

Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS WEST OF TORONTO.

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AN INNOCENT'S VALENTINE.

Suggested by the words of a child sick unto unto death, who was looking intently at a lace-ringed valentine, which he held in his hand.

"Would little Jesus, God divine,
Be glad to get this valentine?
To Him, on bed of straw so cold,
Will come no cards in red and gold."

The mother soothed, as mothers can,
With gentle kiss that face so wan.
Though grief was clutching at her throat,
She took the valentine and wrote:

"To little Jesus, meek and mild,
From Eddie—his fond loving child,
Who prays Him place this near His Heart,
And never let it from Him part."

The light of heaven his face o'erspread.
"Mamma, how glad He'll be!" he said.
She poured her sorrowed soul in prayer
To Mary's son, her child to spare.

A little grave on grassy knoll
Has o'er it carved on marble scroll—
"On Feast of Sainted Valentine,
You took a darling son of mine;
O Jesus, keep him near Your Heart
And to his mother grace impart."

Musical and Dramatic Entertainment at St. Boniface.

A musical and dramatic entertainment was given at the St. Boniface College, on Thursday last, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul society, in aid of the poor of the district. The music hall of the college had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and was packed to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience. The St. Boniface Independent band was in attendance, and rendered very efficient service, under the leadership of Professor Paul Sale. The St. Boniface branch of the C. O. F. and the pupils of the college also took part in the entertainment.

The programme commenced with an overture, "Les Danaides," by the St. Boniface Independent band; violin selection, H. Chevrier; chorus, "Charity," C. O. F.; lecture on Canada, Judge Prud'homme; waltz, "After the Ball," St. Boniface Independent band; song, Mr. L. J. A. L'Evêque; quartette, "Faro," C. O. F.; operetta, "A Clichey," by the pupils of the college. The cast of characters was: Hector Bagnolet, a poet, Anthony Gingras; Prosper Bagnolet, composer of music, J. Trudel; Ducormier, uncle to Hector and Prosper—a miser, A. Grenier. The characters were excellently sustained, and the performance evoked loud applause. The other pieces of the programme were: Chorus, "Les Montagnards," St. Boniface Independent band; march, "American Cadet," St. Boniface Independent band; "Vive la Canadienne," and "God Save the Queen." Professor Sale presided at the piano.

The various pieces rendered by the St. Boniface Independent band were played with great precision, and the band well sustained the reputation they obtained at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition. Professor Sale displayed much taste in his playing, and Mr. Chevrier was endorsed for his selection. The lecture by Judge Prud'homme was listened to with great interest. The lecturer reviewed briefly the different phases of the history of Canada, and pointed out that the French Canadians had always been faithful and true to their God and country. For 150 years the French-Canadians maintained the French flag in Canada, and after the secession on two memorable occasions they saved Canada to the British empire.

The other items of the programme were well received, and at the conclusion the Hon. Senator Bernier, the president of St. Vincent de Paul society, returned the thanks of the society to the lecturer, and a similar compliment was paid to those who took part in the entertainment.

Silver Jubilee of Rev. Father McCarthy.

On Wednesday last the Rev. Joseph McCarthy, O.M.I., of St. Mary's Church, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He was ordained in St. Boniface Cathedral, by Archbishop Tache, on the 24th of January, in the eventful year, 1869.

At the celebration of this auspicious event the Rev. Father McCarthy received the blessing of His Grace the Archbishop, the same beloved prelate who ordained him twenty-five years before. There were also present, the Very Rev. Dr. Langevin, Superior of the Oblates; Rev. Father Cherrier, P.P., of Immaculate Conception; Rev. Father Messier, P.P., of St. Boniface Cathedral; Rev. Father Poitras, bursar of the Archbishopric; Rev. Father Lajiness, Chaplain to the Sisters of Charity; Rev. Father Cloutier, Chaplain to the Penitentiary; and Rev. Father Bourdeau, P.P., of Brandon, who kindly came to St. Mary's to join in the congratulations of the community to the quarter-century father.

In the community of St. Mary's on this occasion was noticed also the Rev. Brother Doyle, who came to this country in 1867, and who about the same time also completed his quarter century of religious life and of arduous labors in the service of God.

"Ad multos annos."

FRANCISCANS IN THE HOLY LAND.

A report of an extremely interesting character has been presented to the Holy Father relative to the Franciscan guardianship of the Holy Land. For seven centuries the sons of St. Francis of Assisi have faithfully fulfilled the charge of keeping the venerable sanctuaries of Palestine, so intimately associated with the life of our Blessed Lord on this earth. The order excludes no nationality. Italians, French, Americans, English, Irish, Belgian, Dutch, Germans, Spanish, Portuguese, all may devote themselves to the pious work, which is nothing if not Catholic in the strict sense of the word. The guardianship extends to eight regions, Judea, Galilee, Phenicia, Syria, Lesser Armenia, Thracia, Cyprus, and Lower Egypt, comprising 48 convents or hospices, 174 priests, 30 clerics, 155 laics, 57 tertiaries, and 18 postulants. These 443 persons have the care of the churches, hospices, houses, gardens, schools, factories, etc., and it need scarcely be said that the number is insufficient for the work. The sanctuaries guarded by the monks are the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre and Mount Calvary, the Church of the Flagellation, the Column of Judgment, the Church of the Holy Saviour, the Grotto of the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, the Dominus flevit at Bethphage, the stable at Bethlehem, the house of St. Joseph, the well of David, the chapel of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the desert of St. John, and the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. At Nazareth the holy places in charge are the Sanctuary of the Annunciation, the worship of St. Joseph, the table of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and outside Nazareth, the Chapel of St. Jerome, the Sanctuary of Naim, the Church of St. Joachim and St. Anne, the Sanctuary of Cana, the House of St. Bartholomew, Mount Thabor, and the Sanctuary of Tiberias. Other sanctuaries are the sepulchre of Our Lady, the spot of the Ascension, the Viri Galilee, the grotto of the Shepherds, the precipice and the sepulchre of Lazarus. One great object in establishing these Franciscan monasteries was originally to extend hospitality to the many thousand pilgrims who visited the Holy Land. For hundreds of years these have been received with open arms and succored by the monks. The time of stay is fixed by the Congregation of Propaganda. Last year as many as 9,149 pilgrims received hospitality, covering 24,354 days' board and lodging.

A "Rescued" Nun.

I was recently at Bournemouth (says Scrutator in the London Truth), and I found a discussion raging there about a Miss Golding, calling herself a "Rescued Nun," who is travelling about the country reciting her experiences in French convents, under the auspices of a Mr. Edward Littleton, who terms himself "Honorary Secretary of the North Sussex Protestant Parliamentary Council," whatever that association may be. The "Rescued Nun" had delivered a lecture at Bournemouth at a charge of one shilling entrance, and had there made most astounding charges against the French convents. This had led to investigation which showed that the woman had piled falsehood upon falsehood. According to the nun, she had joined the Order of La Sainte Union, and she had been in prison of her convents. They were prison names, and she could not escape. Scenes of the greatest immorality took place, and one of the penances inflicted on the inmates was to administer to them a poisonous decoction. This took place in every convent, and many died from the effects of the drug while she was in the convents. She had at last escaped, but the nuns had refused to give her money which belonged to her.

