

Leabingdom
Senate

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

NO 22

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Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba
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Repairing a Specialty.

Prices Most Reasonable.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 8 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m.

Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 6:25 p.m.

For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also apply to agents at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

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REST

BY THE LATE FATHER RYAN.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired
My soul oppressed,
And I desire, what I have long desired—
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil when toil is almost vain,
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain,
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer,
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry a weak and human cry,
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh a weak and human sigh,
For rest for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for rest.

And I'm restless still; 'twill soon be o'er;
For, down the west
Life's sun is setting and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

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boy's flesh, he could not have taken the first stitch with less reluctance. His needle unthreaded twice (it took him in the first instance five minutes to thread it) and once rolled out of his large fingers to the floor, where it required father and two sons to find it, but after Mr. Baker worked himself into a profuse perspiration by his efforts, Charley was of the opinion that it would 'hold,' of which his progenitor was by no means certain. Next, the jammed hat was produced. Mr. Baker manipulated in this way and that, but its crushed proportions defied his skill; it went 'jammed' to school. Flattening himself that nothing more was wanted, the demonstrator of the new system, wiped his face, and breathed a sigh of relief.

'What are you waiting for now?' he demanded impatiently, perceiving that the boys still lingered, as if wishing yet half afraid to speak.

'School's been gone most an hour; must have an excuse; get punished for being late, if we don't, spoke up Charley

'I've half a mind to make you go without one, for spoiling hats and breaking shoe strings,' responded the impatient father. 'However, one goes and get the inkstand and I'll write one. I can't wait upon you any longer. A boy bounded up the stairs and bounded down: spilling its contents over a smaller boy.

'Why can't boys and he might have added men carry anything without slopping?' grumbled Mr. Baker, surveying the black circle which the inkstand left on the table cloth. 'I wish I had gone myself.

The remedy for lateness being put upon paper, Charles and William went their way rejoicing to the great satisfaction of the senior Baker.

It must not be supposed that the three smaller juveniles were inactive during his relaxation of surveillance. Rare reasoners are children. Perceiving no watchful eyes upon them, they commenced amusing themselves in their own way. Their shabby hands and the bed of ashes under the grate were soon in contact, while tiny heaps began to multiply upon the floor under their nimble fingers, between which they made railroads, placing thereupon chips for cars, and a large piece of coal for an engine.

That his eyes could not be everywhere was fully obvious; that children required more watching, much stricter attention than he had before imagined, was another evident conclusion; and that the labor of attending to the wants of five young Bakers not inconsiderable nor to be performed without fatigue, he was also, just then inclined to admit. He had assuredly 'started right', yet for some singular reason, his system didn't work to his mind. It had met with unexpected obstacles and was rapidly running off the track. Half the day was nearly spent. What had he accomplished? Nothing—absolutely nothing; or at least, that was the word he felt sure Mrs. Baker would have chosen to apply to this morning's work.

Still there was yet time to redeem his mistakes; between that and night, he promised himself to take a new track, to triumphantly walk over the difficulties relating to the management of children.

After proper reprimands the trio of offenders were placed upon chairs, where they remained perched until Mr. Baker's back was turned, when they slid down noiselessly to look about for amusement. The culinary department required attention; five hungry children would soon be wanting dinner, he proposed trying his skill at a soup. Mrs. Baker made very good soup, but he was confident he could make a better. He was some time in getting the materials together, and once he came very near scalding one of his male heirs, who persisted in disregarding his direction to keep off; but the necessary articles were at length collected in a pot and put to simmering over the fire which he made of such intensity that he burned his compound in less than half an hour. The accident didn't add to the fineness of its flavor, which he was a little suspicious of before, from the fact that he had, in an unlucky moment, substituted ginger for pepper. But congratulating

himself that the children wouldn't taste it, he poured his preparation into a large tureen, and seating his noisy boys and girls, who were clamoring for "something to eat," he proceeded to divide the spoil. All being duly served, Mr. Baker stirred the soup thoroughly, and helped himself to a ladle full. The first mouthful was smart—the next smarter—the third smartest. That was owing to the ginger. But then ginger was highly sanitive, and prized for many purposes; that was no disparagement to the soup. His mouth felt uncomfortably warm, while an incessant call for "drink" kept him trotting busily between the pump and the table.

But though he slyly wet his own lips with the cooling liquid, he was not going to retire vanquished from the field, albeit the bitter mingled with the sweet. He made another dive at the bottom of the dish, bringing up a suspicious-looking object, which he deposited upon his plate for closer inspection. It proved to be one of Fanny's shoes, and it was neither nice nor tender. That did not increase his appetite, or add to his admiration of that young lady's behavior. No one participate in his discovery but Charley, whose astonished exclamations were out short by a frown from his father, who dexterously pushed the dripping shoe between the tureen and a large pitcher, that eight other eyes might not detect it.

'What torments children are!' mentally ejaculated Mr. Baker, wiping his moist forehead after dinner. 'It is possible the little plagues act like this all the time! If they do, I shouldn't blame the women for committing suicide or going crazy! Here I've questioned the mischiefous imp' and not one of them know anything about the con-founded shoe! I've a good mind to whip them all and put them to bed!'

But the performance of this threat would prevent a satisfactory demonstration of his system, therefore it was given up as inexpedient.

Stepping out a moment for something which he needed, he charged his charges (Charles and William having gone to school again) to be very quiet and do no mischief in the interim. A sheer waste of words! Mischief lurked in their eyes smiled on their lips; mischief was largely represented in their compositions, and it must have an outlet. Scarcely had the door closed behind the retiring Mr. Baker, than the trio started on a voyage of discovery. Frank, being the oldest, led the expedition; which took for its first field of operations the kitchen closet. Pushing a chair before him to render less difficult the pleasant task in prospective he mounted it and took a peep into the sugar bowl. Generously giving his brother and sister two small lumps apiece, he stuffed his own mouth to repletion casting, meantime, longing glances as a jar of jam beyond his reach. A logical mind had Master Frank for a boy of five. He thought that if he had a high chair, or was as tall as Charley, he could touch the coveted article; the next link in the chain of his reasoning was, how could he make the chair he was on higher. A square box stood on the shelf on a level with his feet. He jumped down pushed it on to the chair, and climbed up again. Now for the jam. His little mouth and two other little mouths watered for the delicious compound. He knew he was "doing mischief," but that very knowledge made him more eager to touch the earthen jar; for is it not a truism that stolen fruit is the sweetest. Standing on his toes, and stretching his body as much as convenient, he was about grasping the treasure when down came boy, box, and chair—chair uppermost. The young climber was not heavy, yet his weight was sufficient to break the slight box cover, plunge his feet into a layer of choice honeycomb, slide the box off, and overturn the chair.

Much surprised at this unlooked for manifestation, but not a bit hurt, Master Frank essayed to rise. That, however, promised to be a matter of some difficulty, inasmuch as both feet were firmly imbedded in the sticky substance. By struggling he extricated himself, and the expectant ones, having no scruples against the contact of honey, set about regaling themselves in a very primitive mode with their fingers. Freddy, stretching over Fanny for his share, dropped a

liberal allowance on her hair and his own pinafore, and then tried to repair it, by rubbing both with his hands, to the detriment of the silky hair, which assumed at every brush of his fingers a still gummier aspect.

In the midst of this sweet repast Mr. Baker returned. One glance at Frank's feet, Frederic's apron, and Fanny's head and face, and the dripping box upon the floor, explained the nature of what presented itself. He shook one, boxed a second, and slapped a third, before recollecting that he was opposed to physical punishment. And Fanny's hair, what would Mrs. Baker say. How should he get the honey off. He was undecided where or how to begin. He had just taken her locks in hand when the door bell was heard to ring. Commanding the offenders on no account to leave the room he started for the door. It was a lady whose acquaintance he valued. He shook hands with her heartily, and invited her in. The lady was polite, but eyed her glove furtively. Our founder of a new system thought of his hands and apologized, telling some out of the way story, extremely improbable.

The disagreeable subject was hardly disposed of before the three victims of honey appeared, bashfully sliding in one after the other; Frank with his shoes sticking to the Brussels at every step, Frederic with dripping apron, and Fanny in her night dress (Mr. Baker had't been able to find time to put on more presentable apparel), and bare feet (one shoe was under the stove drying).

