

IN THE NAME MARY.

Mary women have been named Mary many other name which has blest r cused the femine sex. It stands as he pical name for the holiest and nosubject of women—for the virgin undhe wanton. And in every langua; of Asia and Europe, as well as thaf Egypt, this name appears almoswithout variation. It has been an aqu favorite with the aristocrats of Frae and the Puritans of New Englanand it equally becomes literature or kiten. It is stately when we speak of My Mary Worthy Montague; it is simcity itself when we refer to Mary O'En, who brings in our breakfast roll At one time it may bring up a pice of a divine painted face, hangng the rich gloom of an Italian gal lendd at another of a red cheeked dainaid with her bare feet in the daed grass. Two of England's five Qns have borne it and the most mem. oze woman that Scotland ever produ. ces has made it immortal. The proud. omen of France have dignified it arthe worst women of Russia have dis. ged it. There are as many Marys sing at the circling suns that make tbrief summer by the Northern sea all through the luxurios days by the Miterranean. The name that Cath. missionaries gave to the first con. wed Indian maiden was Mary and per be the first daughter of every family fall time will stand in imminent dan. of bearing the name, for it is the it to be considered in naming girl, bies, and when rejected is always ough of with lingering tenderness ow many lovers have loved it! How ey have associated it with purity and mtleness; with womanliness and can. or and trust! What a fateful name it is! s bearer seems predestined to sorrow, et it is gladness, too. 'My mother's ame was Mary.' 'What a pleasant thing o say! 'My little daughter Mary,' Could nything be prettier! 'My sister Mary, who is dead.' 'What a wealth of ten. ler suggestions! 'Mary my wife.' What picture of home comfort!—Chicago News,

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION

Young lawyers as a rule are inclined to be agnostics, and if not pronounced agnostics, have a tendency that way. As a general rule, too young practition. ers have high opinions of their mnetal powers. Recently four of them were in a Catholic lawyers office in Chicago, and were loud and unanimous in their decla ration of belief that each person should read the Bible and personally interpret it. They asked our Catholic friend how it could allow priests to interpret it for him. He dodged the question by ask. ing one of them a law question concern ing a clause in the statutes. The four personal interpretation advocates soon gt into a wrangle as to what the statute meant, which resulted in their seeking the debision of the Supreme Court, in one of the Illinois reports, as to the question in dispute.

Our Catholic friend then quietly in. formed them, that they had also found his answer to the Bible question. He said: 'When you read the plain letter of the law in the statutes, you do not know what it means until you find the decision of the Supreme Court. We Catholics look upon the Popes and the great councils of our ancient Church as autho rity on these questions of religion, and abide by their decision, even as you rely upon the law laid down by the Su preme Court.' The continued silence of his conferees on personal interpretation leads him to believe that they appreci ated his illustration.—Catholic Record.

WORK AND SLEEP.

We Cannot Attend to the Former Unless We Get Enough of the Latter. The restoration of energy, which alone can afford is necessary for the main. tenance of nervous vigor, and whereas the muscular system is overtaxed, at last refuses to work, the brain under similar circumstances too frequently re fuses to rest. The sufferer, instead of trying to remove or lessen the cause of his sleeplessness, comforts himself with the hope that it will soon disappear, or else has recourse to alcohol, morphia, the bromides, chloral etc. Valuable and necessary as these remedies often are I refer especially to the drugs, there can be no question as to the mischief which attends their frequent use, and there is much reason to fear that their employment in the absence of any medi cal authority is largely on the increase. Many of the 'proprietary articles' sold by druggists, and in great demand at the present day owe their efficacy to one or more of these powerful drugs. Not a few deaths have been caused by their use, and in a still larger number of cases they have helped to produce the fatal

result. Sleeplessness is almost always accompanied by indigestion in some one or other of its protean forms. and the two conditions react upon and aggravate each other. If rest cannot be obtained, and if the vital machine cannot be supplied with a due amount of fuel, and moreover, fails to utilize that which is supplied mental and bodily collapse can not be far distant. The details of the downward process vary, but the result is much the same in all cases. Sleepless. ness and loss of appetite are followed by loss of flesh and strength, nervous irrit ability alternating with depression, pal pitation and other derangements of the heart, especially at night, and many of these symptoms grouped together under the old term 'hypocondriasis.' When this stage has been reached 'the border lands of insanity, are within measurable distances, even if they have not already been reached.

THE AGNUS DEI.

An Explanation Extracted from the Official Document issued at Rome. The rite observed by the Supreme Pon tiffs in blessing and consecrating the Agnus Dei, is one of very great antiquity, being mentioned in the Roman Ordo which goes back to a period anterior to the eighth century.

