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VOL. 9, NO. 4.

WINNIPEG. MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893.

WOODROOFE!

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Calendar For Week Ending January 28th.

22 Sun 3rd after Epiphany-Sts. Vincent and

Anastasius.
23 Mon Espousais of Blessed Virgin Mary.
24 Tue St. Timothy, Bp. M. (97).
25 Wed Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle

28 wet Conversion of St. Fain the Apostic (35). 26 Thu St. Polycarp, Bp. M. (165). 27 Fri St. John Chrysostom, Bp. D. (507). 28 Sat St. Cannera, V. (1reland, 530)-St. Agnes —(2d feast).

Ecclesiastical Province of St.

I. HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION.

- DAYS OF FAST. The forty days of Lent.
 The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent

- DAYS OF ABSTINENCE.

All Fridays in the year.
Wednesdays | in Advent
Wednesdays | in Holy week
Thursdays | in Holy week
Fridays |
Saturdays |
Ash Wednesday.
The Ember Days.
The Vigils above mentioned.

List of officers as iollows:—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Chancellor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; President, Peter Klinkhammer; 1st Vice-Pres., M. McManus; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. Schmidt; Recording Sec., J. Shaw; Assistant Rec. Sec., A. Picard; Financial Sec., L. J. Collin; Treasurer, J. Markinski; Marshall, M. Buck; Guard, E. J. Barrett; Trustees, F.J. Dorsey J. Bernhart, J. S. Malenfaunt, P.J. Walsh, D. McDonald. Representative to the Grand Council, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Alternate, P. Klinkhammer. Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. for Manitoba and British Columbia, J. K. Barrett, LL.D., address, 1225th Street South, Winning, Man Do you agree with the Catholic Bishops that is with the Roman Church ?—St. Ambrose [A. D. 335-397].

Catholic Truth Society

C.M.B.A. Branch 163, Winnipeg

Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Room every other Tuesday evening. Trans-action of business commences at 8 o'clock

sharp.
List of officers as follows:—Spiritual Ad-

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- 1. All Sundays in the year.
 2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
 3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.
 4. The Ascension.
 5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
 6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
 7. Dec. 25th Christmas.
- 3. The Emberdays, at the four Seasons being the Wednesdays, Fridays and
- 3. The Ember days, at the four Seasons being the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of
 a. The first week in Lent.
 b. Whitsun Week.
 c. The third week in September.
 d. The Vigils of
 a. Whitsunday.
 b. The Solemnity of SS. Peter and Paul.
 c. The Solemnity of the Assumption.
 d. All Saints.
 e. Christmas.

 DAYS. OF ABSTINENCE.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL ST. BONIFACE. Sundays,-Masses at 7.30 and 10.30 a. m

Vespers at 3 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30. ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets, served by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Rev. Father Fox, Rector, Rev. Fathers McCarthy and O'Dwyer, assist

Catechism for Boys in the church at 3 p. m. Catechism for girls in St. Mary's Convent, Notre Dame Street at 4-p. m. Sundays—Masses at 3 and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m.

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Catechism for boys, who have made their lst Communion, at St. Joseph's school McWilliam St. west, cor. Ellen St. for younger boys bnd girls learning the short Catechism, and for those studying the Catechism for Perseverance, at the Immaculate Conception church, by the Rev. Father Cherrier.

culate Conception charch, ...
Cherrier.
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A peson introducing another said: "This person's father is my father, but I am uot her brother." What relation existed between

her brother." What relation existed between them.

To the first lady from whom is received a correct answer to the above will be given a handsome Seal Skin Mantle. valued at \$300. To the first gentleman from whom is received a correct answer will be given an 18 karat Gold Watch, set with I karat diamonds, Appleton and Tracey, s movement, valued at \$250.00. To the next person, a handsome Mantel Clock; to the next a valuable Swiss Music Box. The last ten answers will be awarded each with a complete set of Washington Irving's Works, handsomely bound in Morocco. To the five answers received, counted middle-way between first and last, each will be awarded a fine Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch, valued at \$18.00 each.

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These awards are given to introduce and advertise the

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OUR SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. Prendergast's Celsbrated Speech.

(Continued from last issue.)

-A more serious charge, but not the most serious, is in connection with the inefficiency of Catholic schools.