The father of this interesting group, peremptorily ordered them out, and wishing himself in Japan, was there ever a man so harassed by adverse circumstances and children? The lady not finding her host very talkative, and somewhat flurried in manner, withal took leave very soon, thinking the little Bakers not at all attractive, and shockingly neglected; while the disturbed master of the mansion took his way to the kitchen, lamenting the inauspicious chance that had shown her his progeny in such a plight. Mrs. Baker would never forgive his agency in the unfortunate occurrence, priding herself as she did on the general cleanliness and tidiness of her offspring. What could possess the little tormentors to come trooping in unbidden, with their fingers in their mouths, and said to be very dirty? To plague him, doubtless, and make their mother miserable when she came to hear of it.

It was somewhere in the vicinity of four o'clock when Mr. Baker got time to sit down. His limbs ached with weariness, and his head felt for nothing but a pillow. Yet desirous of showing his wife what he could find leisure for, he produced pen, ink, and paper, and commenced a letter; writing to begin with, with one eye on the sheep and the other on the children, who were penitently sitting in a row, just still enough to be meditating more mischief. The indefatigable but unfortunate Baker was soon absorbed in his occupation, forgetful of the responsibility resting upon him. Casually raising his eyes at length, he beheld Fanny with a suspicious-looking vial to her lips, and hastened to take it from her, Unlucky child! it was labelled "Laudanum."

The effect of this terrific discovery upon the nervous system of the father was most startling. It was the grand climax of his experiment—fatal alike to that and to Fanny. The vial was empty, but still emitted a flavor of the execrable drug which it had contained. No time was to be lost. The paternal Baker caught up his hat and ran for medical aid at a speed truly indicative of the emergency. He was tearing by Mr. Ball's house at a frantic pace, when he was hailed by Mrs. Baker, who, from the window of her friend's dwelling, had perceived his hurried advances.

'What, for pity's sake, is the matter, Mr. Baker?' cried the anxious wife.

'Fanny—Laudanum—doctor!' replied he, much out of breath.

'There's not a drop of Laudanum in the house,' added Mrs. Baker.

'The vial—the vial,' exclaimed the husband, in tones so tragical that they were frightfully Otello-like.

'There was nothing in it.'

'Are you sure?'

Mrs. Baker assured him that she was

Concluded on Fifth Page

DANGER OF MESMERISM.

The Manchester Sanitary Association has published a statement which brings out with startling vividness the danger of submitting the faculties to the influence of mesmerism.

If mesmerism is liable to lead to such hideous moral consequences, it will be readily admitted that it involves dangers not only to the subjects themselves but to the public at large.

HUNTING THE BUFFALO.

Upward of ten years ago I was hunting on the plains. One afternoon I left Fort Wallace, close to the line between Kansas and Colorado, carrying a rifle and ammunition.

It was dark and I could not see a hundred feet, but I could distinguish plainly that I was in a little square, with buffalo all around me.

Watching my chance, I edged up close to a 2 year old, then, making a spring landed square on his back, sinking my hand into the long hair that grows on his fore shoulders.

stood a chance, although I came near having my legs broken by the crowding animals. They kept up this race for perhaps half an hour.

MR. FREEMAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Freeman, the historian, comes to the aid of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley on the question of excluding the Irish members from the House of Commons.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PRESENT.

The pectoral cross presented by the Emperor of Germany to the Holy Father is of ancient style and of the Latin form.

THOUGHTS

A man endowed with great perfections without good breeding, is like one who has his pockets full of gold, but always wants change for his ordinary occasion.

From the brevity of life we may learn patience under all crosses and troubles they may be shorter than life, but they can be no longer.

What would our civilization be without music? How many tragedies find their peaceful catastrophes in fierce volleys, and strenuous travuras!

Mere polish does not make a man; nor does a rough exterior necessarily mar a man. The man is within.

What makes complexion? A pigment under the epidermis makes the complexion. The coloured per-

son has a black pigment, the brunette a light brown pigment, and the blonde a still lighter pigment.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

When fertilizing the garden do it liberally and with the best material at hand. Remember the vegetable and fruit garden furnishes a large part of the family living.

If the garden was not manured and ploughed last fall as it should have been give it a good heavy coat of well rotted manure after ploughing now.

It is useless to try to get good results without an abundance of manure and this should be hauled on while the ground is hard.

Beef, roast, per lb. \$0 12 to \$0 16. Beef, steak, per lb. 10 to 16. Beef, corned, per lb. 8 to 10.

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.

Table listing retail meat prices for various items like beef, pork, mutton, and chicken.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing wholesale prices for working oxen, demand, and various meats.

FISH.

Table listing prices for wholesale and retail fish.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing prices for various vegetables like potatoes, beets, and carrots.

FRUIT.

Table listing prices for various fruits like cranberries, California pears, and grapes.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing prices for hay and straw.

Table listing prices for straw, Timothy, and various grains like Oats, Barley, and Wheat.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX. Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface.

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

Formal Bishop - Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 25, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for St. Boniface, Bps of N. W. T.

St. Francis Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh, Bale St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I.

St. Anne des Cheneaux, St. Joachim, Rev. Girard, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Rev. F. Camper, O. M. I., H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillion. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Roy.

St. Pie and Emerson, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Rev. J. Doyle. St. Mary's and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. J. Maroux. St. Leon, Rev. C. Batsche.

St. Alphonsus, M. D. de Lourdes, Rev. J. Campeau. St. Catherine Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCallum. St. Brigid, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina, attended from St. Boniface.

Wood mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain, O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface - Teaching staff: Rev. Fathrs Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau, S. J.; Fagnon, S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rome, Ecclesiastical Students - Messrs. Cameron, Ellis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turpette, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet, S. J.; Forcier, S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre, S. J.

St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses - Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. William (director), Pupils 180. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

St. Vital's school, for day scholars - Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60. St. Norbert's school - Sisters of Charity, Boarders 24; day scholars 60.

St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55. St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders - Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister Superior Mary John of God, day scholars 130.

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg) - Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70. St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon) - Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Rice, sup. Pupils 70.

St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38.

St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon) - Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Rice, sup. Pupils 70. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup.

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TENDERS for a license to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta, N. W. T.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, 5th day of July next, for two timber berths of eight and nineteen and one-half square miles respectively, situated on the head-waters of the Bow River, in the district of Alberta.

Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Winnipeg and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



Tenders for a License to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday 10 day of May next, for any next for a timber berth of two square miles each situated on the Columbia River about eight miles west of Donald station on line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths together with the conditions on which they will be licensed may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Victoria, British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.

By order, W. HIMS WORTH, secretary.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1885.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully draw 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.

Terms - Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or 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.

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

D. HALLEN

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott St., Winnipeg



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The Northwest Review

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 13 Owen Street, Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

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

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

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion. Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

Consecrated to the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

1. Tuesday, St. Angela Merici V. Rogation Day.
2. Wednesday, The Blessed Virgin, Mother of Grace.
3. Thursday, The Ascension of Our Lord Holy Day of Obligation.
4. Friday, St. Francis Caracciolo C.
5. Saturday, St. Boniface. B and M.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Father Lacombe is having several religious works printed in Cree and Black foot for distribution amongst the Indians.

It is reported that M. Henri des Houz whose recent work, "Recollections of a French Journalist in Rome," has been condemned by the Sacred Congregation of the Index, has written a letter of submission to the Holy Father.

The announcement in the Figaro to the effect that the Holy Father had sent a letter of adhesion to Cardinal Guibert Archbishop of Paris, on the occasion of the letter of the Cardinal to M. Grevy, is described by the 'Moniteur de Rome' as false.

Mr. Davitt sharply and concisely answered the bluster of Johnston of Ballykilbeg, who was howling about the claims of Ulster. Mr. Davitt said that the Orange men had no more right to make Ulster separate from Ireland than the Irishmen have to make Liverpool separate from England.

In the middle ages the following lines were popular with the workmen:—

Eight hours of work
Eight hours of play
Eight hours of sleep,
Eight shillings a day.

In those days a shilling would go as far as two to day. This is another indictment against the 'dark ages'.

In the Commons the other day Mr. Healy, replying to Mr. Trevelyan, accused him of lurking Parnellite papers and tauntingly said:—"If Gladstone is unable to settle this matter, which of the different puny whippers is able? Better grant the boon generously than refuse and plunge the matter in the seething cauldron prepared for it."

Here is evidence of how warmly the gentle lovers of social order appreciate and enjoy their liberty. It appeared in a daily paper of Scotland:—

On Friday, two Orange bands of music followed by 2,000 persons, passed the Roman Catholic chapel in Kinning park a suburb of Glasgow. The crowd broke every window in the chapel, the priest's house, and the schools. One thousand persons were worshipping in the chapel. Father Macintosh ordered the doors to be locked to prevent a conflict. The police were powerless, and no arrests were made.

What a consolation and delight it must be to the 'Toronto Mail' to be the champion of these lovers of law and order.

