon good authority that such a scheme has been drawn up.

As far as can be learned, says the Gazette, its provisions are as follows:

1. that Ireland shall be allowed a Parliament of her own, the Crown reserving the right to veto any measures passed by it, only upon the advice of the Irish ministry.
2. That the Irish members will continue in the imperial legislature at Westminster.
3. That the police system of Ireland shall be under the control of the Irish home government.
4. That Parnell shall furnish the imperial government with suitable guarantee that he will protect the rights of the minority as a safeguard to the landlords' interests in Ireland.

**A Ruling Race.**

When Spain held despotic sway over South America from panama to Cape Horn, some of her ablest viceroys and bravest and most brilliant soldiers were of Irish blood, the men or their descendants who after the disastrous Cromwellian and Williamite wars disdained to take service under the conquerors, and went in thousand to swell the armies of Spain.

Victor Emmanuel still waits for a Tomb in the Pantheon. The architect Manfredi was charged to present a model of the monument to be raised to the memory of that king in the Pantheon. The model was not quite satisfactory, and Manfredi was ordered by the special commission appointed for the purpose to modify his design. The modified design is now to be reproduced in a large form, in wood and stucco, in the Pantheon, in order that the critics and the public may judge what sort of effect it will produce and whether it is fitting for such a King as Victor Emmanuel. The commission is difficult to please; the constant repetition of monumental designs has something theatrical about it; it shows besides that the ability of the architect is somewhat doubtful.

**Praise for the Pope's Poems.**

It is not generally known that the Pope is a poet, but, as a matter of fact, His Holiness is an expert Latin versifier, and he has just presented Prince Bismarck, through the German ambassador in Rome, with an elegantly bound copy of his latest volume of poems, "Novissima Leonis XIII. Pont. Max. Carmi. na." Long before his elevation to the chair of Peter, Cardinal Pecci was well known as one of the best classical scholars in Italy, and his poems are said to show such a mastery of Latin that with modern turns of thought have obtained a classical tinge.—New York Sun.

**The Future of France.**

In answer to a question on the eventual solution of the French political difficulty, the Bishop of Angers was most reticent. "When I spoke of the affairs of French Catholics, and above all of those of my diocese," said his Lordship, "I was within my domain. But of the future of Catholic France the less conversation and the more prayer the better. I believe that Providence will bless the Apostolic spirit of our missionaries, and the obscure zeal of our Sisters of Charity. I believe with Monseigneur Dupanloup that the French Church, with fifty thousand priests, and more; daily saying Mass, and hundreds of thousands of innocents praying in her churches, must emerge triumphant from this terrible crisis. Ask me nothing of Pretenders or of the Republic. The work of a Catholic Bishop in France is too absorbing to be overwhelmed by difficulties of political detail. We must be patriots, worthy citizens and faithful Catholics, and leave the rest to God. The great bulk of the French people is not deceived. A cloud is passing over the nation; but the bright sun will soon pierce through that cloud, and a reaction will set in. The sooner the better, say I." This brought the interview with Bishop to a close.

**J. MCGOVERN,**

DEALER IN

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**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

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

49. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, 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 giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a draw bridge or not, and dimensions of the same.

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

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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., 116 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.

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-THE-

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Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

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