Naturally, the Roman Catholics took up these charges. Inquiries were made of the French authorities, and it turned out that Miss Golding had resided in nine of the convents that she had mentioned; that in eight of them there had been no deaths during her residence, and in one there had been two deaths—one from consumption and the other from a cancer. The order of La Sainte Union is not a strict one. Those living in their convents can go out whenever they please. The sister of the "Rescued Nun," being interviewed, said she had frequently visited her; that she had resided in the convent as a guest; that she had frequent conversations with her sister; that she went about the town with her, and that she had offered to take her home, but that the offer was declined. She could not imagine why her sister went about telling what she must know to be untrue, except that her brain was over-excited. As regards the money, it would seem that she had paid for her board, and that she wanted the money to be returned to her. She had no more right to it than a guest at a hotel to have his board gratis. But it was offered to her as a gift, on condition that she would admit that her assertions against the convents were untrue. As for "immoralities," the "Rescued Nun" declined to enter into particulars. The Sainte Union convents are tenanted by nuns who devote their entire time to education. A person entering one of these convents has to serve a novitiate for one year; during the next five the vow is annual; after this she may make

a vow for five years, and only at the expiration of these eleven years can she take a vow of perpetual seclusion.

I am not a Catholic, but I see no reason why Catholics should be attacked in this fashion. Any one who knows France must be aware that in no country are there more people who would be delighted to bring a charge that holds water against conventual establishments.

For Christian Education.

The Protestant Conservatives in Germany have taken a resolution which redounds much to their honor, and will certainly win for them the approbation of all Catholics. It will be remembered that the famous Scholastic Law in favor of Christian education, presented by the Government, was violently opposed by the Liberals, and was withdrawn by command of the Emperor. The recent election having given the Conservatives a very largely increased majority, their organs call upon the Prussian Government to re-introduce the measure; otherwise the Conservatives will take the initiative themselves. As the candidates at the late election distinctly pledged themselves to support this proposed law, and people who voted for them have shown themselves undeniably in favor of it, and have pronounced with one accord for the legal establishment of religious education, hence it is imperative on the Conservatives, in supporting the Scholastic Law, to combat also the neutral or atheistic schools so dear to the Jews and Freemasons, and in doing so they may count on the support of all Catholics, who desire nothing so much as a sincere union of all believers in the work of arresting the spread of dangers which menace the Christian society of Germany.

What He Said.

Baron Dowse, the Irish judge, was once holding court where the accused could only understand Irish, and an interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner some something to the interpreter, to which the latter replied, "What does he say?" demanded the judge.

"Nothing, my lord."

"How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?"

"My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble; "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir. Now, what did he say?"

"Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red bed-curtain sitting up there?'"

"At which the court roared."

"And what did you say?" asked the baron, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whisht, ye spalpeen! That's the old boy that's going to hang ye!'"

The Grocer Did Not Advertise.

A few days ago a Pittsburg citizen cut into a pound of butter which he had purchased at a grocery whose proprietor does not advertise, and found there in a small tin box, which contained a piece of paper bearing the following, written in a neat feminine hand:

"I am a girl 18 years of age, good looking and an excellent housekeeper. Should this be found by some unmarried Christian gentleman, will he please write to the following address," etc.

The finder, being a bachelor, decided to unravel the affair, and succeeded, only to destroy the romance. The girl who had written the note had died many years ago, leaving an aged husband and a grown family.

"The Printers Devil."

The origin of the word has led to many surmises, says an exchange. Superstitious people used to think that in order to produce copies so rapidly a printer must have the assistance of the black art, and therefore his apprentice was called the devil. The story goes that when Aldus Manutius commenced printing in Venice he had in his service a negro boy who became famous all over the city as "the little black devil," and it was whispered he was the representative of his Satanic Majesty. This was very annoying to Aldus, so he publicly exhibited the boy and said:

"Be it known to Venice that I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this very day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All those who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him."

A more probable origin of the phrase, however, is the following: The first apprentice William Caxton had was the son of a French gentleman named De Ville de Deville. So the word came into general use for the boys who did the printer's dirty work.

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NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive (1) ARTICLES on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, (2) LETTERS of a personal character, (3) NOTES on similar subjects, whether conveying or asking information or controversial, (4) NOTES, especially such as are of a Catholic character, from every district in North Western Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, (5) NOTES of the proceedings of every Catholic Society throughout the city or country. Such notes will prove of much benefit to the society themselves by making their work known to the public.

OUR ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

ST. BONIFACE, May 10th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the Northwest Review that you have been instructed by the directors of the journal with the management of the same, "the company for the present retaining charge of the editorial columns."

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Where there are duties there are rights, and Catholic parents have an inalienable right to the Catholic education of their children.

Catholics want nothing for themselves which they do not want for their non-Catholic fellow-countrymen also. All they have ever asked is justice for the legitimate demands of all alike.

It is gratifying to find that the appeal of Hon. Edward Blake for funds to carry on the Home Rule for Ireland campaign is meeting with a generous response on this side of the "mighty wet."

Many Catholic journals—ourselves among the rest—fell into the error of announcing the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Bagnshaw, Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, England.

The throne has made overtures to the altar. The government in Italy has besought the Pope to use his moral power to calm the agitation in Sicily, promising in return to abate its persecution of the Church.

While Protestant schoiars, with their ill-guided "higher criticism" are destroying faith in the Bible, the Pope of Rome is upholding its divine inspiration and inerrancy. At the end of the nineteenth century Christendom does depend, as it always did and always will, on the Catholic Church for the vindication of the claims of Holy Writ.

Last Thursday, at Jacksonville, Florida, U. S., two men, in the full strength of their manhood, met for the purpose of pounding the life out of each other for a sum of money. Some thousands of men assembled to watch this miserable exhibition, and after one man's jaw had been broken and the man himself rendered insensible, the disgusting contest stopped.

It is very significant that of all forms of Christian belief the Mohammedans hate Catholicity, whilst willing enough

to tolerate other creeds. Catholicity is hated by all the false religions of the world; its Founder was put to death on the Cross, its Apostles were all martyrs, its Pontiffs have been persecuted by the world, and the imprisonment of Pope Leo XIII., like that of St. Peter, is by the enemies of God. All this should confirm the faith of Catholics, and lead others to enquire into the claims and position of the Church.

The Brandon Sun, after referring to the fact that a bill is before the Kentucky legislature making it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment for members of secret societies to discriminate disadvantageously to any religious bodies, remarks—

What about the Jesuit body, in order to defeat whose intrigues and machinations the P.P.A. was first organized? What intrigues? What machinations? Mr. Editor. These words are easily written, and we have heard them ever since we can remember, but never seen any proof of these supposed Machiavellian practices among the Jesuits. The Sons of Loyola have amongst their number the finest intellects in the world, and naturally exert great influence, but this is not intrigue, nor yet machination. These things belong solely to P.P.A.'s and other kindred societies, where bigotry takes the place of reason and intellect is mostly conspicuous by its absence.

Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Protestant Bishop of Cork, was located in that city for fifteen years, and never during all time, he says, has he met with a disrespectful or unfriendly word from Catholics. The Rev. Thomas Morgan, of Kestrevor, County Down, Ireland, says: "Though the Catholics are 90 per cent. of the population, I have never, during the long period of forty-four years spent in the ministry of the Presbyterian congregation at Kestrevor, received the slightest insult from a single one of them, nor anything but the greatest good-will, friendship and respect." This is always the case where Catholicism predominates. As a reverse picture it is only necessary to call attention to the P.P.A. convention at Hamilton to show how Catholics are treated where Protestants are in the majority. A body of men banded together in secret, concealing even their identity, were met together and for what? To concert measures to deprive their fellow-citizens of their social and political rights, and to deny them an equal chance in the battle of life by preventing them earning their daily bread. How well does Catholic tolerance compare with Protestant intolerance.