The motion now before the legislature of this province to tender to Mr. Gladstone the moral support of this province should receive the unanimous concurrence of the House. There are few hearts in the Northwest that do not beat in sympathy with the Irish appeal for the liberties which are now enjoyed by Canadians, and that Mr. Gladstone places value on the moral support of other countries is very evident from his very prompt and graceful replies to the leading cities of the United States as well as Quebec, which was unanimous in supporting Mr. Carbray's motion. Therefore, we say; let the thoughtful

sympathy of Mr. Conklin come to its fruition, in a warm and generous resolution of the House to Mr. Gladstone, approving of his manly and intelligent effort to end a long continued struggle and to give to Ireland a measure of freedom and the benefit of principles which it has long been the special pride of Canadians to preach.

THE MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

The month of June, the Church has consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Let this devotion be well understood, for it is one at which many Protestants cavil and Catholics should have a reason for the faith that is in them, The Symbol of St. Athanasius tells us, "Now the right faith is that we believe and confess that our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God; is both God and man;—Perfect God and perfect man; subsisting of a rational soul and human flesh—one, not by the conversion of the God head into flesh but by the taking of the manhood unto God. One altogether, not by confusion of substance, but by unity of person." The rational soul and human flesh then of the one person Jesus Christ, are as they have ever been from the instant of this incarnation,

The soul and body of God. His wounded Hands and Feet are the Hands and Feet of God. His pierced side contains the Heart of God, The Heart of Jesus is the Heart of God. Being assured of this foundation, we have a Catholic theologian's explanation of the Cultus of the Sacred Heart as follows: 'The object of the worship yielded to the Incarnate Word is the whole Christ; hence as Christ possesses a double nature, human and divine a partial object of that worship is the humanity including His Body, and inasmuch as the body consists of various members each of these members constitutes a partial object; but the formal object, the wherefore of the direction of such and so great a worship upon them, is the Divinity of the word, whose own they are in virtue of the hypostatic union. . . The faithful do not adore the Heart of Jesus separating or prescinding from the Divinity, when they worship it as it is the Heart of Jesus—the Heart of the Person of the Word to which it is inseparably united. The reason why the faithful in worshipping Christ especially direct their worship to His most Sacred Heart, rather than to any other member of his most Sacred Body, such as the eyes, or ear, etc, is not an arbitrary one, but very consonant to reason; for the heart is the natural symbol of that infant love with which Christ loved us even unto death—even unto the shedding of His Blood and which was the inexhaustible fountain of all those graces with which he enriched us.'

God, then, has a real human heart and loves us with a tender human affection conjoined with His Divine love. God is Trinity in Unity: three Persons—The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. God the Father so loves the world that He sends His only begotten Son to redeem all men. God the Holy Ghost so loves the world that He dwells in the hearts of all men who are fit to receive Him and sanctifies those who are not fit by reason of sin, that they may be made fit. God the Son so loves the world that he has become man, died, on the cross given Himself in the Holy Eucharist and made men His brethren co-heirs with him of the Kingdom of Heaven. The love of the Blessed Trinity comes to us through the Sacred Humanity of Jesus. His Sacred Heart is the seat and the visible temple of that love the living Temple of the Trinity. In that Sacred Heart, God and man meet and are united in love. Let us then, especially during this month of June, devote ourselves especially to the worship of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The devotions in our prayer books will teach the sentiments which should engage us in those exercises so greatly encouraged by the Church.

A CONVERSION.

From the picturesque and ambitious city of Rat Portage, from the midst of a large and appreciative number of friends of the Northwest Review comes the pleasing intelligence of the special grace and mercy of God being bestowed on a member of that community. On Sunday last, in the Catholic Church of Rat Portage, the Rev. Father Beaudin received into the Church Mrs. William McKinnon, one of the most prominent and intelligent ladies of that city. The life of this lady has been looked upon by her neighbors as a singularly exemplary one, so that her abjuration of Protestantism for the faith of Jesus Christ, as taught by His Holy and apostolic Church has been devoid of surprise. At the Baptism the sponsors were Mr. and Mrs. Angus McKinnon. The event created some stir in the peaceful

'city of the mines,' where the apostolic labors of the Rev. Father Beaudin are bringing forth such good results, so that the Church was filled to its utmost during the ceremony by the faithful who came to thank the God of Mercy for so signal a favor in bringing such a worthy subject to His one Holy Church wherein alone He receives that homage due to a God and wherein alone is secured that peace so essential to real happiness—peace of mind and soul—peace with God and with ourselves. On Monday last Mrs. McKinnon received her first communion approaching the Holy Sacrament with profound humility and gratitude to God for His great mercy.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The students of the above College have won distinction in most every part of the Dominion as well as the United States and it is not to be wondered at that Winnipeg possesses many of the students of this illustrious educational institution who have attained position and wealth here through the superior moral and scholastic training they received at their 'Alma Mater.' On the occasion of the annual convention of College, the following message was sent by telegraph:—

To A. Leclaire St. Mary's College, Montreal. 'We the former pupils of St. Mary's college now residing in Manitoba have much pleasure in joining our confreres in the demonstration now taking place at our 'alma mater.' Our hearts and souls are with you. Signed jointly Drummond, Blain, La Riviere, McTavish, Moore, Feron, Royal, junior, Pillet, Leveque and others.'

JEWISH FRANCE.

The recent work of N. Edouard Drumont, which has created such a stir in France, and to which Rev. Fr. Drummond alluded to last Sunday is thus spoken of by the Liverpool Catholic Times. Though somewhat exaggerated the work destined to accomplish some good by directing public attention to a source of evil which hitherto has been overlooked.

"In England the descendants of those who were once the chosen people of God are deservedly respected members of society. In every relation of life they are as a rule, held in high esteem. They fulfil their civic social duties as conscientiously as their fellow men; and as to the practical interest they take in philanthropic work, Cardinal Manning on behalf of the London poor, and Father Nugent, on behalf of the Liverpool poor, would probably be among the first to bear glad testimony. On the Continent, especially in France, it is different. Here the Jewish character is marked by the unlovable traits which, rightly or wrongly are universally associated with the Israelitish name. To those well known characteristics the Jew adds a grave fault which is, perhaps, their natural result; he is ever found fraternizing with the bitterest enemies of the Church and of social order—the infamous secret societies. That not a single one of the two hundred and fifty houses owned by the Rothschilds in Paris was molested during the Commune is a significant fact which speak for itself in this connection. Wherever the semitic element prevails on the Continent it monopolizes, by means of financial strategy a power and an influence to which it can lay no fair title, and it invariably has a deteriorating effect upon the tone of the community in which it exists. It was this conviction, doubtless, confirmed, strengthened by the keen study and shrewd observation, which led the eminent Catholic Journalist, M. Edouard Drumont, to begin and complete the two bulky volumes, 'La France Juive,' which he has just given to the public, and which have created considerable comment in political, literary, and social circles in the French capital.

The work is divided into six parts, treating successively of The Jew as a psychological and physiological type of humanity; The Jew in the History of France; from the beginning of the monarchy down to Jules ferry; 'Gambetta and his Court; Cremieux and the Universal Israelitish Alliance; Jewish Paris and French Society; The Masonic and Jewish Persecution.' In this trenchant style the author traces the deleterious influence of the Jewish element on French society, under all its forms and in all its manifestations; and establishes a direct connection between its prevalence and the decadence of faith, art, enthusiasm and the sentiment of the ideal. Undeterred by the fear of personal consequences, he has sketched with the hand of a conscientious artist the portraits of several Jews and Jewesses who are leading spirits in the Parisian world—men of letters, polit

icians, Journalists, and actors and actresses, whose individual and collective influence upon society is anything but moral or beneficial. The work is cleverly written, and is the fruit of honest conviction. The error into which the author falls, in common with two many Catholic writers in France to day, consists in the substitution of headted rhetoric for moderate argument of repellent exaggeration for winsome reasoning.

HON. MR. COSTIGAN

The following letter appeared in the Irish Canadian of the 22nd inst. and speaks for itself.

Sir—The Irish people are proverbially grateful and shall never forget the services rendered by the Hon. John Costigan. In 1882 the prospect was bleak indeed for Resolutions in favor of Home Rule, but the Hon John Costigan nailed his colors to the mast and said to the Conservative Party: Here are my Home Rule Resolutions. I want the Conservative party to take them up or I sever my connection with the Conservative party. 'J'y suis, j'y reste.' as another illustrious descendant of an Irishman had said under other circumstances. This John Costigan is not a traitor—cannot by any possibility be a traitor. And I protest against any man and more especially any Irishman, using any such opprobrious epithet against the sterling honest, whole souled and patriotic John Costigan. His record is there, and will remain for ever.

