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## THE SILVER LINING.

There's never a day so sunny  
But a little cloud appears;  
There's never a life so happy  
But has its times of tears;  
Yet the sun shines on the brighter  
Whenever the tempest clears.

There's never a garden growing  
With roses in every plot;  
There's never a heart so hardened  
But it has one tender spot;  
We have only to prune the boarder  
To find the forget-me-not.

There's never a sun that rises  
But we know it 'twill set at night;  
The tints that gleam in the morning  
At evening are just as bright.  
And the hour that is the sweetest  
Is between the dark and light.

There's never a dream so happy  
But the waking makes us sad;  
There's never a dream of sorrow  
But the waking makes us glad;  
We shall look some day with wonder  
At the troubles we have had.

## THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

### CHAPTER I.

"I could never expect that you would return what I might lend," said the notary, contemptuously; "and so it is an alms you ask of me?"

Poor De Vlierbeck trembled on his chair and became pale as ashes; his eyes flashed wildly and his brow knotted with frowns. Yet he quickly curbed the unwonted agitation, bowed his head, and sighed, resignedly, "Alms! Alms! so be it! let me drink the very dregs of this bitter cup: it is for my child!"

The notary went to a drawer and took from it some five franc-pieces, which he offered to his visitor. It is difficult to say whether the poor gentleman was wounded by the actual receipt of charity, or whether the sum was too small to be useful; but, without touching the money, he glanced angrily at the silver and fell back on his chair, covering his face with his hands.

Just at this moment a servant entered, announcing another visitor; and, as soon as the lackey left the apartment, Monsieur De Vlierbeck sprang from his chair, dashing away the tears that had gathered in his eyes. The notary pointed to the money, which he laid on the corner of the table; but the mortified guest turned away his head with a gesture of repugnant refusal.

"Pardon my boldness, sir," said he, "but I have now only one favor to ask of you

"And it is—?"

"That you will keep my secret for my daughter's sake."

Oh, as to that, make yourself easy. You know me well enough to be aware of my discretion. Do you decline this trifling aid?"

"Thanks! thanks!" cried the gentleman, pushing away the notary's hand, and trembling as if seized by a sudden chill, he rushed from the room and the house without waiting for the servant to open the door. Utterly overcome by the terrible blow at his hopes, beside himself with mortification, with his head hanging on his bosom and his eyes bent staringly on the ground, the poor fellow ran about the streets for a considerable length of time without knowing what he was about or whether he was going. At length the stern conviction of want and duty partially aroused him from his feverish dream, and he walked on rapidly in the direction of the gate of Borgenhout, till he found himself entirely alone among the fortifications.

He had no sooner reached this solitary quarter than a terrible conflict seems to begin within him; his lips quivered and muttered incoherently, while his face exhibited a thousand different expressions of suffering, shame, and hope. After a while he drew forth from his pocket the golden snuff-box, looked long and sadly on the armorial engraving that adorned it, and then fell into a reverie, from which he suddenly aroused himself as of about a solemn resolution. With his eyes intently fixed on the box he began to obliterate the arms with his knife, as he murmured, in a voice of tremulous emotion,—

"Remembrancer of my dear and excellent mother, protecting talisman that has so long concealed my misery and which I invoked as a sacred shield whenever poverty was on the eve of betraying me, last fragment of my ancestry, I must bid thee farewell; and—alas! alas!

—my own hand must provoke and destroy thee! God grant that the last service thou wilt ever render me may save us from overwhelming humiliation!" A tear trickled down his wan cheek as his voice became still; but he went on with his task of obliteration till every trace of the crest and shield disappeared from the emblazoned lid. After this he returned to the heart of the town and lonely streets, glancing eagerly, but askance, at the signs as he passed onwards in his agitation.

An hour had certainly elapsed in his bootless wandering, when he entered a narrow lane in the quarter of Saint Andre and uttered a sudden cry of joy as he caught a glimpse of the object for which he was in search. His eyes lighted on a sign which bore the simple but ominous inscription—"Sworn Pawnbroker." He passed by the door and walked rapidly to the top of the lane, then, turning hastily, he retraced his step, hastening or lingering as he noticed any one passing in his neighborhood, till at length he crept along the wall to the door, and, seeing the thoroughfare almost empty, rushed into the house and disappeared.

After a considerable time De Vlierbeck came forth from the money-lender's and quickly gained another street. There was a slight expression of satisfaction in his eyes; but the bright blush that suffused his haggard cheeks gave token of the new humiliation through which the sufferer had passed. Walking rapidly from street to street, he soon reached a pastry-cook's, where he filled a basket with a stuffed turkey, a pie, preserves, and various other smaller equipments for the table, and, paying for his purchases, told the cook that he would send his servant for the packages. Farther on he bought a couple of silver spoons and a pair of earrings from a jeweller, and then proceeded on his way, probably to make additional acquisitions for the proposed entertainment.

### CHAPTER II.

In our wild and thorny region of the North a brave and toilsome peasantry have long been engaged in victorious conflict with the barred sleep to which nature seemed to have condemned the soil. They have stirred up the sterile depths and watered them with their sweat; they have summoned science and industry to their aid, drained marshes, diverted the streamlets that descended toward the Meuse from the highlands and put them in circulation through innumerable arteries to fatten and enrich the land. What a glorious fight it was of man against matter! What a magnificent triumph it has been to convert the unthrifty Campine into a fruitful and luxurious region! Indeed, our descendants will hardly believe their own eyes when in future times they shall behold grass-covered plains, flowery meadows, and fields waving with grain, where the lingering patriarchs of our day may point out the sites of burning sand-pits and barren moors!

North of the city of Antwerp, toward the frontiers of Holland, there are but few traces of this gradual improvement. It is only along highroads that the traveller begins to observe the effect of liberal agriculture on the sandy soil, while, farther on toward the heart of the region, everything is still bare and uncultivated. As far as the eye can penetrate, nothing is to be seen in that quarter but arid plains thinly covered with stunted vegetation, while the horizon is bounded by that blue and cloudy line which always marks the limit of a desert. Yet, as we journey over these vast spaces, it is impossible not to observe, from time to time, that a clear and slender rivulet meanders here and there over the moor, and that its verdant banks are studded with vigorous plants and thrifty trees; while in many places the hardy sons of toil who took advantage of the neighboring water, have opened their lonely farms, built comfortable houses, and frequently gathered themselves together in neat and thrifty villages.

In one of these spots, where meadowland and pasture have made agriculture profitable, and by the side of an unfrequented road, there is a farm of considerable size and value. The massive trees which spread their thick shade on every side attest that the spot has been

occupied and cultivated for many generations. Besides, the ditches which surround it, and the stone bridge that leads to the principal gate, justify the belief that the estate has some right to be considered a lordly demesne. In the neighborhood it is known as Grinselhof. The entire front of the property is covered by the homestead of the farmer, comprising his stables and granges; so that, in fact, everything in their rear is concealed by these edifices as well as by dense thickets and hedges which are growing in all the wild luxuriance of nature. Indeed, the dwelling of the proprietor was a mystery even to the farmer who worked the soil; for its surrounding cypresses were an impenetrable veil to his eyes, beyond which neither he nor his family were ever allowed past without special permission.

Within this lonely and sacred precinct, buried in foliage, was a large house, called The Chateau, inhabited by a gentleman and his daughter, who, without a single servant, companion, or attendant, led the lonely lives of hermits. The neighbors said that it was avarice or ill-humor that induced a person possessed of so beautiful an estate to bury himself in such solitude. The farmer who worked on the property carefully avoided all explanations as to the conduct or purpose of the proprietor, and fancies of his master. His business prospered; for the soil was fertile and the rent low. Indeed, he was grateful to his landlord, and, every Sunday, lent him a horse, which carried him and his daughter, in their weather-beaten "caleche," to the village church. On great occasions the farmer's son performed the duty of lackey for the proprietor.

It is an afternoon of one of the last days of July. The sun has nearly finished his daily course, and is declining rapidly toward the horizon; still, his rays, though less ardent than at noontide, are hot enough to make the air close and stifling. At Grinselhof the last beams of the setting luminary play gayly over the foliage, gilding the tree tops with sparkling light, while, on the eastern side of the dense foliage, the long, broad shadows begin to fall athwart the sward, and prepare the groves for the gentle and refreshing breeze that springs up at twilight.

Sadness and gloom hang over the sombre chateau and its grounds; a deathlike silence weighs like a gravestone on the desolate scene; the birds are songless; the wind is still; not a leaf stirs; and light alone seems to be living in that dreary solitude. No one could observe the entire absence of noise, motion, and vitality, without being impressed with the idea that nature had been suddenly plunged in a deep and magic sleep.

Suddenly the foliage at the end of a thicket in the distance is seen to stir, while a cloud of twittering birds, frightened from the herbage, flies rapidly across the little path, which is immediately occupied by a young female dressed entirely in white, who dashes from between the branches with a silken net in pursuit of a butterfly. The beautiful apparition, with loose and streaming hair, seemed rather to fly than run, as her light and rapid steps, full of eagerness and animation, scarcely touched the earth while darting after the gaudy insect. How graceful she is, as, halting for an instant beneath the coquettish moth, she looks up to behold its gold-and-purple wings dancing round her head, mocking and playing with its gay pursuer! She thinks she has caught it; but, alas! the edge of her net only touched the butterfly's wings, and away it dashes, over hedge and copse, far, far beyond her reach. How beautiful she is, as, in that golden light, warmed with exercise and excitement, her eyes glistening, her lips parted, her graceful arms stretched upward, she stands gazing, half pleased, half disappointed, after the departing insect, till it is lost in the evening sky. Wind and sunshine have slightly tanned her delicate cheeks, but their roses are only heightened into the glow of perfect health. Beneath her high and polished brow, coal-black eyes shine through long and silken fringes, while a chiselled mouth discloses rows of faultless pearls between lips which shame the coral. Her stately head is framed in masses of

long, curling hair; and, as the locks are floated over her ivory shoulders by rapid motion, the proud and arching lines of her swan like neck are fully displayed in all their splendor. Her form is lithe and supple, and its graceful contour is modestly marked by a snowy dress. As she lifts her head and gazes at the sky, a poet might easily fancy her to be some fanciful "being of the air," and convert her into the fairy queen of the solitary realm.

For a long while this beautiful woman wandered about the paths of the lonely garden, seemingly absorbed in reveries of various kinds. At times she was gay, at times sad. At length she approached a bed of violets, which, from the training of the plants, had evidently been carefully tended, and, observing that they languished under the intense heat of the past day, began to grieve over them.