Because of the re-admission of the Jesuits into Germany the Central Evangelical Board has become terribly huffed and describes this honored body as enemies of the Fatherland and Protestantism. We cannot do better than give the comment of the San Francisco Monitor on the matter, which says—

These people are like the P.P.A.ists—afraid to meet their opponents on fair open field; they would have recourse to tyranny and governmental oppression. As to the Jesuits being the enemies of the Fatherland, the whole history of Germany refutes the calumny. The Order has ever served the country, in science and art, in college and school, and in all the battlefields on which German blood has flown. Among the great historians, philosophers, and scientists of Germany, no names shine with greater brightness than those of members of the Order. As to being enemies of Protestantism, the Evangelicals are about right. The Jesuit Order was founded especially to combat Protestantism, and for the last three centuries it has been its principal and most terrible opponent. If South Germany is Catholic to-day and North Germany not wholly Protestant, it is due to the labors of the Jesuits; it is natural for the Evangelicals to have no love for the Order which was founded to fight them. This reminds us of the Irish sexton who was showing a beautiful church to a traveller. This gentleman was lost in admiration, and not having a very extensive vocabulary at his command, expressed his opinion by exclaiming: "This beats the devil!" To which came the answer: "That's the intention, sir." So with the Jesuits and Protestantism; that's the intention.

THEY ARE WELCOME TO PAPINEAU.

Our separated brethren, the Presbyterians, are striving to make out that Mr. L. J. Papineau, who recently apostatized publicly in Montreal, is of Huguenot origin. If he is, that would explain the faithlessness of his father and himself. His father, though a most polished gentleman of the old school, lived and died an unblushing disciple of Voltaire, the prince of shallow scoffers. A Catholic lady, hoping to prepare Mr. Papineau, senior, for death, once begged of him to read the New Testament. His answer was given with the most exquisite politeness, but with cold, self-satisfied sarcasm: "Really, my dear madam, that would be useless. I have read the whole Bible, and have found it a tissue of absurdities." This answer gives us the measure of the great Papineau's intellect, and points to the sort of religious atmosphere the present Papineau inhaled in his childhood. However, the "great" Papineau was not only an intellectual pygmy; morally, he was a fraud. After working up his deluded followers to the pitch of rebellion, when armed rebellion was madness, he took good care to keep away from bodily danger; and, while his dupes were bravely dying at St. Denis and St.

Charles, he was prudently retreating to the United States. Like father, like son.

FATHER DRUMMOND'S ANSWER TO THE QUESTION: "WHY AM I A CATHOLIC?"

We omitted to state last week the circumstances that give to Father Drummond's article, "Why Am I a Catholic?" much of its pungency and point. It was written in answer to a request from the editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, and forms part of a symposium of similar articles by Protestant writers. To understand its full significance one would have to compare it to the four articles which appeared on the preceding four Saturdays in the same newspaper. On December 23rd Canon O'Meara replied to the question, "Why am I a Churchman?" by attempting to show that the Church of England was both Catholic and Protestant, and by belauding its liturgy. On Dec. 30th Rev. Joseph Hogg gave a fair and temperate statement of the Presbyterian view. January 6th witnessed Rev. Hugh Pedley's answer to "Why am I a Congregationalist?" in which, of course, Cromwell was canonized. Rev. A. Grant, on January 13th, explained why he was a Baptist, confining himself to an attack on Infant Baptism. Finally there appeared Father Drummond's full and frank statement of Catholic doctrine. He was the only one to claim, as the first cause of his faith, the unmerited and invaluable gift of God's grace.

The Tribune, which has so often been cruelly unfair to Catholics, deserves credit for having this time published, without any ill-natured heading, without even the objectionable term "Romanist," everything that Father Drummond wrote.

IT WAS A ROBBERY.

The Reverend Father Drummond, S.J., has consented to deliver a lecture on the evening of Saturday, the 17th March next, in aid of our schools, and the Rev. Father Langevin duly announced the event from the pulpit of St. Mary's church on Sunday. In the course of this announcement he had occasion to refer to the fact that the schools are in need of the money which will undoubtedly be received as the proceeds of the lecture, and answering his own question "Why are the schools financially hard up?" he gave as one reason that when the present school law was passed the Government practically confiscated the large sum of something over \$13000 which then stood to the credit of the Catholic trustees. He characterized this confiscation as nothing less than robbery, adding that it might be there were people who would like him to use a milder term, but if so he would advise such people should they be so unfortunate as to be violently relieved of a thousand dollars of their own money not to cry "thief, thief!" but content themselves with the polite remark that "their cash was taken without their permission," and let the matter rest there. Now there are very few, either Catholics or Protestants, who knowing the circumstances under which this confiscation took place will be inclined to say that Father Langevin was not justified in the language he used; and the good people of St. Mary's congregation have always been so unanimous and so determined in expressing their decided opinion on this point that we feel bound to take exception to a statement which appeared in Monday's Free Press to the effect that "some members of the congregation were not in sympathy with Father Langevin's strong language." The congregation of St. Mary's has never been backward in declaring themselves both individually and collectively with regard to every incident connected with the passing of the present school law, and the high hand with which the Government carried out its provisions—and they have so often put themselves on record that there can be no doubt as to their position. We were present at St. Mary's on Sunday; we heard the announcement from the pulpit; we know pretty well all those who were present in the church; and we venture to say that there was only one person in the sacred edifice who did not sympathize with the reverend father's remarks and who in all probability prompted the Free Press to make such a statement. We are certain that all the other members of the congregation were in accord with the sentiments of the reverend father. The word "some" in the report of the Free Press should therefore be changed to "one," and it might with advantage be added that that one is a man who has been publicly sat upon by the English speaking Catholics in his bumptious attempt to pose before the general public as their representative. He is a man whom those who know him can only regard with mixed feelings of pity and contempt; and that he is so regarded has been shewn him so plainly that if he had any sense of shame at all he would retire from the miserable business in which he has so long engaged and cease his endeavours to place the Catholic people of the city in a false light before the public. We regret very much that the Free Press has allowed its columns to be used by such an individual, for the directors of that journal must know how little reliance can be placed in whatever information he may convey to them. Although the Free

Press has lately fallen considerably from its high place it once occupied in our esteem we hoped better things of it than that it should become the medium through which such dirty work as this can be accomplished—and the fact that it has fallen so low is perhaps the most regrettable part of the whole incident.