Yours truly, Irish Priest.

Rat Portage Temperance Society of the Holy Cross.

This society, though of long standing, recently made some very essential changes in its constitution; which have received the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface; together with his blessing on all who belong or may become members of the society. The membership of the society is now considerable and is exerting a very marked and salutary influence on the city. The officers of the society recently elected are as follows:—Rev. President and Chaplain—J. B. Baudin. 1st. vice President, H. Michaud, 2nd vice—John Short; Secretary, Mrs. A. D. Mc Donald. Treasurer; James Slavin, Marshall, A. McGillis.

COLONIAL EXHIBITION

London; May 23,—The Queen accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, visited the Colonial and Indian Exhibition on Friday morning. Her Majesty was received at the Canadian court by the Marquis of Lorne. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady Tupper. A bouquet was presented to her Majesty by Lady Tupper. The executive commissioner explained the various exhibits and the Queen expressed herself as greatly interested in and gratified with the evidences of Canada's wonderful progress in passing through the court her majesty noticed a portrait of Sir John Mc Donald, and said she had learned with much satisfaction that he had recovered from his frequent illness. Her Majesty made purchases from the furs exhibited by Renfrew, of Quebec, and the Hudson's Bay Company.

NORTHWEST FISHERIES.

The amended fishery laws for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories as published in the Canada Gazette are as follows:—

1. Whitefish shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the first day of November and the first day February of in each year, both days inclusive.
2. Whitefish shall not be taken or used, sold or possessed for making oil or feeding domestic animals.
3. Pickerel (Dore) shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the 15th of April and the fiftenth day of May in each year, both days inclusive.
4. Speckled trout (Salvelinus Fontinalis) shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the first day of October and the first day of January in each year, both days inclusive.
5. Provided always, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall have power to set apart and license without fee, for the exclusive use of Indians, such waters as he may deem necessary, and that the Indians shall, during the close seasons, have liberty to fish under license for the purpose of providing food for themselves, but not for sale, barter or traffic.

JOHN J. Mc GEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of Mr. T. A. Bernier, superintendent of the Catholic section of the board of education, presented to the House yesterday, contains a lot of interesting information, from which the following had been culled, the report being in French: The receipts of the year have been \$21,210.95; expenses, \$9,807.65, leaving each on hand, \$11,403.30. Attendance of children has been—1,946 boys, 1,932 girls; total, 3,878.

The board consider the system of

education adopted in Manitoba superior to that in the other provinces, and very much superior to that of the United States where Catholic schools are not recognized by law. No important change in the law is suggested except as to the manner of collecting school taxes.

In response to a circular the board have sent a number of articles to the Colonial Exhibition at London Eng., including specimens of penmanship, composition, drawing, text books, globes, atlases, a memorandum of the school, and the names of those to whom diplomas were awarded, as follows: Is' class—Marie Soucy, 2nd class—Thias Vinet, Victoire Marceau, Malvina Prince, Joseph Baire; 3rd class—Mesdames Arcand St. Germaine, Dupuis; Mdlles, Bonthill lette, Carignan, Cherrefils, Messrs. Norbert Todd, Theophile LaFortin, Theodore Leveque; 4th class—M. Tetu.

Regret is expressed over the departure of Pere Lavaie, who has removed to the United States, and in whom the board always had a valued member.

The board now is—His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, president; M. T. A. Bernier, superintendent; M. l'Abbe Dugast, M. l'Abbe Cherrier, M. l'Abbe Cloutier, Pere Oullette, Judge Prud'homme, J. E. P. Prendergast, M. P. P., and Edward Lloyd.

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\$500 REWARD!

The Managers of the Hudson Bay Photograph Parlors agree to pay out of their Reserve Fund \$500 to any person who will produce better or more highly finished photographs (taken either in the largest cities of Europe or on the American continent) than those taken at their Parlors, 244 main street, Winnipeg. This offer to hold good until further notice.

T. R. COLPITS,
ARTIST.

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MR. BAKER'S DOMESTIC SYSTEM.

Continued from First Page

perfectly sure, and the alarmed father began to live again. After enjoying the revulsion of feeling, he said, with as much coolness as she could summon 'Perhaps you are thinking of coming home, and, as I am here, I may as well wait for you.'

Mrs. Baker was quite ready to accompany the founder of the new system for the training of children.

'I'm afraid, Mr. Baker, that you didn't get a good start,' she remarked, on getting home, and glancing at the children and their various occupations.

There were traces of the day's march of confusion, disorder, and destruction in every direction the prudent housewife could turn her eyes. Mr. Baker shrank to himself in absolute dismay; and when he saw Mrs. Ball glide in with an expression mercifully quizzical; he attempted to make a desperate rush out of the premises. But he couldn't do it; his egress was prevented by Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Ball.

'And a wonderful system it is!' said Mrs. Baker. 'There's no honey on Fanny's hair; no blacking on Franky's face; no ink on Freddy's hands; no ashes on the floor; no grease nor butter on the table cloth; no chips on the stove; no water on the chairs, no crumbs on the shelves, no confusion or disorder any where prevalent! How stupid women are, not to know how to take care of children; and how silly they are to complain of troubles and trials, when the whole thing can be reduced to a science!'

'What kind of a hat do you prefer, Mr. Baker—an ordinary beaver, or a Wide awake?' queried his fairer half. 'A Wide awake, most probably,' asserted Mrs. Ball.

Mr. Baker said not a word, but nervously drew forth his pocket book and took therefrom two sovereigns, which he handed to his wife with a subdued manner that was very significant: it was an appropriation for a new velvet bonnet, an eloquent confession of the fallibility of his system. An elegant piece of head gear, which attracted much attention, appeared in the Baker pew on next Sunday.

The moral of the story is obvious. Woman's life is to the majority of men a profound secret, they know little of its trials, its cares, labors, and perplexities are an arcanum so deep and mystical, that they pass on through the trodden way of existence, receiving of her ministrations without pausing to ask the cost of what is enjoyed without cessation from the cradle to the final resting place of humanity.

THE FISHERY DISPUTE

London, May 23.—The fishery dispute between the United States and Canada scarcely attracts any attention here, yet many persons regard the seizure of David J. Adams as entirely unjustifiable. It is believed that Great Britain will make ample amends for the seizure despite the foggy state of the local fishery laws. The government officials and the members of the United States Legislature are as silent as oysters on the subject, and both Mr. Phelps and Mr. White have absolutely refused to speak about the matter or submit to an interview upon the topic.

A CREDIT TO CANADA

Some More Palatial Cars for the Canadian Pacific Railway

Canadians may well be proud of the rolling stock of their great national highway. The cars surpass anything ever seen on this continent and do credit to the management of the road. This morning the first of a series of twelve new dining cars for the through route to British Columbia arrived at the C. P. R. depot. It is named the 'Buckingham' and was built at James Cranson & Co.'s works, at Cobourg, Ont. The whole structure is of solid mahogany, the interior is tastefully panelled and adorned with scroll work in gold leaf and there are bevelled plate glass mirrors at the side of each of the ten tables. Ten elegant bronze and brass lamps supply plenty of light. The seats are upholstered in green embossed leather and the floor is covered with crimson flowered Wilton carpet. The table linen was imported specially for the cars by Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal. The silver ware was manufactured by the Meriden Silver Plate Company of Hamden, Conn; and the cutler was imported direct from Rogers of Sheffield, Eng. by Hutton of Montreal. The kitchen is fitted up with one of Wilkes, range, from Chicago, and is provided with boiler, steam fittings and all the appliances of a first class hotel. The menu card is neatly engraved by Geo. Bishop & Son, and shows the fine view of Red Rock, on the Nepigon river. The dining cars will be attached to the trains at Sunbury Junction and remain on the trains until they reach the Rocky Mountains, where the new hotels have been constructed. They will then afterwards be utilized for the return journey.

JUDGE MATTHEW RYAN ON HOME RULE AND ULSTER

The following valuable communication appeared in the Free Press of the 19th instant.

Judge Ryan is entitled to much credit for supplying such opposite facts, and so also is the Globe for the truthful 'precis' reproduced by the Judge,

To the Editor of the Free Press

Sir.—So much being said about the probability of the Catholics of Ireland abusing the power which Home Rule might confer, the following from O'Driscoll's History of Ireland, vol. 1, p. 54, may be read with interest, perhaps instruction. Speaking of the accession to the throne of Mary it is said.