The Agnus Dei is made of white, pure virgin wax, to denote the human nature assumed by Jesus Christ in the most pure womb of the Virgin, without the slightest blemish, through the sole operation and power of the Holy Ghost. The image of a lamb is impressed upon the wax, as a symbol of the most innocent Lamb who sacrificed Himself upon the cross for the redemption of the human race. Water is made use of, an element which we find employed by God; both in the old Covenant and the new' as the in strument of many prodigies and mysteri. es. Balsam is poured into the water to symbolize the good odor which the Chris tian ought to give forth by his life and conversation. To these is added sacred Chrism, which is ordinarily made use of in preparing and consecrating things specially set apart for divine worship, such as churches, altars, priests, and it is the emblem of charity, the most ex cellent of all virtues. Into water pre viously blessed, and mixed, as we have said, with balsam and Chrism the Agnus Deis are immersed by the Supreme Pon tiff, and both before and after such im mersion he beseeches our Lord God by devout prayers to deign to bless, sanctify and consecrate those figures of wax, and communicate to them such virtue that whoever makes use of them with true faith and devotion may obtain the following graces and favors.

- 1. That at the sight or touch of the Lamb impressed upon the wax, the faith ful may be moved to contemplate the mystery of our Redompion veiled beneath that symbol, and may form in their hearts acts of gratitude and love towards God, so as to bless, thank and praise Him, with a lively confidence of obtaining from the divine mercy forgiveness of sins committed.
2. That at sight of the sign of the cross impressed upon the wax, evil spirits may be terrified and put to flight, and tempests hushed or scattered far away.
3. That by virtue of the diving blessing these figures of wax may have power to counteract all diabolical frauds, snares and temptations.
4. That women during pregnancy may be preserved from danger, and bring forth their offspring in safety.
5. That no misfortune may befall him who carries the Agnus Dei devoutly; that no pestilential or tainted atmosphere may hurt him; that no falling sickness assail him; that he may be preserved from storm at sea, from inundations and fires; and that no malign influence may have power against him.
6. That he may be helped in pros perity and adversity, that he may be guarded and defended from human and diabolical malice; and that he may be preserved from sudden death and every other evil or danger, through the mys teries of the life and passion of Jesus Christ.
That the above mentioned graces and blessings may be obtained by the faith ful through the Agnus Dei, in virtue of its blessing and of those prayers which the Roman Pontiff offers up in the name of the Church, is a matter to be firmly believed, as beyond all doubt, and is moreover, attested by the most signa. miracles; at various times and on num berless occasions. That these favors are not always granted is not in consequence of any defect of power in the Agnus Dei but is attributed either to the total want or weakness of faith on the part of him who wears it, or to some reason hidden from us, on whose account God refuses, in certain exceptional cases, to concede the graces and favors we have mention ed.

BITTER BREAD. Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders 'hat they leave in bread, biscuit or cake raised by them a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article) by the impure and adul. treated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their man ufacturers of the proper methods of com bining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently tasteable in the food, and by all physi cians classed as injurious to the health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no resi duum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light and wholesome, and noticeably free from that peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is be cause it is composed of nothing but ab solutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper propor tions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other while producing the largest amount of raising power. We are justified in this assertion from the un qualified statements made by the Gov. ernment chemists, who after thorough and exhaustive tests recommended the 'Royal, for Government use because of its superiority over all others in purity, strength and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

Table with columns for departure times to various cities: Lavee Winnipeg, Arville St. Thomas, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal. Includes a section for 'ALBERT LEA ROUTE' with times to Minneapolis and St. Louis.

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The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with all lines EAST and SOUTH. The only line running through between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for St. Louis South and Southwest. Close connections with St. P., W. & M. N. P. and St. P. & Duluth R. routes, from and to all points North and North-West. THROUGH TRAINS FROM PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all night Trains. High Tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rate of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address S. F. HAYDEN, Ticket Agent, 307 1/2 St. Paul, Minn.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un T derlined and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of Janu ary next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge therein of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches show ing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Depart ment, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Dec. 5th, 1886. D. HALLEN, FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott, St., Winnipeg.

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R. R. TICKETS. Over Any of the Railroads advertised in this paper are to be had of H. G. McMicken, CITY TICKET AGENCY, CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 8:45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Brokenbridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMicken, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD. GUYON, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE, ITALIAN STATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYD



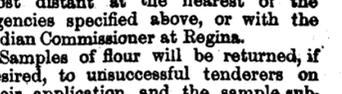
NOTICE. To Millers and others in the North-West Territories and in Manitoba West of the First Principal Meridian only.

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

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

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point. Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina. Samples of flour will be returned, if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract. In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery. The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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



MAIL CONTRACTS.

- Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday 7th May 1886 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years over each of the following routes from the 1st of July next. Archibald and Mowbray. Twice per week. Computed distance 25 miles, Calgary and High River Once per week. Computed distance 40 miles, Fort McLeod and Lethbridge. Three times per week, Computed distance 30 miles, Fort McLeod and New Oxley. Once per week. Computed distance 23 miles, Morden and Stodderville Twice per week. Computed distance 10 miles, Poplar Point and Ossowo. Twice per week, Computed distance 7 miles. Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes and at this office. W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg March 19 1886.