

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

VOL. 2.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

NO 20

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THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Fresh flowers are growing
By life's first flowing,
Whose waves are growing
In the light of truth;
And joy is stealing
O'er every feeling,
While hope keeps pealing
From the tower of youth.

From nature's treasure
We snatch the measure
Of sparkling pleasure,
Which we madly drain;
And deem that never
Fond ties can sever,
But shield us ever
From grief and pain.

As ages advance
The sunlight dances
With flicker glances
On the stream of life;
And mist of warning
That seemed adorning
The brow of morning
Grew clouds of strife.

Last joy appearing
Our sad souls cheering
With dreams endearing
Of the days of yore.
Our spirit pillows
On memory's billows
'Neath pensive willows
Forevermore!

THE POOR GENTLEMAN

CHAPTER XI.

A profound silence followed this complaining outburst, and the peasant woman, with her head bent to the ground, sympathized with him truly, till after a few moments, she attempted to console the sufferer in her simple way.

'Oh, sir, I understand only too well how much you endure. And yet why despair. Who knows but we may receive some news of our dear young lady when we least expect it. God is good: he will hear our prayers; and our joy for her return will make us forget all our grief.'

'Oh that your prophecy might be realized, my good woman. But seven months have already gone since they departed. During three of them a hundred persons have been employed in seeking the wanderers. They have been sought for in every direction, and not the slightest intelligence has been obtained. Not a trace, not the least sign that they are even alive. My reason tells me not to despair; but my heart magnifies my ills and cries aloud that I have lost her!—lost her forever!'

He was about quitting the garden, when a noise attracted his attention as he pointed toward the road leading to the chateau.

'Listen! Don't you hear something?' cried he.

'It is the gallop of a horse,' answered Bess without comprehending why the noise so much startled her master.

'Poor fool!' said the young man to himself; why am I so startled by the passing of a horseman?

'But see? see? he is coming into the avenue!' cried Bess, with increasing interest. 'Oh, God, I am sure it is a messenger with news. Heaven grant it may be good!'

As she said this the rider passed through the gate at full gallop, and, drawing rein at the door they had just reached, took a letter from his pocket and handed it to the master of Grinselhof.

'I come,' said he, 'from your notary, who ordered me to deliver you this letter without a moment's delay.'

Gustave broke the seal with a trembling hand, while Bess, smiling with hope followed all her master's movements with staring eyes.

As he read the first lines the anxious youth grew pale; but as he went on a tremor ran through all his limbs, till with a hysterical laugh and clasped hands he exclaimed,—

'Thanks! thanks. Oh God, she is restored to me.'

'Oh, sir, sir,' cried Bess, 'is it good news.'

'Yes; yes, rejoice with me. Lenora lives. I know where she is,' answered Gustave, half mad with delight, running into the house and calling all the servants. 'Quick, quick, have out the travelling carriage and the English horses. My trunk. My cloak. Quick, fly.'

He carried forth with his own hands a number of things that were necessary for the journey. His fleetest horses were attached to the vehicle, and, all though they strained their bits an-

pawed the ground, as if impatient for the road, the postillion lashed them fiercely as they dashed through the gate way.

In a moment, and almost as if by magic, the coach was on the road to Antwerp and hidden from the staring crowd by a cloud of dust.

Suppose that we take a trip in fancy to Nancy, in France, in search of poor De Vlierbeck and his daughter. Let us wind through an immense number of narrow streets in the quarter known as the Old Town and at last halt at the door of an humble cobbler. This is the place. Pass through the shop; mount the staircase; another story yet; open the door and here we are.

Everything indicates poverty; but order and neatness preside over the room. The curtains of the little bed are white as snow, the stove is polished with black, lead till it shines, and the floor is sanded in Flemish style. Mignonette and violets bloom in a box on the window-sill; and a bird chirps in a cage above them. A young woman sits in front of the window; but she is so intent on the linen she is sewing that no other sound is heard in the silent room but that made by the motion of her hands as they guide the needle. She is dressed in the plainest garments; yet they are cut and put on so gracefully that one may declare at a glance she is a lady.

Poor Lenora. And this was what fate had in store for thee. To hide thy noble birth under the humble roof of a mechanic; to seek a refuge from insult and contempt far from thy childhood's home; to work without relaxation; to fight against privation and want; and to sink at last into shame and poverty heart-broken by despair. Misery, doubtless, has cast a yellow tinge upon her cheeks and stolen its radiance from thy glance. But no, thank God, it is not so. Thy heroic blood has strengthened thee against fate; and thy beauty is even more ravishing than of old. If a cloistered life has chastened thy roses, their tender bloom has only become more touching. Thy brow has grown loftier and purer, thine eyes still glisten beneath their sweeping lashes, and that well-remembered smile still hovers around thy coral lips.

Suddenly Lenora stopped working. Her hands rested on the work in her lap, her head bent forward, her eyes were riveted dreamily on the ground, and her soul, wandering perhaps to other lands, seemed to abandon itself on the current of a happy reverie. After a while she placed the linen she had been sewing on a chair and got up slowly, leaning languidly on the window frame she gathered a few violets, playing with them a while, and then looked abroad at the sky over the roof tops, as if longing to breathe the once more the fresh air and enjoy the spring. Soon her eyes fixed themselves compassionately on the bird that hopped about its cage and ever and anon struck its bill against the wires as if striving to get out.

'Why dost thou want to leave us, dear little bird?' said she, softly. 'Why dost thou wish to be gone, dear comforter of our sadness? sing gayly to day; father is well again, and life is once more a pleasure. What is it makes thee flutter about so wildly and pant in thy cage? Ah! is it not hard, dear little one, to be captive when we know there are joy and freedom in the open air?—when we are born in the fields and woods?—when we know that there alone are independence and liberty. Like thee, poor bird, I am a child of nature; I too have been torn from my birthplace; I too bemoan the solitude where my childhood was passed! But has a friend or lover been snatched from thee—as from me—forever. Dost thou grieve for something more than space and freedom. Yet why do I ask. Thy love season has come around again, has it not, and love is the greatest blessing of thy little life! I understand thee, poor bird! I will no longer be thy fate! Fly away, and God help you! Begone, and enjoy the two greatest blessings of life! Ah, how thou singest as thy wings bears thee away,—away to the sky and woods! Farewell! farewell!' As she uttered these last words Lenora

opened the cage door and released the bird, which darted away like an arrow. After this she resumed her work and sewed on with the same zeal as before, till aroused by the sound of footstep on the staircase.

'It is father? God grant he may be lucky to day!'

Monsieur De Vlierbeck entered the room with a roll of paper in his hand, and, throwing himself languidly into a chair seemed altogether worn out with fatigue. He had become very thin; his eyes were sunk in their sockets, his cheeks were pale, and his whole expression was changed and broken. It was very evident that sickness or depression, or perhaps both, had made fearful ravages on his body as well as spirits.

The poor old gentleman was wretchedly clad. It was evident that he had striven as formerly to conceal his indigence, for there was not a stain or grain of dust on his garments; but the stuff was threadbare and patched, and all his garments were too large for his shrunken limbs.

Lenora looked at him a moment anxiously. 'You do not feel ill, father, do you?'

'No, Lenora' replied he; 'but I am very wretched.'

Lenora said nothing, but embraced him tenderly and then knelt down with his hand in hers.

'Father,' said she, 'it is hardly a week since you were ill in bed: we prayed to God for your restoration, and he listened to our prayers; you are cured, dear father, and yet you give way anew at the first disappointment. You have not been successful to day father. I see it in your face. Well, what of it. Why should it interfere with your happiness. We have long learned how to fight against fate. Let us be strong and look misery in the face with heads up: courage is wealth; and so, father dear, forget your disappointment. Look at me. Am I sad, do I allow myself to be downcast and despairing? I suffered and wept enough when you were ill; but, now that you are well again come that may, your Lenora will always thank God for his goodness.'

The poor old man smiled feebly at the courageous excitement of his daughter. 'Poor child,' said he; 'I understand very well how to strive to appear strong in order to keep me up. May heaven repay your love, dear angel whom God has given me, your word and smile control me so completely that I may say a part of your soul passes with them into mine. I came home just now quite heart broken and half crazy with despair; but you, my child, have restored me to myself again.'

'That's right, father,' said she, raising from her knees and sitting down on a chair close beside him, 'come, father, tell me now all your adventures to day, and afterwards I will tell you something that will make you laugh.'

'Alas, my child, I went to Monsieur Roncevaux's academy to resume my English lessons; but during my sickness an Englishman was put in my place: we have lost our best bit of bread.'

'Well, how is it about Mademoiselle Pauline's German lesson?'

Mademoiselle Pauline has gone to Strasburg and will not come back again. You see, Lenora, that we are losing every thing at once, so have I not cause to be anxious and downcast. This news seems to overcome you, my child, strong as you are.

In truth, Lenora was somewhat appalled by the dejecting words; but her father's remark restored her self possession, and she replied, with a forced smile.

I was thinking, father, of the pain these dismissals gave you, and they really annoyed me. Yet there are something that ought to make me happy to day, Yes, father, I have some good news for you.'

'Indeed you astonish me. Lenora pointed to the chair.'

'Do you see that linen,' said she, 'I have a dozen fine shirts to make out of it; and when they are done there are so many more waiting for me. They pay me good wages, and I think, from what they say, that in time there will be something better in store for me. But as yet that is only a hope,—only a hope.'

De Vlierbeck seemed particularly struck by the last remark of his daughter,

as he looked at her anxiously. Well, well, what is it that makes you so happy and hopeful,' said he.

Lenora took up her sewing and went busily to work.

'You wouldn't guess it in a week, father. Do you know who gave me this work. It is the rich lady who lives in the house with a courtyard, at the corner of our street. She sent for me this morning, and I went to her while you were abroad. You are surprised, father; are you not?'

'I am, indeed, Lenora; you are speaking of Madame De Royan, for whom you were employed to embroider those hand some collars. How does she come to know you?'

'I really don't know. Perhaps the person who gave me her collar to embroider told her who worked them; she must have spoken to her about your illness and our poverty, for Madame De Royan knows more of us than you imagine.'

'Heavens. She does not know—'

'No, she knows nothing about our name or from whence we came.'

'Go on, Lenora, you excite my curiosity. I see you want to tease me to day.'