'As the reformed faith had made little progress in Ireland, the ancient religion was restored without difficulty or violence. It is much to the credit of the people of Ireland that satisfied with a quiet and peaceable restoration of their faith; they in no instance persecuted or disturbed those who still thought proper to profess the religion of the reformation. While the fires of a ferocious proscription raged in the sister island in Ireland the Protestants enjoyed their opinions in full security and peace; and numbers fled from persecution in England to find freedom and protection among a people whom they had considered blindly devoted to superstition. Neither in this reign nor afterwards, in that of James the second when the religion of the Church of Rome was triumphant, did the Catholics of Ireland persecute or proscripe on account of religion, which proves that the misfortunes of the nation had not extinguished the natural kindness of the people.'

That O'Driscoll is an impartial writer is admitted by Lord Jeffrey in the Edinburgh Review, October, 1827.

Another respectable historian, Plowden tells of a course of conduct on the part of the Irish Protestants, in a subsequent reign which shows that the natural kindness, so properly applauded by O'Driscoll was not confined to one section of the Irish people. One of the penal laws which disgraced the administration of the last of the Stuarts, Anne, prohibited the Catholics of Ireland from holding real estate, or even owning a horse worth more than five pounds. In that horrible emergency many of the Catholic gentry assigned their properties to Protestant neighbors pending the repeal of the 'passionate enactment,' and when repeal did come every acre of what had thus been transferred was honorably restored.

Is it to be believed that men who acted thus justly and honorably towards each other in times past, and in such times, could be less rational in dealing with a question of common interest in the light of the present day?

Seeing that it is even more preposterous to speak of autonomy for Ulster than it is to indulge the idea that England and Ireland could live peacefully apart, is it to be doubted that the political intelligence of the North and the South of the latter kingdom of which there is abundance, will soon agree, not as to the form of government which such men as Mr. Johnstone might be pleased to bestow, but that which it is the interest of all Ireland to possess.

I had written thus far when I received the Globe of Saturday last, in which the question is asked and answered; 'What is this Ulster of which we hear so much?'

More need not be said than is thus supplied as to the untenable position taken by Mr. Johnstone, and others of his Order, of whom it was long ago said by the patriotic Banim, 'They have no country.'

With this letter will be handed to you the article from the Globe, for which I respectfully bespeak the necessary space.

MATTHEW RYAN.

May 18th 1886.

"PROTESTANT ULSTER."

We hear a great deal lately about the rights of Ulster to a separate Parliament, and the necessity of protecting Ulster were Home Rule conceded in Ireland.

What is this Ulster of which we hear so much?

Those who judge from what the opponents of Home Rule say must suppose that the people of Ulster are all Protestants, and are all opposed to Home Rule.

The fact is, however, that in Ulster the Catholics are very nearly as numerous as the Protestants of all denominations. In four of the nine counties of Ulster the Catholics are largely the majority; in three others the Protestant majority is small. In only two counties is the Protestant majority large.

Of the Protestants of Ulster many are Home Rulers.

Of the 33 Ulster constituencies 17 have elected Home Rulers. In two others the Home Rule candidates were defeated by majorities of about 30. In five of nine counties the Home Rulers carried almost every constituency.

If some of the electoral divisions had not been gerrymandered the Home Rulers would have carried several other constituencies.

How absurd it is then, to speak of Ulster as if it were wholly Protestant and wholly opposed to Home Rule, when it is little more than half Protestant, and when if we are to judge by its Parliamentary representation, it has itself declared for Home Rule!

No one has yet proposed that the small section in the northeast of Ulster which has elected no Home Ruler should have a separate Parliament. Yet for that section, only, even according to their own arguments, should exceptional legislation be sought.

NEWS AFTERMATH.

The Mail building was again burned the other night. The fire started on the flat occupied by Alexander & Cable lithographers, and quickly spread the editorial and composing rooms above, and Printing Company. The type of the latter and the stock and machinery of Alexander & Cable are a total loss. The Mail's new type only a week in use, was considerable the paper to issue again to-morrow. The presses in the basement escaped with little injury. The watchman Thomas Carroll, was severely burned, and lies in the hospital. The Mail's loss is about \$80,000; insured for \$60,000. Alexander & Cable's loss, \$10,300 insurance, \$8,000;

The Chicago News suggests that if United States cruisers are to be sent into Canadian waters to protect American fishing vessels they should be sent over land on wheels. They should be more certain to reach their destination.

The Greeks claim that during the frontier engagement of yesterday the captured two positions from the Turks, twenty thousand cartridges and three prisoners. The commander of the Turkish troops explains that the firing by his men was due to a mistake; and he has given an assurance that Turkey's intentions are Pacific. There is now an entire cessation of firing everywhere along the frontier.

In the Calgary ranching district there are said to be 76,325 head of cattle, 10,025 horses, and 21,300 sheep. This is only an approximate estimation and is below the actual number. But as it stands it is a very fair state of affairs.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Albany and Marquis of Lorne, made a visit to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition on Saturday and very carefully inspected the Canadian court. Special attention was given by the royal visitors to the game and agricultural trophies, the educational and geological exhibits and display of agricultural machinery. Before leaving the Queen expressed her desire that the public should know how much she admired the Canadian court and how greatly she was interested in the Canadian exhibits. The general public were excluded from the court during the time the royal party were present.

Wimpton Bros., railroad contractors, have completed their contract with the St. Paul and Duluth here, and were preparing to move their outfit to Minneapolis. Monday morning the received word from J. J. Hill to stay here, as there would be work in a short time. It is reported that this means that Hill will build the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad, beginning at once.

It is a good time just now for Nova Scotians to consider what would become of their valuable fisheries if they had not all Canada at their back. Would the United States be more likely to concede anything to Nova Scotia than to Canada? Would the British Government be as likely as to yield to Nova Scotia appeal as to the firmly expressed opinion of all Canada? It is a well-known fact that Great Britain was far more ready to make sacrifices of British North American territory before Confederation than it has been since, and it is not likely that any attention would be paid to Nova Scotia's tears if the United Government demanded her fisheries.

On Thursday, May 27th, the Rev. Father Point, S. J. celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination. The Rev. Father is eighty-four years of age and still healthy. At St. Mary's College Montreal, there took place a worthy celebration of this joyous day. In the morning at 6 o'clock mass with music was sung at the Gesù and at dinner in college an address read to this venerable and saintly priest. We wish Father Point whose name is held in honor in Canada and elsewhere, many years to enjoy the truly earned repose of his well spent life.

The deputy minister of militia speaks in high terms of the alacrity with which the volunteers presented themselves from all parts of Canada for the service of the Crown and publishes a letter received from 39 residents of Chicago, who, being British subjects, offered their services in aid of the suppression of the outbreak in March, 1885.

A map accompanies the report, showing the line of march of the three columns. On the back of the map are given extracts; principally from 'The Mail,' showing the corps ordered for service and their distribution, a chronologically arranged statement of events beginning with the receipt by Sir John McDonald of a telegram, March 22nd, 1885, referring to the Duck Lake outbreak, and concluding with 'July 2nd, Big Bear surrenders,' a list of the engagements, an account of the commissariat of the arms and ammunition required and of the hospital service, the whole forming a very interesting summary of our 'little war.'

The Canadian Pacific management have awarded the contracts for the construction of the shoot line between Montreal and Smith's Falls to the following contractors.—Messrs. W. Buchner Hutchinson, Wood and Molesworth, John Drew, T. and J. Robinson, Corbett and Skead, Breen, Connolly, Begge and McMahon, J. W. G. Elliott, Facquier and Dinwoodie, Davis Bros, and Ross and Holt, at very fair prices. The distance to be traversed by this new line will be about 126 miles. It will pass through the counties of Soulanges, Vaudreuil, Gengary, Stormont, Dundas and North Grenville until it strikes the original Ontario and Quebec portion. The contract for the bridge on the Ottawa was awarded to Messrs Davis Bros., of Ottawa, for \$25,000. The principal part of the work, it is to be expected, will be finished by the end of September, and the whole by the end of October.

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No trouble to show Goods. The finest and cheapest assortment of Pants ever shown in Winnipeg Remember the Place;

BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST.



TENDERS for a license to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta, N. W. T.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, 5th day of July next, for two timber berths of eighteen and nineteen and one-half square miles respectively, situated on the head-waters of the Bow River, in the district of Alberta.

Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Winnipeg and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



Tenders for a License to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday 10 day of May next, for any next, for a timber berth of two square miles each situated on the Columbia River about eight miles west of Donald station on line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia. Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths together with the conditions on which they will be licensed may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown timber offices, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Victoria British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



SEALED TENDERS, marked 'For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies,' and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Wednesday, 30th June.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North West or at the office of the undersigned. No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an excepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not excepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspaper inserters this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE, Comptroller.