"Alas, my dear little flowers, why did I neglect to water you yesterday? You are very thirsty, are you not, my charming pets?"

For a moment or two she was quiet, still gazing at the violets, and then continued, in the same dreamy tone:—

"But then, alas! since yesterday my mind has been so disturbed, so happy, so—" Her eyes fell and blushed crimsoned her cheeks, as she murmured, softly, "Gustave!"

Motionless as a statue, and absorbed in her enchanting dream, she forgot the poor little violets, and probably, the whole world.

"His image ever, ever before me! his voice ringing in my ear! Why try to escape their fascination? Oh, God! what is this that is passing within me! My heart trembles; sometimes my blood bounds wildly through my veins, and again it creeps and freezes; and yet how happy I am! what inexpressible joy fills my very soul!"

She was silent; then, seeming suddenly to rouse herself, she raised her head and threw back the thick curls, as if anxious to disembarass her mind of a haunting thought.

"Wait, my dear flowers," said she smiling, to the violets; "wait a moment; I will comfort and refresh you."

With this she disappeared in the grove, and, in a short time, brought from it a few twigs and leaves, which she arranged in a little trellis over the flower-beds, so as to shadow the violets completely from the sun. After this she took a small watering-pot and ran across the grass to a basin or tank in the middle of the garden, around which a number of weeping-willows drooped their branches into the water. On her arrival its surface was perfectly smooth; but hardly had her image been reflected in the tank when it appeared to swarm with living creatures. Hundred of gold-fishes, of all colours, swam toward her with their mouths gaping from the water, as if the poor little animals were trying to speak to her. Holding on by the trunk of the nearest willow, she bent gracefully over the pond and tried to fill her water-pot without touching the gold-fish.

But the fish fluttered around the water-pot until she withdrew it from the tank; and, even after her departure, continued to crowd towards the bank she had touched with her foot.

The young lady watered her flowers and replaced the pot gently on the ground, then, retiring slowly to the solitary house, she returned after a while at the same slow pace, throwing some crumbs to the fish, began to saunter slowly about the garden-paths, inattentive to every thing but her own absorbing thoughts. At length she reached a spot where a gigantic catalpa-tree over-arched the garden and bent its branches almost to the earth. A table and a couple of chairs stood beneath the fresh and fragrant shade, and a book, inkstand, and embroidery-frame, gave token that the retreat had not long been abandoned by the lady herself. She seated herself in one of the chairs, took up the book, then the embroidery, and then fell one after the another, and finally leaned her beautiful head on her hand, like one who is weary in spirit and anxious for rest.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A knot of students were amusing themselves finding out crambos; one said he did not think it possible to find a word to rhyme with "Timbuctoo" when a campaign instantly found out this couplet;  
"If I were a cassowary on the plains of Timbuctoo  
I would eat a missionary, skin and bones, and hymn-book too."

**A Parson On Orangemen.**

The Rev. Henry Stuart Fagan, Protestant Rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, writes to the "Times" suggesting that at a time when Orangemen is posing as the one loyal and law abiding power in Ireland, it is but fair that its beginnings should be brought by the English public. It began, he says, as a protest against the Catholic Association of 1757, the favorable reception of which by the Government led to the cry that a Popish plot was afloat to bring the French into the country.

The landlords, then at war with Levellers and Whiteboys on purely agrarian matters, were only too glad to have the bigots on their side and to link themselves to the bigots in order to strengthen themselves in the agrarian struggle. In 1795 the Orange Society was remodelled, and in it were enrolled the the "Protestant Boys" of whom Grattan wrote; "These insurgents are a banditti of murderers," massacring in the name of God." The panic caused by the French Revolution and by the determination of the United Irishmen—who were carrying on in a purely legal way the work of the Volunteers of 1782—to make common cause with the Catholics threw the magistracy and the upper class in the North into the Orange ranks, and brought about a state of things which drew from Lord Gosford and thirty other magistrates the following protest (December, 1765): "A persecution is now raging, accompanied by circumstances of ferocious cruelty.

Neither age nor sex nor acknowledged innocence are sufficient to excite mercy or afford protection. The crime charged is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves the judges; the sentence is confiscation of all property and immediate banishment. This is carried into effect on vast numbers, and with impunity; for the supineness of the Armagh magistrates is a comm on topic of talk all over the kingdom." In this year, too, (on July 1st), was preached the famous sermon by the Rev. W. Mossell, of Portadown, which inaugurated those Boyne Riots that have since been a yearly disgrace to British law and order. I have just read in Mr Fitz-Patrik's "Life of Father Lom Burke" how, twelve years ago, when the Father had preached at the dedication of St. Patrick's, Armagh, returning trains and private carriages were stoned by an Orange mob.

Mr. Fagan adds that within the last five years an Orange pikar threatened that "they would kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne rather than have anything done to infringe their rights and privilege." And such he says are the men who now represent themselves and are by ignorant English people believed to be the only loyal and peaceable Irishman.

**The Jesuit Estates.**

The Jesuits were temporarily suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773, but the bull was not promulgated in Canada until 1774. In that latter year the Jesuits owned about 900,000 acres of the best lands in this country. They have acquired them from the Crown of France as donations, or had come into possession of them by inheritance or purchase. These lands were their absolute property, and they devoted the revenues that were obtained from them to the support of primary schools in the country and the maintenance of the old Jesuit College at Quebec. When the order was suppressed the Pope ordered that the estates in their possession should pass over to the Bishopric of the countries in which the Jesuits had existed. But this is just what did happen in Canada. When the Jesuits were suppressed the English authorities grabbed their estates and used the revenues for educational purposes. Protestants as well as Catholics were educated out of their revenues. The Protestant schools of "Upper Canada" of those days were created out of the monies belonging to the Jesuits, and even the "Mail" admits that the annual grants made to King's College and to Protestant grammar schools came from the same source. At least one Protestant church was almost entirely built out of the revenues belonging to the Jesuits, and sinecures given to Protestants were also created and sustained in the same way. But these estates are now in possession of the Dominion. They were transferred to Canada at the time of Confederation. In 1882 they were said to be worth \$60,000,000, and if the Church succeeds in making its claim to the estates good, of which there is no rightful or historical doubt, no matter what the "law" may say, there will be a nice penny coming to the Jesuits some of these days.—The Post.

**PRUSSIA'S IRELAND.**

The old countries have a particular oppressive way of dealing with people not altogether in harmony with overbearing rulers. England, Russia, Germany and other powerful governments, can justly be accused of great cruelties. Many of the poor unoffending inhabitants of these several nations are daily most shamefully treated and persecuted. It is surprising that men, there, have borne the weighty hand of oppression so long. The latest indignities offered to civilized beings comes from the capital of the German Empire,

Prince Bismarck, on last Thursday, in the debate in the Prussian Landtag on the expulsion of the Pole from Germany, made a remarkable speech occupying two hours in its delivery. He said the primary cause of the government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German crown. They were he said, constantly engaged in intrigues against the government and had made themselves a steady annoyance to Prussia.

By acting as accomplices of the opposition in the German Parliament they effected a majority against the government, and the crown could do nothing less than either deny the demands of such a majority or else destroy the evil element which made the majority possible. "The Polish agitation in Germany" Prince Bismarck said, "had always appeared to him an element of danger and had compelled him to keep a watch upon Russia. The Poles had been constantly—and not always unsuccessfully—endeavoring to set foreign states against Prussia. Hence," continued the Chancellor, "we have determined so buy out all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland and place German colonists on the land hitherto occupied by the expelled people. In order to make the colonization insure permanently to the benefit of the Empire the colonists will be prohibited from marrying Poles,

The cost of the undertaking will be about three hundred millions of marks (about \$75,000,000), but the state will lose no more than ten per cent, of this—a loss made necessary by the exigencies of the case, buying out an alien class and reselling to Germans—while the gain to the Empire will be unmeasurable "The government," spoke out the Chancellor with great animation, "will never concede the restoration of Poland, not a hair's breadth in that direction. The Poles played a suspicious part in the Kulturkampf, whosever refuses to help protect and maintain the State is not entitled to claim anything from the State. As for me, I am ready to save my country, although it costs me my head and honor! If anybody dares to attack Prussia's frontiers, I shall say like Beaconsfield, "Hands off!"

Reterring to the insinuation that the government's religious prejudices had great influence in its treatment of the Poles, Prince Bismarck said:—"Religion is in no wise connected with the expulsions. As the policy of kindness had failed, it became necessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany and to increase the German element. This is the real reason for the expulsions, and the government has determined to persist in this work despite the opposition of the Reichstag.

"And in conclusion I will say that before allowing the Fatherland to be endangered I would counsel the Emperor to make the federal government independent of obstructionist tactics in the Reichstag so far as the constitution and laws of Germany would permit, for I will hold any Minister to be a coward who should hesitate to stake every thing to save his Fatherland from danger."

The Chancellor's speech is the principal topic of conversation in the capital. It is generally conceded that the speech is equally capable of being interpreted to fresh shadow either dissolution of the Reichstag or a coupe d'etat.—The Connecticut Catholic.

**Relief for Prince Albert Settlers.**

On account of the outbreak last spring the settlers in the neighborhood of Prince Albert could not possibly get in their customary crops, and in addition to this, the crops of the previous year were almost an entire failure, and in view of these untoward circumstances the Government have decided to assist them by distributing seed grain to the following extent among them, Wheat, 6,638 bushels; oats, 6,842 bushels, barley, 4,520 bushels. The grain is to be delivered at Qu'Appelle Station on or before the 20th of February. From Qu'Appelle Station the grain is to be freighted to Prince Albert, which will be the central distributing point. The settlers of Prince Albert district will be employed to do the freight and will be paid

for their work. The Government will send an officer up to Prince Albert, who will visit the settlers and estimate the amount of seed grain to be distributed to each. The distribution will be based entirely upon the acreage. The advance is not to be gratis, as the Government has made provision to be recouped at the rate of two bushels for every one of seed advanced. The repayment is to be made between the first day of Nov., 1886, and the first day of Feb., 1887. The wheat repaid will be ground into flour and used by the Indian Department. The oats and barley will be utilised for fodder by the Mounted Police. In making the return the settler will be obliged to deliver at any point the Government may direct. In order to secure the Government against loss, security will be taken upon lands owned or occupied by persons to whom the seed is advanced.—"Qu'Appelle Vidette" 11th February 1886.