'Well; father, if you are tired I will cut my story short. Madame De Royan received me with great kindness, complimented me on my embroidery, asked me some questions about our misfortunes, and consoled and encouraged me generously. 'Go, my child,' said she: 'as she gave me the linen; work with a good will and be prudent I will protect you. I have a great deal of sewing to do,—enough for two months at least. But that would not be enough I mean to recommend you to all my friends, and I mean to see that you are paid for your work in such a way that your father and yourself shall be above want. I took her hand, and kissed it, for I was touched by the delicacy with which she gave me work and not alms. Madame De Royan understood me, and, laying her hand kindly on my shoulder, 'keep up your spirit Lenora, said she; 'the time will come when you must take apprentices to help you, and so by degrees you will become mistress of a shop.' Yes, father that is what she said, I know her words by heart.'

With this she sprang to her father embraced him, and added, with considerable emotion.—

'What say you to it, father. Is it not good news. Who knows what may come to pass? Apprentices.—a shop, a store.—a servant, you will keep the books and buy our goods. I will sit in the room and superintend the work-women. How sweet it is to be happy and to know that we owe all to the work of our hands. Then, father your promise will indeed be fulfilled, and then you may pass your old days happily.' There was a look of such extreme serenity in Monsieur De Vlierbeck's face an expression of such vivid happiness was reflected from his wrinkled cheeks that it was evident he had allowed his daughter story to bewitch him into forgetfulness. But he soon found it out and shook his head mournfully at the enchantress.

'Oh, Lenora, Lenora, you witch! how easily you have managed to seduce me. I followed your words like a child and I really believed in the happiness you promised; But let us be serious; The shoemaker spoke to me again about the rent; and asked me to pay it. We still owe him twenty francs, do we not?'

'Yes, twenty francs for rent, and about twelve francs for the grocer; that's all. When the shirts are done we will give my wages on account to the shoemaker, and I know he will be satisfied. The grocer is willing to give us longer credit. I received two francs and a half for my last work. You see very well father, that we are still quite rich, and before a month is over will be out of debt entirely.'

Poor De Vlierbeck seemed quite consoled; and a gleam of fortitude shone in his black eyes as he approached the table, unrolling the paper he had brought with him on his return.

ANTRIM

The Belfast Corporation have resolved to borrow 20,000 from the Commission of Public Works in Ireland, toward defraying the cost of the erection of a free public library in Belfast; the loan, with interest, to be secured under the authority of the Public Libraries Act. The library building is in course of erection.

ARMAGH

On the morning of April 12 the driver of the express train from Belfast to Dublin discovered the mutilated remains of a man lying between the two lines of metal, a short distance below Lurgan. It was subsequently found that the deceased was a young man named White: who was employed as a signal conductor at Lurgan station, and the theory entertained is that he was on his way home on the previous night when he was met by a late train and killed. The body seems to have been dragged along the line for a considerable distance, the poor fellow having sustained frightful injuries. His brains being scattered along the line and his shoulders broken. He was unmarried, and was a member of a respected family in Kilmore.

DERRY

In the house of Commons recently Mr T. M. Healy asked the Chief Secretary; Is it the fact that the school accommodation on the Drapers estate at Chairn daisy, near Money more; County Derry; is utterly inadequate; that the building in which 80 scholars are taught; is a thatched hut 20 by 16 feet and can any thing be done by the National Education Commissioners to induce the opulent London proprietors to improve its condition.

The Chief Secretary said the accommodation in the school was for forty pupils, and the average daily attendance was forty nine. When taken over by the commissioners in 1875 the house was well thatched and floored and in good repair; Latterly it had become too small; He understood that the Protestant rector, who was the manager was doing the best to obtain a site for a new school. The Government had of course no control over the Drapers Company whose contribution was the not over munificent sum of 10 pounds.

Mr. Healy—Can the Right hon. gentleman say how many thousand a year the Drapers Company get out of this district? (Hear hear)

The Chief Secretary—No, sir.

CORK

On April 16, for the second time within the space of three weeks, the property of the tenant William Webb was put up for public sale under an execution at the suit of his landlord, Sir Joseph McKenna, M. P., for the recovery of 40 pounds a year, rent due on a farm situate near Killeagh in this county. He sought an abatement, and was refused any. The sale was adjourned as there was no one present to represent the landlord.

Father Cahill, late C. C. Kanturk, has taken possession of his new charge the pastorate of Glanworth.

Charles Joseph Cantillon, of Arbutus Lodge and Carrigaline Mills, and of Union quay and south Mall, in the city of Cork, miller and corn merchant, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

KERRY

Information was received at Listowel on April 15 that two men named John Pierce and John Heffernan, both sons of small farmers living at Dysart, came by their deaths under most melancholy circumstances. It appears that both were sitting on a load of hay and when approaching their destination, owing to the neglected state of the road, the horse fell and pitched the occupants, with the load of hay on top, into a ditch on the side of the road, where the bodies were discovered.

MAYO

The death is announced at Newport in the 83 year of his age, of Thomas McManamon.

ROSCOMMON

On April 13: the work of ejecting tenants in the Arigna district was resumed. Mr. Tatlow, the agent, being present with the sub-sheriff, Mr. James and 23 constabulary under the command of Mr. Turner, R. M., Arigna is the poorest district in Roscommon, with small mountain tenancies of three to ten acres. The land is light and barros and the district is ten miles from the nearest railway. The population with few exceptions have been ruined by agricultural depression combined with rack-renting for many years. Of tenants served with process of ejectment were evicted in February; and last week the relieving officer received notice that 27 more families would be dealt with, and the relater. To day five families were evicted through inability to meet demands; two, a solitary destitute, one of these a widow.

DONEGAL

In response to a letter from Mr. A. O'Connor, the President of the Board of trade, Mr. Mundella has written to say that he will have pleasure in granting a reward of forty shillings each to the five seamen of Innistrathull, who assisted the crew of the ship Leslie recently, and 2s 9d to each of the three children who first gave the alarm.

CARLOW

The interest of Mary Deegan of Bagnalstown, in the lands of wells, containing three acres, at the yearly rent of £25 7s 6d., was sold out on April 10 in the County Court House under a writ of fieri facias for amount of one year's rent. The landlord is E. H. Butler, Colonel of the Carlow Rifles. The interest in the holding was knocked down to Mr. Alexander for £5. The amount of the judgment was 33 pounds 5s.

DOWN

Down.—In the House of Commons on April 7 the Great Northern Railway bill came before the Chairman of Ways and Means. The object of the bill is to enable the company to purchase the undertaking of the Newry Warrenpoint & Rostrevor Railway Company. The bill was ordered to be reported to the House for third reading.

FERMANAGH

Two most melancholy and fatal accidents occurred at Ederney recently, resulting in the death of two people. One of the victims an old man named Charles Verner, was killed by falling over a bridge at a place called the Rotten Mountain. Another accident of a most deplorable nature occurred within about a mile of Ederney, the victim being a respectable old woman named Monaghan, an, living at Edenchigh, who was burned to death while sitting at her own fire, side.

MONAGHAN

A head constable named Haverly committed suicide at Monaghan on April 14th by shooting himself. The deceased has had over thirty years service, eleven of which was spent in Monaghan. He was also well known in Belfast. A fortnight previous to this melancholy occurrence Head Constable Haverly was placed under a guard for two days in consequence of the symptoms of madness shown, but he was afterwards relieved from all restraint.

CLARE

A national demonstration took place recently at Ballykett, one mile of Kilrush, the occasion being the reinstating of Miss Bridget Walsh, to her holding. The gathering was extremely enthusiastic, and of the most representative character. Among those present were—The Rev. J. McKenna, C. C. Kilrush; Rev. Daniel Courtney, C. C., do; Rev. Father O'Haire, C. C. Carrigaholt.

CAVAN

On April 15 Thomas McCabe, a tenant of Lord Farnham, was evicted from his holding at Carnagh.

LONGFORD

A Sheriff's sale on the goods of Col. Dopping Hempenstall was held April 22. The gallant; gentleman is, it is to be hoped, the last remnant of the 'walking gallows' which will be seen in the County Longford.

John Macrothers, of Crosskeys, Longford, dairyman and farmer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

LOUTH

A fatal railway accident occurred at Drogheda station April 15. A carpenter named Coyle employed at the station was crossing, when a train which was being shunted went over his body, cutting off his head and arms.

PANSIES AND FORGET-ME-NOTS.

The language of flowers clings to very few of the numberless beauties of the garden or conservatory, but this cannot be said of those star shaped little blossoms which we call forget me notes, or of those many hued flowers, the pansies. Little faces have the pansies looking at us and nodding from between the sprightly green leaves that are among the first that in April peep through the ground. That their colours are purple and gold; that their texture is like velvet and their odour delicate is not all their charm. They keep their language. So it is that when the young girl receives gifts of flowers—roses, violets, lilies of the valley—they may or may not mean what the poets bid them say, but the pansies with no uncertain voice repeat, "Think of me."

The forget me notes, too, never lose the refrain of their legend. Two lovers; says the German story, on the eve of marriage were walking on the banks of the Danube. A flower, blue as the deepest sky, swung upon the waves, which seemed ready to bear it away. The young lady admired its beautiful colour and bewailed its impending destiny. The affianced bridegroom leaped in to the stream,

seized the blooming stem and sank engulfed in the flowing waters. With the last effort he threw the flower on the bank, and at the moment of his disappearance forever cried out.—"Love me Forget me not!"

HE HANGED THE JEW

On the Russian frontier in once happened that an officer was playing at cards with a friend, when a Jew was trying to smuggle himself into the Russian empire without proper visa of his passport. The sentinel on guard arrested him and reported the officer. "All right," said he. Hours afterwards the sentinel again asked what he was to do with the Jew. The captain, furious at being interrupted shouted, "Why, d— the Jew! Hang him!" The captain went on playing until the morning, when suddenly remembering the prisoner, he called the soldier and said, "Bring in the Jew!" "The Jew?" said the amazed soldier; "but I hanged him, as you ordered." "What?" said the captain, "you have committed murder!" He arrested him, and the judgment—death—went up to the emperor. Inquiring, before signing so serious a document, and learning how matters stood, the emperor decided that soldier who, without reasoning, had implicitly obeyed so extraordinary an order of his superior, was to be made a corporal; that the officer who, while on duty, for the sake of gambling had given the murderous order was to be sent to Siberia; and that his pay was to go to the family of the poor Jew who had so iniquitously been murdered.

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OF COLONIZATION Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 86. VALUE OF LOTS: FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00 Highest Lot - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00 Highest Lot - \$2,500.00

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PROCLAMATION. ARBOR DAY!