Ottawa, 18th May, 1886.



NOTICE.

Weights, and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balances with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. D. B. Hydrostatic balances for weighing coal.

By order,

W. HIMSWORTH, secretary.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

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 chiefly 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 affords to the students of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$15 a month for boarding, and \$2 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, besides a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

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

The discipline of the College is strict in point 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 29th, 1885.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG G. M. N.

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

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

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

TERMS.—Boarding, per Session \$20.00. 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. Entrance Fee, payable once \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable material will be supplied and made up by 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 Baginette Veil.

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

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Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta in the North West Territories

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tenders for a Timber Berth,' will be received at the office until Monday the 3rd day of May next for a timber berth of eight square miles situated on the South side of the Saskatchewan River in the Provisional Districts of Alberta, in the North West Territories.

Sketches showing the positions approximately of the berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Edmonton and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

DILIGENCE.

The certainty that life cannot be long and the probability that it will be much shorter than nature allows, ought to awaken every man to the active prosecution of whatever he is desirous to perform. It is true that no diligence can assure success, death may intercept the swiftest career, but he who is out off in the midst of an honest undertaking has at least the honor of falling in his rank, and has fought the battle, though he missed the victory.

KERRY

The following changes have taken place in the diocese of Kerry. Father Quill has replaced Father Crowlee in Tralee; the latter being at present en route for America with Father John Griffin, of Cherriveen, to collect for the O'Connell Memorial Church. Father Denis McGillicuddy, of Castleisland, is to replace Father Griffin in Caherciveen. Father Carmody, of Newtownsands goes to castleisland, vice Father McGillicuddy and Father Trant replaces Father Carmody in Newtownsands.

LONGFORD

Lord Longford has called in the rents now payable on his Killucan property, and has intimated his intention of giving a reduction of 3s in the pound.

DOWN

An Englishman named Arthur Pendie has victimized the loyal citizens of Newry by falsely representing himself as a person deputed to collect money to go toward defraying the expenses incurred by the Irish Patriotic Union in their opposition to Home Rule. The Orangemen caused the "loyal brother's" arrest, and he was remanded.

TYRONE

On April 27, a soldier named Thomas Crony was drowned while bathing in the river Struie, behind the military barracks Omagh. Deceased, who could not swim, went in to bathe in a deep part of the river known as "The Thunderbolt Hole." It appears he got out of his depth immediately on entering the water, and a comrade who was bathing at the same time endeavored to save him, but in vain. Deceased belonged to Dublin, and has been a very short time in the service.

WATERFORD

On April 24, the attention of District Inspector Dagg, of Dungarvan, was attracted to the conduct of a man of the laboring class apparently a tramp—who was loitering about O'Connell street and causing annoyance. At the request of the inspector he was taken to the police station on a charge of vagrancy; and lodged in the lockup. Constable John Murphy, in whose charge the prisoner was placed, noticed that whenever any person was observing him the prisoner kept his right hand concealed from view. On being asked by the barrack orderly to remove his hand from his pocket he appeared very reluctant to do so, and this excited a good deal of suspicion. It was subsequently discovered that the prisoner had lost the forefinger of the right hand, and his discription is said to tally with that of a person accused of having committed the horrible murder at Ballygurteen, near Dungannon; on the 2d of April.

TIPPERARY

This is befitting Tipperary, it is the banner county of Ireland; and in reviving the old game of Common or hurring as it is now termed, they are only practicing what their Fenian forefathers did in order to give their frames physical strength and energy to combat their enemies. We wish all the other counties would follow the lead of Tipperary.

The death is announced in Limerick in the 24th year of his age, of Dr. Hugh Whelan, medical officer of the Nenagh Dispensary District, to which position he was recently appointed on the resignation of Dr. Cahalan. The deceased was a victim of his profession. While in the discharge of his duty he contracted fever which terminated in death.

ANTRIM

The Belfast Conservative Association has forwarded a protest to Mr. Morley expressing indignation at his prejudiced and unsatisfactory replies to questions affecting the interest of Irish loyalists and especially to his answer to Mr. Lewis stating that if the Arms Act were renewed it would be chiefly operative against the assembly of armed men in the North of Ireland.

The "armed men" in the North of Ireland are the Orangemen. In '48 they were armed by the British Government to cut the throats of their Catholic countrymen. The "Conservative Association" never entered a protest against the Arms Act when it was applied to Munster, but it is different when brought to bear on Ulster. Justice depends on whose ox is gored.

LCUTH

A farmer named Edward Hamill, 53 years of age, living in the townland of Cortial, left his house Easter Sunday night 'about nine o' clock, to look after his cattle, as his wife believed, but not returning, she got alarmed and a search was made for him during the night. At five o' clock next morning his dead body was found in a bog hole, about a quarter of a mile from his house. An inquest was held, and his wife deposed that he was subject to fearful headaches, every Spring season for years, and that this year he was so bad his mind became weakened, and he refused to go out of his house, even to pray for the past two months, and she was constantly watching and in dread of him. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

WESTMEATH

Rev. Thomas Fagan, P. P., of Turim, is dead. Father Fagan was the brother of the Rev. Edward Fagan, P. P., Ardeath, for some time curate of St. Mary's Drogheda. Like Father Edward, Father Tom, as he was popularly called: was most gentle and winning in his manner. There were few priests in the extensive diocese of Meath who had so many friends among the Catholic clergy and laity.

LIMERICK

The tenantry of the Butler estate at Glenroe, County Limerick, met by appointment the agent Mr R. J. Gaton, R. M. Mitchelstown on April 30th for the purpose of paying their rents, and were allowed a general reduction of 20 per cent. An extension of time was further given to those not in a position to meet their rents. A few months ago Mr. Eaton allowed the tenantry on the property an unprecedented concession of about 50 per cent.

THE AFTER DINNER NAP

There is much difference of opinion concerning the desirability of an after-dinner nap. Those who advocate it cite the example of animals, but these gorge themselves with food whenever opportunity offers and are heavy and drowsy in consequence. A short rest is however, different from lethargic sleep and often appears to do good. Brain work should certainly be forbidden after dinner, the interval between it and bed time should be devoted to recreation and amusement. In the case of elderly people a short nap after a late dinner often aids digestion, but as a general rule it is better for such persons to make their principal meal at 2 P. M. The digestive powers of most elderly people are at a low ebb in the evening. When sleeplessness is troublesome, relief should be sought for in the discovery and removal of the cause whenever possible. The condition is often due to indigestion, and when this is the case the ordinary remedies for inducing sleep are worse than useless. The nervous relations between the brain and stomach are so intimate that disorder of the organ is almost certain to effect the other.

Excitement, worry and anxiety, which have their seat in the brain, interfere with the functions of the stomach, and in like manner anything that unduly taxes the power of or irritates the stomach disorders the circulation and nutrition of the brain. The sleeplessness often complained of by gouty people is due to the poisonous effect of the morbid material upon the nervous system. Excessive smoking, too much alcohol, tea and coffee, often resorted to by overworked persons, are frequent causes of sleeplessness. In all these cases the cause is removable, while the effect may be counteracted by appropriate treatment. Nothing is more mischievous, however, than to continue the habits and to have recourse to drugs to combat the effects. A due amount of exercise tends to induce normal sleep, and much exercise need not be of a violent character. A walk of two or three miles daily is sufficient, and is perhaps as much as a busy man can find time for. A ride on horseback, the Palmerstonian cure for gout, is probably the best form of exercise for those whose minds are constantly at work. It has been well said that a man must come out of himself when in the saddle; he is forced to attend to his horse and to notice the objects he meets. Walking may be a merely automatic process, and afford little, if any, relief to the mind, and carriage exercise may be practically valueless, if the mind is not diverted from what had previously occupied it.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Gazette, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following offer for the New Year: The person falling in love this year is the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$25. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a Key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cents with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Gazette, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of Advertisers. Address: Home Gazette, 25 Bow Street, Hartford, Conn.

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Nervous diseases (with or without dreams) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. Diseases discharged cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

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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. EAST. The only line running Through Cars between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and South-west. Close connections with St. P., M. & St. N. P. and St. L. & N. O. Roads, from and to all points North and North-west.

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CAUTION.—Beware of imitations or mistakes, owing to the great similarity of caps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold. In ordering G. H. MUMM & Co. Champagne, see that the labels and caps bear its name and initials.

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

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Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c.
MAIN STREET

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twenty four times per week each way, between Rat Portage Post Office and Railway Station from the 1st April next. The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle. The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of each mail train.