True, we have heard the Hon. Attorney-General declare solemnly that "the Catholic Church had shewn itself laying aside the very thin authority of a letter written by a gentleman from St. Laurent, I fail to see how my friend has proven his case. We have nothing before us on this most important question, absolutely nothing,-neither a reference Superintendent of Catholic schools. to the Catholic Superintendent's reports, neither the inspectors' reports, not even one single complaint from one solitary Catholic ratepayer.

Now, let us take the curriculum.

The Board of Education, as we know, is divided into two sections, Catholic and Protestant, and each section has under the Act, the right to determine its own curriculum.

The comparison I am about to make is for the greater number of Catholic and Protestant Schools, that is to say, for elementary schools, comprising the four first standards. Of course, collegiate and intermediate departments are not included.

I find this to be the programme approved of:

By the Protestant Section. By the Catholic Section. Reading.

1. Reading.
2. Spelling.
3. Composition.
4. Grammar.
5. Arithmetic.
6, Book-keeping.
7. Writing.
8. Geography.
9. History.
10. Hyglene.

Reading.
Spelling.
Composition.
Grammar.
A Arithmetic.
Book-keeping.
Writing.
Geography.
History.
Useful knowledge. 11. Morals & religious. 11. Morals and ligious instruction.

12. Deportment or becomingness.

13. Vocal music.

I4. Drawing.15. Dual languages, The two programmes are manifestly similar in the main, and I dare say that in no particular is the Catholic programme in any way inferior. If we wish to compare the books used

by each section, we shall come to the For reading in Protestant schools, the first, second, third and fourth readers,

second, third and fourth ceaders, together favor. with selected bistorical subjects and I will now read the comment published latin; and so in writing, the interrupted in the Canadian Gazette of London on Protestant schools is on a parallel with following words: the uninterrupted series of copy-books 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 used in Catholic schools.

tely identical, coming from the very same source. For reading, the English spellers and the excellent scholastic exhibition of that readers are Sadlier's Dominion Catholic province, we see in what degree that

every respect. The same comparison could be carried through all the other branches, except books, exercises, scholastic material, etc. of course in connection with religious etc., coming from the Catholic schools as instruction which is surely different in well as from the Protestant schools of the Catholic schools. But, as is held in province. England, and I will prove it later on, this

But, after all, Sir, I must confess that it has worked, and what results have been obtained thereunder.

branches.

I could here refer to several testi- specially prepared for the occasion. monials of a most flattering character, of the object in the course of the last few years, including diplomas and special amongst others, that held at Portage-la-Hon. Attorney-General.

But I would rather confine myself to a few remarks on the inter-colonial exhibition held in England in 1886. The facts in connection with this have already been laid before the public through the eloquent pen of His Grace Archbishop Tache; but as they seem to have been systematically ignored here, and I having had an opportunity of

an article which combines the most efficactions remedies for the removal and cure of all blemishes of the face and hands. The asso of this Soap—which is not a toliet preparation—according to instructions will cure the most malignant form of Pimples, Eruptions, Freckles, etc., rendering the skin soft, clear and beautiful.

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mens as could give a fair idea of their general work. Moreover, the most advanced pupils, who had left before Before the Governor-General-in vacation and did not intend to come back, had as we know is customary, carried away with them to their homes, the very best of the school work.

The Catholic section, however, gathered in eight of their schools such was evidently their plain every-day work, and forwarded them to England; utterly unworthy of the trust of education merit and a medal of honor were

"Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. Canadian Section. London 29th July 1886.

To T. A. Bernier, Esq. My DEAR SIR:-I duly received your

letter of the 3rd inst. and thank you for the memorandum which you have prepared on behalf of your section of the Manitoba Educational Exhibits. I shall be pleased to receive a thousand copies of the memorandum and to see that they are carefully distributed. The exhibit which you have taken such pains to collect has already attracted considerable attention, and I do not doubt it will add to the success of the Dominion at the Exhibition.

I remain, yours faithfully, (Signed) CHAS. TUPPER."

