THE MIND.

What a busy workshop is the human mind! ever receiving, by the inlets of the senses impressions from the outworld and again sending them forth in action, modified by its own character and dispositions. Secluded from the view of the bodily eye, and inacessible but to Gol and its own consciousness, it yet so manifests itself in what it causes to be done, as to reveal its presence and activity. Silently it plants and regulates; but its power is seen in the even-shifting events of the race. Generations come and go, under its administration; each advancing and receding, and one advancing beyond or falling behind the rest, as it toils for one class of ends or for another. Even the most unobservant pauses at intervals, and marks this world which live within us. Thoughts, feeling, glimpses of imagination, weave their selves into a web, of which the threads are gathered from every quarter and age, and together furnish this fabric which we call human life.

LEISURE.

ry, a convenience of time to do just er life. what the mind dictates-to read, to to walk, to ride, to study, or to pray. 1 hope you who have leisure, have a consideration for those who have not. Many a weary limb will rest to night, but to labor again on the morrow, on and on day after day, from sunrise till far in the coming night. To such leisure is unknown. They may be likened unto the Apostles, "coming and going, and they had no leisure as much as to eat.' You who have leisure, be proud of it, make use of it; once past, it is sunk into of the clousters where innumerable Virthe catacomb of eternity. Leisure is gin bands hold their hands to heaven spare time, and properly employed, it for the insufficient warriors wrestling on is so much of life increased beyond its natural span.

Make time in time, while yet time last; For time is no time, when time is past.

GRACE AND ELEGANCE.

Grace is in a great measure natur al gift: elegance implies cultivation, or something of more artificial character. A rustic, uneducated girl may be graceful, but an elegant woman must be accomplished and well trained-It is the same with things as with persons; we talk of a graceful tree, but of an elegant house or building. Animals may be graceful, but they cannot be elegant. The movements of a kitten, or of a young fawn, are full of grace, but to call them "elegant" animals would be absurd Lastly 'elegant' may be applied to mental qualifications, which 'graceful' never can. Elegance must always imply some thing that is made or invented by man-An imitation of nature is not so, there fore we do not speak of an 'elegant" picture, though we do of an elegant pattern for a gown, and an elegant piece of work. The general rule is, that elegance is the characteristic of art, and grace of nature.

A CHANGE OF TASTE.

The Bavarians are turning against the Wagnerian opera. They think that it man's Journal. helped to make the late King Louis mad They are right at last. It takes a very strong head to stand Wagner's mythological music dramas-

Wagner and the fanatic musicians gathered around him at Bayreuth were out of place in a Christian country. Wag ner was a free lover, a Pagan, who in sisted on such indecent proceedings-realistic, of course in some of his operas, that even the most liberal songstress ob jected. He 'appropriated'his friend s wife -who by the way, was a daughter of the Abbe Liszt, before he became an abbe: with the consent of his friend; and Frau Von Bulow became Mistress Wagner. Bayreath, the home of music seems to have been a nest of free love.

Wagner's music is sensual, He attempts to be religious, but achieves what may be called superstition in music Out of respect to Father's Graf's opinion which has value, we give an account of Liszt's Mass, sung at Baltimore last week; but Liszt himself is too deeply tainted with the denoniacal inspiration of one side of music to be really religious. Con trasted with Palestrina, his music seems artificial and "sky.rocketty.'- New York Freemans Journal,

SAYING HATEFUL' THINGS.

What a strange disposition is that which leads people to say 'hateful' things for the mere pleasure of saying them. You are never safe with such a person, When you have done your best to please and are feeling very kindly and pleasantly, out will pop some underhand stab which you alone can compreheud-a sneer which is masked, but which is too are most reasonable. Not in once in may be at your person, your mental feel | take advantage of a traveller, while the ing, your foolish habit, of thought, or Jaunting car costs 16 cents a mile.

some little secret of faith or opinion con fessed in a moment of genuine confidence, It matters not how sacred it may be to you, he will have his fling at it; nay, since his wish is to make you suffer, he is all the happier the nearer he touches your heart. Just half a dozen words, only for the pleasure of seeing a cheek flush and an eye loose its bright ness, only spoken because he is afraid you are too happy or too conceited. Yet they are worse than so many blows. How many sleepless nights have such mean attacks caused tender hearted men. Howafter them one awakens with aching eyes and head, to remem. ber that speech before everythingthat bright, sharp, well aimed needle of a speech that probed the very centre of

ALAS, HOW CHANGED!

Tne following beautiful abostrophe to the ireligious and beautiful France, that exists to-day, we take from the pen of a gifted Irish writer (C. M. O'Hara in the colums of the 'Catholic Fireside':

"The first day, of May in Provence broke amid a bloom of glory and sun-How happy all ought to be who have shide, exceptional even in that land of leisure, a freedom from business or hur cloudless skies and sweet, luxuriant flow

> "It was the patronal feast of Notre-Dame de Grace, and as such was celebrated with a magnificance and devotion apparently unknown in these days of French infidelity and irreligion.