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THE PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM

The progress of Protestantism may be likened to the regressive motion of a crab as it marches backward! The "progress" which Protestantism is making—like the creedless conglomeration of sects itself—is very peculiar. In Brooklyn, New York, a Protestant church called St. Ann's has given way to the progress of commerce; Sands street Methodist church is almost devoid of a congregation; the Baptist church on Nassau street in New York, has been transformed into a book bindery; the fashionable church known as "Dr. Spencer's" in Brooklyn, makes a very spacious carpet show room, and the congregations of two others sectarian edifices had to double-up into one church so as to save both from tumbling into the ditch of decay!

Elm place Congregational church has been converted into a theatre; the First Reformed Church on Jerusalem street has been sold, and so going to be transformed into a concert hall, and Waverly Avenue Chapel has been converted into a chair making establishment.

It may be surmised that the congregations which attended these churches have erected edifices elsewhere, but this is not so. The Churches collapsed for want of congregations, for the reason that so many of the non-Catholic masses have turned Agnostics, Infidels, Rationalists or Materialists, that "a corporal's guard" was left to pay the preachers, and when that class of salvationists do not get good pay, they quietly slip off the clerical cloth and find a place in some of the professions where money can be rapidly made. In the secular sphere Protestantism is, in this way progressing, but—as a religion—it is rapidly being whittled down to a fine point by the internal error of its composition.

TOO MUCH PRAYING

Has it ever struck the parents who are afraid of too much praying in parochial schools, that it may make the greatest difference in that supreme hour—the hour of death—whether the children have prayed much or not.

A priest, out in the west, tells of his experience with young men, who in the free and easy atmosphere of each life soon lose all thought of prayer.

"I have found," he says, "that there was always a hope for a young man who had attended a Catholic school in early life. He, when ill, always wanted me and knew why he wanted me. It might be many years since he made an Act of contrition, but he knew its meaning. He perhaps had not been to confession since he made his first communion, but it does not require long to recall his early instructions to his mind. The case of the poor fellow, Catholic in name, but scarcely instructed at all, is very different and very hard. He hardly knows the meaning of an Act of Contrition; he is afraid of religion because he is ignorant of it. Many a time in preparing one of these poor boys for death in a short time, have I blessed the parochial school."

The consideration contained in the simple words of this good priest is one that ought to touch the heart of all mothers. What can console the heart of a mother if her son die without the last sacraments, after years of carelessness? His career may have been splendid; his talents brilliant, his education admirable in a purely secular way—will that console her when she kneels at his grave?

The objection of "too much praying" is an un-Christian one made against parochial schools. The people who make it use it generally to conceal some other motive. They think their children in school pray too much because they pray too little.

The parochial schools can very well meet any objections made to them on sensible and reasonable grounds especially in the primary departments the improvement is marked. If parents have no more valid objection to make than that their children ask the Mother of God to pray for them 'now and at the hour of their death' too often they had better close their lips in shame.

From the age of seven to that of fourteen, the public school system grinds out the pupils under it. What is the result? Has it produced miracles in education? Has it made the body of the people more reverent, more capable of self-support, more industrious, truer, honest. So far, it has not.

How any critic of parochial schools honestly say that any child once in them has not been made better by the religious instructions there received?

"Too much praying." That phrase is a disgraceful one in the mouth of any parent who loves pure, innocent and reverent childhood. It betrays a shallowness of thought and poverty

of religious feelings which even Pagans would despise; It ought to go out of fashion.

FIRST AMONG MANY.

Ordination of a Negro Priest.
The "In Memoriam" card of Rev. Augustus Tolton, the negro student of this country at the Propaganda, Rome, has just been received by the writer, Dr. O'Connell having kindly sent it to him. The lamented Bishop Baltes sent the young aspirant to Rome several years ago. He is now enjoying the reward of his faithful perseverance. He is "a priest forever according to the Order of Melchisedech." Truly "black but beautiful." This negro priest said his first Mass in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, on Easter Sunday. The Centre of Unity, where priests "of all nations, and tribes, and tongues" are seen, was the fitting place for this first offering. For the Mother and Mistress of Churches rightfully took under her aegis and sent forth with her blessing this first priestly fruit of the American negro. Easter Sunday, too; what more fitting day? May it prove an augury of the raise of his entire race to all that is holy and ennobling in the Faith! With admirable taste, this young priest selected, as echoing the joy of the heart; this passage of the 115th Psalm: "What shall I render to the Lord, for all the things that He hath rendered to me? I will take the Chalice of Salvation and I will call upon Thy name." To his holy sentiment the youthful minister of the altar adds the complete offering of himself: "My whole self and all that Thou hast given me in union with the passion and Death of Thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, I offer to thee. "Ad multos annos," may he prove the "first born among many brethren!"

Apropos of this ordination, the writer may add that he knows a colored youth who is now finishing Rhetoric. He is in a college of good standing in Canada, where he was obliged to go in order to secure what would be denied him in the United States. Some years ago this young man refused to accept the offer of a gratuitous education in a Presbyterian (colored) University, thus counting the pearl of faith above all price. The president of the college, the professors, his confessor, and all who know the young Rhetorician are convinced that he has a vocation. "The Lord will provide" seems his motto. He is most anxious to be a priest among his race in the South. "Greater things than these thou shalt see," Henceforth the words of Royal Psalmist will begin to be realized among us; "And before Him, the Ethiopians will fall down." For among the black millions of our land, very soon let us pray, must cease the wail, "days shall be formed and no one is them." Richmond, May 11th. J. R. S.

FALSE IDEAS.

Generosity is a privilege that a man has no right to indulge in as long as he refuses to perform a single well-defined act of justice. Indeed, we may safely assert not only that all men and women should be just before they are generous but that they cannot be generous before they are just. Should we call that man generous who took the bread that the poor man had earned for his children and gave it to another family because they were hungry? Yet what else does he do who withholds a just debt or takes advantage of a man's poverty or ignorance to obtain from him labor and good at less than fair price, and then bestows such ill-gotten gains upon any so-called benevolent object, public or private.

The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at over 3,000,000,000, and they speak 3,994 known tongues. The average duration of life is 33 1/2 years. One-fourth of these born die before they are seven years old, and one-half before the age of 17. Out of a 100 persons only six reach the age of 90 years. Out of 500 only one attains the age of 80 years. Sixty persons die every minute, all men live longer than short ones. Married men are longer lived than the single. Rich men live on an average 42 years, but the poor man only 30 years. There is a drunkard to every 74.

FOOD FOR MAN

The old saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison is realized in the opposite tastes of people. The Turks shudder at the thought of eating oysters. The Digger Indians of the Pacific slope rejoiced in the great locust swarms of 1875 as a dispensation of the Great spirit, and laid in a store of dried locust powder sufficient to last them several years. The French will eat frogs, snails, and the diseased livers of geese but draw the line at alligators. Buckland declares the taste of boar constricting good and much like veal, Quass.

the fermented cabbage water of the Russians, is their popular tippie. It is described as a mixture of stale fish and soapuds in taste, yet; when the beer, it has more fermented beverage. A tallow candle washed down with quass forms a meal that it would be hard to be thankful for. In Canton and other Chinese cities rats are sold at the rate of two dollars a dozen, and the hind quarters of dogs are hung up in the butchers, shops alongside of mutton and lamb, but command a higher price. The edible birds, nests of the Chinese are worth twice their weight in the finest variety for selling for as much as 30 dollars a pound, The negroes of the West Indies eat baked snakes and palm worms fried in their own fat, but they cannot be induced to eat stewed rabbits in Mexico parrots are eaten, but they are rather tough. The Guachos of the Badda Oriental are in the habit of hunting skunks for the sake of their flesh. The octopus or devil-fish, when boiled and then roasted, is eaten in Corsica and esteemed a delicacy. In the Pacific Islands and West Indies lizards eggs are eaten with gusto. The natives of the Antilles eat alligator eggs and the eggs of the turtle are popular every where, though up to the commencement of the last century turtle was only eaten by the poor of Jamaica. Ants are eaten by various nations. In Brazil they are served with a resinous sauce and in Africa they are stewed with grease or butter. The East Indians catch them in pits and carefully wash them in handfuls like raisins. In Siam a curry of ants eggs is a costly luxury. The Ceylonese eat the bees after robbing them of their honey. Caterpillars and spiders are dainties to the African bushman. After they have wound the silk from the cocoon the Chinese eat the chrysalis of the silk worm, Spiders roasted are a sort of desert with the New Caledonians.

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ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. 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 chiefly 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 so many advantages of a country site, and are so near the city of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom seventy may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible, \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, and a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, \$2 a year; the whole to be paid quarterly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be suitably provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point 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 27th, 1885.