A TRAITOROUS ORGANIZATION

We imagine that the recent Grand Council Convention of the P. P. A. held in Hamilton will prove to be the beginning of the end of this dastardly association, for it cannot be that such a mean skulking, sneaking, dark lantern society can command the sympathy and support of a sufficient number of free and independent electors in this Dominion to enable it to obtain a permanent footing. We venture to say that the un-British methods which the members of this organization admittedly adopt in carrying out their designs will, in a very short time, bring down upon it such an avalanche of public repudiation and reprobation that it will be buried in oblivion as other movements of the kind have in the past. At the same time we have to recognize the fact that it is at the present moment a living force in the country, and we may take it that the appointment of a delegate from Manitoba to an official position in the Grand Council is evidence of either one of two things—that the membership here is sufficiently large to be entitled to this recognition or else that it has been determined to make special efforts to strengthen the hold it has upon the Prairie Province. It is our duty therefore to do everything we can to expose the aims and methods of those who are banded together in this conspiracy, and we feel assured that when we have done so we shall have the sympathy and support of the vast majority of fair-minded Protestants in the community. If this association were really one intended for the purposes which its name would seem to imply we would have nothing more to say of it than to question the necessity for Protestants to band together for protection. If they felt that such a step was necessary we would not for a moment deny their right to take it, but as is now well known this is not the object of the organization at all. It is simply a society formed for the purpose of depriving a large number of Canadians of all civil rights, and that being its avowed object it is nothing more nor less than a criminal conspiracy against the constitution of the Dominion. The intention of that constitution undoubtedly is that every British subject resident in the Dominion, unless he be an idiot or a felon, shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of citizenship. Religion is, certainly, to be no bar to the enjoyment of those rights, and it is therefore evident that the banding together of a large number of men for the purpose of defeating this feature of our constitution is simply a conspiracy which if successful will strike a blow at the liberties of our country and make the government of the Dominion an impossibility. As an organization whose sole aim is to deprive men of citizenship for conscience sake it must be condemned as outrageous in itself and dangerous to the welfare of the country. We say, and we say it without the slightest hesitation, that no member of this villainous association can be a loyal citizen; and in making this charge we may point out that we are in line with a large number of the leading men of both the United States and of Eastern Canada. The results of such a movement as this, which in its first instance sets aside and defies the most important provisions of our constitution, and next tends to introduce among us an element of discord, injustice, and dissension, are bound to be in their evil tendencies so far-reaching as to be almost beyond the scope of contemplation, therefore while it is certainly a movement which most seriously threatens the liberties of Catholics it is at the same time one which every true lover of our country, regardless of religion, is bound to oppose by every means in his power. In dealing with the P. P. A. all true patriots should join together, assume the offensive, and let the members of the cowardly, craven-hearted association know that they will receive short shrift whenever the time comes, as come it certainly will, that their identity as members shall be established.

In this connection we notice that a man holding an office in the government of the Province, and receiving his pay as a public official from all classes of the community, Catholic as well as Protestant, is not only a member, but is so active and prominent in the ranks of the association as to have been rewarded with a high office in the Grand Council. This person is Mr. R. J. Noxon, the Brandon gaoler. We think it is intolerable that a man who is as much the servant of the Catholic people of the province as of any other class should be allowed to retain that position and at the same time be avowedly engaged in a plot to ruin and destroy us. He has thrown himself actively into an association whose first object is to deny us the rights guaranteed us by our forefathers, the right to worship God according to the dictates of our consciences, and while enjoying that right to continue unmolested and unattacked in the

enjoyment of life, liberty, and happiness in absolute equality under the law. We claim that any man connecting himself with a movement of this kind renders himself unfit to hold a public office; first, because he has pledged himself to harass and destroy a large section of the tax-paying community, and, secondly, because he is not loyal to the constitution under which the government that engages him exists. This is a serious matter, and should be brought strongly to the attention of the proper authorities. It cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed, but an example should be made—and such an example as may be the first step towards rooting out this diabolical organization in the province. In a letter which we published last week, in which it was pointed out that Mr. Noxon had left to attend the Convention, the question was asked: "Does he go down to represent the government?" We may say we have reason to believe that at any rate he does not represent the head of the government, for we had an opportunity not long ago of hearing that gentleman express himself in no very measured terms of condemnation of the P.P.A., which he declared was an organization that should be nipped in the bud. We trust he will act up to the opinion he expressed on the occasion we refer to, and that he will use his influence and the power he possesses to save Manitoba the disgrace of having even one known member of the traitorous organization in an official position in the gift of his government.

CATHOLICS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We quote the following from the last issue of the Northwest Baptist: TO BE DEPLORED.

It would bring down on our head the anathemas of our contemporary, the Northwest Review, if we dared to say that "Catholics nearly monopolize the liquor traffic." The poverty, the sin, the shame that fall upon the people result almost entirely from drink." Archbishop Ireland says it. There will be no rejoinder this time.

With regard to this, we may say that if the Baptist had been the author of the statement we should certainly have taken exception to the first portion of it, in so far as it might be intended to apply to this province or the Northwest—and, we believe, even the whole of Canada. As a matter of fact, such a statement would not be true applied to this country, as the Baptist may easily satisfy itself if it will only take the trouble. We have no information at hand which will enable us to express an opinion with regard to the cities of the United States, but we accept Archbishop Ireland's statement that a large number of Catholics are engaged in the liquor business there. We venture to add, however, that although we might like to see those so employed turn their attention to other methods of gaining a livelihood, if they are conducting their business as honorably and as decently as are the few Catholic hotel-keepers in this city there is nothing much to be ashamed of. Drink has undoubtedly been a great cause of crime, but it is, on the whole, a good thing for a country that the business should be in the hands of men who are apt to realize their moral responsibility, and without intending to stand as an apologist for those engaged in the trade, we may safely claim that as a whole, those Catholics who are connected with it here have shown themselves decent, law-abiding citizens, endeavouring to do their duty, and to conserve the interests of law, order, and morality.

THE P. P. A.

What gang is this whose fetid breath Pollutes the air and loads the breeze With microbes of a living death? What creed gave birth to knaves like these, Who unto other folk deny The right to live, and dare gape say Their claim to thrive beneath God's sky— Say, is it not the P.P.A.? The selfish, odious P.P.A.— That shuns the light, And loves the night— The owlish, ghouliah P.P.A. What are its weapons? Cant and fraud— A trickster's guile that's sleek and sly; Great Lucifer its Lord and God, Its gospel one unblushing lie; Professing Christian love, its creed Is one that preacheth but to slay— A horde of Pharisees, indeed, Compose the dastard P.P.A.— That bigot's den the P.P.A. Surely no Christ Hath sacrificed His life for such as they! Traitors alike to God and man— To truth and love, and honor blind No serpents wriggle as they can, Nor leave such slimy trails behind; False to the flag, whose folds recall, In many a bright and dazzling ray, The right of liberty for all, Detested by the P.P.A.— The vile and leprous P.P.A.— The rabble rout, Who, without doubt, Make up the catfif P.P.A. Adapted.

Billiousness—Fever and Ague.

So pleasantly do Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills search out and drive away the seeds of disease that all persons living in a country where fever and ague, and all other bilious diseases, are prevalent, will find they should never be without them. From two to four pills each night upon going to bed, will, in a short time, drive away the sickly yellow look of bilious persons, and bring to their cheeks a beautiful glow of perfect health. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine.

Some Dont's for Fathers.

Don't lean down too hard when the boy is turning the grindstone; this is one of the causes of boys leaving the farm. Don't expect the boy to keep up with you and the hired men, and run errands or carry water at the same time. Don't expect the boy to maintain an angelic disposition if, after working hard all day, he is obliged to eat at the second table. Don't give the boy a lamb or a calf to raise—which would have died if he had not attended to it—and let it grow up to be dad's sheep or cow. Don't continue to treat the boy as if he had no sense, but consult with him occasionally; he may possibly know more than you do. Don't rave and storm because the boy wants some time to tinker; he may astonish you with some of his work. Don't tell the boy he can go hunting or fishing Saturday, and then hitch on a day's work before he goes. It is not fair.

Was St. Patrick a Welshman?