**WHEN TO JUDGE WOMEN.**

A bachelor, writing to the Pall Mall Gazette, thinks the best hour to judge of a woman is in the morning. "What is the most favorable time to see a woman in order to compose a character synopsis? Decidedly, I think, at breakfast and during the forenoon. As a general rule, if she look well then she is in good health if she dresses neatly she is tidy, and if she is full of projects for a morning's work, and executes a reasonable number, she possesses mental activity and bodily energy. Beware of the young women who complain of being cold in the morning, who look sickly, who comes down late, who appears to have dressed hastily, who languishes a whole forenoon over a couple of letters to an absent school-fellow. No matter how bright and animated she may appear further on avoid her. Lead her to no suburban villa; engaged no matrimonial apartments. She will not make a good wife. She will be a bore and slattern."

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**H. G. McMicken,**

**Gold Watch Free.**

The publishers of the Capitol 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 Gold, Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentlemen's Watch, worth \$35; a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cents with their answers, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: H. G. McMicken, 407 Main Street, ST. PAUL, MINN., U.S.A.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

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

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

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

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

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

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

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

**PROSPECTUS OF THE**

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY**

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

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

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

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

TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$40.00; Music Lessons and Use of Piano \$17.50; Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00; Painting, \$20.00; Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00; Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, (\$5.00; Washing \$15.00; Entrance Fee, (payable once) \$5.00; Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer.

Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under Linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bonnet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

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

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The Only Catholic Paper

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

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

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

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

Address all orders to

THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

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

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The greatest depth of the ocean is said to be 7,709 fathoms.

A single locomotive recently drew 141 cars in a single train across Louisiana, at an average rate of 10 miles an hour.

Twenty thousand pounds of salmon are sold in London every day, on the average, three-quarters of which comes from Scotland, and half the rest from Ireland.

Chicago's total expenses for city government this year are stated at \$5,606,716, while her resources are figured at \$8,442,000, of which nearly \$2,000,000 will be from licenses, all practically, from the sale of liquor.

Great Britain has expended nearly \$90,000,000, in permanent fortifications of new type in the last twenty years. France has devoted nearly as much to the same object, while Germany, with a shorter coast line than Massachusetts, and having only six or seven important harbours to defend, has planted \$47,000,000 in her new system of coast defence since the close of the Franco-German war.

A dinner was given at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, one evening last week of eight covers that cost \$600, \$75, per head. The pheasants and saddles of mutton came from England, the grouse from Scotland, and the fresh truffles, from France. The wines were especially ordered for this dinner at for certain good vintages. The menus were all hand painted, and a model in sugar caricaturing the individual guests stood in front of every plate.

NEW C. P. R. BRIDGE.

The bridge which the C. P. R. Company are about to build across the St. Lawrence, near the Lachine Rapids, will be composed of three 80-foot deck-plate girders, eight spans of 242 feet each, two flanking spans 270 feet each, four channel spans of 408 feet each, making the total length of the river bridge 3,550 feet. In the approaches there will be a 54-foot through plate girder span over the Grand Trunk's tracks and 240 draw-span over the Lachine Canal, the total cost of the superstructure being estimated at \$500,000. The bridge has many peculiarities and new features in bridge building. The very swift current, estimated to have a velocity of about 15 miles an hour, makes it impracticable to erect the channel span on false works, and the Government requirement of 60 feet clearance on headway for boats adds another difficulty which the engineer is called upon to meet and surmount.

A DISGUSTED SOLDIER.

An Irishman serving in the United States army in Texas, and belonging to the infantry, was in the habit of standing with his toes pointing inward to remedy which the sergeant continually addressed him while on parade with: Stick out your toes, Patrick. It took Patrick years to acquire the habit of sticking his toes out. Just about the time he had succeeded he was transferred to the cavalry, where his habit of sticking out his toes interfered much with his usefulness as a horseman. The sergeant was continually calling to him: stick in those toes, Patrick, much to his disgust and he exclaimed with emphasis; Devil take such a service. For five years it was nothing but, stick out your toes Patrick; and now it's stick in your toes Patrick. There is no plazin' the blackguards."—"Texas Siftings."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To Prevent Meat from Scorching—The secret is simply to keep a cup or other dish of water in the oven. The steam generated not only prevents scorching, but makes the meat cook nicely.

Tumbler Cake.—One tumbler of butter, two tumblers of sugar, one tumbler of molasses, one tumbler of milk, five eggs, two nutmegs, five tumblers of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two pounds of currants, one pound of raisins, one-half pound of citron, and one teaspoonful of all kinds of spices.

Raised cake.—Of sponge risings take one cupful and add one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of butter, one cup of chopped raisins, one egg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, cloves or nutmeg and one teaspoonful of soda. Stir as stiffly as you can with a spoon; let it rise until light, then bake.

Pot-pie Crust.—Sift together one pound of flour, one tablespoonful of salt, and two heaping tablespoonful of any good baking powder; when the pot-pie is ready for the crust, quickly wet the flour with enough cold water or milk to make a soft dough, about the consistency of biscuit dough, use it as directed in the recipe for "Pot-pie" or make dumpplings of it as already directed.

Golden Waffles.—Sift together one

pint of flour, one level teaspoonful of salt, and two heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; mix with them two heaping teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one of butter slightly warmed, prepare the waffle-iron by heating and buttering it then quickly mix a quart of milk and the beaten yolks of four eggs to the above ingredients, and bake the waffles at once.

Salmon Steak.—Take a tablespoonful of melted butter and add a little pepper and salt. Take four slices of salmon and rub the above over them, and broil over a very clear fire; turn often and rub each side with butter as it comes uppermost. When well browned lay on a hot platter, and pour over them a sauce made of one half cup of drawn butter thickened with browned flour, and seasoned with pepper, salt and tomato ketchup.

LIVE STOCK.

An Illinois farmer who has taken some care to feed his hogs with a variety of food this season has been exempt from the hog cholera, while the herds of all his neighbours who have fed corn exclusively have been diseased. The better plan of feeding hogs by Eastern farmers is one reason why hog cholera is less prevalent in the East.

The fungus of the potato rot deserves and requires investigation. It is known to be similar in character to the rust and smut of wheat and the smut of corn and these fungi are known to produce fatal effects upon animals which eat them. Now, it is said that some cows have died from the effects of eating diseased potatoes. No doubt the diseased potatoes are unwholesome when fed in a raw state, but cooking destroys the noxious quality of the fungus, and this precaution should always be taken.

It is natural for the hog to rustle for his grub, to hunt for and if needs be dig it. To breed healthy, thrifty and profitable hogs, then we must teach them to hustle round and be active. Especially is this true of breeding stock. By all means too must we avoid giving too much corn even at this season of the year. Many a good brood sow and litter of pigs have been lost by this means alone. Let a goodly portion of their food be such as to compel them to thoroughly chew before swallowing. The process of mastication is as essential a part of the hog's digestive functions as of any other critter's. Unmasticated food, whether slob or otherwise, is an incessant source of irritation and of fever and as well is half wasted, literally passing through the animal undigested.—"Rural World"

The possible length of life of a horse is far beyond the average duration of it. A horse 15 years old is accounted of very little value and it would be difficult to give away the survivor of 18 or 20 years. But horse's useful life extends to 30 or 40 years, and if the animal is used with care it may do valuable service during all this long term. It may be noticed that the recorded instances of the death of a very aged horse all go to show that their lives were shortened by some mischance and not by old age. An English paper states that three horses aged respectively, 35, 37, and 39, years at their death, all died of colic, and were in good working condition when they were seized with the fatal disorder. This disease is a purely accidental and preventable one, but yet it kills more horses than any other. Considering the value of these animals, it seems as though farmers might save money by giving more care to them, and so lengthening the terms of their useful lives.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

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

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, Hay and Straw, Grain, Wood, and Coal.

Cheap Cash Store advertisement for A. Anderson, Groceries, Provisions, Canned Goods, etc. Located at Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts., Winnipeg.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber," will be received at this office until noon on Monday the 22nd of February, 1886, for a permit to cut timber from that date up to the 1st of October next, on Section 26, Township 13, Range 5 East of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

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

R. R. TICKETS. Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENCY, NO. 368 MAIN STREET.

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ROOMS AND BOARD. Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply corner Notre Dame street west and Dagmar streets. McPHILLIPS & WILKES, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. DR. DUFRESNE, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. McPHILLIPS & BROS., Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.

MUNSON & ALLAN, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. EDWARD KELLY, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING. D. HALLIEN, FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

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M. CONWAY General Auctioneer and Valuator. Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave. Sales of Furniture, Horses Implements &c., every Friday at 2 p.m.

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.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends to the attention in general to the condition of well-being in which they begin this scholastic year.

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.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 3 columns: Column, Duration, Price. Includes rates for 12 months, 6 months, 3 months, and One-Eighth Column.

Transient advertising, 12 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

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

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

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

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

This week our Correspondent at Montreal sends us a very chatty letter. Those of our readers acquainted with the metropolis will find it very interesting.

The Mormons and Chinese, must and shall go. Our friends across the line are vigorously raiding the former, and requesting the latter to leave the western coast.

It is a good sign to see the landlords of Wales combining to oppose the land agitation. It shows that the movement is on a fair way of progress.

A beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, life size, has been placed in the centre of the grand Sanctuary of St Mary's Church. Father Ouillette the pastor, announced that it had been presented by a friend.

The "Freeman" of Dublin is to be congratulated on its vigorous castigation of the London "Tablet" which, of late, fearful of offending the aristocracy—the gods of its idolatry—has become thoroughly and malignantly anti-Irish.

It is proposed to dispose of the Crown Jewels of France by auction. This will shock the royalist element, of course but the sum realized which is expected to be as high as \$40,000,000, is to be applied towards providing for aged workmen which must be commended, and the Chamber of Deputies congratulated.

As the Rev. Father Cahill announced on Sunday last, it will be well for those intending to avail themselves of the Jubilee indulgence, to make the two days fast previous to the opening of the mission, as it will be very inconvenient to fulfill the obligation during lent. As already made known the mission begins in the afternoon of the first Sunday in Lent.

That is an excellent move of the Government to see that none but agriculturalists receive assisted passages from England to Canada. Though all are welcome it is only the tiller of the soil that can really improve his condition in the Northwest just now and it is dishonest to say the least on the part of those over zealous agents on the other to entice by misrepresentation the English artisan to leave his home.