JAMES COX ATKINS' PROCLAMATION. CANADA—PROVINCE OF MANITOBA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of our province of Manitoba, passed in the fifty-seventh year of our reign, being chapter 14, subsection B of section 46, intitled: "An Act to amend the Agriculture Statistics and Health Act, 1888, and to make further provisions in respect to the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health. It was amongst other things enacted that the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council may by proclamation, appoint as a public holiday to be observed throughout the Province a day known as 'arbor day' for the planting of forest and other trees. Now know ye, that by and with the advice and consent of our Province of Manitoba, and by virtue of the said subsection B of section 46 of said chapter 14, herein above referred to and all other power and authority whatsoever in us vested in that behalf. We do hereby make known and declare by this our proclamation, under the order of our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as aforesaid, and the great seal of our said Province of Manitoba, and we hereby ruled and order that the twelfth day of the month of May next, be and hereby set apart as a public holiday in this Province and shall be observed as 'arbor day.' And by these presents, we do urgently recommend to all our inhabitants of our said Province, to set apart and herebefore mentioned day for the planting of forest and other trees, and we beseech all municipal, religious and school corporations to co-operate in the success of this new work in this Province which promises in the near future important results. In all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said province of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved, the Honourable James Cox Atkins, Lieutenant-governor of our said Province of Manitoba, member of our Privy Council for Canada, etc., etc. At our Government House, in our city of Winnipeg in our said province of Manitoba, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and in forty-ninth year of our reign. By command. D. H. WILSON, Provincial Secretary.

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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 this 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



MAIL CONTRACTS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday 7th May 1886 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years over each of the following routes from the 1st of July next. Archibald and Mowbray. Twice per week. Computed distance 25 miles.

Calgary and High River Once per week. Computed distance 40 miles.

Fort McLeod and Lethbridge. Three times per week, Computed distance 30 miles

Fort McLeod and New Oxley. Once per week. Computed distance 28 miles

Morden and Stodderville Twice per week. Computed distance 10 miles.

Poplar Point and Ossowo. Twice per week, Computed distance 7 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector Winnipeg March 19 1886.

Table with columns for destination, departure time, and agent. Includes entries for Winnipeg, St. Paul, and other locations.

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 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.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9:45 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 Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 883 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD. GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE.

FORTUNES MADE BY PLEASING MANNERS

Pleasing manner—have made the fortunes of men in all professions and in every walk of life—of lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants, clerks, and mechanics—and instances of this are so numerous that they may be recalled by almost any person.

The politician who has the advantage of a courteous graceful and pleasing manner finds himself an easy winner in the race with rival candidates, for every voter with whom he speaks becomes instantly his friend. Civility is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It contains an instantaneous impression in his behalf while gruffness or coarseness invites as quick a prejudice against him. It is an ornament, worth more as a means of winning favor than the finest clothes or jewels ever worn. Lord Chesterfield said the art of pleasing is in truth the art of rising, of distinguishing one's self, of making a figure and fortune in the world. Some years ago a dry goods salesman in a London shop had acquired such a reputation for courtesy and exhaustless patience, that it was said to be impossible to provoke from him any expression of irritability or the smallest system of vexation. A lady of rank and learning speaking of his wonderful patience, determined to put it to test by all the annoyances with which a veteran shop visitor knows how to tease a shopman. She failed in her attempt to vex or irritate him, and thereupon set him up in business. He rose to eminence in trade, and the mainspring of his later as of his earlier career, was politeness. Hundreds of men like this salesman, have owed their start in life wholly to their pleasing address and manners.

INTELLIGENCE OF A HORSE.

A horse which had been in possession of the Peters family, in Bushill, Pa., for twenty years and which was famous for his almost human intelligence he frequently displayed, died recently. During the last few years of the horse's life he had been permitted to run at liberty, but was frequently hitched up to haul the dead bodies of cattle or horses that died on the farm to a place near the Delaware river, where the carcasses were buried. The old horse always stood near and watched the burials with great interest and attention.

Some time ago this horse fell sick. One day he was missed from an enclosure where he was being cared for. A search was made for him, and he was finally found lying dead on the spot where he had hauled the dead bodies of so many of his kind. As this place was out of the way of the old horse's usual haunts, and as he had never been known to go there except when driven there with some dead animal, no one who knew the horse believes that he did not seek the spot feeling that he was about to die, and to save the trouble of hauling his dead body there to be buried.

Among the instances told of his intelligence are the following: Late one night members of the family that owned him were awakened by a great noise on a piazza of the house. There was the loud neighing of a horse and heavy stamping on the piazza floor. One of the inmates of the house went to the door. There was the old horse stamping and kicking and neighing with all his power. The discovery was made that an outhouse near the dwelling was on fire. The old horse had given the alarm, and a disastrous fire was prevented.

One spring there was a flood in a stream on the place. A blind horse belonging to a neighbor got out of its pasture, and wandering down to the swollen stream in some way got into the water. It swam about in a circle, and was unable to reach the other shore. No one could render any aid to the poor animal, and there seemed no escape for it from drowning. The old Peters horse came along while the blind horse was struggling in the water, and, after a few moments survey of the situation, plunged in. He swam out to the blind horse, and headed it off as it turned to make its usual circle, thus keeping its head pointed straight for shore as it swam. By heading the blind horse first on one side and then on the other, he guided it safely to shore.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Spirits of Turpentine.—This is one of the most valuable articles in a family. Its medical qualities are very numerous; for burns it is a quick application, and gives immediate relief for blisters on the hands it is of priceless value, searing down the skin and preventing soreness. For corns on the toes it is useful, and good for rheumatism and sore throats and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths, by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and cupboards, it will render the garments secure from injury during the

summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and store-rooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bed bugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injure neither furniture nor clothing. Its pungent odor is retained for a long time and no family ought to be entirely out of a supply at any time of the year.

A 'Family Doctor' on Suppers.—But as to suppers—I have always been of the opinion that slops are bad. I have not the slightest doubt that my readers will bear testimony to the truth of what I say from their own personal experience. A fluid supper generates acid, and it is ten times worse if beer is to be partaken with it. Beer and milk food, or soup, would run any digestion; an egg that has been pretty well boiled, and allowed to get cold, with a slice of cold toast and butter, is a simple supper, but one that agrees. Meat should not be eaten, nor as a rule fish. In fact supper should really be an off put, if one has dined fairly well. The food we eat during the day—its quantity and its quality—has a very great deal more to do than most people think with the kind of sleep we obtain at night, and the amount thereof; and the kind of sleep is of far more importance than its actual amount. Disturbed, restless, or dreamful sleep is not refreshing, no matter how much we obtain. Even pleasant dreams destroy the good effects of sleep. Now leaving heart complaints out of the question, I have always observed, then, that species of complaint known to medical men as irascibility with partial congestion of the lining membrane of the digestive organs, whether in whole or in part is invariably accompanied by restlessness and disturbed sleep. The restlessness by day takes the form of nervousness and excitability; but by night there are often frightful dreams. Well, would not some portions of indigestible food lying about the system be likely to produce the same nocturnal symptoms? I leave my readers to meditate upon the question, and answer it for themselves.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

ASHAMED OF HER NAME

The modern way of changing and twisting around some honorable old family names indicates a mental vacuum in those who do it. A name of which there is no stain is one of God's best gifts. Accept it, be thankful for it, and do it no dishonor by seeking to put it aside for one more fanciful and fashionable, to which you have no right. We sympathize with the old farmer whose daughter was ashamed of her name.

When first she left her good old country home, with its quiet, simple ways, for a year in a fashionable boarding school, she signed her name 'Sarah Jane Smith,' and took no offence at being called Sally.

Three months later her letters came home signed 'Sadie J. Smith.'

Six months elapsed and she had become 'S. Janie Smythe.'

Time rolled along; bringing its wonderful changes, and when the June days came she blossomed forth as 'S. Jeannie Smythe.'

Then her father hitched his old blind horse to the vegetable cart, and said:

'I am goin' ter bring that there Sal home, and let her know that she can't bring ojeeom on the good old name o' Smith ringin' any more 'y, and 'e' changes on it. There can't nobody say a word of harm agin my branch o' Smith family, I'm proud of it, an' glad I'm one of 'em. I reckon a month o' right hard work in tater-time 'll let Sairey Jane know that J., a n e don't spell no 'Jeannie!'

BEAUTY.

There is something in beauty, whether it dwells in the human face, in the pencilled leaves of the flowers, the sparkling surface of a fountain, or the aspect over its statue, that makes us mourn its ruin. I should not envy that man his feelings who could see a leaf wither or a flower fall without some sentiment of regret. This tender interest in the beauty and frailty of things around us is only a slight tribute of becoming grief and affection: for nature in our adversities never deserts us. She never comes nearer to us in our sorrows, and leading us away from the path of disappointment and pain into her soothing recesses. Always the anguish of bleeding hearts, binds up the wounds, that have been inflicted, whispers the mere pledges of a better hope, and in harmony with a speck of holier birth points to that home where decay and death can never enter.

EXPERIENCE

All things conspire to prosper the right action; all things are in conspiracy to frustrate the wrong. Man learns lit-

tle save by action and suffering. In the light of a hard personal experience, many a thing will gradually appear clear after a sufficiency of harsh experience there comes a better understanding of the wants and possibilities of the times. All man's serviceable knowledge is derived through his own activity. His very failures and his follies are an apprenticeship to truth; he learns by them what no precepts could so effectually teach him—the great unprofitableness and destructive tendencies of lies, the beauty, the majesty of virtue. The life and death of the very soul, whether of a man or society, is entirely contingent upon the manner in which it profits, or fails to profit by experience.

DANIEL CAREY.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public.

Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba
26 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG.

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Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.
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PLUMBING AND GASFITTING,
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Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 47.

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General Auctioneer and Valuator
Rooms Cor Main & Portage Ave.

Sales of Furniture, Horses' Implements &c., every Friday at 2 p.m. Country Sales of Farm Stock, &c., promptly attended to. Cash advanced on consignments of goods. Terms liberal and all business strictly confidential.

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BUTCHERS.
have resumed business with a large and choice stock of

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY,

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342 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
OPP. POTTER HOUSE.

IF A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

USE YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

and advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA.
THE TEST:
Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.
Is a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems
Fee Light, Healthy Bread, the Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 15th of August, 1886, 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 are so near the cities 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. \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 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, 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 28TH, 1886.

