THE ALGOMA DISASTER. The Captaid and First Officer Censure and Their Certificates Suspended.

Toronto, Jan. 15.-Lieut. Gordon, R. N., and Harbottle, commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate into the cause of the loss of the C. P. R. steamsnip Algoma at Isle Royal, delivered their judgment this afternoon. They are of opinion that in all runs, when a ship cannot from time to time be placed by cross bearings or otherwise from knowing points on shore, the logs ought to be used; that a lead line of 120 fathoms should be used in Lake Superior, that at all times it is necessary when a ship is un der way to have a man specially detailed for lookout duty. The judgment proceeds as follows,— We are of opinion that the ship was lost through over running her estimated distance, and had the officers used log and lead with which their ship was supplied, they would in all human probability have been ap prised of the danger of their position in time to have averted the catastrophe. Capt. Moore and Mr Hastings bear high characters, and their conduct after the ship struck was both courageous and self-sacrificing, but we feel that no such conduct displayed after the occurence of a catastrophe can atone for neglect of simple precautions which led to it. Nor can we accept the plea that Capt Moore and Mr. Hastings were following common practice on the lakes, for on what. ever measure this may be true, the system is none the less dangerous' nor is it in accord with what we consider the ordinary practice of skilful and careful persons engaged in navigating the water of the Dominion of Canada in like case." Capt. Moore's certificate is ordered to be cancelled for twelve months from Dec. 1st, 1885, and the certificae of Hastings, first officer, for six months from the same date. A telegram from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was received to day approving of the decision but shortening the suspension of the Captain's certificate three months, owing to previous good record, and having pursued the usual practice in navigating the

BISMARCK AND POPE LEO.

A sensation has been created by the publication of a letter from Prince Bismarck to the Pope acknowledging the receipt of the decoration Order of Christ, recently conferred on the German Chancellor by His Holiness. The letter com. mences by addressing the Pope as "sire," and says: Your kind letter and declaration greatly gratified myself and the Emperor William. It then goes on to state that the Pope's last words that the papacy means to practice works of peace first suggested to Bismarck the idea of seeking the mediation of His Holiness in the Carolines question, and in deference to his faith and unweakened confidence in the Pope's elevated view and impart iality he selected the Pope as arbitrator in the dispute. Germany and Spain have no cause to complain of the terms of the protocol and the effect of the stituents at Jerome yesterday. He met mediation will be lasting. Bismarck will a big ovation and delivered a grant not neglect his chances to attest his livespeech. He did not dwell long on the in a suitagle vehicle.

The cotrier to leave the Post Office mediation will be lasting. Bismarck will a big ovation and delivered a grand respect for His Holiness in the future The letter is signed "very humble servant, Bismark."

Rev. Father Cauvin, of Hull, has re ceived a communication from Father Fourmond, of St. Laurent, N. W. T., thanking him for a contribution from the Hull parishioners towards the Metis of that place and Batoche. In the course of his letter the writer says, "Your aid came at an opportune time, when the twenty first year. Prince William is winter was most rigorous, when the pen. ury was greatest, and when the suffeting was felt most. The Charity Board appointed by the Government assembled o day to distribute fifteen hundred pounds of the necessaries of life for the age. residents of St. Laurent, and thirteen hundred pounds for the settlers at Batoche. We have resolved to apply your contributions towards blankets and clothing for the distressed people. Upwards of twelve destitute persons are oblged to draw rations daily. In the spring the number will be largely increased, The majority up to the present have been able to exist by selling their cattle and horses."

Grevy's Message.

President Grevy's message was sent to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day: He thanks Congress for his reelection to the presidency, which he says proves that the country desires a stable government. A republic is, he says, the form of government necessary for France, in view of the impotence and division of its opponents, but it is essential that the Left should unite in order to realize im-Portant and necessary reforms. The Re-Public enjoys the high respect of Europe.

France has helped in no small degree to maintain the peace of Europe. He concluded by paying a warm homage to the army and navy. M LeRoyer has been re-elected President of the Senate by a majority of 24,

"I,a Minerve" on Riel.

La Minerve published a forcible article vesterday in which it states that Riel, after having been shielded and protected by French Canadians, from whom he received his education and pecuniary aid, showed himself their enemy, and not on ly tried to paralyze the action of leading Frenchmen among the half-breeds, but so far as to call the whole nation rascal French-Canadians, not even excepting his benefactor, Mgr. Tache, whom he termed a robber and rascal.

Our Future Trade With the Great Orient.

Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Ste phen, and Hon. D, A. Smith arrived here from England yesterday. Sir George, in an interview, stated that negotiation are pending for an Imperial subsidy for a line of steamers from British Columbia to Yokohama.

Sir George Stephen.

A baronetcy has been conferred upon Mr Geo. Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is a self-made man and Sir George well deserves the

Trading His Wife.