"Alas! lovely France' France of the lilies. France of St. Louis. France of the strongest, truest hands that ever bere the Cross, of the noblest blood that ever dyed the tomahawks of the West. France of the shrines, scattered in myriads over thy fair broad valleys, the plain. France of the Blessed Sacrament, of Mary's love, of Bernard's prayer, of Vincent's zeal, how art thou fallen? It is hard to think of thee, of the glorious robe of Faith trampled beneath thy feet, the mantle of its fairest traditions torn from thy stately shoulders, sitting cold and scowling and hopeless in the dim gray shadows of mater. ialism, and what looks sadly like the coming night of National Apostacy.

"It is hard to realize thy grand old churches empty, thy sweet bell-voices hushed, thy processions with the banners of Mary spread in the sun, the can tiquies of Mary thrilling in the breeze, passed away forever from the quaint streets of Picardy, the vine grown uplands of Ayignon, the long white roads leading to Verdelais, to 'la Garde' over the Mediterranean, and the hill of the Gave to the rocks and ivy and swaying elegantine of the world renowned Madonne de Massabielle!

"France of many a sweet stiring memory, thou art sadly changed no doubt, These things may be, but it is hard for he Irish heart, that loves thy bright land so well, for the hand that has wreathed thy flowers as often as its own shamrock, to write the bitter truth, to brand thee Deicide!'-Dublin Free

DONEGAL SCENERY.

I cannot take leave of county Don egal without a regret that tourists who "do" Europe should cross the ocean twice without the least conception of the charm and novelty to be found in northern Ireland, says a Philadelphia 'Press' correspondent. There is a rude and char acteristic magnificence about its mountains, with their cliffs and gorges, its ancient ruins of dead Irish Kings, its bold, bleak hills and immense sweeps of undulating valley, constantly varied by beautiful bays, lakes and swift running rivers furnishing capital sport. Even poverty here is picturesque. The thatch ed cottage, with its whitwashed walls, the peasant girl in her bare feet and red petticoat, and the little grey donk eys, wit their loads of black peat, give a living touch to the impassive grandeur of the scenery. Even at this season of the year the hedges of the valleys are enlivened by the bright yellow marguertes, bits of purple heather, the tall spires of crimson foxglove, while the presence of water is invariably foreshadowed by the growth of luxuriant ferns and ribbon grass.

The inns, upon the whole, afford the American traveller a delightful change from the hotels of larger cities. Small neat and comfortable, you feel one of a family whose comfort is really looked after, while the delicious fish, good chops new laid eggs, and such potatoes as were never dreamed of outside of Ireland, tender chickens tresh butter, rich cream and good tea afford ample mater. ial for excellent meals. The charge well aimed to be misunderstood. It stance was the least attempt made to

THE IRONCROWN OF LOMBARDY

On the 23rd of April, 1859, the Iron-Crown of Lombardy was solemnly removed by the Austrians, under the protection of a strong body of horses, from Monza to the fortress of Mantua. This Iron Crown has of course a history. The little town of Monza was the spot in which Theodoric the Great (the District of Bern; of the German Hero Legent) had a palace built, and on which Theude. linde, wife of the Longobard King Agiluli, had a magnificent church erected. To this church, she gave the Iron Crown which she had had made for her husband. Our anthority for this is the historian for the Longobards, Paul Wamefrid. ' The crown is made of gold but has inside an iron ring, of which the legend relates that it has been forged from the nails of our Saviour's Cross. Charlemagne was crowned with this Iron Crown; after him all the German emperors, who were likewise kings of Lombardy. On the 26th of May, 1805, Napoleon put it on his head, with the words of renown: "Dieu me l'a donnee; gare a qui y touchera." This threat became afterwards the motion of the order of the Iron Crown, which Austria, with a few slight alterations, allowed to continue in existence.

WHEN POVERTY BECAME A CRIME. When Henry, Edward and Elizabeth robbed the Church and poor of their patrimonies, the accumulations of charity for ages, and divided them with their dissolute courtiers, leaving a small por tion to their own heretical teachers. then began the sad era of degraded pau perism. Then the wide abbey-lands tu n ed from cultivated farms into solitary sheep walks, and the desolate and plundered cultivators turned by thousands into "vagrants and vagabonds," as their oppressors were pleased to call them. It these unhappy creatures dared to beg their bread, then by cruel laws, first enacted at the Reformation, they were set in the stocks, scourged to blood, branded with irons, sold into slavery for life, with leave to their master to kill them,

vails, may be learned from the wide spread misery and degradation, every where perceptible, and from the enormous fortunes, appalling extra-vagance, and selfish luxury, which are seen in the world around us. In the presence of this mass of indescribable misery we see individuals live and die possessed of millions, and the multitude of men thinking of nothing but of amassing for-

蝿INNEAPOLIS&ST.LOUIS ft'で "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



ALBERT LEA From ST. PAUL AND MINNEA

EAS: and SOU The only line running Thron MINNEAPOLIS and DEL Through Trains betw MINNEAPOLIS AND

POUTE, "IS TO CHICARQ

:4ST. MINES. lowe . LGUIS

"ALACE SLEEPING To kees, and bag-time t-bles, rate of heart, or address

Ecclesiastical Dir**ect**ory PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holine s ius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1s t. 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 a portion of the N. W. Territories, an and 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, 1858.

une 7, 1858. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M.