It seems as difficult to decide where the birthplace of the Irish national apostle was as to assign the exact natal spot of Homer. The claims of Armorica Gaul, the banks of the Clyde, and Lancashire have all been ably and exhaustively advocated, and now Rev. Albert Barry, C.S.S.R., contributes a learned article to the Ecclesiastical Record, in which he maintains that St. Patrick was a native of North Wales. The saint's father, Calpornius, he points out, held sensational rank as a citizen of the great Brito-Roman city of Caer-Legion or Caerleon, on the Dee, the modern Chester. Like the other magistrates and civil rulers of that city, he possessed a country villa, and Father Barry concludes that this villa must have been in the Vale of Clwyd, where, according to ancient Irish writers, St. Patrick was born. The Vale of Clwyd is, it is true many miles from Chester, but in those days, observes the reverend gentleman, "well-trained steeds bore men swiftly to and fro upon the splendid Roman road." Father Barry supports his arguments with no mean skill, and his contention, whether it be accepted or rejected, must excite widespread interest.

Had To Wait a Minute.

A pleasant story is told of a sweet little girl between three and four years of age. She was already to go to bed at night, when she came to her mother, who was washing her hands, and asked her to hear her say her prayers. "Yes, dear, in a minute, when I have finished washing my hands," said her mother. "Jesus will have to wait a minute or two, won't he?" said the little child. "No, I dess I will say it alone." She began to repeat her little prayer, had uttered a few words, when she jumped and said, "I dess you will have to wait a minute or two, for I've lorded."

An Unprecedented Achievement.

Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., the great printing press builders, are very proud of the magnificent press which they have built for the Witness, of Montreal, whose capacities are, putting all things together, the greatest that have ever been combined in one machine. The proprietors of the Witness have unexpectedly received from the Hoe company the following note of triumph, which, as it forms an important landmark in the progress of the art of printing, we think our readers should be allowed to see:—

New York, Jan. 13, 1894. Gentlemen,—We received the other day, through one of our foremen, a copy of the 32-page paper, printed on your press, and certainly congratulate you upon this achievement—something that has never before been done on a regular issue on any of our presses, we believe in the country, and of course on no other machine ever made. We have also seen your issue of December 28, and note the kind words spoken of our machinery. In fact, we keep posted on your paper as it appears from time to time, and certainly think your achievements in stereotyping, publishing cuts, and in every way, something to be proud of. With best regards, we remain, Yours very truly, R. Hoe & Co. Messrs. J. Dougall & Sons, the Witness, Montreal, Que.

Literary Notices.

"Indian and White in the Northwest or A History of Catholicity in Montana," is the title of a new work soon to appear, should the author, Rev. L. B. Palladinio, S.J., Helena, Montana, meet with sufficient encouragement to cover the expenses of publication. The establishment and progress of Catholicity in the Northwest, and the adventurous and romantic episodes connected therewith, are graphically related by the author. The work will make a volume of about 700 pages, with over 130 illustrations, and will be sold by subscription only. Terms, \$4, to be paid when the volume is delivered. Orders may be sent to the author's address, or to any of the Catholic clergy in Montana.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Catholicity is making great progress on the Gilbert Islands, that Pacific group lately taken possession of by England.

Three ministers of the Established Church of England have joined the Catholic Church since the beginning of this month.

Rev. J. L. O'Neil, O.P., has been transferred from Memphis, Tenn., to New York City, to resume the editorial work of the Rosary Magazine, of which he was founder and first editor.

Henry Adams, formerly rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, in Buffalo, N.Y., and a recent convert to the Catholic Church, lectured in that city recently.

There are 108 Catholic churches in Chicago, 98 of which have resident pastors, and ten are attended from other parishes. The 98 are divided as follows:

English 51, German 22, French 5, Polish 11, Bohemian 6, Italian 1, Arabian 1, Lithuanian 1.

The Burman Catholic News publishes the statistics of conversions in the Apostolic Vicariate of Lower Burma, for the twelve months ending July 31, 1893.

The nocturnal exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, under the auspices of the League of the Sacred Heart, was introduced for the first time in New York last week, beginning at the Cathedral.

Brother Maxwell, superior general of the Irish Christian Brothers, celebrated the golden jubilee of his entrance into the order recently.

Brother John McElroy, S.J., died at St. Mary's Church, Boston, Mass., on Monday last week.

An Indian found a worm-eaten leaf which showed a tracing of the Virgin Mary at the City of Mexico on Saturday last.

Caughnawaga Indians are holding services to celebrate the conversion of the wife of their chief to the Catholic faith.

Catholicity is evidently in no danger in Mexico, despite the efforts that are being made by some sectarian propagandists to prevent the people from practicing their ancestral faith.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated at New York that George Gould's Christmas gift to his wife was a \$500,000 residence.

John Dettweiler, a wealthy Brooklyn manufacturer, was arrested for street begging in New York.

The receipts of one day's wages of workpeople by the Chicago relief fund for the city destitute amounted at last report to \$1,077.

Signor Giolitti, an Italian deputy, wants to straighten the national finances of his country by imposing a tax on beer.

Women in Iowa City, Ia., are kept in perpetual terror by a "Jack the Huggler," who frequents dark alleys and embraces every woman he meets.

Judge J. S. Blackburn, appointed to the Utah bench by President Harrison, was recently found dead in his bed at Provo.

An item recently appeared in the public press announcing that the Catholic Order of Foresters in Illinois had made a proposition towards consolidating with the Independent Order of Foresters.

It was when crossing a railroad track you see a train approaching at thirty miles an hour—get out of the way as soon as possible.

Home Rule a Certainty.

In its retrospect of the past year the Liverpool Catholic Times points out that politically 1893 will remain noteworthy for the acceptance of Home Rule by the Commons and its rejection by the Lords.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Wife: "How is my husband this morning?" Doctor: "He has a very high fever."

Safe—"So you are going to marry? Have you anything laid up?" "Yes; I've got a rich uncle laid up with a paralytic stroke, and I'm his only survivor relative."

"Well, I'm not going to run any such risks, my dear." "That's just like you John! Ever since you got your life insured, you've been awfully afraid you'd get killed!"

First Twin—Well, what do you think of this world, any way? Second Twin—Pretty rocky.

Mrs. Lakeside—This financial panic is awful. Mrs. Wabash—Yes; I am really afraid I shall not be able to afford a divorce this year.

Simplifying a Problem.—Teacher—If I should give you ten cents and your father should add twenty-five cents and your mother five and your sister none, how much would you have?

Dull Boy—Nothing like that ever happened to me. "Just imagine it has happened. Can't you imagine?" "Yes'm."

"Well? Come! Seems to me you are a long time at it." "Yes'm, I'm imagining I'm rannin' to a candy store so it will be easier."

"How will it?" "Cause then there won't be any left." Reginald—Miss Parker—Maud—will you marry me? Let me be your protector through life.

"I have no objection, Tommy, to your playing with the rich banker's son," said the poor widow, "if he is a good boy. But you don't toady to him, do you?"

"Yes," answered Tommy. "Me and him plays leap-frog." "Isn't that delicious, uncle," ecstatically cried the young girl; "did you notice that lovely strain?"

"Yes," loosely remarked the old man, as he anxiously watched the pianist swaying back and forth, "but ef he makes another strain like that he will break his back."

ALL MEN.

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad heart, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitches of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured.