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, cultural and moral training of their Pupils, as well as 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 \$4.00. 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, furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once \$5.00). Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays 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—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 Bogonet Vell.

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 and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

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ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace-Sleeping-Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 363 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

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AND

GAME IN SEASON

ATRO

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289 Main Street.

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. 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

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

Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1868.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, nov. 23, 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. F., J. Mosser, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Rev. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas, chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy, O. M. I., secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Rev. M. Ouellette, O. M. I., P. F. and Cahill, O. M. I., Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Patrice, Rev. T. L. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, Rev. J. Allard, O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier. St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard. Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and St. Rivières, Rev. J. Joly, St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro J. B. Doyle. St. Mary's and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. J. Marcoux, St. Leon, Rev. C. Bissette. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes, Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cathbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy, O. M. I. Brandon, 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. Fathers Lory (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lusier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gillis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—80. St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Members 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 20, day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 120. St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg; day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 180. 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. Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) Sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 35

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms for the tenders, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian offices, Winnipeg. Parties may tender for each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules. Each tender must be accompanied by an executed Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. Tenders must make up in the money column in the Schedules the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two witnesses acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery. The lowest or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa: 3rd March, 1886.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and rate. Includes 'Full Column, 12 months', 'Half Column, 12 months', 'Quarter Column, 12 months', 'One-Eighth Column, 12 months', and 'Transient Advertising'.

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

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

Professional cards, set in lead 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 MAY.

- List of dates for May: 1. Saturday. Of the Octave. 2. Sunday. First Sunday after Easter. 3. Monday. Finding of the Holy Cross. 4. Tuesday. St. Monica. Widow. 5. Wednesday. St. Pius V Pope and Confessor. 6. Thursday. St. John before the Latin Gate. 7. Friday. St. Stanislas. martyr. 8. Saturday. Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel. 9. Second Sunday after Easter. The Holy Sepulchre. 10. St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor. 11. Tuesday. St. Mark, Evangelist (transferred from 25 April). 12. Wednesday. St. Nerius, St. Achilleus and the Companions, martyrs. 13. Thursday. St. Philip and St. James Apostles transferred from 21st April. 14. Friday. St. Anselm, Bishop and Doctor transferred from 21st April. 15. Saturday. St. Isidore Agricola. Confessor. 16. Sunday. Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph. 17. Monday. St. Paschal Babylon, Confessor. 18. Tuesday. St. Venantius. Martyr. 19. Wednesday. St. Peter Celestian, Pope and Confessor. 20. Thursday. St. Bernadine of Sienna. Confessor. 21. Friday. St. Ubald Bishop and Confessor. Transferred from 15 May. 22. Saturday. St. Athanasius Bishop and Doctor, transferred from 2nd May. 23. Sunday. Fourth Sunday after Easter. 24. Monday. The Blessed Virgin Help of Christians. 25. Tuesday. St. Gregory VII, Pope and Confessor. 26. Wednesday. St. Philip Neri Confessor. 27. Thursday. St. Mary of Pazzi. Virgin. 28. Friday. St. Augustine of Canterbury Bishop and martyr. 29. Saturday. St. Gregory Nazianzen Bishop and Doctor, transferred from May 9th. 30. Sunday. Fifth Sunday after Easter. 31. Monday. The Rogations. Our Lady of Mercy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

His Grace Archbishop Tache has returned home from Qu'Appelle.

The 107th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, the poet, will occur on May 28.

We are pleased to hear that the condition of Rev. Father Madore is somewhat improved.

The Jesuit parish of the Holy Family, Chicago, is the largest in the United States, and the largest in charge of the Jesuits the world over.

The date for the creation as cardinals of the Archbishops of Rheims, Rennes, Sens, Baltimore and Quebec has been fixed for the 10th of June next.

Prince Bismark, Emperor William and all Germany now treat with the Pope as with a sovereign power. Who will say that the power of the Papacy is degenerating?

A retreat will be begun tomorrow, the 16th instant, at the St. Boniface Cathedral. The Rev. Father LeComte, who is to conduct the same, arrived from Montreal on Friday morning last.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface intend to have a sale of fancy work some time during the approaching vacation for the purpose of procuring funds to enable them to construct their new hospital.

It is with regret the Catholic journals of Rome announce that Rev. Father Beckx, the general of the Jesuits, has again fallen ill, and is in a very serious condition. Prayers have been offered up for his recovery.

The Reverend Mother St. Helene, Superioress of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and sister of the Hon. A. A. C.

LaRiviere, left Montreal on the 4th to attend a decennial chapter of her order at Angers, France.

Statistics show that during the last three months 698 families, comprising 3,477 persons, were evicted from holdings in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said once that an eviction in Ireland was almost equivalent to a sentence of death. 3,477 sentences of death in three short months! And yet there are people who wonder at Irish discontent.

The following appeared in the British Columbia Colonist: 'His Grace Arch. bishop Seghers arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from a tour of the missions on the west coast. The voyage from Ky-enquet Sound was made in a canoe manned by Indians, and occupied twenty days. The sea was rough all the way, and the trip one fraught with danger from beginning to finish, and only one with the indomitable pluck possessed by His Grace would have attempted it.'

The German Chancellor, speaking of the negotiations with the Vatican, paid a remarkable tribute to the Pope, whom he said, he believed to be very friendly to Germany. His Holiness was 'a wise moderate, and pacific gentleman.' Besides the Pope was not a Guelph, he was not a Pole; and he was not a Liberalist, nor had he anything to do with the Social Democrats. The Pope was a pure Catholic. Here is impartial testimony for English Protestants who imagine that the Pontiff is always designing plots against the freedom of states and peoples.

Mr. Gladstone, in his address to his constituents, makes use of these very remarkable words: 'Never have I known an occasion when a parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the introduction of the home rule bill. From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British Colonies and in America, from capitals such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurance that kindred people regard with sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troublesome relations between England and Ireland, which exhibit the only great failure of the political genius of our race to confront and master a difficulty and to obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of a civilized life.'

In answer to the Mail's flippant assertion that we in Canada have no interest in the settlement of the Irish question we quote the following effective and powerful language from the London Advertiser: 'It would well nigh revolutionize the political relations between England and the United States; the greater Britain would become a reality instead of a dream; the whole English speaking people of the globe would be again one people. The Irish discontent is the one source of division and the one danger of disintegration. Let that question once be satisfactorily settled, and we would hear nothing further of fishery disputes and retaliatory tariffs. Our trade relations with the United States would undergo a change in the interest of our agricultural population, and a great and beneficial revolution would at once be brought about. So far from being a question which does not concern us, it is one of vital importance, and we trust that if it is brought forward it will receive the support of a large majority in the House.'

THE BAZAAR

It is pretty generally known now throughout the city that the ladies of St. Mary's Church contemplate holding a bazaar during next fall, but the urgent necessity of the affair and the great need for united efforts on the part of the congregation are not, perhaps, as clearly understood as they might be. Catholics of this city feel, and rightly so, proud of their church, for, as a matter of fact, it can be very favorably compared with other and wealthier congregations in Winnipeg. Since his inception as parish priest, Father Ouellette has governed St. Mary's with every credit to himself and satisfaction to the congregation. He soon learned the wants and wishes of his parishioners and with a commendable spirit of enterprise set about supplying them and in a very limited period had accomplished his ends so that now few things, if any, remain to be done and the congregation have therefore the best of reasons to be thoroughly pleased with the present status of the parish. But, to attain these splendid results the rector has had to assume some heavy liabilities. The voluntary contributions, which, as Father Ouellette gracefully acknowledges, were

munificent, still remained quite inadequate to meet the large outlay, and, in consequence, the Church is now incumbered with a debt, and it is to lessen this debt as far as possible that certain ladies of the congregation have generously offered to organize a bazaar. In most affairs of this kind it is not infrequent to see the bulk of the work left to a few, but it is to be hoped that on this occasion a better state of things will prevail and that the collective aid of the congregation will be given to the organizers. We would also call the attention of our readers away from the city to this matter and ask them to lend what aid they can to clear the debt from our handsome church which will stand forever as a monument attesting to the charity and generosity of the Catholics of the country

BISHOP JAMOT

The saddest duty that has devolved upon us during our career comes to us this week; it is the painful duty of having to announce to our numerous readers the death of Bishop Jamot, of Peterborough, and it is no exaggeration to say that many thousands throughout this new and illimitable territory will be saddened by the news of the death of this truly apostolic Bishop, who won the highest esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact while pursuing his apostolic labors in his former see of Sarepta, then a veritable wilderness, extending from the Ottawa river in the east to Lake Winnipeg in the west, to which he was appointed in 1874. At that time, it is reported, the priests were few in his diocese, but the good Bishop went about, finding out his people. Nor muskeg, nor forest, nor morass, nor mountain deterred this apostle of the Canadian Church from duties so arduous as to be thought impossible of fulfilment. But after years of unceasing labor among his poor, struggling people, the noble Bishop was enabled to construct the magnificent church at Sault St. Marie, which to day attests to the success of his administration as Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada. The Holy See, ever watchful of the labors of her faithful and devoted missionaries, viewed the success of Bishop Jamot with satisfaction and in 1882 rewarded him with the See of Peterborough, where he labored successfully for the glory of God and His holy spouse the church. Now the Good Master of the vineyard has called him to Himself that He may reward him for his labors therein.

FRENCH FANATICISM.

The French Government maddened and blinded by fanaticism does not realize how fast France is sinking from the high position she once held among the nations of the world. The bill now before the French Chamber of deputies, which aims at the exclusion of the religious orders from teaching in municipal schools certainly means more than the mere secularization of education; Fanaticism in the French republic moves swiftly. The London Times, a Journal which cannot be credited with any undue regard for the Church, points out, in its Paris correspondence the true significance, of the situation as forcibly as could any Catholic Journal. This bill, the correspondent of the Times says, is the realization of what has been for thirty years a leading point in the Democratic programme. In 1881 education was made gratuitous, and in 1882 it was made secular and compulsory but a large number of parishes have retained 'monastic teachers.' How this is to end it is hard to say, for as the correspondent observes—and observes forcibly in spite of the foolish jargon in which he must needs disguise his thoughts—the fanaticism of unbelievers is greater than the fanaticism of believers, and force is to be employed in educating generations of atheists.