My hon, friends will recollect that upor the occasion referred to, the Manitoba exhibit was under the charge of Captair William Clarke, a good Protestant, and a good soldier, who has bled for his country, and who in defying the bullets on the battle-field has learned to fear nothing, not even Catholic schools. Here is the letter he addresses to Mr. Bernier from London on July 27th, 1886:--

DEAR SIR,-I can speak from exper ience with reference to the excellence of your section, two of my daughters having been for a long time with the good Sisters of St. Boniface where their progress was as satisfactory to me, as it was pleasant to them.

I am, etc., WILLIAM CLARKE.

These, Sir, are the sentiments of two together with the literature prescribed gentlemen who were in a position to for third class teachers' certificates, cor- judge, and who, being Protestants, could respond for Catholic schools to the first, not be particularly biassed in our

eries of copy-books 1, 2, 3 and 6 used in November 4th, 1886, which is in the "It is generally believed that of all the sister-provinces, that of Manitoba is For writing, the copy-books are absolu- the least advanced towards civilization. We already know that in many respects such is not the case; but if we consider

Text-Books which are surely excellent in impression is erroneous, especially in the matter of education. "The collection contains samples of

"The excellence of the work, and espe does not interfere with, and much less cially of the geographical charts, is does vit tiate, the teaching of secular incontestible. This is the more pleasing it we consider the fact that many exhibits are dated from the year 1884 and this is only a curriculum. And a more the beginning of the year 1885; it is important question is to ascertain how evident the exhibit is composed of the ordinary duties of the schools in all parts of the province, and not of work

"No pretention has been made to which our Catholic schools have been eclipse the school exhabits of the other provinces; but the collection that is under our eyes denotes that in one of honors awarded on the occasion of our the most recently "organized" provinces provincial or local exhibitions, and, of the Confederation, there exists a school system, which, although respect-Prairie, in the very constituency of the ing the faith and religious convictions of the population, offers to every one an education capable of fitting for the highest rank of the society, the child who is placed under its care."

I do not know, of course, whether this has any weight in the minds of the hon. gentlemen on the government side. But it should be conceded, I believe, that coming from such a high and unprejudiced source, this is as least as good authority as that solitary letter from St. Laurent upon which the Hon. Attorney-General the other night, based all his charges of inefficiency against Catholic schools. Such, then, was the character of the exhibit, and such is also the character of the work which my hon. friends opposite could inspect as official visitors, if, overcoming their repugnance, they only chose to enter the walls of our school to be assigned to the Roman Catholic minority in all the other provinces that the framers of the Confidence of education. They had to apportion legislatures. What was to be done with education? Was it to be assigned to the Dominion or the provinces. It was a matter of local concern and would most naturally be assigned to the provinces, but that would be to leave the Roman Catholic minority in Quebec, and the Roman Catholic minority in the other provinces at the mesty of opposing majorities. source, this is as least as good authority (Continued next week.)

MANITOBA MINORITY

Council.

The REVIEW has much pleasure in presenting to its readers a full report of the argument of John S. Ewart, Esq. Q.C., Council for the Catholic Minority of exhibits as they could, out of that which Manitoba, in its appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, against the Protestant Public Schools Act, of 1890. The and the result was that a diploma of argument took place in the Privy Council Chamber, at 11.0 a.m. on Saturday last. which has been confided to her." But, awarded to each of the eight schools, as All the ministers were present except well as to their zealous Superintendent. the Hon. Messrs. Smith and Curling. Before this result was known, Sir After Mr. Ewart had finished his argu-Charles gave evidence of the earnest ment, Mr. Ives, President of the Council, interest he took in the Catholic exhibit read a letter from the Manitoba Governby the following letter addressed to the ment saying that it would not be represented by Council. Sir John Thompson said that Mr. Ewart's statement of the case would be taken into consideration. Among those present at the argument were Rev. Father Lacombe, O.M.I., of Pincher Creek, N.W.T., Senator Bernier and Hon. A. A. C. La Riviere, M.P.