An Expose of the A. P. A. Ritual and workings of the so-called American Protective Association, complete. It objects and aims. Published in form of novel. Price 10 cents. Address, Wm Cogger, 18 Hurd Street, Lowell Mass.

Notice! TO PP's.

We should be much obliged if Parish Priests in outlying districts in the country would send us lists of their Parishioners. We wish to introduce the REVIEW into every English speaking Catholic family in the West, and thus increase its usefulness.

OFFICES: 178 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

A Starving Man's Rights.

The position that a man who is starving, and who cannot obtain food by working or begging, has the right to take from his neighbor sufficient to relieve immediate necessities, is a position neither new nor novel.

The sentiment expressed by Cardinal Manning is not peculiar to Catholic writers. It has been taught by philosophers for centuries, and it has been more or less recognized in ancient and modern systems of legislation.

The right of a starving man to take bread from his well-to-do neighbor, without the latter's consent even, when he cannot otherwise supply his absolute necessities, springs from the natural right to life, which certainly prevails over not only all positive laws of property, but over all positive laws for protecting life.

Down With High Prices For Electric Belts.

\$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received, at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 16th February next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years.

St. Mary's Academy.

This institution, recently repaired and enlarged is now supplied with all the modern conveniences and will therefore enable the Sisters to bestow additional care upon their pupils.

St. Boniface Academy

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, Under the patronage of His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

St. Paul, Minneapolis

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

CHICAGO,

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

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Britannic—White Star Line.....Dec. 13 State of Nebraska—Allan State Line.....Dec. 21 Ethiopia—Anchor Line.....Dec. 16

Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$30; Steerage, \$24.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

ROET KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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

MAIN LINE.

Table with columns: North Bound, South Bound, STATIONS, Miles from Winnipeg, Freight, Passenger.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns: East Bound, West Bound, STATIONS, Miles from Morris, Freight, Passenger.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns: East Bound, West Bound, STATIONS, Miles from Winnipeg, Freight, Passenger.

Stations marked * have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.

I. HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION. 1. All Sundays in the year. 2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision. 3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany. 4. The Ascension. 5. Nov. 1st. All Saints. 6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception. 7. Dec. 25th Christmas.

II. DAYS OF FAST. 1. The forty days of Lent. 2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent. 3. The Ember days, at the four Seasons being the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of: a. The first week in Lent. b. Whitsun Week. c. The third week in September. d. The third week in Advent.

III. DAYS OF ABSTINENCE. All Fridays in the year. Wednesdays in Advent. Thursdays in Holy week. Saturdays in the Ember Days. The Vigils above mentioned.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL ST. BONIFACE. Sundays—Masses at 8 and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets, served by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Very Rev. Adolphe Langevin, Superior of the Oblates. Rev. Father Fox, Rector, Rev. Fathers McCarthy and O'Dwyer, assistants.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. Situated on Austin St. in Point Douglas. Rev. A. A. Chertier, Rector. Catechism for boys, who have made their 1st Communion, at St. Joseph's school McWilliam St. west, cor. Elton St. for younger boys and girls learning the short Catechism, and for those studying the Catechism for the smallest school in the Immaculate Conception church, by the Rev. Father Chertier.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

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Keep the Works in good order.

NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1893. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. "Dear Sir,—Your 'Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills' are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use.

AMAGAUDS FOND, N.S., Jan. 27, '93. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. "Dear Sir,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your 'Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills'.

BROCKTON, Mass., N.S., Jan. 25, '93. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. "Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. "Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the 'Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills' than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing. Yours, &c., M. L. NICHOLSON.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of "The Northwest Review," more especially in this city and throughout the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest, offers great advantages to advertisers. Our patrons are the solid people of this country. Terms reasonable. Send for rates.

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Very Cheap. Men's Mocassins, Laced, from 75c. Boys Mocassins, Laced, from 45c.

A. G. MORGAN,
Dealer in Trunks and Valises.

412 MAIN ST., MCINTYRE BLOCK

CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

The warm wave predicted for Friday never came.

JOHN HAWKES, candidate for legislative honors, has issued an address to the electors of Whitewood.

A NEW counterfeit \$10 is out. Subscribers please take note of this when remitting subscriptions.

It is now the naughty little boy Gets home from school too late To carry in the evening coal, But not to go and skate.

MR. AND MRS. CLOUTIER and Miss Talbot left last week for Quebec, to take part in the carnival.

MR. J. W. WARWICK left last week for Toronto, Brantford, Hamilton, Seaford, Montreal, and Quebec, on a holiday.

THERE were more than a million unclaimed letters in the Chicago post-office last year, the increase, of course, being due to the World's Fair.

It is an invariable rule with us never to stop a paper until all back dues are paid up. To this rule we make no exceptions.

The old men are still in it. Ex-Gov. Gear, a gentleman of nearly seventy years of age, has captured the Iowa U.S. Senatorship.

An Antigonish, N. S., subscriber in renewing his subscription writes wishing the Review success and that it may continue its career of usefulness.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. P. Klinkhammer, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is now on the road to recovery.

The annual meeting of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway company takes place at the Manitoba hotel on the 7th of February.

MR. P. O'CONNOR, proprietor of the Nicollet House, returned to the city on Friday last, after a very pleasant tour through Ontario and the Southern States.

The daily average number of patients treated in the hospital for last week was 116, of whom 81 were males and 50 females. Twenty-five out-patients were also treated during the week.

The Northern Pacific had a carload of queer express matter one day last week on the main line. It consisted of the dead bodies of twenty-eight Chinamen that were being shipped from Chicago to China. Each skeleton is packed in a hermetically sealed casket of its own.

It is said that certain young bachelors will entertain a number of their friends to one of the most enjoyable events of the season, in the shape of an "At Home and Social Hop," in the commodious rooms of the McIntyre block, in the very near future.

BRANCH 52 of the C. M. B. A. hold their concert and entertainment in Unity hall, McIntyre block, this (Wednesday) evening. A first-class programme has been drawn up, and the promoters hope to see a good attendance of members and friends. Commence at 8 sharp.

The poor deluded P.P.A.'s think they have struck a deadly blow at the Catholic Church when they have prevented a few Catholics from being elected. Catholics could always get more from Protestants in office than from their co-religionists. This is so well understood that in Ireland it is always considered good policy to vote for a Protestant rather than a Catholic.

It is a mistake to suppose that a good general education will secure success in life. Only a particular education is of practical use. Let the boys be educated for something particular—lawyers, doctors, mechanics, tradesmen—only something definite. No hands are so often idle as those who are supposed by the owners—and by no one else—fit to "turn to anything."

The body of a man about 28 years of age, frozen to death, was found on Sunday in the bush about one mile north of Whitemouth. In his pocket was found a ticket to Manchester, N. H., sold to H. B. Bryant, dated Winnipeg, Jan. 15th. The man had evidently been insane, as his clothes were found at different distances from his body, and on his body was nothing but his underclothes. He was well dressed and had a gold watch and \$7 in American money in his pockets. The body was found about 200 yards from a wood road and had evidently been there about two weeks.

We understand that since the Tribune has been publishing their Saturday night letters on religious topics it is claimed their circulation has considerably increased. We were however the witnesses of an incident on Saturday evening last which would seem to show that there is even yet a good deal to be desired in this respect from the point of view of the proprietors of that journal. At the corner of Portage avenue two news-boys had just met, and one saluted the other with the exclamation, "By Gosh, Jimmy, I sold a Tribune just now." "Did you?" said Jimmy "when?" "Oh! just now," said the other, adding the remarks "ain't that good business." The dialogue raised a laugh amongst the passers by, and almost persuaded us to invest in a Tribune so genuine was the

youngster's evident pleasure at having been able to sell a copy of the paper.