CHICAGO RIOT AND THE IRISH

The following is copy of a letter addressed yesterday to the London (England) Standard, by Judge Ryan in reply to an insolent paragraph connecting the Irish of Chicago with the recent riot. We copy, also, the article from the Globe to which the Judge refers. The English Tory press are leaving nothing undone to degrade the Irish name at present, in order to defeat Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. We commend the excellent answers of Judge Ryan and the Globe to the perusal of our readers:

Winnipeg, Man. 11th. May 1886.

To the Editor of the Standard, London, England. Sir—From early boyhood I have regarded, was taught to regard, the Standard as a respectable Conservative journal, and have in the past frequently consulted its columns for safe, or impartial, information. It was therefore not a

little surprising to me to read your account of the recent Chicago riot, and especially of the part you assign to the Irish therein. The reply from our Toronto Globe, which I enclose, will furnish a different order of facts from those you seem to have relied upon, and I respectfully request from you a reconsideration of the subject, to the end that justice may be done. The manner in which you bring your view of the riot to bear upon a prospective Irish Parliament is, you will allow me to say, unlike the Standard generally, and is really offensive. Such remarks, or rather the spirit they would seem to indicate, tend to make Colonists, like myself, suspect that our sensitive cousins at home have no easy time of it in discussing Irish questions with Englishmen. I will not, however, dwell upon this point, further than to say that should there be no stronger argument against Home Rule than is really supplied by the Chicago riot, Home Rule should at once be granted. You will permit me to add that the record of the Irish people in the United States, is an honorable one. Their labour has built cities; their learning and integrity is conspicuous in the several higher professions; their tact, management and economy in commerce is admirable, and has led to large success; while their love of kindred in the old land, as shown by continued and most generous remittances, is a credit to human nature.

Your obedient servant MATTHEW RYAN.

SOBERLY PAIR.

The Irish people often complain, and with too much reason, that they are systematically and continually maligned by their enemies, that the calumnies circulated by their enemies are too readily believed; and that consequently they are much misunderstood by many well meaning people. A very remarkable proof that this complaint is well founded has been furnished this week. Several of the London papers without taking the trouble to enquire, have assumed that the rioters in Chicago and Milwaukee were Irish, and that the deplorable events which have disgraced those cities should be regarded as proving that the Irish people are unfit for Home Rule. The London Telegraph said:— "It becomes us, however, on this side of the Atlantic to consider how far we are responsible for the savage eruptions in Chicago. The saddest charge that can be brought against Mr. Gladstone is that all his administrations have abdicated in Ireland the first function of government, which is to govern. The result is seen in the surrender he fain would make to the Irish irreconcilables in America. The Chicago riot is shown us anew what manner of men the supporters of these Irish Bills beyond the Atlantic are."

And the Standare, the Tory organ, said:—

"The rioters belong to a motley crowd that have fled from prison in their own countries to find in America, pending the construction of an Irish Parliament, secure resting place."

The truth is, as any one who reads the names of the killed and wounded on both sides must perceive, that the rioters were chiefly Slav, Hungarians, Bohemians, and Poles, and that the officers who fought so bravely to preserve the peace and maintained order were chiefly Irishmen, who fought so bravely to suppress these riots as their countrymen fought Waterloo. Take the list of killed and wounded officers at Chicago, and see how many of the names are Irish:—

John Diegan and Nicholas Shannon. Jacob Hansen, Nelson Hansen, John Barrett, George Miller, Thomas Mc Henry, Henry Weinke, S. McMahony, B. F. Schnell, John H. King, John Doyle, Henry Smith, Thomas Hennessey, Joseph Worman, James Brady, C. W. Whitney, Bernard Murpey, Timothy Flavin, Laurence Murphy, Peter Bullerty, Tim O'Sullivan, P. E. McNulty, Mitchel Horan, August Killer, Alex. Jameson, Jos. Stanton, Patrick Hortford, Jos. Barber Wm Burns.

Of these thirty who suffered most, at least seventeen are Irish.

Amongst the names of the wounded on the other side only three or four are Irish—and some who were not rioters were wounded. The other Hahn, Lep-land, Saehen, Jacob, Konwitska, Schu maker, Fritz, &c. Amongst the names of the rioters killed or wounded at Milwaukee there is not even one Irish name. Ruchazki, Kunkel, Wasseka, Jankowski, Erwan, Dudik, Nowata, &c., even The London Telegraph or The Standard should have mistaken for Irish names.

Amongst the ringleaders there was not a single Irishman.

From all this we should learn not to believe too readily the assertions of those who are ever ready to accuse the Irish people at home and abroad of being turbulent, disorderly, prone to violence, and enemies of order and good government. We know that in Canada the Irish are as good, as peaceable, and as well disposed as other people, and we should judge them everywhere by what we know of them here, and not by what those who would rule them in Ireland by Coercion Acts say of them.

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48 McDermott St., Winnipeg



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 District of Alberta, in the North West Territories. The sketches showing the positions approximately of this 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.



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 a berth for a timber berth of two square miles each situated on the Columbia River about eight miles west of Donald Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia. The sketches showing the position approximately of these berths together with the conditions on which the 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.

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

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

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

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned, if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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

THE NEWS AFTERMATH

The ceremonies attending the nomination of Cardinal Taschereau takes place on the 6th of June.

The Quebec Government have contributed \$1,000 in aid of sufferers by the Hull fire.

The date of the departure of mail steamers from Quebec has been changed. They now leave on Thursday instead of Saturday.

The Northwest medals for the 90th Battalion have arrived in Quebec, and are now in the hands of the engraver.

Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the front. Several European papers are of the opinion that Russia will secretly support Greece.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, known in literature as 'Carmen Sylva' is reported to be seriously ill.

During the past 24 hours fifteen new cases of cholera and five deaths are reported in Brindisi, and ten new cases in Venice.

Later advices report ten new cases of cholera and four deaths in the Province of Venice, and fifteen additional cases and five deaths in Brindisi.

His Excellency the Governor General has received a cable message from her Majesty expressing her pleasure at the successful opening of the Colonial Exhibition, and her delight at seeing so many Canadians present.

The Munich Gazette announces the failure of the negotiations between the Cabinet and the Landtag for a settlement of the debts of the Bavarian King, and says the refusal of the Landtag to defray the royal indebtedness has resulted in the resumption of judicial actions against the civil list.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have deposited with the financial agents of the Dominion Government in London over two million pounds sterling, being the equivalent of \$10,000,000. This is the first instalment of the twenty million loan which the company has agreed to repay by July 1st.

The bill giving representation to the Northwest Territories was read a second time. The bill gives two members to Assiniboia, and one each to Athabasca and Alberta. The several clauses were discussed by Messrs Cameron, Mills, Casey, Watson, Royal and others. Many clauses objected to were allowed to stand over by agreement.

The bill establishing a Northwest Supreme Court of five judges and five sheriffs, was passed by the Federal Government. It was announced that some of the present stipendiary magistrates may be elevated to the bench, but Government did not bind itself to appoint all or any of them. Mr Blake approved the measure. The salary of these judges will be \$4,000, and \$1,000 travelling expenses.

Hon. L. A. Taillon, Attorney General, has moved a series of resolutions in the Local House which concluded with the following: 'Resolved, that this House express the hope that His Excellency the Governor-General may find the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of offenders against the laws of Canada in connection with the recent disturbances in the Northwest Territory of such a nature as to justify him in extending to them in Her Majesty's name the royal prerogative of pardon.'

According to Sir John's bill the electoral districts in the Northwest will be Saskatchewan, Alberta and East and West Assiniboia. The east riding of Assiniboia as lies to the east of a line drawn from the international boundary line, along the centre of the road allowance between the fifteenth and sixteenth ranges of townships lying west of the second initial meridian in the system of Dominion Land surveys, as the same is now or is hereafter set off, to the northerly boundary of the said provisional district of Assiniboia. The west riding lies west of this line. Any four or more electors may nominate a candidate. The persons qualified to vote at the election of such members shall be the bona fide male residents and householders, of adult age, who are not aliens or Indians, within the electoral district and who have respectively resided in such electoral district for at least twelve months immediately preceding the writ.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company have presented to Father Lacombe an oil painting of the Blessed Virgin and the Infant Jesus as a token of their appreciation of his services in inducing the Black Feet Indians of the North, west to take no part in the Louis Riel uprising. They recognize the fact that priests are the safeguards of law and order, the promoters of peace, the friends of humanity.—Catholic Columbian.

FROM OTTAWA

Three hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway have been sold in London at 90.

It is understood the contract for bacon for Indian supplies has been awarded to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Two powerful locomotives for the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway were shipped on Monday from Montreal. Mr Royal has asked whether the Government is aware that a large number of settlers are moving into Manitoba from Dakota and Texas and also what is the intention of the Government regarding the improvement of navigation on the Red River.

Replying to Mr. Royal, Mr Carling said the Government was aware there was a considerable influx of settlers from the States now commencing to move into Manitoba. The Department had not the figures yet but intended to ascertain as far as possible the number.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr. Royal, said the Government had received from the Government of Manitoba a copy of a petition respecting the improvement of the Red River navigation and it was intended to have an examination made with the view of arriving at an estimate of the work.

The Winnipeg delegation have returned from interviewing the C, P, R, authorities at Montreal and while declining to speak of the details of the interview expressed themselves more than satisfied with the result of the visit. Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Olds were seen, and three hours' conversation and discussion of Northwest affairs ensued, the former remaining away from the annual meeting of the C, P, R; directors in order to meet the delegation. Mr. Turner on behalf of the Board of Trade, placed the views of the Board before the meeting. All that was asked was the rates from points east of Winnipeg to local points shall together not exceed the through rates by more than the cost to the C P R of handling goods at Winnipeg—say, four cents per hundred pounds. In other words they asked that every merchant in the Northwest be given the option of buying at the same prices in Montreal or Winnipeg. Both Van Horne and Olds discussed the position fully and friendly with the delegation, and their views are now thoroughly in accord as to the policy that should be carried out for the development of the country in the joint interest of the company and the country. While all that the delegation asked will probably not be granted, there are hopes that a reduction of about 15 per cent on local rates will be made, and a mutual understanding as to the identity of interests arrived at which appeared to be most gratifying to the members of the delegation.

THE HOME RULE BILL

London May 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. His voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hoarse and feeble but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period described Home Rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial unity. The speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regarded the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the Empire he reminded the House that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to concede

HOME RULE TO CANADA

Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to day, Canada did not get Home Rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got Home Rule. Irish cheers. During the Canadian controversy he took a very active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate. The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland (Opposition cheers), not in every particular. So the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada; But although not parallel their positions are analogous.