Mr. Ewan's Argument. It is suggested in the order-in-council in pursuance of which we are met to day that the argument should be confined to those

the argument should be confined to those questions which may properly be termed premininary or technical and that all argument upon the merits of the appeal should be postponed until another occasion. In my address I shall as far as possible conform to the suggestion bus I may find it necessary for the clear statement of my argument to exceed in some slight degree the proposed limit. Although I shall base most strongly my case upon the Macitoba act yet believing that that statute can best be approached after a perfect and research got the British North America act I shall crave the indulgence of the Council. act I shall crave the indulgance of the Council while for a few moments I discuss the Act of Confederation and the conditions existing in the various provinces which demanded the peculiar provisions that it contains. Among confederation and the conditions existing in the various provinces which demanded the possible provisions that it contains. Among all the questions which have divided and distracted Canadian political suppose there has been none which has given rise to greater difference of opinion than the subject of education That difference of opinion was not only natural but inevitable. So long as accepted theories of government determined that the state had nothing to do with education, on long as each church educated its own people, there was no difficulty. But when the state finally and in recent years determined to educate its citizens it was inevitable that the question of how to educate abould give rise to conflicting opinion. And the question is an exceedingly difficult one. There is first of all the question whether there is to beone kind of succoi or more kinds than one. A great many assert that if the atate is to teach it must have but one method of doing it—there can only be one right way and therefore there should only to one way. In former days this was almost the universal belief with reference to religion. There must be a state church; therefore establish that kind and suppress all others. Acts of uniformity, test acts and all other apparatus, the whole power of the state was employed time and again to enforce this idea to compel people to think alike. But men were made different, are different and will remain different until they cease to be men and become angels. All efforts to compel them to worent until they cease to be men and become angels. All efforts so compel them to worship in one church failed.

The advocates of uniformity in education have to face such difficultie Can the state teach morality?

2. If so, can morality be taught without cevealing that upon which it is based? Can a teacher say, this is right, and be dealed the power to answer the question, why is it right?
3. If morality and its basis are to be taught

3. If morality and its basis are to be taught what is that basis? Is it religion? If so, is religion dogmatic sheelogy? If so, whose dogmas constitute religion?

Or is the basis an enlightened ntility evolved by experience and hardened by practice into habit and heredity?

4. In short can schemble be separated from morality and can morality be separated from morality and can morality be separated from militarian in the same services to all these questions then a case is made for uniformity.

Upon the other hand a great many contend that the state, disregarding mere eccentric opinion, should provide actor's upon different models in order that in this way the solution and the compulsory adoption of the solution of all these questions may be somewhat more expensive than the uniformity method, but is is neged this is more effective because by it you can get the oblidren to go to the schools, which after all seems to be of some importance.

In Canada prior to Georgederation these different the second of the schools.

In Canada prior to Confederation these dif-

La Canada prior to Gonfederation these differences were accentuated by the fact that a very large proportion of the inhabitants were Roman Catholic, and by the dogmas of their church it was impossible for them to approve of the only k nd of schools which those of other denominations would attend.

Prior to 1868 a large number of Protestants in Upper Canada belonged to the uniformity party; were defermined that there should be only use kind of achools that that kind should, of source, be their kind, and that Romas Gatholics could either (1) abandon education altogether, or (2) abandon their religion, or (3) provide private schools for themselves besides providing public schools for themselves besides providing public schools for others. A spirit of telerance and of good sense, however, finally prevailed and the great leaders of the uniformity party, the Hon. George Brown and the Hon. Alexander Mackensie lived to extend their sympathy and support to Roman Catholics in their struggle for their right to educate their children as they thought proper.

for shair right to educate their children as they thought proper.

The result of this prolonged and bitter conflict had made two things tolerably clear. (1) That Protestants and Roman Catholics were wholly irreconcilable upon this question of education, and (2) that from time to time as one generation succeeded another we might expect a recrudesence of attempts by religious majorities to coerce the minorities into their way of thinking. way of thinking.

Is was under these circumstances and with

the Roman Cashone, mustrey of opposing majorities, provinces at the meany of opposing majorities. A compagnise was adopted—a sumpromise (Continued on page test.)

The Northwest Review the start etc."

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organ for Manitoba and the Northwest of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest vill be welcomed and published.

The Northwest Berien

OUR ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

ST. BONIFACE, Dec. 12th, 1892. Messrs. E. J. Dermody, & Co.