There appears to be a church critic attending St. Mary's "occasionally," and we presume he says more than his prayers.

REV. FATHER BOURBEAU, parish priest of Brandon, Man., was in the city last week, and attended the Silver Jubilee of Rev. Father McCarthy, at St. Mary's.

In Chicago the gamblers and the A. P. A.'s,—a peculiar combination—are said to have pooled their money to contest the election of Mayor Hopkins.

ASH WEDNESDAY falls upon the 7th of February this year, which is earlier than usual. The young people contemplating early matrimony will need to get a move on.

The defence in the celebrated Coughlin case for the murder of Dr. Cronin reopened last week. The trial, it is thought, will not be finished before the middle of February.

SINCE the Winnipeg Free Press and Tribune have become step-brothers and perch upon the same roof, journalistic affairs are all one-sided. They are just the same, you know.

REV. FR. WILLIAMS, of Bruxelles, N. W. T., has been authorized by Archbishop Tache to visit Europe in connection with Belgian immigration. He reached Ottawa on Monday.

The tickets for the St. Vincent de Paul Society concert, in aid of the poor, on Friday evening, the 16th of March, at the Bijou opera house, are now issued. Plan of seats will be announced later on.

REV. FATHER LANGEVIN occupied the pulpit at St. Mary's on Sunday at vespers, and delivered a most able sermon on "The Sacrament of Marriage." The discourse was listened to with great interest by a large congregation.

BISHOP GRANDIN has been compelled to again enter the hospital at Calgary for a course of treatment, previous to his departure for France. Father Lestanc, O. M. I., is administrator during the Bishop's illness.

The Lutheran, the organ of the Missouri synod, says: "We must earnestly warn against affiliation with the A. P. A., because no Christian can be a member of this organization without committing a great sin."

A PRIEST who purposes visiting Palestine during Lent, and wishes to spend Holy Week in Jerusalem, would like to hear from anyone else desirous of making a real religious pilgrimage to the Holy places. Address "Editor New World, Chicago."

THOMAS JONES, who, under the guise of a Catholic priest, has been flooding eastern Ohio with forged cheques, admitted his guilt and was sent to the Youngstown workhouse for six months. He is said to be the son of an eminent Welsh clergyman. He evaded the penitentiary by making the cheques for less than \$55 each.

REV. FATHER DRUMMOND, S. J., of St. Boniface College, will deliver a lecture at the Bijou opera house, on the 17th of March. There will be a charge for admission, the proceeds of which will go towards the Catholic schools.

HAD Corbett sent the following threat to his antagonist, the chances are "Chollie" would never have crossed the pond: "I'll twist you round your own neck, and ram you down your own throat, until there is nothing left of you but the extreme ends of your shirt-collar sticking out of your eyes." Next!

In the early days of Christianity, the great festival of Easter was prepared for as at present, by a period of penance and mortification. But the number of days devoted to this preparation was not always the same in different places, or rather, did not begin always at the same time.

The C. P. R. has made a traffic arrangement with the Great Northern by which the C. P. R. enters Seattle, W. T. The arrangement goes into effect February 1st, and a daily service each way will be commenced. It will be a joint train, the Great Northern handling the New Whatcom and the C. P. R. from Whatcom to Vancouver.

"Our own" premier has denied the statement made by the Rev. Father Langevin at St. Mary's on Sunday last, to the effect that the local government had robbed the Catholic schools of some \$13,000. We do not wish to refer to that St. Francis Xavier delegation, but to avoid being called down we would advise the premier to be careful in his assertions.

WILLIAM ROPER HULL, of Calgary, will apply to the Dominion Parliament at coming session, for an act to confirm and define his water privileges at Fish Creek, and enable him to engage in irrigation. Applications will be made for charters authorizing the construction of railways from Gleichen to Victoria in the Alberta district and also a railway from Nepigon towards James' Bay. The west is progressing.

At the P. P. A. convention held at Hamilton, Ont., last week it was stated that twelve lodges of this order existed in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. During elections it will now be in order to look for sweeping majorities for "tariff reform," similar to that in this city a few months since. Poor Manitoba! We have had the grasshopper plague; we have been troubled with the prowling coyote; and now comes the P. P. A.

A TERRIBLE accident which resulted in the death of a most estimable lady occurred at Rapid city on Monday night. A team of horses attached to a cutter in which were Glen Campbell, Andrew Lockhart and Miss Agnes Lockhart, ran away upsetting the cutter and throwing the occupants to the ground. Miss Lockhart sustained injuries about the head from which she died a few hours later.

The Protestant ministers of British Columbia are preaching against the P. P. A., warning their congregations to have nothing to do with the association. The Rev. Ralph Duff, Congregationalist, said that the P. P. A. should have its name changed to D. D. A.—Devil's Destruction association. Rev. Mr. McLaren said that a man's country should be considered above his creed. They were living in peace with their Roman Catholic brethren, whom they respected as worthy citizens, and he hoped no hot-headed enthusiasts would introduce such a calamity as the P. P. A. into British Columbia. It is strange—exceeding strange—with what unanimity every prominent man in religion, politics, or business condemns this P. P. A., when its members claim for it such pure and patriotic motives.

GRAND Forks has for some time been suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever. The cause of the outbreak has been traced to the water of Red River, which is in general use for domestic purposes in that city. An analysis of the water was made at one of the government laboratories with the result that the water was found to be reeking with fever germs. As soon as this fact was announced the authorities ordered the people to stop using the river water and also stopped the cutting of ice. The death rate during this month has ranged from six to ten a day, and it is stated that on a recent Sunday no less than twenty-one funerals were held. Great alarm reigned among the people of the city, but now that they have discovered the nature and the cause of the disease they will be able to stamp it out quickly.

The new Colonization society of Montreal have submitted to Hon. Mr. Beaubien an elaborate scheme for colonizing the northern counties. The report which suggests among other things that the government double if possible the amounts voted for immigration and exportation of Canadians from the United States east and west, concludes by reminding the government that the future of the French race in Canada is threatened by expatriation to the United States and by the fanaticism of the McCarthy's and O'Briens in the west. If one-quarter of the French-Canadians who have gone to the States had settled in Manitoba there would be no school question in that province and the rights of the Catholics would not be threatened. "It behoves the government," continues the report, "to do all in its power to add to the prestige and strength of the province of Quebec which will in future be charged with maintaining the French element in Quebec." There is the trouble. The persecution of Catholics is not only unjust, it is unpolicy. Canada loses out and the United States gains by the driving out of the Dominion thousands of honest and industrious agriculturalists.

City Markets.