We can easily pardon the "Montreal Star" when it speaks of Mr. Dewdney as the lieutenant Governor of "Manitoba" or the present occupant of the government house in this province is known only to a very limited portion of the citizens of Winnipeg, and as far as the rest of the province is concerned his name is not known. He has not spent a dollar in the country during his term of office when he does purchase he makes a point to send down below for it and his departure from the country will be hailed by the merchants of the city. Indeed the only event that has marked his career is his persistence that cold water shall take the place of table wine.

"La Minerve in a very strong article advocates the claims of the Hon. Joseph Royal to the lieutenant governorship of Manitoba, "Le Canadien" cordially endores its views, and the "Review" is happy to coincide with the views expressed by these leading journals. There is certainly no man more fitting or deserving of the position. Aside from the services he has rendered the government, he is a gentleman highly esteemed throughout the Northwest by all classes. The Government can no longer say as it has in the past as an excuse for sending eastern men here to fill public offices that there are not the able men in the Northwest. If the government overlooks the claims of Mr. Royal it will make a serious error, for he has won the confidence of both his English and French fellow citizens.

BRIGHT HOPES FOR ROME.

One subscribing himself "a Tertiary of St Dominic writing to the (London) Tablet" on the 15 Sep. 1885 spoke thus: "Hardly had the echoes of the Universal Rosary of October 1883 died away in the world, when the Crown Prince of Germany went in state to the Vatican and Prince Bismarck began to treat with the Church for a peace which he will one day consolidate by the restoration of the Temporal Power."

These were remarkable words, but rather by reason of the boldness of the hope they expressed and yet half a month did not elapse before Bismarck startled us with his proposal of the Papal mediation and this first auspicious step has been productive of results, highly gratifying to the Holy Father and to Catholics the world over but especially to those of the German Empire.

Only a few months more have elapsed and the press gives us this auspicious telegram: "The German Government's change of attitude toward the Vatican is semi-officially explained as follows: The Government for two years desired to accede to the wishes of Catholic subjects but was hindered by the fact that the sessions of Parliament were attended with circumstances tending to raise the impression that the Government could be driven by attacks and threats to unwillingly consent. There is no longer any ground for fear, therefore the Government has introduced the present bill in the Landtag. The bill abolishes the remainder of the May laws with the exception of the obligation to obtain Government approval of religious appointments."

These "May laws" were enacted in 1873 being introduced by Dr. Falk, minister of Public Worship. A very Protestant authority summarizes them thus: "By these laws it was required that candidates for the clerical office should undergo a certain amount of secular training at the Universities and every ecclesiastical appointment should receive the sanction of the secular authorities. A royal tribunal for ecclesiastical matters was also set up. This legislation which the Pope denounced as invalid was disregarded by the Catholic bishops, and Prince Bismarck supported by Dr. Falk, imposed penalty after penalty in order to establish the supremacy of the State. Refractory bishops were imprisoned, deposed and banished; the contributions of the Government were withdrawn from the clergy who incurred its displeasure; religious orders were dissolved; the administration of church property was taken from the clergy and invested in bodies of laymen." This writer has not by any means shown these laws in all their cruelty yet he has been constrained to add this dubious apology "It may be that these stern measures were rendered necessary by facts of which the world

is insufficiently informed."

The fact is that immense numbers of the German clergy and several bishops including the Archbishops of Cologne, and Posen-Gnesen were banished, exiled from their native country and their flocks left in the greatest spiritual destitution, because these brave stewards of the mysteries of Christ refused to render to Caesar the things that are God's.

Indeed the severity of these laws might well excuse the well known ecclesiastic's apparent want of Christian charity when he referred to the Iron Chancellor who was responsible for them as "Beastmark." During the past year the condition of the German Catholics has been greatly ameliorated by modifications in these laws and now the glad news comes that they are to be repealed.

It is indeed true that the Chancellor has even lately been acting with harsh unreasoning arbitrariness in the matter of the Catholic missionaries in German colonies and that even to-day the sad and heartless persecution of the Pope—mostly Catholics—within his jurisdiction, prevents us from being so blind as not to see that policy rather than conscience guides him, yet Catholics have witnessed in so short a period so much, for which to be full of thanks giving, that we should hardly be too bold if we believe that under the potent influence of the Jubilee, the prophecy we have quoted shall be fulfilled within a period so short as to surprise the most sanguine. May it be so.

THE "MAIL" AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

The "Mail," usually a fair and honest journal on most questions, has thought fit, for some reason, to charge the Irish Catholic with not being up to the standard in the matter of education and ability.

This is a vicious slander on the part of the "Mail; and no one is more aware of the fact than the writer of the libel. The "Irish Canadian" in righteous indignation, deals with the matter in these vigorous terms;

"The Toronto Mail has been guilty more than once of wanton attack on Irish Catholics; but its reference to that class in one of its issues of last week caps all that he had previously said prejudicial to our countrymen and co-religionists. To effect the Mail says that the Irish Catholic is not up to the standard in the matter of education and ability; that he is helpless and dependent and that he is for ever whining and cringing, and urging his religion as a bar to his advancement. We are astonished to hear a journal owned and edited by Irishmen speak in this slanderous manner of a people who have shown, wherever they have located; high capacity—who have held their own conspicuously with the ablest of other creeds and races, whether in the learned professions, in parliament, as merchants, or in the humbler walks of life. We tell the Mail that it flies in the face of truth when it asserts so broadly as it does that the mental calibre of the Irish Catholic is inferior to that of the English Protestant or the Scotch Presbyterian; and that the only cause which can be assigned for his being thrust aside from the representative positions, from office and its emoluments from inside place in the financial and commercial world, is that he is a Catholic. The great drawback to his preferment is his religion; and rather than deny this—attempt to deny it—the editor of the Mail (himself an Irish Catholic) should suffer his tongue to be plucked out by the roots. He carries in his own person the refutation of his calumny.

We would inform the "Mail" that the Irish Catholic is fully equal to any other nationality in every particular with but one single exception, that is, he is not the self-glorified egotist that we find the English Protestant. The writer of the "Mail" no doubt is aware that it was through the monumental ignorance of English Protestants, whose intellectual capacity the "Mail" ranks so high, that the State of Oregon was lost to Canada. They were also Protestant English who when fitting up a steamer to avigate Lake Ontario had it supplied with barrels of fresh-water. Indeed we might go on multiplying similar evidence but it would be a waste of time. The Mail has a mission to perform in lauding the English, and it certainly appears to know their weak side. The trouble with the Irish Catholic is that he is too much given to self-depreciation, which, unfortunately, greatly militates against his advancement in worldly affairs, but he is nevertheless capable of filling any position given to his Protestant neighbour if he gets an opportunity to prove his worth, but owing to the bigotry and intolerance that prevails he is ostracised on account of his creed. It is only a perverse and malignant mind that could deliberately make such a charge against the Irish Catholic.

But as the Irish Canadian has said with great truth, the author of the article is a sufficient refutation of the slander.

CHURCH OF IMMACULAT CONCEPTION.

Successful and Entertaining Concert by the Ladies of the Congregation.

The Ladies of this Congregation are certainly entitled to the thanks of the public for the excellent and varied concert they gave in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, an institution, it may be here said is most deserving of every aid for its philanthropic endeavors generally to benefit mankind. The concert, as we have said, was one of exceptional merit. And when we consider the extreme coldness of the weather, the attendance was remarkable, the cosy little church of the parish being filled to its utmost; which shows abundantly that the good people of Winnipeg are not appealed to in vain for a charitable purpose.

Some little impatience was manifested on the part of the audience that the performance did not begin earlier but when Mr. Fortin opened the entertainment with a piano solo good humor prevailed and the piece was listened to with evident satisfaction, the hearty plaudits at its termination attesting to the appreciation of the audience. Mrs. Bernhardt who is gifted with a very sweet voice sang a solo, and by her charming rendering of the piece made a decided impression and at the conclusion was rapturously encored. J. Gallighan was in his very best form in the several Irish character songs, which he sang with all his usual zest and ability, and kept the house in a roar by his comical impersonations receiving undeniable encores on each appearance. Miss Hayes, gave a recitation with marked effect and clearness of enunciation. The performances of Mr. Betournay and Mr. Prince were highly appreciated as well as those of the Misses Black, Birch, and Blackmore. The arrangements for the concert were ably carried out for which too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. J. O' Connor and Matt. Savage.

Besides the concert there was also a supper given, which was fully in keeping with the general excellence of the entertainment and reflects the highest credit upon the ladies of the congregation, who succeeded in providing a dinner that is seldom surpassed (if equalled) by those prepared at the leading hotels, the menu being capable of satisfying the most fastidious epicure; those partial to cold turkey, chicken, ham, tongue, etc. as well those with a palate friendly to sweetmeats being thoroughly satisfied. Certainly unqualified praise is due to Mrs. Livingstone (who was remarkable during the evening for her graceful and courteous attention to visitors) for the success of this part of the entertainment. The names of Mrs M. Savage and Mrs D. Leary, two ladies who are always foremost to lend their valuable aid where there is any good to be accomplished, must also be coupled with that of Mrs. Livingstone as well as that of Madame Picard.

The waiting (which is generally insufficiently performed at affairs of this kind) was done with every satisfaction by the Misses Corwins, Wright and others. Most certainly it takes the ladies of Point Douglas parish to do things as they should be done, though perhaps they will admit that they couldn't get along without Miss Gallagher of St Mary's.

The popular rector the Rev. Father Cherrier was present during the evening doing everything possible for the comfort of the people and lending a helping hand generally in carrying the arrangements to a successful end.

Among the visiting clergy were the Rev. Father Dugast, Parish Priest of St. Boniface, and the Rev. Fathers Ouillette and Cahill, of St. Mary's Winnipeg.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS

The great Ursuline convent at Laikn, Brussels, was burned Feb. 20. Thirty nuns and one hundred and five girls who were scholars and lodgers, were all saved, with little loss, together with the personal effects of several of the scholars from America.

Father Rubens, in the Jesuit Church Montreal, denounced the National Movement as dangerous to society, and likely to cause trouble in mixed community.

The North-West rebellion medals, for distribution to volunteers who served in the North-west last Spring, are now struck, but not yet shipped from England, it will probably be another month before the date for the distribution is announced. Several claims for decoration by non-combatants are being considered by the minister.

The Pope has offered the post of Papal Nuncio at Peking to Mgr. Galimberti. A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to enable

the City of Paris to raise a loan of 220 000,000 francs to be used in public works. The North-West volunteers have received their awards for injuries sustained by the rebellion. The highest amounts are paid to Major Thibadeau, of the 92nd, and Captain Gardiner, of Boulton's horse, \$1,800 each.