WHAT WAS THE ISSUE

in the case of Canada. Government from Downing street. These few words embrace the whole controversy, government from Westminster. (Hear hear.) What was the cry of those who resisted autonomy for Canada. It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion in the relation of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the Empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself, that was regarded as dangerous. (Irish cheers.) In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel.

There is danger to the unity of the Empire in our present relations with Ireland. But the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy, instead of existing mischief. (Cheers.) In those days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this house as rebels. Prolonged Government and Parnellite cheers. Some of these so called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were also of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were of French extraction and Catholics; No, sir, the English in Up-

per Canada did exactly the same thing.

BOTH REBELLED

He remembered O'Connell, in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French Canadian leader Papineau, saying, 'This case is just the case of Ireland, with this difference: The Canadian agitator has 'tu, at the end of his name instead of at the beginning. Laughter, The Canadian rebels, were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and the victors were the vanquished. If the military were victors the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL

(Cheers and derisive cries) He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless (hear hear) if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. Mr. Gladstone then took up the objections and answered them. He was willing to make modifications in the details of his scheme and courted the fullest discussion and freest expression of opinion. He challenged Lord Hartington if he had a plan for settling the question, to declare it. He concluded with,

A MAGNIFICENT FEROCERATION

saying: 'The fate of Ireland could not be cast into a lottery of politics. He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let the opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a palpable road through the darkness, Cheers, The members of the House of Commons have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of 700 years ago, of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore, the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation.'

Loud and prolonged cheering.

THE AMENDMENT

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who on rising was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell had ever stopped short of asking for complete independence, and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the earth. He, Hartington feared that the Premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an ultimatum measure he failed to remember a single instance to which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentients to take who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the House could be immediately revised. He believed that the concession made tonight would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion he moved that the bill be read six months hence. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

It is the opinion of the lobby of the House that if defeated Mr. Gladstone will resign and not ask for the dissolution of Parliament and that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet.

PREFER MANITOBA

A Number of Settlers After Examining Dakota Returns to This Country

A young man named Arthur Walker, whose father has a 250 acre farm six miles from Fergus' in the county of Wellington, Ontario passed through the city three weeks ago to look for land for himself and his brother in Dakota, and has been travelling ever since in that State but returned here last night to make his future home in Manitoba. He was not very favorably impressed with Dakota as a farming country, and says that the most of the settlers in the 'new districts there have not made very much progress for the past two years, owing to the failure of the crops by frosts and other causes. The want of timber is another drawback, and mud shacks are the rule with an odd frame house here and there, in many of the largest settlements. He intends to locate near Burnside and go into mixed farming on a large scale.

Mr. Anton Frost, an old Dakota settler arrived by the same train with his family, for the purpose of going into market gardening and butter making near the city, and two other parties from Texas have been here for some days looking for farm lands. There seems to be a considerable number coming over this year from across the line.

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. Hydromatic balance for weighing coal.

By order,

W. HIMSWORTH, Secretary

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1896

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Call on the premises, Call on us early in the morning only we

TRY OUR ALES AND PORTERS (SEE LIST)

SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. If you wish to do business with us, call on us at our

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Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States) To obtain tickets apply personally; or by registered letter addressed

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POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS

It is very wise to set our faces against superstitions, but who in his secret heart does not encourage a favourite one? I never met the person that did not.

There are many people who hate to see the new moon over the left shoulder; if they do, "somehow something always goes wrong," they declare. They do not believe such things, of course; but so it is.

Another cannot endure a stranger who parts him from a companion with whom he is walking in the streets: others will not rise umbrellas over their heads in the house, and there are men who turn pale if they spilt salt.

A dry good merchant of great wealth believed that his fortune would depart when he ceased to patronize an old apple woman on a certain corner, and there are many who would fear for their lives if they lost a certain trinket or jewel.

It is said the mother of the Rothschilds always lived in her queer little house, in a crooked street, "to keep her sons their luck." Every morning servants took her to their splendid house in a sedan chair, but she always slept in the house where they were born.

Most people have a special dream that forebodes evil; and I know many who declare that it is a fact that one who boasts of being "so very well" to day, finds himself ill on the morrow. There may be some good reason for this; it actually happens so often.

To tumble up stairs is supposed to postpone a wedding. "You'll not be married this year," cries some one, and to turn back three times is regarded by many as a warning to remain at home.

Terror seizes a bride's heart if it rains on her wedding morn, and to wear the marriage ring for a moment before it is put on for good is believed to bring very ill-luck indeed.

As for on opal—the prettiest stone possible, though a very minor jewel—I confess to being superstitious about that. It is the silliest fancy in the world, but I would not put one on my finger for anything. Its baleful way of changing from red or blue to stone colour is fiendish and its fire, that glows and grows dim by turn is uncanny.

I believe a superstition or two to be as natural to every human being as are those little sparks of vanity which we refuse to acknowledge, but which, after all, help to keep us alive.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Photographs have been taken of the corona of the sun when the sun was visible. Heretofore they have only been secured when the sun was in eclipse.

From tests made by Dr. Fisher, the German chemist, it appears that in ordinary stoves not more than 20 per cent of the fuel consumed is utilized in warming the rooms.

Experiments on the sleep of fishes have been made in London by Mr. W. August Carter. He has found that the fresh water fishes observed—the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench, minnow and catfish—sleep periodically, like terrestrial animals. The same is true for some marine fishes, such as the wrasse, conger eel, dory, dogfish, bass and all species of flat fish, but the gold fish, pike, and angler fish do not appear to sleep at all, although they rest periodically.

A French geologist, Mons. de Lapparent, lately called the attention of the Paris Geological society to the effect gravitation has in heaping up sea water about the land. The continents are thus all situated at the tops of hills of water; and in crossing the Atlantic the ship has first to go down hill, then to cross a valley, and finally to climb another hill. The calculation has been made that in mid-ocean the surface may be more than a half a mile (1000 metres) below the level it would have if the continents exerted no attraction.

A French photographic review L' Amateur Photograph, announces that the Brothers of the Christian School have made an ingenious application of photography in teaching deaf mutes to speak. The Brothers choose one of their pupils who is able to pronounce perfectly all the letters, diphthongs and syllables, and photograph him as the very moment of pronouncing the various sounds. All the moment of the mouth necessary for the pronunciation have been thus accurately photographed; and in this manner the deaf mute pupils, through not able to hear words pronounced, are enabled to see them, and study their lesson of pronunciation from the photograph; as we learn it by the ear.

HOW TO VALUE MONEY

No man really understand the value of a dollar until he has worked hard to obtain it. Scores of boys have become miserable spendthrifts from the lack of such knowledge. Their fathers were more or less wealthy, but their sons were not put into the office, or mill, or shop, and made fairly to earn their money by tiresome labor, either physical or mental. Their fathers said to themselves—My sons shall never have to drudge as I did, and the boys did not labor, bore no responsibility, and never learned how money was fairly and honorably earned, and, of course never knew its value or its proper use. Thus hard earned fortunes have been ruthlessly squandered. All young people should be taught the full value of money—how to save and how to spend it. If born to a heritage of wealth they should be taught that its possession brings greater responsibilities, and its proper management when they grow up will bring even a heavier tax on their mental and moral powers and faculties than would the earning of a livelihood. If born to labor they should be taught that work is not disgraceful as long as they labor well; and that their earnings should not be squandered but invested wisely in reference to the future.

CONTENTMENT

On a beautiful gate leading to a large and highly cultivated flower garden was posted the following inscription; 'this property is offered as a present to a contented person.' A man passing said 'So, I will take it,' and forthwith sought the owner, declaring that he had a right to it, according to the inscription 'Certainly not, sir, answered the proprietor, for whoever wants more than he has, is not a contented person.'

VIOLENT EXERCISE.

The cow eats the grass and lies down to chew her cud; the man bolts his dinner and rushes to his business. The cow usually lives her allotted time, unless carried off by some acute contagious or infectious disease the man becomes a martyr, first to dyspepsia and secondarily to some disease of mal-nutrition and dies very prematurely. In the Lancet is reported the case of a healthy boy (belonging to a robust, healthy family), who had never suffered from rheumatism scarlet fever, indeed, from any disease save chicken pox, who died suddenly under the saddest circumstances, because his death was so thoroughly preventable. After coming home from school one day he ate a hearty dinner, and immediately commenced to play cricket. Finding the time drawing near for the afternoon sessions, he ran to school, a quarter of a mile and as he entered the yard fell unconscious to the ground. In a very few minutes he was dead, notwithstanding the faithful and persistent practice of artificial respiration. At the post-mortem all the organs were found healthy, but the stomach was found full. Here clearly was a death due to exercise, the loaded stomach being the needed exciting cause. We have here this sounded the warning against violent exercises: iron muscles generally indicates a hypertrophied heart the athlete is not destined to become a long lived, respectable, and useful citizen; he is all right in his place, and is a popular beast, but he is doomed to an early dissolution. It may be accepted as a general truism that any nature or amount of exercise that will cause the heart to jump against the chest wall is exercise carried to an excessive and alarming extent.

ONE SOCIETY HE HAD FORGOTTEN 'John, I would like to invite in my friend, Mrs. Smalley, this evening? Will you be able to be in?' 'No, my dear I must attend the meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters to night.' 'Well, to-morrow evening!' 'I have the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and you know—' 'What about Wednesday evening?' 'Oh the Odd Fellows meet that night, and on Thursday I have a meeting of the Knights of Labor to attend: on Friday the Royal Templars of Temperance: on Saturday there's a special meeting of the Masonic lodge and I couldn't miss that and then Sunday night—let me see—what is there on Sunday night, my dear.' 'The Grand and Ancient Order of Christian Fellowship.' 'Why, I had forgotten. Am I a member of that—let me see—' 'But you have forgotten another society John, of which you were once a member.' 'What's that?' 'Your wife's.'—Toronto Grip.

CHUNKS OF WISDOM FOR WIVES.

Always remember that you are married to a man and not to a god; be prepared for imperfections. Once in awhile, let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you. Do be reasonable; it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances, reasonable women are rare—be rare. Anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman" if you were not he would not care about you. Remember that servants are made of the same material as you are; a little coarser grained, perhaps, but the same in essentials. Let your husband read the newspaper at breakfast table; it is unsociable but then it is only a trifle after all, and he likes it. Try and forget yourself; for your husband; forget that you married him and remember that he married you; he will then probably do the reverse. Be a company to your husband if he is a wise man, and if he is not, try to make him become your companion. Raise his standard, do not let him lower yours.