GENTLEMEN—I see by the last issue of the NORTHWEST REVIEW that you have been instructed by the directors of the journal with the management of the same, "the company for the present retaining charge of the editorial columns"

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive (1) ARTICLES on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, even political ff not of a Party character. (2.) Letters on similar subjects, whether conveying or asking information or controversial. (3.) News NOTES, especially such as are of a catholic character, from every district in North Western Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. (4.) Notes of the proceedings of every Catholic Society throughout the city or country. Such notes will prove of much benefit to the society themselves by making their work known to the public.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

MORE, ANENT THE BISHOP'S CHARGE

His Lordship, the bishop of Rupert's Land, in his recent address to e Synod of the church of England, said: "No one can desire to return to a state of things common enough not long ago, when there was little instruction of any when there was little instruction of any kind, even of a religious character.' Again, as in our article of last week, we have to complain of the indefinite language of the bishop What does he mean by "a state of things common the enough not long ago? Does he refer to the educational system in force prior to the school act of 1890? If not, where is the sense of making such a remark? But he must mean the old system, But he must mean the old system, otherwise his words are senseless. Well, then, can his Lordship realize the the Confederation ac, perfectly clear. The third entered in which his longuage in the Confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in terms applies to a case in the confederation in the confedera predicament in which his language which there was no separate schoolsystem prior places him. The Bishop is targely so she unton, but applies only so cases where such a system was subsequently erected. The responsible for "the state of things riphes and privileges therefore to which it common enough not long ago!" And if refere must include those created after the under that system "there was little union.

Such is the Couf deration set and such was instruction of any kind, even of a religious character," how can he escape from on and the interaction of the system of the syst a large share of the responsibility for its absence? Under the system of "not long ago" there were established two sections of public schools, Catholic and Protestant. We showed in our last article "that the Catholic schools were giving, feeted by local and evanegens passion, would according to the jealous complaint of his exercise a custolling, power over local legis Lordship, not only a primary, but lalso such a good and cheap higher education that Protestants were drawn to them. Therefore, if his Lordship meant what he then said regarding those Catholic schools, his remarks now about a certain system of schools "when there was given little instruction of any kind even of a religious, character", cannot in any way apply to Catholic selools. Phen, to what schools do his Lordship's remarks apply? There were none others in the province except the Protestant schools ever which, from start to finish, the bishop was the head and, we had almost said, the tail. Does the bishop see where his careless remarks land him? But we can and will give him stronger proof, if necessary, of his inconsistency. When Mr. Martin proposed making the change, from which his Lordship now says; "No one can that the are not two limitations here, but the limitation and a remedy for desire to return," we think we are correct the hereob—that the limitation probibits violain stating that he was among those who to in criebts at the union and that the appear in stating that he was among those who is in case of the violation of such rights. opposed the change. Even after the any that Lam well agare of this because last change was made and his Lordship and July I heard it argued at great length before the Rev. Dr. King succeeded in preserving the religious instruction, the same accounting the religious instruction. as it was in the Protestant schools, the same account of the matter. They argued that the proceedings in the action were for the new public schools, he wrongly taken; that the courts had no jurisget remained opposed to the change from detion; that if the set was ultra vires there

. . . "In one year after his Lordship went heartily into Mr. Martin's new system, and six months after that system was organized, he le, an to find fault with it from a Protestant standpoint." This was our statement, made on the 11th November, 1891. In our issue of the 25th of the same month we published a letter from view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and the view which I presented to your lord-view and view In our issue of the 25th of the the Listop, in which he specifically and emphatically denied what we had stated. He said "It is very far from the case that I have ever expressed hearty approval or any approval of Mr. Martin's School Bill."

"I think if you read over carefully the quotation you make from my aldress to Club Rates—six copies of the Northwest.

REVEW for \$10. In ordering for clubs, the full number of subscriptions, with the cash full number of subscriptions, with the cash must be sent at one time.

The Northwest Review is the official it, you will recognize that the national it, you will recognize that the national the Synod of Enpert's Land, even as system I there speak of is the system of state supported schools, established on the formation of the province—NOT THE PRE-SENT SYSTEM.

. "I have only further to add as to my position on the question, which has never in the least changed, that while not satisfied with the former arrangement for separate schools, I have always advocated separate schools being allowed, under what I should consider proper arrangement for the state, and that I regarded Mr. Martin's school legislation with apprehension from the the management of the same, "the company for the present retaining charge of the editorial columns."