The Portugese ministry have resigned. The king has summoned the progress-ionists to form a new Cabinet.

Berlin, February 17.—Count Von Moltke is seriously ill.

There was a very enthusiastic meeting at Sillery, Quebec, the other day, at which the Hon. John Costigan is said to have made a very able defence of the government's course, which had the which had the effect of calming the agitated audience which was largely composed of opponents of the government. The report of the meeting, in referring to the speech of the Hon. Mr. Thompson, the new Minister of Justice, says: Mr. Thompson's speech, being his first public utterance of importance outside his own country, was listened to with great interest. The new minister created a most favourable impression making an exceedingly able and effective address.

The Manitoba members have arrived in Ottawa with the exception of Mr. Sutherland.

The Dominion immigration agents all held a conference yesterday, with the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, to make arrangements for next season's work. A large immigration is anticipated. It is understood that special pains will be taken in England to provide that persons assisted shall be agricultural laborers only—artisans and others having to look out for themselves.

OBITUARY.

A telegram was received in this City last week announcing the death at Montreal, of Angelique, second daughter of the late Hon. Austin Cuvillier, and widow of the late A. M. De Lisle, Esq., aged 74. Though the venerable lady has long been ill, the sad news was somewhat unexpected by her son-in-law J. H. Pilet, of the Government, who has a large circle of friends and acquaintances and among whom general sympathy will be felt.

R. C. DIOCESE OF ST ALBERT, N. W. T.

Written for the Review.

Many have heard of the village of St. Albert of the far Northwest, but few perhaps have any idea of its geographical position, size and importance. It lies on the left bank of a tributary of the North Saskatchewan river, facing a beautiful lake, on sec. 4 tp 5 range 25 west of the fourth principal meridian, in the Provisional Territory of Alberta, N. W. T. nine miles northwest of Edmonton, 207 miles north of Calgary, the nearest station: 324 miles from the International Boundary line, and 1045 miles from Winnipeg, and can be reached from this city in nine days, three by railway and six by stage from Calgary. It contains the episcopal residence of Bishop Grandin and the Cathedral; a convent of Grey Nuns, the community consisting of ten Sisters of Charity, and seven lady auxiliaries. There are also nineteen missionaries (Priests and Brothers); an orphan Asylum, hospital, two common schools and an Industrial school for Indian Children: two Notaries Public; five general stores; two hotels two billiard saloons; three blacksmith's shops, three carpenter's shops; one bakery, one shoe shop; and a large number of employes. The country for many miles around is well settled, principally by Half-breeds, and as the agricultural, mineral and other resources in the neighborhood are practically unlimited, we may reasonably expect to see railway communication with that district established within a short time. A few years ago the vast distance of over a thousand miles between Winnipeg and St. Albert had to be traversed by the indefatigable missionary in the traditional Red River Cart, or on horseback. The trail usually followed from this city was via Portage la Prairie, Shoal Lake, Fort Ellice, Touchwood, Hills, Humbolt, Fort Carlton, Battleford, Fort Pitt, and Victoria to St. Albert, or from Edmonton; and if we estimate the daily travel at an average of twenty-five miles, it will be seen that the journey could not be performed in much less than two months. The journey could also be made by water, down the Red river and Lake Winnipeg to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, thence up that great artery to St. Albert. But the C. P. Railway has changed all that, and brought those places, once so remote, within easy reach as "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

**MONTREAL CHAT**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL FEB. 15th.

Last week, which promised to be a dull one toward the close however, managed to turn up something that was of public interest and gave the newspapers some material for a little readable matter. The principal topic of conversation has been the case of Ald. Tansey against Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the "Star," for an alleged libel. The case rose out of about the following circumstances. Ald. Tansey was thought to have been elected last year to the Civic Council, but his election was contested by his opponent. The trial on account of technicalities was postponed until late in the year and Ald Tansey continued to occupy a seat which was not his. When the trial did come off Tansey was unseated and a new election was called. While sitting in the council Ald. Tansey was placed on the Board of Health. How important were the duties and how responsible the positions of those comprising this board may be imagined when a view is taken of the epidemic that has just passed over the city. The health board as it originally stood, with perhaps the exception of its chairman Ald. Gray, was not at all remarkable for brilliancy or ability adapted to the duties that devolved upon it; and the city, scourged by the plague that was fast giving it the name of a pest hole. (ably assisted by some native and imported especial correspondents) was being gradually ruined in a commercial way, not to speak of the misery, if not absolute starvation, that looked the poorer classes in the face, if the natural results of the plague—the shutting down of factories etc.—followed. Such would undoubtedly have been the case, had not the business men of the city, who have some stake in its welfare, appointed a citizens committee, and they in turn, formed an addition to the Health board. The infusion of new blood and some brains soon had a marked effect and the energetic and untiring effort of the new members were awarded by the almost phenomenal success met with, and now the city is practically freed from the presence of smallpox. When Mr. Tansey offered himself for re-election he was opposed by his former antagonist Mr. Malone. Mr. Hugh Graham, one of the citizens who was added to the board of health took an active part in opposing Ald. Tansey in his paper and also sent the following letter to a number of electors.

MONTREAL, November 18

DEAR SIR, Will you permit me to draw your attention to a matter of very particular gravity relative to the contest in St. Ann's ward, in which you have a vote. Ald. Tansey has proved himself a perfect cypher on the Board of Health. He is often absent, frequently remains but a few minutes, and has persistently refused to act on any of the sub-committees. The fact that Ald. Tansey and three of the old members have proved inactive, in the crusade against smallpox; a source of great weakness. If Mr. Tansey should unfortunately be re-elected he will be put back on the board whereas if he is defeated it will give a chance for the appointment of a much better man from among the aldermen. Personally, I may say I do not know Mr. Malone, Tansey's opponent, but such men as Mr. C. Cassis and Mr. Green tell me that he is an honest, intelligent, industrious man. If Mr. Malone is elected, being a new member, he will not likely be put on any important committees until he has proved what his aptitude is. The smallpox is by no means over yet, and I think you will agree with me in saying that the possibility of cholera makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to see that the Health board is strengthened rather than weakened. Kindly think of this.

Yours,  
HUGH GRAHAM.

On the strength of this document was the suit for libel brought, and the trial took place on Friday and Saturday, with the generally expected and hoped for result of a verdict in favor of Mr. Graham. As no one was better able to judge of Mr. Tansey's efficiency than Mr. Graham, from his experience on the Health board, aside from his opportunities as a journalist, it will at once appear to the unprejudiced mind that Mr. Graham simply exercised the inalienable right of every citizen to criticize a public man in his actions in a public capacity, and this view was taken by Judge Johnson: who in his charge to the jury said:—The law at all times has drawn a wide distinction between libel and slander respecting private character and criticisms no matter how severe, upon men in their public capacity. In the one case the law imposes a strong check. But the tendency of all modern legislation and thought has been that where the intention of the writer is honest, where the criticism is intended to be fair, the writer is protected by the law even if his own opinion be mistaken. The rule laid down is that the private character is sacred. But as for public men and their conduct, if we could not discuss them freely we would become a nation of slaves. Such discussion, even if it does hit rather hard sometimes, or use strong expressions is not a breach of the law. The jury after 40 minutes deliberating brought in a verdict for the defendant two of their number dissenting.

An instance has lately taken place

shows how much of the slime of unscrupulousness the skirts of municipal politics gather in some of the desperate attempts made by ward healers to boost their candidate. The papers have time and again been loaded with "bribery and corruption" "false bottoms" "stuffed ballot boxes" and other useful devices to defeat an opponent, but it remained for a Montrealeur to leave behind these methods as antique and old fashioned things, very servicable in their day, but hardly in keeping with the extraordinary progress made in improved political machinery in the past couple of years. It was the simplest thing in the world, too, as all great inventions and discoveries have turned out to be as soon as found out. It was nothing less than going to the city Clerk's office, where the voters lists are kept for public information. After the lists are made up and the board of revisors have got through with them, they are handsomely decorated with such initials as "W. T.," "S. L.," etc, which means that such a person is disqualified as a voter for not paying his water tax or statute labor tax. It was beyond the realms of the imagination of our simple minded and innocent citizens that any one would ever dream of such a thing as tampering with these lists. But faith in humanity has again been rudely shaken, and the list has been tampered with and some twenty five names have been discovered who have been qualified by a much easier method than paying their taxes, to wit the simple process of erasing the tell tale disqualifying letters. This new lever in the practical engine was used in the case of the centre ward where Louis Perrault and Mr. Hamilton are the candidates for civic honors. Of course as in all such cases, the tide of popular suspicion runs in a particular direction but as nothing definite can yet be known I refrain from writing more explicitly. An investigation is to take place and some interesting developments may be expected for the general public, but I am afraid it will not be quite so amusing to the parties implicated.

**NOTES.**

On Friday last the Rev. Father Dowd, pastor of St. Patricks, who has been ill for some time, had a relapse, but is now improving.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, is at the time of writing also seriously ill.

The thaw of the last few days has again given rise to grand apprehensions with regard to a coming flood, and if our late experiences are repeated a sorry time is in store both for the warehousemen along the river front, but more particularly for the poor people who live in Griffintown and Point St. Charles. The Relief Committee were appointed to look after the wants of the sufferers by the late flood have rendered valuable assistance, but such efforts are as a drop in a bucket. There has been a commission appointed to build flood gates at the mouth of the sewers, and a wall is to be built composed of sawdust and ashes mixed with water. This looks strange in print, but then some eminent engineers say the scheme is feasible, and I suppose they know what they are talking about.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, a Presbyterian missionary from the Northwest in the course of a sermon here on Sunday paid a high compliment to the work done by the Catholic missionaries and their influence for good over the Indians.

The societies are already beginning to make preparations for St. Patrick's day celebration and at the regular meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society action was taken in the matter yesterday.

Since Christmas upwards of 70 young ladies have taken the veil at the different convents in the city.

Fifteen persons including 9 priests have announced their intention of taking part in the pilgrimage to the Holy Land under the guidance of Abbe Provencher of Quebec.

There is considerable agitation at the present time on the statute labor tax and legal action will be taken this week, when it is hoped the matter will be definitely settled.