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. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. Hydromatic balance for weighing coal. By order, W. HINSMORTH, secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.

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CARDINAL NEWMAN'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Little wonder then that they were held to Newman. But we, who have never seen him with our bodily eyes, nor heard his unforgettable voice with our bodily ears, and yet have learned so well to admire and love him from afar off even from beyond the wild sea, we have had other spells added to these. They were certain qualities of soul which do not court but command admiration from all men. Dr. Newman was in the most literal meaning of the word a 'true' man. His pupil, Mozley, who had spent a lifetime in his near presence says, 'During the whole period of my personal acquaintance and communication with Newman I never had any other thought than that he was more thoroughly in earnest and more entirely convinced of the truth of what he was saying than any other man I had come across.'

And we never can see this in his printed page. As we read, we feel that every thought, every sentence has been carefully and solemnly weighed in the most rigid balance of truth before it was given to the world forever. I believe that he must have thought of God oftenest as the Infinite and Eternal Truth.

And on the altar of this Truth he leads his whole life, for its sake setting at naught all things that the world of men most prize, wishing only to do right, and that at all hazards. There is something heart-rendingly pathetic in his attempt to find reasons for not abandoning the Church in which he was born and reared, when he found Truth dragging him towards the Rome he had been taught to look upon as Anti-Christ. Hear these words to the Church of England wrung from his heart when he preached his last sermon in an Anglican pulpit: 'O my mother, whence is this unto thee that thou hast good things poured upon thee, and canst not keep them, and bearest children, yet darest not own them? Why hast thou the skill to use their services, nor the heart to rejoice in their love? How is it that whatever is generous in purpose, and tender and deep in devotion, thy flower and thy promise falls from thy bosom and finds no home within thy arms?'

A man born to,
"Face the spectres of the mind
And lay them."

he was yet beaten back by Truth step by step. One plea after the other against Rome was defeated until his theology was gone; and then he opposed The Woman of the Seven Hills on the grounds of political policy and her popular errors until what he hoped might be rocks proved to be only quicksands. And so the end was come. The foremost man in the English Church was content to send for the humble Italian monk, Father Dominic, the Passionist, and falling at his feet, to ask reception into the Roman Church. At the call of conscience he had already resigned preferment and leadership; he now abandoned home and nearly all his friends; for ease and comparative poverty; for rule over others he took on him obedience, 'et exiit nesciens quo iret,' his heart praying, those words his lips had framed twelve years before in an orange-boat on the Mediterranean.

"Lead Kindly Light" amid the encircling gloom
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home—
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet! I do not ask to see
The distant scene,—one step enough for me

I was not ever thus nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on.
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
Lead Thou me on!

I loved the garish day, and spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will: remember not past years
When Carlyle was asked what he thought to be the secret of Cardinal's Newman's great popularity he replied: 'A man who does something which all men worth the name are trying to do, each one one after his fashion, and does it effectually, too, is and must be a curiosity to his fellows. Newman thought his way through great difficulties to a logical issue, and those who have the same soul-fights are curious to know how he did it.' In other words the rare frankness and courage which faced and overcame everything that stood in his path towards Truth have given him the prestige of a 'hero.' Men see in him one who has braved all odds to win the fight for life and heaven over death and error, who willingly forewore all brightest worldly hopes, clasped hands with all dearest friends, to go out alone into the path where he was to meet new thoughts, new feelings, new faces, new everything save God and truth.

As Father Faber might have put it, his was indeed a heart with the full noon tide of God about it; he believed in doing from principle and not in wasting a lifetime in speculation about principles he was

"One of that small transfigured band
Which the world cannot tame,"

but is forced to admire. And his reward has begun even in his lifetime. At one time the only Catholic to whom Englishmen would listen, he has commanded an audience for the truth, and made the Catholic Church "respectable" in England. It would be superfluous to add, 'May his name live through a decade of centuries,' for the intelligent world has long since decided that it shall live for ever.

C. A. Wingenter, '87.

KEEPING A VOW.

On the summit of a hill, within the walls of an old prison, now pulled down, in the ancient city of Norwich, England, is being constructed a Roman Catholic Cathedral, which, with the exception of St. Paul's will be the grandest ecclesiastical building erected in England since the Reformation. Already the massive pillars of the interior have reached the first arches while the centre wall of the main structure have risen to the height

of thirty feet or more. For nearly five years the building has been in progress, yet it was not until the massive structure rose above the prison walls that the casual visitor would have observed what was going on. Within the walls men were busy working with chisel and mallet and trowel, cutting, carving and putting in place the beautiful white and black and brown marble. The work proceeds so quietly that one might fancy himself in the days of the old monasteries. From the scaffold of the new cathedral may be seen the old city with its old fifty church spires, its red tile roofs, its fantastic gables, and above all, its beautiful garden and foliage. Twelve years will be occupied in the construction of this church.

Every now and then a man about thirty eight, slight in stature, not weighing over 120 pounds, with a thin black mustache and whiskers, intensely quick, nervous, brown eyes, unassuming in manner, unostentatious in dress, arrives at Norwich, straightway proceeds to what is known as the "old jail yard," and begins an inspection of the magnificent edifice so silently assuming form. He enters the architect's office, examines the plans, and asks innumerable questions' practical, common sense questions, as a builder would. He examines the various huge blocks of stones in the yard, and even ascends the scaffold and watches the work of the masons. Everything comes under his keen, dark eyes; no defect escapes him.

This man is Henry Fitzalan Howard Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshall of England. He is the Premier of twenty one English dukes, his title having been created in 1483, and next to the duke of Westminster, the richest. The Catholic cathedral is the building, and which will cost \$1,000,000, is the fulfilment of a vow he is said to have made should he be blessed with an heir. In 1879, after having two daughters, a son was born to him. In 1880 the Duke began the cathedral.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Entree for Roast Pork.—Peel as many potatoes as will cover the bottom of a big pie dish. Sprinkle a half teaspoonful of dry sage over them. Cut an onion in thin slices and spread them over this. Add salt and pepper and lumps of butter. Cover the bottom of the dish with water or milk, and bake in a modern oven.

Omelet.—From four to eight very fresh eggs; break them singly and carefully; when they are sufficiently whisked pour them through a sieve, and resume the beating until they are very light; add to them half a teaspoonful of salt; season with pepper, dissolve in a frying pan two ounces of butter, pour in the eggs, and as soon as the omelet is well risen and firm throughout slide it into a hot dish, fold it together like a turnover, and serve at once.

Mont Blanc Potato.—Instead of mashing boiled potatoes, whip light and dry with a wooden or silver fork. At this point being to whip in a cupful of hot milk for a quart of mashed potato, and, when all is in, beat in the frothed white of two eggs. Heap, conically, in a deep silver or stoneware dish, set in a quick oven until the surface harden slightly. Withdraw before it catches a shade of brown, wash over lightly with butter and send to table.

Giblet Soup.—Cook the giblets of a turkey, or those from a pair of chickens, in a pint of cold water until tender salt and set away in the liquor until cold and stiff. Take them out and chop fine when you have skimmed the fat from the liquor, and put it over the fire with a pint stock. Boil up well, skim strain back into the pot, add the minced giblets, and season to taste. Put into a frying pan two table-spoonfuls of the butter which has been out up and worked into two of brown flour. Stir steadily until it melts and simmers, when add a small teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Turn into the soup raising out the frying pan with a few spoonfuls of the hot liquor to get all the flour at butter. Cook gently for ten minutes and serve.

THE INDIAN HUNTER

'The relentless Indian pursuer never drinks while on the trail. His tongue may hang white and swollen from his mouth, he may be choked with dust, his stomach may be burning up with heat but not a swallow of water does he take. When a deer drinks of a stream it swims into the water at the same spot and crosses. As he dashes across he scoops up a handful of water and carries it to his mouth, where he holds it ricing it about for a few seconds and then rejects it. If he is obliged to swim he lets the water run in and out of his mouth, but carefully prevents a drop from entering his stomach. An hour or so after the Indian has discov-

ered that the deer has filled its stomach with the water he begins to examine the trail more carefully as he runs, for he knows that it is time for him to find signs of the deer's exhaustion. A drop of blood here and there along the trail indicates to the Indian that the deer has fallen on its knees at those spots, a bunch of hair hanging to a projecting edge of the rock or sharp branch hanging low across the trail proves that the deer's strength has failed, so that it can not turn quickly out of the way of obstacles. When these infallible signs of the deers approaching doom are found by the hunter, he increases his speed for the first time. He soon discovers the game, and with a yell of triumph bounds forward; the cry startles the failing animal to a momentary burst of speed. After a leap or two it stops. As if aroused to the fact that farther efforts to escape were utterly futile, it turns and faces its pursuer with all the defiance its exhausted nature will permit. The hunter knows the animal is too weak to harm him, and he seizes it boldly, throws it to the ground and cuts its throat. Without a second's delay the Indian cuts from behind its foreshoulder a large piece of meat, and throttling too and fro constantly he sucks the blood from the meat, and now and then eats a small portion of it. After sucking the meat dry he throws the carcass across his shoulder, if it is not heavy, and starts back for his wigwam. If the deer is too heavy he takes a portion of the meat and hides the rest. He keeps constantly moving, and he fears that if he should stop to rest his limbs would become stiff and he could not return at once with his prize. His wigwam may not be far from the spot where the chase ended, and as the trail of the deer is always devious and circuitous, and frequently ends within a short distance of the point from which it started, but if the deer is captured fifty miles from the hunter's home he does not rest until he casts the carcass, or a portion of it, on the ground at his wigwam door.'

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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.

Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30, and 10.30, a. m.; Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.

Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated in Point Douglass. 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 15 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Post office at Pilot Mound is to be made a money order office

D B Mollroy, formerly of this city, is now at Vancouver, contracting for municipal work in the newly formed city of the Pacific Province.

A reward of \$100 is offered by the C. P. R. Company for the apprehension of the person who set the boarding house on fire at Dunmore recently.

Mr. Alex. Morrison is leaving for Calgary tomorrow morning, with 700 head of cattle, including 37 bulls, which will be placed on a ranche near Macleod. The freight alone on the animals amounted to over \$5,000.

The Provincial Minister of Agriculture has appointed the following game guardians: Donald Smith, sec. 28, township 22, range 27 west. Shell River; Robert Howes, sec. 10, township 10, range 29 west Beaver Rapids.