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ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

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

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

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

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

Terms—Board and Tuition, per Session \$60.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$30.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once \$5.00). Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges.

The uniform which is worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy, if desirable, materials 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 Bonnet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians or such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: 257 Superior Street, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

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Arrive Boston	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Philadelphia	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Washington	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Baltimore	1.30 p.m.
Arrive New Orleans	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Mobile	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Savannah	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Charleston	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Richmond	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Norfolk	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Washington	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Baltimore	1.30 p.m.
Arrive New York	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Philadelphia	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Boston	1.30 p.m.
Arrive New Orleans	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Mobile	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Savannah	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Charleston	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Richmond	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Norfolk	1.30 p.m.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.
 Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
 Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Argave Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.
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 Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

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Situated in Point Douglas. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.
 Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 4.00 p. m.
 Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, MAY 22 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Queen's birthday was duly celebrated throughout the Province and the Northwest.

People are leaving Winnipeg for St. Boniface and houses there are said to be at a premium.

Louis Riel's wife was buried on Wednesday at St. Boniface. May she rest in peace.

The "Azov" wheat, imported by the Portage agricultural society, is growing splendidly.

Rev. Father Gratton of St. Boniface, has gone to Regina to take charge of the parish, which has never had a permanent priest.

Premier Norquay has been fully exonerated from all charges made against him by the opposition here. Chief Justice Wallbridge has filed his report to that effect.

The Provincial Legislature was not prorogued last week as expected; important measures had to be discussed, which caused the present delay.

The retreat at St. Boniface Cathedral concluded on Sunday and Rev. Father Lacombe left for St. Norbert where he holds a mission during the present week. There were 1,000 communicants at St. Boniface during the week of the mission.

The erection of the new depot is to be proceeded with as soon as possible. Capt. Gauthier, C. P. R. purchasing agent, is now looking about regarding the purchase of the stone, bricks and lumber, and other material entering into its construction.

The largest load of grain ever taken from the C. P. R. elevator on the Kiminstigua was that of the three master G'ongra, this week, her cargo, being 40,400 bushels Manitoba No. 1 hard, consigned to the Ogilvie of Montreal.

The Morden News reports quite a little wheat coming in just now. Over 1,000 bushels were taken at the McBean elevator on Tuesday. The price ranges from 25 cents to 75 cents. Of course, the low rate is for badly frozen grain.

The oldest resident of Selkirk, Mrs. Dickson, better known as "Grannie Dickson," passed peacefully away to her rest on Monday the 10th inst., at the ripe age of 84 years. There was no ailment or painful disease to disturb her last moments, but simply the decline of old age.

Three statues were blessed on Sunday last in St. Mary's Church and were placed in the sanctuary. They were the statues of St. Joseph, St. Patrick and St. John the Baptist. Rev. Father Drummond made a very appropriate sermon on the occasion.

Subscriptions are daily sent in to the Reverend Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface for the construction of their new hospital. Lieutenant Governor Atkins, Mayor Westbrook, Donald A. Smith and many others whose names will shortly be published, are among the generous and distinguished donors. We once more call upon all to contribute towards this charitable institution.

Another large area of the Government grounds has been sown with lawn grass seed, and in a few days a green sward will adorn the entire Broadway front of Parliament Square. The trees planted last year, as well as this spring, are all growing nicely and will in a few years enhance the already fine grounds that surround the Parliament Building. Few Capitals can boast of finer grounds than those of the Metropolis of Manitoba.

In the Local House, Mr. Conklin moved his motion setting forth the desirability of sending a representative of this province to the Colonial Exhibition, and also expressing the opinion that the House believed Captain William Clark was the most desirable man to send. Mr. Conklin supported his motion with a vigorous speech, in which he dilated on the special desirability of having a representative in England, and, also, upon the peculiar

fitness of Capt. Clark for the position. Hon. Mr. LaRiviere said he had urged the Captain's appointment upon the Dominion Government, and he trusted he would soon receive orders to proceed to London. Mr. Leacock thought the motion out of order, as it involved expenditure. The speaker ruled one portion out and Mr. Conklin refused to press the other and so the matter dropped.

By an act respecting the Crown Lands belonging to Manitoba just introduced in the Local Legislature, it is provided that the lands shall be administered by one of the cabinet ministers, who shall also be called the Crown Lands Commissioner, or a separate officer who shall be known by the same title. Provision is made for granting 160 acre homestead to intending settlers. Every such homestead settler shall be entitled to be absent from his land for any period not exceeding two months during the year. If absent continuously for a longer period than that he shall be held to have forfeited his land. If absent more than four months in the aggregate each year, the land shall be held to have been abandoned. If a number of persons not exceeding four unite in partnership they can preempt a farm, an area to the extent of 160 acres for each partner. Each partner shall represent his interest in the firm by actual residence, but it shall not be necessary in that case for him to reside on his particular pre-emption. They may reside together on a homestead, providing that it be situated upon some portion of the area pre-empted, by the firm. A settler shall be entitled to receive a certificate of improvement on proving that he has been in occupation of his pre-emption claim according to the law for two years and has made permanent improvement there on to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

From the 23rd to the 25th 130 immigrants arrived. They were of many nationalities, English, French, Germans, Scandinavians, Russians and Canadians being represented. Several parties of settlers went west this morning.

A delegation of Russians are out west looking for land on which to settle. Their families are at the Government immigration shops. As soon as the delegation have located the land on which they propose to settle, they will return to Winnipeg for their families.

It is a remarkable fact that most of the good singers in Winnipeg are Catholics. I do not know whether their religion is conducive to good singing or not, but at an entertainment in Holy Trinity Church on Monday, the principal singer was a Catholic lady; on Tuesday night we had the pleasure of listening to another Catholic lady, and I am told the principal paid singers in several Protestant churches are Catholics. It is probably a matter of accident, but it is none the less remarkable.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Rat Portage.—Five lumber mills, that of Cameron & Co. Keweenaw, Minnesota & Ontario, Dick and Banning, and Bulmer have resumed work within the present month; they are turning out about half a million feet per day collectively.

The mining interest of Rat Portage are also being resuscitated. The Wright mining Co. contemplate erecting stamp mills on their location and the Pine Portage Mine Co. intend to increase their 5 stamp mill to that of 50. Probably 100 men will be engaged on the location during the summer. The people of this ambitious and thriving town are all ready preparing for the visit of Sir John. They propose to banquet him and to show him the natural beauties and mineral wealth of the place.

Edmonton, May 29. Cracker Box Johnson and Policeman Gallagher, who escaped from prison here, were captured north of Calgary on the Edmonton trail, but again escaped. Gallagher fired two shots at Sergt. Gordon without effect. Gallagher is a deserter from the United States army.

Machinery for the new H. B. Company steamers on Mackenzie River left for the north yesterday.

Commissioner Herchmer, Dr. Jakes and Col. Herchmer have arrived.

A raft containing 130,000 feet of lumber Edmonton passed down yesterday.

Fort Qu'Appelle.—The people of this district celebrated the Queen's birthday by sports of every description. The day was fine and the attendance large and enthusiastic. The principle feature of the day's enjoyment was the horse racing though the athletic events were of fair order for amateurs. Notwithstanding that similar proceedings were being held at Qu'Appelle Station the number present was very large. Everything passed off very quietly, the half breeds and Indians succeeding in carrying off several prizes

Over five hundred dollars were at the disposal of the sports committee.

There was great rejoicing at the report of the land grant for the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway being secured.

Dominion City, May 24.—The Dominion City brass band advertised a general basket picnic at Langside on May 24th where there were games; horse races etc. Langside is a beautiful grove for a picnic, and the band boys had a good time.

Calgary, May 29.—Four trains passed through here during the 24 hours between Sunday morning and Monday morning last with outfits for work in the mountains.

Ass. Supt. Shields who had been spending a few days here locating the new stock yards, went west by Sunday, train to have the way prepared for the first through train.

The candidates for the prospective positions of clerk, sheriff, etc. under the new N. W. T. act are not only numerous but pushing. Petitions are hawked around every day by the various aspirants, who have it sure.

Our chemical fire engine arrived on Sunday. It will now be in order for insurance men to reduce their rates.

Judge Rouleau finished holding court on Monday. He has given the greatest satisfaction in every way. Every one has a good word for him.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would 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 classrooms; 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 principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace the Archbishop, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and 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 entire 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.

Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, 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 article should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle 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 at the institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment 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 Directors. 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 guards of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of 9 o'clock and 11 o'clock, and on Thursday from 1 to 5.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S

National Lottery

OF COLONIZATION

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