A curious story comes from Alsace. A grasping peasant who had grown tired of his wife, went to a neighbour the other day and offered her for sale. After some braggling the bargain was struck and the wife was traded away for a fat oxen, 200 marks. The ox was sent around the same night, but on reflection, the purchaser repented his bargain, and despite the indignant protests of the husband drove the beast home again. Finding himself thus again saddled with a helpmate, the peasant made the best of a bad job and begged his wife's pardon. She forgave him

DESPATCHES IN BRIEF.

The recent illness of the Princess of Wales was caused by a serious attack of diphtherira,

The Pope appointed twelve bishops at the last consistory. Referring to his mediation between Germany and Spain in the Carolines question, he said he was gratified to act as peace-maker between

A special despatch from Ottawa states that Mr. Kirkpatrick, speaker of the Commons, is to be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and that he will be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Ouimet M. P. for

A requisition asking his Worship Mayor Beaugrand of Montreal to be again a candidate for the Mayoralty. The requisition has already been signed by over

Hon Wilfred Laurier will shortly deliver an address in Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau addressed his conbetter and fuller discussed by both sides on the floor of Parliament. Resolutions were passed endorsing the action of the Government and of Chapleau.

Berlin, Jan. 12-Prince William of Wurtemberg has been betrothed to Trains. Princess Charlotte, daughter of Prince William of Shaumburg Lippe. . Princess Charlotte, who is neice of Prince Adolphe George, was born at the chateau of Artiboutz, and is a few months past her nephew to King Charles of Wurtemburg, and will be 38 next month. He was married in 1877 to Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died in April, 1882, leaving a daughter, who is now nine years of

Early Thursday morning fire was discovered in the store of Mr. Cameron, tailor. The brigade was immediately called out but the building being frame it fire the premises were doomed. Little Public works up to noon on of the stock of the three stores burned was saved. The losses of Mr, Uglow, fancy goods is said to be \$4,000, with \$2,700 insurance. Those of Mr, Cameron, tailor, \$8,000 with \$5,000 insurance; Mrs. Schofield was not insured and is a large loser The bravery of Firemen Caufield and at this Department. Poore, who were severly injured, is deserving of the highest praise,

Gold Watch Free sarily accepted.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 19th of ebruary, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, fortnightly, each way, between Fort Alexander and Peguis, from the 1st of April next.

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

The Mails to leave Fort Alexander every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Peguis on the following Tuesday evening. Leave Peguis the following Wednesday, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter and arrive at Fort Alexander on the evening of the next day (Thursday), or if more suitable for persons tendering:

Leaving Peguis every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Fort Alexander on Tuesday evening. Leaving Fort Alexander on the following Thursday morning and arrive at Peguis on Friday

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fort Alexander, Peguis, Dyne-

vor, and Selkirk, and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,

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



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

The conveyance to be made on foot or ina suitable vehicle.

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

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

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

Printed notices containing further in formation as to conditions of proposed C ontract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Arnaud, and at this office. W. W. McLeod,

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



addressed to the undersigned, and en easily succumed to the flames and by dorsed "Tender for Dam at High Bluff," the time the hose began to play on the will be received at the Department of

Tuesday, January 26th.

DAM on LOT 54, PARISH of HIGH BLUFF

Plans and specifications can be seen

An accepted cheque for \$50 must accompany each tender, which cheque will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender.

Security acceptable to the Govern ment, for the completion of the contract

will be required. The Lowest or any tender not neces

B. P. Brown, Minister of Public works winnipeg, Jan. 16, 1886.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the

of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology, Although chiefy intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee. for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, meckile and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

St. Boniface, August 28th, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Legislature of Manitoba.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR

48. No petition for any Private Bills is re-

he session.

All applications for Private Bills, projet the subject of legislation by the Legisve of Assembly of Manitoba within the view of "The British North America Act, "The they for the greatien of a bridge," perly the success of legislation by the legislative of Assembly of Manitoba within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, turnpike road or telegraph line; the construction or improve provement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, or slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or or doing any matter or rihing, which in fts operation would affect the rights and property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any lormer act; shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the worh, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding session, and the time of the consideration of she petition, published in every issue of the 'Manitoba Gazette' and in two other newspapers as aforesaid (one in English and one in French) and with no ne week from the appearance of such notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sam of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction with notice in the "Manitoba Gazette," a copy of said Bill, with the sam of one hundred dollars for each ten pages or fraction thereof, shall be placed by the applicants in the hands of the Clerh of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed for hwith.

forthwith.

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

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erson,

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ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patrouage of His Grace the Archesters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms: water-works: the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the princpal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace The Archeshshof Tache, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English ane 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 o existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to her parents and guardians.

Terms-Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuttion, per. month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two of more of the same family are sent.) Music and use 6; Pliano, 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 toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six table napkins and a napkin ring,

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire a

ment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Veyers, until 5:30, and on Thursday from I to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

Clerk of the Legislative Assemly of Manitoba FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

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