The stream of immigration flows on uninterruptedly. Yesterday morning 221 came in, most of whom departed for the west this morning. They are of all nationalities. Another batch came in this morning. Mr. Metcalf, of the Government intelligence office, says that the immigration prospects are exceedingly encouraging.

The stream of the emigration to the Northwest has within the past few days attained to a perfect rush. The Pacific express from Montreal over the C. P. R. to Winnipeg has daily from thirteen to sixteen cars attached all devoted to the transport of emigrants. The train on Tuesday had so many passengers for the west that sixteen cars had to be put on besides three baggage cars. All the emigrants so far have gone right through to Winnipeg.

At last night's council meeting, on motion of Ald. Royan, the by the law to impose a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors was read the third time and signed and sealed. The fees are. Restaurants, \$250; hotels, \$100; shops \$150; wholesale, \$500. The total number allowed not to exceed 40; restaurant licenses not more than 5.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald, Mr. Alex. Manning and Mr. H. S. Howland, of Toronto, have a tremendous railway scheme in view. The line is to start from Winnipeg and the western terminus is to be Port Simpson in British Columbia. The line passes Shoal Lake, the Forks of the Saskatchewan, Edmonton, the Peace River and crosses the Rockies in the far north of British Columbia. The capital stock of this proposed road is five million dollars.

General Superintendent J. M. Egan has returned from a trip to the Rocky Mountains. He has been beyond Donald, almost to the summit of the Selkirk, and reports scarcely any damage done to bridges and other structures this spring; the line has been shut down this winter, and he considered it would have been an easy matter to keep the track open all the time. The question of locating the divisional point has not yet been decided. Quite a number of tourists are visiting the hot spring near Banff, and the prospects are that they will be largely patronized during the coming season. The crops all along the rail never looked finer at this time of the year, and a large amount of land is under cultivation.

FLOUR MILL BONUSES

A by-law to raise \$2,500 by the issue of debentures, payable in ten years, for the construction of a flouring mill at Fort Ellice, has been submitted to the council of the municipality of Ellice, and a vote of the ratepayers will be taken on May 31, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., at the following places: Ward I, at the house of George Wilsons, Beaver Rapids, and at the house of John Davitt, Fort Ellice; ward 3, at the house of John Ellis, reeve Ward 4, at the house of James Falloon, Section 10, 18, 28 W. The whole exist-

ing debt of the municipality does not exceed \$3,000.

A by law to raise \$3,000 by the issue of debentures for aiding Albert Henry Smith of Winnipeg in the construction of a grist mill and elevator at or near Shoal Lake Station, has been submitted to the council of Shoal Lake Municipality, and a vote of the ratepayers will be taken on May 25th at the following places: Schoolhouse, Shoal Lake South, A. R. McDougall, deputy returning officer; Edge hill school house, Robert Findlay, deputy returning office at the house of Thos E. Martin, sec. 12, tp. 18, r. 24, J. E. Morgan, deputy returning office. The debentures are to be payable in twenty years with interest at six per cent. per annum. The whole existing debt of the municipality does not exceed \$23,000, on which there is nothing overdue for principal or interest; the amount of its rateable property, according to the last revised assessment roll, is \$396,429.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Edmonton.—Inspector Mills and 20 men of the mounted police left for Fort Macleod Saturday.

The overdue mail arrived last night. It was storm bound four days at Sculet's near Calgary.

Fort Qu'Appelle.—Inspector Cuthbert and twelve men and thirty six horses of the N. W. M. P. left Saturday morning en route to Prince Albert.

Mr. Haytor Reed, of the Indian department, was in town yesterday.

Regina, May 6.—Assistant Commissioner Reed left last night to make a visit to the File Hill Indian Reserve. He will return in a few days.

Inspector Morris of the N. W. M. P. is here, and an enquiry is to be held on his conduct, he has been charged with writing letters to the Globe casting reflections upon the character of Supt. Herchmer. It appears that the Globe instead of publishing the letters sent them to the commissioner hence the enquiry.

Solsgrith.—Mr. Mann, the contractor of the M. & N. W., moved his outfit about three miles out to day. The work between here and Birtle is all under construction. What Mr. Mann is not grading himself is sublet. About 400 men and 125 teams are employed, and more are coming daily.

Meadow Lea.—The farmers have nearly all completed seeding operations and the prospect for a good harvest was never so bright.

Mr. Hyde's children are recovering from an attack of scarlet fever.

Mr. Mills Simpson is visiting his parents and many friends in this vicinity.

Edmonton.—"Cracker Box," Johston, doing a six months' term under the Vagrancy Act, and Mounted Policeman Gallagher, doing a term of six months for mutiny' escaped from the police barrack on Saturday night, and are still at large.

The Saskatchewan River is rising rapidly, owing to heavy rains.

The gold mining scow was launched yesterday.

Regina.—Our Arbor Day number two has proved a great success. The weather was magnificently bright and genial. At two o'clock His Honor the Lieutenant Governor met the Mayor and corporation on the Gore on South Railway street where fifty or sixty saplings were planted. The ground had been thoroughly prepared for their reception yesterday. It did our eyesight good to see Mayor Mowatt and Lawyer Hamilton handling the spade so deftly in so good a cause. May the trees prosper and their shadow never grow less.

A horse belonging to Mr. Slinn, of the Regina bakery, was run over by the train from the west about one hundred yards distant from the depot. Its hind legs were completely severed from its body. Efforts were made to procure a rifle to put an end to the creature's misery but as one could not be found it was killed with an axe.

Major de Ballinhard, the acting Indian agent on the Sarcee Reserve, near Calgary, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the Northwest Territories.

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Rapid City.—A largely signed petition by the ratepayers of the municipality of Saskatchewan was presented to the council last meeting, praying that a by-law be submitted granting a bonus of \$10,000 to Geo. McCulloch & Co. for the erection of a roller flouring mills to be in operation this fall. The wollen mills will be a great advantage to this western district, as sheep are increasing very rapidly. Mr. McCulloch, who is the proprietor of the Plum Creek roller mills, is a gentleman of means and energy, and will no doubt carry out the undertaking.

The cheese factory will be in operation next week. The number of cows this year of so good reputation has this factory got that stock raisers who live at a distance are moving into town with their advantages.

With the exception of barley, seeding is about completed. Wheat has got a splendid start.

THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH

The Right Reverend John Francis Jamot D. D. first Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Peterborough expired at the palace in Peterborough at a few minutes after 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday. On the preceding Saturday he appeared to be enjoying good health except that he suffered from a cold; "his affection deepened into an attack of bronchitis to which he was subject and inflammation of both lungs followed. On Tuesday between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon the sacrament of extreme Unction was administered by Vicar-General Laurent, of Lindsay, assisted by the Rev. Father Conway, Parish Priest. At a few minutes past four o'clock of the same day the spirit took its flight, and the Bishop of Peterborough was dead. The last words on his lips being, 'My Lord and my God.' The deceased was born in the Department of Creuse; France, near Lyons on the 23 day of June, 1828. He came to Canada and was, in the year of 1835 ordained to priesthood. He labored in the Diocese of Toronto for seven years; when in 1860 he was appointed Vicar-General of that Diocese. On February 4th, 1874, he was consecrated Bishop of Screpta and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada and on the 11th of July, 1882 was translated to be the first Bishop of Peterborough. The installation took place on the 21st of September, 1882.

The two important events of the episcopacy of the first Bishop of Peterborough are the restoration of St. Peter's cathedral and the decennial pilgrimage to the Apostolic See. The first named was a cherished object of the deceased. He inaugurated and took much interest in the work, fondly looking forward to its completion this fall. He visited Rome, leaving Peterborough in November, 1885, and returned in March last. The report presented to his Holiness the Pope, showed a satisfactory growth of the church in this district since it was erected into a diocese.

The body lay in state in the Cathedral until Friday the 7. inst, next at half past ten o'clock, when the burial took place at Kingston.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston whose diocese formerly comprised what now forms the diocese of Peterborough announced from the pulpit the death of Bishop Jamot, and was thus reported by the Freeman.

"The Bishop told his people simply and briefly the high virtues of the deceased Bishop.

—a man of goodness and holiness and sacrifice. His Lordship regretted that he was unable to state the circumstances attending Bishop Jamot's demise, but he was assured that the good Bishop was always prepared for the summons to God's judgment. His life has been full of devoted labor for the service of God. Every moment of his time was employed for the good of his fellows and the interest of religion. In three brief years the four counties, formerly of Kingston Diocese, which had been given to form Peterborough diocese, and which had been too distant for direct supervision by the Bishop of Kingston had been converted by active zeal of Dr. Jamot into a garden of spiritual fertility; so continual and watchful was the care of the good and holy Bishop. He seemed to be everywhere, according as the wants of his flock called for his presence, and in the midst of all these anxieties and labors for the souls committed to his loving solicitude God has called him to reward and rest. 'Let us pray therefore, the Bishop concluded in the presence of Jesus Christ upon the altar for the soul of the deceased Bishop: let us appeal to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for a merciful judgment upon his life; let us follow to death and implore the God of life to give him unending joy in eternity.' The Bishop announced Pontifical High Mass for the repose of the soul of the most Rev. John Francis Jamot tomorrow morning at 7.30 o'clock, and very earnestly exhorted the congregation to attend and unite their prayers with the Holy Sacrifice for the eternal rest of the first Bishop of the Diocese of Peterborough.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE

His remains were consigned to their last resting place in the crypt of St. Peter's cathedral on the 7. inst. Thousands crowded to the solemn ceremony, and long before the hour named for the obsequies the cathedral was filled. The church was heavily draped in sombre black. On a catafalque in front of the high altar and buried in wreaths of flowers, many sent by Protestants, lay the casket which contained the remains of the deceased prelate. The face wore a calm and peaceful appearance like that of quite sleep.

Requiem High Mass was sung by Right Rev Bishop O'Mahony, with Very Rev. C. Vincent as deacon, and Very Rev. Father O'Brien, of the palace, as master of ceremonies. The musical portion of the service was under the direction of the Sisters of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of London, preached the sermon.

At the conclusion of the sermon his Grace Archbishop Lynch announced that he had appointed very Rev. Father Laurent, of Lindsay, administrator of the diocese.

Bishop Jamot was much beloved by his flock & highly esteemed by the Protestant population. He was a man of singular simplicity and of untiring diligence in the performance of the duties of his office.

Requiescat in pace.

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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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