Prices to farmers are as follows:—
Barley—from 24 to 25c.
Oats, 28c a bushel.
Hay—\$4.50 to \$5 per ton.
Straw \$3 per ton scarce.
Wheat—For milling purposes, No. 1 hard, 45 cents
Wood—Jack pine, per cord, \$4.50; tamarac \$5 to \$5.25; tamarac poles \$4.50; poplar, \$3 to \$3.50 per cord.
Butter—Price: range from 15c to 20c according to quality.
Eggs—Fresh, 30c per doz.
Poultry—For live; per pair, 30c to 50c; Dressed 8 to 9c a lb.
Turkeys—Dressed 12 to 12½c.
Geese—11c a lb.
Rabbits—25c a pair.
Fish—Pike, 2c to 2½c per lb.; frozen white fish, 5c per lb.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 40c a bushel; onions, 75 to 90c per bushel; celery, 25c per dozen bunches; beets 15c per doz. turnips 15c to 20c per bushel, carrots 30c to 35c a bushel.
Meats, etc.—Butchers' killed beef, 4½c to 5c; pork, 5½c to 5½c.
Cattle—Good beef cattle, 2½c.
Milch cows, \$25 to \$40.
Hides—No. 1, 2½c; heavy steer hides, 3½c for No. 1; 2½ for No. 2; sheep skins shearlings, 40c.
Tallow—Rendered 4½c; rough 2½c in round lots.
Frozen hides—1½c per lb.
Wool—Round lots not over 7c; Montana type, light, 9c; heavy merino, 6½c.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

During the balance of this month.
Men's Overcoats in Frieze, from \$8.50 to \$15.
Suits from \$5. Pants from \$1 upwards.
Fur Coat s, Caps, and Woolen Underwear.
Mitts and Mocassins at Prices to suit the times.
DONT FORGET THE PLACE,
Deegan's Clothing House
547 MAIN STREET,
NEAR JAMES STREET.

The Law Regarding Newspaper.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for while unpaid, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

BOYS, BOYS, BOYS.

The Blue Store.

Sign—"The Blue Star."

The Greatest Assortment of Boys' Overcoats ever offered in this city, and at THE LOWEST PRICES.

Boys' Clothing in "Two-Piece Suits," also in "Three-Piece Suits," to gratify everybody, and in all quantities.

SHORT PANTS for Boys from "50" cents upwards.

MEN'S SUITS in all patterns, made of the very best material, and the cheapest in the city.

MEN'S OVERCOATS defy any competition

WE LEAD IN PANTS.

We have the largest assortment, the best patterns, and the lowest prices in the country.

All we want is for you to come, see our prices, and we are sure of a sale.

We beg to remind you again.

The BLUE STORE

Sign—"The Blue Star."

422 Main St.

A. CHEVRIER.

W. Jordan

CORNER PORTAGE AVENUE AND FORT STREET. TELEPHONE 750.

No order taken less than: Weddings.....\$10.00; Christenings.....\$5.00; Funerals.....\$10.00; Church and return.....\$2.00; Opera.....\$2.00; Ball.....\$2.00; To or from depot.....\$2.00

Telephone 750

FIRE & MARINE

Insurance Agency.

G. W. GIRDLESTONE

FIRE COMPANIES REPRESENTED:
The Guardian Assurance Co., total funds, \$31,700,000
Royal Insurance Co., " 5,000,000
City of London Fire Ins. Co., " 10,000,000
The Northwest Fire Ins. Co., authorized capital, 500,000
Insurance Co. of North America, total assets, \$7,700,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
All classes of insurable property covered on the shortest notice at current rates. \$250,000 paid in losses since commencing business in 1879.
NO DISPUTED CLAIMS.
Agents wanted in unrepresented places OFFICE
375 & 377 Main St., Winnipeg, Man
We have just opened up a
FINE LINE OF

Catholic Prayer Books

HART & MacPHERSON,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

364 Main Street, - - Winnipeg, Man

LA GRIPPE.

When going home if you don't feel just right, drop in and buy a bottle

V.S.O.P. RUM,

A Sure Cure. **RICHARD & CO.,**

365 Main St., - - Winnipeg

PURE SEEDS

The finest and largest stock of seed in this country. Grass seeds specially selected for Manitoba and the Northwest, including Millets, Timothy, Hungarian, Clover, and Rape. Everybody should send for my FREE Illustrated Seed Annual.
J. M. PERKINS,
241 Main Street, WINNIPEG

Great Remnant Sale.

ROBINSON & Co.
402 MAIN STREET.

Having taken Stock, we find we have a large Stock of Remnants, comprising Silks and Dress Goods, etc., on hand; and on account of the new arrivals of our Spring Goods we propose on **TUESDAY, January 16,** to have a large **CLEARANCE SALE.** These Remnants are to be sold regardless of cost. Don't forget, we are continuing to allow the 20 per cent. discount.

Robinson & Co., 402 Main St.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

Paul, Knight & McKinnon,

DEALERS IN **McNeill's Anthracite Coal.**

PRICES DELIVERED ARE: **Furnace \$9.00, Stove \$9.00 Nut 6.75**

All Coal well screened and promptly delivered,
No. 508 Main St. P. O. Box 567. Telephone 195.

A. D. McDONALD, GO TO
Carpenter and Builder. **G. W. CRANSTON'S**

Estimates given on all classes of work Jobbing promptly attended to either by day work or contract. Special attention given to orders from the country. Address all orders to **A. D. McDONALD, Carpenter,** 363 Furby Street, Winnipeg, Man

498 MAIN STREET, FOR **Pictures and Picture Framing**
THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN THE CITY

BOURBEAU'S SHOE STORE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, GREAT SALE DAYS.

The interest grows with each day's trade. Shoppers are telling their friends, and constant crowds add to the enthusiasm. We have never known a time when prices generally ruled so low. Naturally other stores don't like it, but we're running this business in your interest, and when opportunities present themselves we shall persist in bringing bargains where you can get at them

Notwithstanding the importance of this sale it mustn't interfere with our regular interests. There is no difficulty in getting goods to sell at a sacrifice. Manufacturers are watching us, and waiting their turn to unload. Really money is the prime factor in business these days, and we're making the most of present trade conditions.

Add these items to those already advertised. We advise you to shop early if you want a good choice.

To-morrow we will sell Children's Overshoes, regular price \$3.25, special sale price.....	90c	Ladies' All Felt Boots, regular price \$3.00, Friday and Saturday.....	2.00
Boys' and Girls' House Slippers, regular price 75c, Friday and Saturday.....	45c	Ladies' Felt Slippers, regular price \$1.75, Friday and Saturday.....	1.40
Ladies' House Slippers, regular price 75c and 90c, Friday and Saturday.....	50c	Ladies' Felt Slippers, regular price 1.25, Friday and Saturday.....	1.00
Ladies' Fine Buckle Overshoes, regular price \$2.25, Friday and Saturday.....	1.70	Men's Felt Congress, regular price \$2.00, Friday and Saturday.....	1.60
Ladies' Fine Buckle Overshoes, regular price \$2.00, Friday and Saturday.....	1.60	Men's Felt Boots, regular price \$2.00, Friday and Saturday.....	1.60
Ladies' Best Felt Boots, regular price \$1.75, Friday and Saturday.....	.45	Men's Felt Congress, regular price \$1.50, Friday and Saturday.....	1.20
Ladies' Felt Congress, regular price \$1.75, Friday and Saturday.....	.45	Men's Fine Overshoes, regular price \$1.90, Friday and Saturday.....	1.60
		Men's Felt Boots, regular price \$1.50, Friday and Saturday.....	1.20
		Men's Fine Overshoes, regular price \$1.75, Friday and Saturday.....	1.50
		Men's Felt House Slippers, regular price \$1.00, Friday and Saturday.....	.75c
		Boys' Overshoes, regular price \$1.25, Friday and Saturday.....	.95c

We have a Big Stock of Ladies, Misses, and Children's **CARDIGANS,** that we will Sell at **REDUCED PRICES.**

RICHARD BOURBEAU,
360 MAIN STREET.