J. R.

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA**

London, Feb. 17.—Your correspondent obtained an interview to-day with the late Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church in China, The prelate expressed himself as delighted with the progress of the Church in China, and the cordial manner of the authorities in their intercourse with the priesthood. He reports that the court at Peking has urgently requested the establishment of an Apostolic Legate in China, and a commission of cardinals is now considering the advisability of complying with the request

**JOHN MORLEY'S VIEWS.**

London Feb. 8.—John Morley, speaking at Newcastle this evening, refused to be drawn into giving an exposition of the government's Irish plans, which, he said were left with Mr. Gladstone. He said that further coercion was possible, but that the price would be too great, as coercive measures would mean an impotent Parliament, secret societies, refusal to pay rent and dynamite. The government would make an earnest effort to find a better way. The day of half measures had gone—a final settlement must be effected.

**Cheap Cash Store**

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**A. Anderson,**

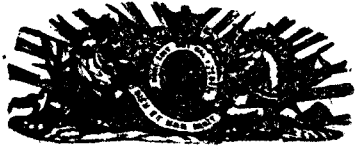
—DEALER IN—

**Groceries,**

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

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



**NOTICE.**

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

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

- | AGENT.              | AGENCY.                     |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| H. Martineau        | The Narrows, Lake Manitoba. |
| J. A. Markle        | Birtle.                     |
| A. McDonald         | Crooked Lakes.              |
| W. S. Grant         | Assiniboine Reserve.        |
| P. J. Williams      | File Hills.                 |
| J. B. Lash          | Muscowpetung's Reserve.     |
| H. Keith            | Touchwood Hills.            |
| J. M. Rae           | Prince Albert.              |
| J. P. Wright        | Battleford.                 |
| J. A. Mitchell      | Victoria.                   |
| W. Anderson         | Edmonton.                   |
| S. B. Lucas         | Peace Hills.                |
| W. Pocklington      | Fort McLeod.                |
| M. Begg             | Blackfoot Crossing.         |
| W. C. de Ballinhard | Sarcee Reserve.             |

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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

**HEATING AND COOKING STOVES**

**RANGE, & C.**

**JAMES H. ASHDOWN,**

HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG.

Calls attention to large line of Heating and Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c Just Received. The deservedly Popular and Powerful Heater THE SULTANA, stands at the head of the list of all base burning stoves. The New Square Drawing Room Stove THE PALACE, is a highly finished stove. The flues are large, ventilation perfect, all soot and smoke instantly consumed, so constructed as to cause equal radiation of heat from all parts (a most desirable stove). Also heating Stoves for large halls, public buildings, &c. &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 Japanese Toilet Ware and Tea Trays, Table Mats, Silver Plated Cruets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Frames, Silver Plated Table Forks, Spoons, &c.; Joseph Rodgers' Celebrated Ivory Cutlery. The Largest Stock and Finest Goods ever imported.

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Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods of the best quality. We

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Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS

MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**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

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**Wholesale & Retail Grocers**

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AT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

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

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS OF ALL BRANDS.

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

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

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Corner Princess and Market Streets,

WINNIPEG

**NEWS FROM IRELAND.**

**LIMERICK.**

A movement is on foot to nationalize the names of the streets of Limerick, The tenants on the Garryleakin Prospect, and Rathard property of Mr. Michael Hartigan, George street, Limerick, have settled with their landlord on a favorable terms. The tenantry on the Lough Gur and Grange portion of the estate of Count de Sales, demands a reduction of 25 per cent. in the rents; they have declined an offer of 10 per cent. reduction.

**CORK.**

William Sheehan, who was hanged recently at Cork for the murder of his mother, brother and sister, at Castletown-roche, confessed that he alone was concerned in the murder. That he first murdered his brother, then decaying his sister into the haggard where the body of the first victim lay, and murdered her, and that finally, when his mother came to see what was delaying him, and found him covering the two bodies, he murdered her also.

Messrs Roe & Co., the well-known distillers, have sent the Bishop of Ross the donation of 50 pound in aid of the Baltimore Industrial Training and Fishery School.

Vaughan Jenkins aged 55 years, sexton of Shandon Church, was killed instantly by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was examining.

In the neighborhood of Charleville several foxes have been found dead, and a number of dogs, including a handsome and valuable colley belonging to Mr. J. J. Sullivan, of Curramore, have also been killed. The poison was laid by a local J. P., without giving notice.

**KERRY.**

Tralee Board of Guardians, in order to alleviate somewhat the great distress that prevails among the laboring class in Castleisland have set the laborers to work at cleansing the two graveyards in the district.

**ANTRIM.**

What's this we hear? "Great destitution in Belfast"—famine almost raging in the heart of the boasted prosperous capital of the "Loyal and Imperial province!" Impossible! Nevertheless it is true—too true. Hearken to the words of the medical officer of the Belfast Board of Guardians as telegraphed from the city on Wednesday, Jan. 26: "In the Shankhill road district," he said he knew of whole families who had nothing to eat, and such destitution and misery had not been seen in Belfast for the past fifteen years." Why the world was led to believe that this community was the most thriving in the three Kingdoms—so proud that it scorned legislative alliance with wretched Dublin and provincial Cork. Where's "Bullybeg," where the bellowing Shepherd Hanna, and where, oh, where the noble Ranfurly? Are striving loyalists to get nothing better than loyal mouthing about the "integrity of the empire" to ally their hunger?—Nation.

**WICKLOW.**

The death is announced at 6 Temple Road, Blackrock, of Mrs. Esther Devitt, formerly of Annamore, county Wicklow.

**DERRY.**

Mr. W. J. Sherrard of Bellevue Park Davigven Road, Derry died recently from an accident he met while sleighing.

Mr. Owen Lenord a respected resident of Churchill, near Derrygonnelly, died suddenly of heart disease on Jan. 21.

**DONEGAL.**

Wm Colhour, an unmarried man, of about 40 years of age, and who for over the last twenty years has been employed in the tan yard of the late Mr. Alexander Witherow, of Letterkenny, was found drowned in a tanning tank on Jan. 28.

The tenants on the Owny Island, Cruit Island and Kineslough, estate of Mr. Walter Charley, have been granted a reduction of 20 per cent. on all rents due on the 1st of November last. It is due to the Rev. B. Walker, P.P., Burtonport, to state that it was mainly by his effort that this reduction was obtained.

**DOWN.**

On Jan. 23. Mr. George Gordon, J. P. Kilkeel, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

**FERMANAGH.**

The Tempo I. N. L. recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year; Rev. J. Meegan, P. P. Maguire, H. Sweeney, vice-president; J. Maguire, treasurer; E. Callaghan, secretary; W. Crannon, assistant secretary.

**TYRONE.**

A Local Government Board inquiry was held recently in the work house, Strabane, before Mr. Cotton, Government Engineer, regarding a loan of \$20,000

asked for by the guardians for the purposes of piping and additional supply of water from Evish to the present reservoir. After a deal of argument on behalf of the promoters of the scheme and also on the side of those opposing it, the inquiry terminated.

Mr Montgomery Moore, landlord of the Aghnacloy estate, has offered to sell his tenants their farms at twenty-one years purchase.

**TIPPERARY.**

The tenants on the large property of Lord Portlinton in and around Roscrea, have lately come to an amicable arrangement with their landlord on receiving a reduction of 30 per cent. on on the half-year's rent. In a few cases of exceptional distress the rent was remitted altogether.

Michael Hahessy, of Ballinamona, farmer has been adjudged a bankrupt.

**GALWAY.**

The Lords Justice have sanctioned the carrying out of certain improvements in the Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum at a cost not to exceed \$8,000.

Temple Hutchison, coachman of the Earl of Clancarty, was recently drowned while skating on the ice in the lake at Gorbanly demesne. The under coachman, Tom Woods, was rescued from the water apparently dead, but it is expected that he will recover.

Henry O'Flanagan, of Hermitage, Kinvara, farmer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

**LEITRIM.**

The old officers of the Rossiner J N L—Rodger Feely, president; Myles McKeon, treasurer; and William Travers secretary—have been unanimously re-elected to the ensuing year.

**MAYO.**

We observe from the "Express" that the receiver on Tsafe's estate, near Ballyhaunis, county Mayo, applied to Judge Boyd for leave to proceed against 422 tenants for rent, and that he calmly stated "the holdings are on an average five acres, and that the rent "was made up out of harvest-men's savings." In other words, the tenants go over to England, live there like dogs, and then come back to till their little Mayo patches which they pay for out of the grinding economies of their English trip. Judge Boyd, who waxed furious a few days before over the idea of processing "an entire countryside," of course granted the order, and thus the dwellers in the happy valley of Ballyhaunis who, according to the receiver's own statement, make their rent, not in Ireland, but in England, will now pay for the luxury of industry in British foundries and coal mines by having civil bills served on them for rent which confessedly their "farm" have not earned.—United Ireland.

The most dire distress prevails through out Mayo, and alarming consequences will it be feared, be the result if some remedial measures are not immediately adopted by the Government. The most melancholy reports prevail as to the destitution prevailing in Achill, an almost isolated and unproductive island, and several deaths are rumored to have occurred from actual starvation.

**WATERFORD.**

A man named James Lynch fell into the hold of the ship "Treavearn," at Waterford, an Jan. 29, and was killed. The wife of a farmer named Gaul was arrested on Jan. 28 charged with stealing two carpets from the altar or the Dominican Church, Waterford, a few days previously. She was brought before the petty sessions and pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

On Jan. 25 the remains of the Very Rev. Edmond Canon Hearne, who died at Tromore on the 22d in the seventy seventh year of his age, were interred in the churchyard attached to the church of the Holy Trinity, Tromore. Canon Hearne who had been vicar-general of the diocese of West-minster under the late Cardinal Wiseman retired from active duty a few years ago and resided since in Tromore, where he was highly esteemed.

In connection with the change just announced in the British Cabinet it is of interest to know the salaries paid to the various officials. Gladstone as First Lord of the Treasury receives \$25,000 a year, and the following sums per annum are paid to the officers mentioned:—Home Secretary, \$25,000; President of the Board of Trade, \$10,000; Lord High Chancellor, \$50,000; Lord President of the Council, \$10,000; Secretary for War, \$25,000; President of the Local Government Board \$10,000; Foreign Secretary, \$25,000; Secretary for India, \$25,000; Secretary for Colonies, \$25,000; Chief Lord of the Admiralty, \$22,500; Chief Secretary for Ireland, \$22,125; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, \$100,000.—Chicago Tribune.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**

**PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.**

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

**ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.**

Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1883.

Arch. Mons. Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., Mons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1881, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1883; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface. The day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1881.

**CHURCHES AND CLERGY.**

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Réva. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas, chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy, O. M. I., secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg, Rev. M. Oullette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Chertier. Province of St. Boniface, Rev. C. Cloutier, R. Portage, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I., St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Péguis, —Rev. J. Allard, O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.