I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadju-tor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, tran-slated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan Sec. Sept. 22, 1871

erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cuthedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P.P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I, agent for Rt. Révs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugast chaplein of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I, secretary.

St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.

St. Mary's Winnineg; Revs. M. Oulliette, O. M. I. P. P. and F' Cahill, O. M. I Curate.
Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnineg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier.
Provincial Penitentiary. Rev. C. Cloure Rat Portage, Rev. T. L. Baud'n, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis—Rev J. Allard O. M. I

St. Norbert – Rev, J. M. Ritchot.

St. Agathe— Revs. C. Samoisette and P. elletter.

Left an cois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh.

St. Agathe - Revs. C. Samoisette and P. elletter.
t Fr an cois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Baie St. Paul, Rev. Fortier.
St. Charles, Rev Dandurand, O. M. I.
St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev Girard.
Lorette, Re . J. Dufresne
St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoaba, Rev's. 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 Ellicc, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebret, O. M. I. J. Decorby, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M.I. Magnan and Lepage.

Jean Baptiste de la Ri viere aux Prunes

St. Jean Baptiste de la la ...
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 7
FortAlexander, Rev A. Madore, O M I an

FOTAlexander, Nev A. Madore, O M 1 an Bro J B Doyle, Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Wirnipeg Rev J Marcoux, St Leon, Rev C Bitsche. St Alphonse and, M D de Lourdes Rev

Campeau St Cuthbert Portage la airie, Rev J Mc-St Cuthbert Fortage 1a
Carthy O M I.
Brandon, Rev J Robillard
Brandon, Rev D. Graton.
Wood Mountain.Moose Jaw, and Medicine
Hat Rev P St Germain O M I

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
The olegical Seminary and Coll ge of St
Bonicace—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory
S J. (director), Drummond, S J; French S J
Lussier, S J; Blain, S J; O'Brien, S J; Bell
iveau S J; Paquin S J; Rev J Cloutier and
J L Rone. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs.
Cameron, Guis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte;
Lanigne, 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—36.

Pupils—80.
St Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses

upr. St Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

thinking of nothing but of amassing fortunes, that they may spend them in luxurious living, and in outshining one another. Not only are the poor not relieved, but they are in many ways defrauded and robbed, and cruely oppress. ed. It is a state of things which must draw down heaven's vengeance, unless the nation should enter into more Christian sentiments.

SINNEAPOLIS & ST.LOUIS 67. play-grounds, laid out in the most salubriou and agreeable sites; such are some of the princpal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace The Archeishop Tache, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English are French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of exis-

Difference of religion is no obstacle to ad mission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

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

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

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

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a slaw hat trimmed in blue for sum mer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furuihed in the esttdlishment' as also articles for toilet, drawing and and fancy work, payment in advance is required, school dooks and statiouary are fornarshed at current price. Other books and letters and subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deducation for dupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly terms unless in cas of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents near relative and guardians, on Sunday, be tweed the hours of devine service and after Vesper, until 5 30 and on Thursday from to 30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unset the service and after vesper, until 5 30 and on Thursday from to 30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unset the process.

PATENTS

MARY'S **ACADEMY**

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and arr. WINNIP G MAN,

The Sisters are happy to inform their i riends 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 tabellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

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

tution.
The Scholastic Year, comprising ten mon-

to conform to the general rules of the nstitution.

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

TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$40.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50 Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00 Oil Painting. \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours.) \$7.00, Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00, Washing \$15.00, 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 an Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpacca 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, and Table Spoons and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen. Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boqinet Vell.

Parents residing at a distance will please funish 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 visitos on Rundays, 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

HSTER SUPERIOR

IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases.



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

CAUTION.—Beware of impositie or mistakes, owing to the great mamiltaris of caps and labels, under which inferie brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MUMINE & CO. Champagne, see that the labels and cont bear its mame and initials.

YOUR BARING POWDER TO-BAY

Ands advertised as absolutely pure

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove unit emove the cover and smoll. A chemist wared to detect the prosecte of ammonis



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. TU HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEER QUESTIO

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, "he Best Dry Kop Yeast in the World. FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

PHELAN BROS.,

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PRRIODICAL.

STATION BEY, TOYS

404 MAIN STREET