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

St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Rev. F. Camper, O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A. Dupont O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist. Lake Qu'Appelle, Fort Ellice, and the missions West—Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I., D. Dearty, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Magnan and Lepage.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillion. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly, St. Pie and Emerson, J. N. Jutra. Port Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle.

Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev. J. Marceau, St. Leon, Rev. G. Blaine. St. Albert and M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy, O. M. I.

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

**EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.**

Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory, S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Piquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, McCreul, Dubois, Turcotte, Cameroun, Brothers Gaudet, S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French. Pupils—St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro-William (director), Pupils 180. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120. St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 80. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55. St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg; day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 180. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70. St. Joseph's (Convent, Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, director. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 88.

**RECAPITULATION**

Priests	44
Seculars	20
Regulars	24
Ecclesiastical students	9
Male institutions	4
Female institutions	1
Orphan Asylum	1
Hospital	1
Parochial schools	45
Children attending	over 2,000
Population	20,000

Apply for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the North West Territories.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square feet situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge therein of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches showing the position and details of this berth, together with all conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Dec. 5th, 1886.

**D. CLARKE**  
NO FEE | Established 1851. | 186 So. West Street | CHICAGO, ILL. | Clark St.  
The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual great skill all private, chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician as files of Papers show and all Old Residents know. Age and experience important.

Nervous diseases (with or without debility) and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you. Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. Diseases discharged cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken. Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Skin Diseases. You have an exhaustive, symptomatology, by which to study your own cases. Consultation personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and give you golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 9 to 12. Address: D. CLARKE, M. D., 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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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.



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

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

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FOR ALL THE  
Newest Line in Dry Goods  
SPECIAL LINES IN  
**—CLOTHING—**  
CALL AND SEE THEM.

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CAN BE PURCHASED AT  
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—TO THE—  
**EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH,**  
YES, AND TO

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE,  
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**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
Regimental Boot Maker to the  
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY  
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All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.  
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**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,**  
HAS REOPENED  
with a complete new stock of  
**BOOKS, STATIONERY,**  
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, &c.  
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**366 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG**

Four doors south of Portage Ave., where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, and the public generally.  
Just received a splendid stock of

**VALENTINES AND BIRTHDAY CARDS,**  
ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.  
Note the new address,  
**W. UGLOW,**  
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— 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.

### Excelsior.

All real progress is slow. Sudden jerks give a backward impetus, and but little eventual gain. The lessons learned in youth, and seemingly forgotten, bear fruit in maturity. The struggles to do right that seem so hard and so often ineffective are steadily leading to a state where right doing is a pleasure. The efforts to make for any worthy object may not seem successful to day or to-morrow, but they are a part of the grand work that is going on slowly but surely; and no one of them can we afford to lose.

There are habits of misapprehension and misjudging, common among all degrees of men; fretfulness, industrious to seek or even feign and chew upon matter that may nourish it; captiousness ingenious in perverting the meaning of words; partiality, wrapping everything to its own purpose; censoriousness, unable to discern a bright part in characters; self-conceit, averse to discern the real motives of acting; melancholy, auguring always for the worst; besides many more, some of which, it is to be feared, every man may find lurking in his own breast, if he will but look narrowly enough.

"Our lives should be as pure as snow-fields, where our footsteps leave a mark but not a stain." Yes. Would we fashion our lives according to that sermon which our Dear Master preached upon the Mount in the days long gone by we would make our lives like unto snow-fields, pure, spotless, untroubled and unmarked, save by the mile-stones that tell of our good and noble deeds. Life, to be wholly pure, must needs be noble and self-sacrificing. Self should be crucified and buried; and to be still more perfect, one should live so near and closely to the Master that the shadow of His sacred presence might fall athwart their sinful, selfish lives, and render them bright and worthy of Him, the great-life-moulder, the master-sculptor.

### Contemplation.

Without contemplation we shall never make much progress in virtue and shall never be fitted to make others advance therein. We shall never entirely rid ourselves of our weakness and imperfections. We shall remain always bound to earth, and shall never rise much above mere natural feelings. We shall never be able to render to God a perfect service. But with it we shall be able to effect more both for ourselves and for others in a month than without it we should accomplish in ten years. It produces acts of great perfection and such as are altogether pure from the alloy of nature; most sublime acts of the love of God which we perform but rarely without this gift. And, in fine, it perfects faith and all virtues elevating them to the highest degree to which they are capable of rising.

### A Continued Lie.

"The Holy Spirit, who is the teacher of wisdom, is averse to all disguise," says the wise man. We shall never make progress unless we walk sincerely before God and before men. Mankind are full of endless deceit. We disguise ourselves habitually from ourselves and from others. It is one of the faults which we are least willing to acknowledge. We ought never to make excuses or palliate anything. These duplicities and artifices of self-love keep us far from God. A subtle soul and one that employs policy and craft in dealing with his neighbour forms scarcely a single design, conceives scarcely a single thought, which is not a sin, its habitual object being to deceive others. Such conduct is one continued lie. It is in perpetual opposition to God, and seems to deny implicitly His Providence over our hearts.

### WORDS OF WISDOM.

When one will not, two cannot, quarrel.

Always in books keep the best company.

Weakness is more opposed to virtue than vice is.

A man must stand erect and not be kept erect by others.

It is the privilege of truth always to grow on candid minds.

People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly.

An old man has lost his youth, and he goes stooping to the earth in search of it.

Habits of sin, when put to death as habits, leave many evil legacies behind them.

Foolish men mistake transitory resemblances for eternal fact, and go astray more and more.

As malarial air may endanger a good constitution, so bad companions endanger a good character.

No man ever repented being peace-

ful, gentle, meek temperate, kind, pure and of a devout spirit.

The ignorant man hath no greater foe than his own ignorance, for it destroyeth where it liveth.

Man has thoughts that last merely for a day and are no more real than the shadow of smoke.

Advice is like the snow; the softer it falls the longer it dwells and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

It is well to begin a work with prayer, it is well to end with praise, and in everything to give thanks.

Throw life into a method, that every hour may bring its employment, and every employment its hour.

That only can with propriety be styled refinement which, by strengthening the intellect, purifies the manners.

Religion is a cheerful thing; so far from being always at odds with good humor, it is inseparably united to it.

Archbishop Corrigan received last week a cable dispatch from Rome announcing that it had been decided to make Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the next American Cardinal. Archbishop Gibbons was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834. After being baptized in the Cathedral his father took him to Ireland, where he had his early education. He was graduated at St. Charles College, in Howard county, Md., and was ordained priest at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, by Archbishop Kenrick, June 30, 1861. His first charge was in Baltimore. On Aug 16, 1868, he was consecrated bishop in partibus infidelium and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. He removed to Richmond in 1872, and on May 20, 1877, was made coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore whom he succeeded Oct. 3 of the same year. Archbishop Gibbons has made a number of additions to Catholic literature, including "The Faith of Our Fathers," which has made a sale of over fifty thousand copies. He has done much to foster educational institutions in Baltimore.

### THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

A London medical man says: "Be careful in your dealings with horse radish. It irritates the stomach far more than spice, and an overdose will bring on an unpleasant sensation for days."

It is said that glycerine in its pure state should not be used for chapped hands, as it absorbs moisture from the skin, thus leaving it dry and liable to crack. When moderately diluted with water, however, glycerine is an excellent application.

When we feel unusually "torpid" and heavy after meals, we may rest assured there is indigestion somewhere. A teaspoonful of lime-water taken in one-half a tumbler of clear, moderately cold water directly after meals, gives almost instant relief, a few drops of the clear juice of lemon is also effective.

It is stated in "Nuggets" that nothing, probably, is more sure to cure rheumatism than a morning and evening's vigorous of hair gloves upon every portion of the skin. The congestion of the muscles and the joints which characterizes rheumatism is relieved by this powerful appeal of the hair gloves to the skin.

The following articles of food are "easily digested: Mutton, venison, hare, sweet bread, chicken, turkey, partridge pheasant, grouse, beef-tea, mutton-broth, milk, turbot, haddock, flounder, salt and fresh fish generally, roasted oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, sage, arrow root, asparagus, French beans, cauliflower, baked apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, toast-water, weak peaches, black-tea, sherry and claret wines.

According to the "British Medical Journal" the most flagrant diatetic errors on the part of poor people arise from ignorance of the nutritive value of foods. When they cannot buy meats, whose importance they recognize, they do not put proper articles in the place of it. They do not correctly estimate the high value of milk and eggs; and when obliged to use a largely vegetable diet, they make no distinction between unnutritious vegetables and those which like peas and beans, are rich in nitrogen and well calculated to supply the place of animal foods.

Dr. Lapatin, in the "Proceedings of the Caucasian Medical Society," advises that fingers and toes which have been slightly frostbitten, subsequently suffer from burning, itching and pricking sensations, should be painted, at first once, and afterwards twice a day, with a mixture of diluted nitric acid and peppermint water in equal proportions. After this application has been made for three days, the skin becomes darkened and the epidermis is shed, healthy skin appearing under it. The cure is effected in from ten to fourteen days. The au-

thor has found this plan very effectual among soldiers, who were unable to wear their boots in consequence of having had frozen feet. They were in this way soon rendered capable of returning to duty.

They Catholic population of the archdiocese of New York is 600,000. The next largest see is the archdiocese of Boston, with 310,000. The archdiocese of Philadelphia is third, with 265,000; the archdiocese of New Orleans fourth, with 250,000; the diocese of Chicago fifth, with 230,000; the archdiocese of Baltimore and Cincinnati and the diocese of Brooklyn each has 200,000. In the number of priests New York likewise leads with 381, and Baltimore is second with 261.—San Francisco Monitor.

## J. MCGOVERN,

DEALER IN

### FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

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### CONNOLLY BROS.

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have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY,

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A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.



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.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with all lines EAST and SOUTH-EAST. The only line running Through Cars between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all Points South and Southwest. Close connections with St. P., M. & M., N. P. and St. P. & Duluth Roads, from and to all points North and North-West. REMEMBER! PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING Cars on all night Trains. Through tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rates of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address S. F. ...

### MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector.

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

### TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

and advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

### THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

### THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

### FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

### A GREAT SLAUGHTERING

OF GOODS AT

MRS. INAGLE'S

## BASSINETT.

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

and all other goods at the same reduced rates. Remember that all goods are sold under cost, and that the No. of the Bassinett is

264 MAIN ST.

### RADIGER & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

### WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

477 MAIN STREET.

special stock for the holiday trade and low prices.

### CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9:45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m.

Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 368 Main Street, Winnipeg.

H. G. MCKICKEN, Agent.

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

GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE,

TALIANA, STATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

### DO YOU WANT



Examine a list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL

THE MAIL has become the Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements

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Address THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

### COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Powder Name	Leavening Power
ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)..	100%
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) #.	80%
BUMFORD'S, when fresh..	75%
HANFORD'S, when fresh..	70%
REDHEAD'S.....	65%
CHARM (Alum Powder) #.....	60%
AMAZON (Alum Powder) #.....	55%
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. box).....	50%
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	45%
CZAR.....	40%
DR. PRICE'S.....	35%
SNOW FLAKE (Gross's).....	30%
LEWIS'.....	25%
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	20%
HECKER'S.....	15%
GILLET'S.....	10%
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal".....	5%
MILWAUKEE, (Contains Alum.).....	2%
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	1%
BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	0%

### 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.

**MAN. AND N. W. T.**

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

**AGENTS WANTED.**

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

**CHURCH NOTICES.**

**CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.**

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

**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.**

His Grace, the archbishop of St. Boniface left for the east on Wednesday evening last.

Cosgrave, the well-known Toronto brewer who has been in the city for some time past, has purchased Ald. Mulvey's brewery in Fort Rouge and intends to greatly enlarge it and begin operations as soon as possible.

Business at the banks has been of a very steady and unpretentious nature during the past week, and matters have gone on in the usual quiet way, without any feature of an extraordinary occurrence. Now that shipments of grain to Montreal are made an increased demand for money will come from grain circles for handling the wheat now in store at various points on the railways, but as yet there is no great activity in this direction. In regular commercial circles the week has been a quiet one and the call for discounts light, and of the ordinary everyday nature.—Commercial.

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT.**

**Representation and other Remedial Measures for the Northwest.**

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The Dominion Parliament was formally opened this afternoon by Governor General Lansdowne, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. Unusual interest attaches to the present session and in addition to the members there are many visitors in the city. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to the bar of the Senate, and after they had been drawn up at that important point, the Speech from the Throne was delivered. The speech from the throne deals largely with Northwest matters. The country is congratulated on the fact that peace and order have been restored and now prevail throughout the territories. Intimations have not been wanting that the Government to ally any tendency to panic through he fear of a recurrence of disorders resolved upon making precautionary arrangements such as will ensure the people now in the northwest, and to those who desire to settle there, effective protection against disturbers. Demands have been made for a simple and comprehensive system of government in the Northwest. His excellency announced the intention of the Government to submit such a measure. The expediency of improving the judiciary system of the Northwest has been brought before the Government during the recess and His Excellency informs Parliament that such measure for that purpose will be introduced by the Government.

The census of the Northwest having been taken the next thing to follow is representation of the people in Parliament. A measure for that purpose will be introduced. Besides these measures of great importance to the Northwest, there were many other bills of general importance introduced,

Whitemouth, Feb. 22.—Mr. Fitzgerald, D. L.S., and party, are here taking out two townships in response to demand made the government by the settlers along the river here.

The Fort Alexander band of Indians have been here since last summer chopping cord wood, at which they have done great credit, to the race by keeping the themselves well fed and clothed, besides their labor to the general welfare of the country. They are a good class of Indians and require nothing but fair treatment. Our town was visited last week by the magician and wizard, Eugene Plyman who held quite a successful and pleasant entertainment here.

The timber business has been lively this winter, the output of both logs and cordwood being largely in excess of previous years.

Our two hotels and billiard rooms are doing a rushing business.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Feb. 24.—Major Crozier and party arrived yesterday en route to Regina.

Messrs. Axford, Joyner & Rickards's gristmill is shut down this week to permit of putting in new rollers.

Regina, Feb. 24 Major Grosier, has been away at Prince Albert and Battleford since the 13th October. He is certain no trouble with the Indian need be anticipated, but the keeping a large force of policemen he thinks wise in order to reassure the settlers of the north of safety and protection. At Battleford and Prince Albert the police show no signs of disaffection.

Edmonton, Feb. 24—last night the thermometer took a sudden leap to fifteen below zero. To-day it is mild again.

Early this morning a strong escort left for the south with mounted police, prisoners, sentenced for insubordination. They will be met at the Red Deer by a detachment coming from Regina to take their places.

Work has commenced on the new telephone line from Edmonton to Fort Saskatchewan. The wire will be No. 6, the same as that used on the telephone line between here and St. Albert for the last fourteen months.

Shoal Lake, Feb. 20.—Mr. A. F. Eden, land commissioner of the M. & N. W. railway, was here on Wednesday last. He expressed himself greatly pleased at the way the town had grown since his last visit. A number of men are employed on the newspaper office and building, and it is expected that these will be completed in about ten days, so that Mr. Hampford can move in and have his first issue out about the first week in March.

General Superintendent W. R. Baker has purchased some 4 or 5 acres of lake frontage from Mr. Wm. Bates, on which to build a summer residence. Mr. Kayee, of the firm of Whimpster & Keyee, has also purchased for the same purpose. Several other gentlemen are about to follow suit so that land along the lake is selling at boom prices.

A social gathering took place in this town on Friday, the 19th inst., to enjoy a banquet given by Messrs. Arnold & Knaph to celebrate the opening of the new hotel The chair was occupied by John Gowenlock, Esq., of Seaford, Ont. who kept the company alive the whole of the evening with his sparkling wit and humour.

This is a progressive little place. Where six weeks ago there were on the snow clad prairie of sec. 24; 3, 20 west, 2 houses, now stands a village or town of over fifty buildings, Ryans hotel, 2 stores, to accommodate 50 guests, 3 other hotels, 8 stores, boarding houses, livery stables, butchers, etc. The grain business here has been booming until the failure of Winnipeg Elevator Company left many of our farmers in the lurch. Buildings go up like magic and we have a country north, south, east and west to back it up.

St. Laurent, Feb. 25.—The first public meeting since the rebellion was held here yesterday, and was non-political. All the leading men from the several parishes were present. Everything passed off harmoniously. The name of Keil was not even once mentioned. The following resolutions were passed: 1st Thanking the Government, Mr. L. Herchmer and the officer of the police for very paternal manner in which the Government had treated them in so promptly aiding the distressed. 2nd. Asking for free grant of their land 3rd. Asking for wood set apart a reserve for hay and wood owing to the scarcity of those articles in certain portions of the district. 4. Asking the Government to assist with cattle, implements and seed for a certain time to half breeds really destitute. 5. Thanking the Government for the scrip already conceded, and that it be granted to those who have not yet participated. 6. Askin to have an industrial school established in the district or the Saskatchewan for half-breed children. 7. Thanking the Government for the pardon and release

of the six halfbreeds already home, and praying that an amnesty be extended to those in prison and across the line.

8. Asking that a detachment of police be stationed in the French districts, 9th, Asking that the law of naturalization be made more accessible. 10th. Asking to have an electoral district erected along the French parishes.

Battleford, Feb. 23.—"A" Battery is preparing to leave for Swift Current soon. A building belonging to G. D. Gapsell, the only one that was left west of here last spring, was burned some day last week, it is supposed by Indians. The weather is very mild, and spring is late. The snow about town is all gone. Edmonton, Feb. 23.—The assessment to raise money for school purposes is completed. The total required of real and personal property is nearly \$400,000 at 25 mills on the dollar. This will fall short of the sum required to pay the debt due the teacher and on the duilding.

The weather continues very mild, and the snow around the settlement is disappearing rapidly, but outside it is still deep and crusted.

The court of revision sits on March 13. Touchwood, Feb. 23.—Soft weather. The snow is disappearing fast. The people in general, the Indians included seem to carry a happy smile, which tells of the of the coming spring, for such does the the prevailing weather indicate. The trail seems alive with freighters. One wonders where the freight is all going to.

A petition is afloat amongst us asking the Government to station some police, or defence of some sort in our midst.

Mr. H. Keith, our energetic Indian agent, has had Dr. Hall from Fort Qu'Appelle to vacinate the Indians. They have great faith in this, and call it "Nee-whasinus-kee keeko," good medicine. The Indians are very quiet and satisfied, and are on reserves. No trouble is looked for here.

**Ecclesiastical Directory**

**PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.**  
This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1875, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

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

Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1883.  
Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. L. D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

**CHURCHES AND CLERGY.**  
St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I. Agent for Rt. Rév. Bps of N. W. T. George Dugast chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary.  
St. Vital, a. d. d. d. from St. Boniface.  
The Mary's Winneb. Rev. M. Ouellette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate.  
Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.  
Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier.  
Bat. Portage, Rev. P. L. Baudin, O. M. I.  
St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, Rev. J. Allard O. M. I.  
St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot.  
St. Agathe—Rev. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.  
St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh.  
Bat. St. Paul, Rev. Fortier.  
St. Charles, Rev Dandurand, O. M. I.  
St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev Girard.  
Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne.  
St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Rev. P. Camper, O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist.  
Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebrét, O. M. I. J. Decorbay, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magnan and Lepeage.  
St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev D. Fillion.  
St. Joseph, Rev M Pelletier.  
St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev J. Joly, St. Pie and Emerson J. Jutra  
Fort Alexander, Rev A. Madore, O M I and Bro. J. B Doyle.  
Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winneb Rev J. Marcoux.  
St. Leon, Rev C. Bische.  
St. Alphonse and, M D de Lourdes Rev L. Campeau.  
St. Albert Portage la Prairie, Rev J. McCarthy O M I.  
Brandon, Rev J. Robillard.  
Regina, attended from St. Boniface  
Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and medicine Hat Rev P. St. Germain O M I

**EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS**

Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory, S. J. (director); Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev J. Cloutier and J. L. Rone. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcoote, Langin, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blain, S. J.; Leschvre S. J.

Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—36.

St. Mary's school, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. Williams (director), Pupils 180.

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

St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60.

St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 30, day scholars 60.

St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.

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

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.

St. Joseph's (Convent, Brandon)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus, S'ister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70.

Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup.

St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress.

Orphan Asylum sister Belre directress; Orphan girls 38.

RECAPITULATION	
Priests	44
Seculars	20
Arch. Ecclesiastical students	24
Male Institutions	4
Female Institutions	9
Orphan Asylum	1
Hospital	1
Parochial schools	45
Children attending	2,500
Population	20,000

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