I need not t-il you that I take a deep interest in the Northwest Review which is the only English Catholic paper published within the limits of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. I hope that you will obtain a remunerative success. It is enough that the editors do their work gratuitously, it cannot be expected that the material part of the publication should remain without remuneration. I therefore strongly recommend to all Catholics under my jurisdiction to give a liberal support to the Northwest Review. Lordship surely pays himself a doubtful cannot be responsible for every word contained in it. The editors write as they think proper, they are at full liberty to say what they wish and in the way they like best they wish and in the way they like best they express and I have no hesitation in stating that the principles announced by them are sound and ought to be endorsed by every sound Catholic in this country.

I therefore consider that you enter a good work and I pray to God that He will bless you in its accomplishment.

Yours all devoted in Christ, †ALEX. ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, O. M. I.

MANITOBA MINORITY.

MANITOBA MINORITY.

so essential that without it confederation oculd never have taken place, (w Sir Oliver Mawat tells us) and the compromise was this: shan the provinces should have jurisdiction over education, but should in the exercise of that justicitation be subject to cortain restrictions and limitations for the protection of migorinies These restrictions and I mitations were of two kinds, first, the provinces were to have no power to prejudically affect any right or plivilege with seep or to denominational ach of which any class of persons had by inw at the date of the union, and, second, an appear should lie to the Governor General in-U-uncil whenever any right or privilege of the religious minority was affected in an province in which separate achoels bad one was affected in any been established, whether before or after the union, and the Governor General could call upon the legislatures to pass laws for the pur

pose of carrying out his award.

That was the compromise agreed upon. The provinces in the matter of education shall not As to other matters their power shall be subject to appeal, and their work subject to revision, by the Governor General in-Compell.

Now let me point out that the Confederation

sos speaks of swo classes of rights and priviand by the federal parliament.

guard the interest of the minorities in all the provinces wheeher Protestant or Catholic, system under which the provinces were not left to comend with one another with reci procesy of intelerance, but under which the central power backer ins authority ros upor local asjerities but upon all the majorities and herefore being more certain to be unal

Manitoha subored the union in 1870. At the sum Protestants and Ruman Catholics were there is about equal numbers. The question of education was certain to be one of the first things dealt with by the legistature which the uld there be erected, and it became the duty of the Diminion parliament to seek such a constitution as would heat subserve the torerests of the future inhabitants. Again with reference to education? The people are aith reference to education? The people are at present about equally divided, but it is inevisable that one side or the other will in years to come he in the majority. Shall we leave them to fight to on or shall we provide for the future minority? Following the precedent of the Confederation act, and the distance of all experience, the latter course was advented. Power was given to the leaded ture adopted. Power was given to the legislature to make laws with reference to educaton, bu no plenary power was accorded. There are sgain two limitations, first, that the legisly the should have no power prejudically theory ights which existed as the union; an second, that there should be an appeal so th Governor-General-in Council whenever any fight or p ivilege should be affected.

Now I am well aware that it will be urged yet remained opposed to the change from which he now says "no one can desire to return," And here is our proof: In our issue of the 11th of November 1891, we stated, editorially: "Nor can it be said that his Lordship (the Bishop of Rupert's Land") was in any way prejudiced against the new system, (Mr. Martin's School Act), for he favored it from the school and the said that the point was the complete overthrow of the idea and the argument upon the merits proceeded. In order that the point

debated may clearly appear perhaps I may be allowed to quote from the remarks of jodges and counsel made during the arguments:

The attorney-general—I [contend that sub-sections 2 and 3 do not depend on ultra virus at all. Sub-sections 2 and 3 depend upon the Protestant or Catholic minority being able to make a case before the governor-general on petitin that other legislation is required. It does not suggest that the act which the governor is going to consider is an ultra vires act. It might be perfectly legitimate and lawful, passed by the provincial legislature within its narrows at powers.

view and the view which I presented to your lordships appears to me to turn upon the construction and effect which he pu is upon the sub-sections 2 and 3. Now, there at once I mu to the sub-section 2 and 1 do not agree that sub-section 2 does not relate to anything but what is ultravires. I cannot for my-set frame the proposition which would lead to the infere ce that suc-section 2 was it to ded to deal with cases which were untravires.

Mr. McCarthy—Now the ordinary rule is the when in a matter of this rund a particular remedy is printed out in the statute which confers the right, of course thas special remedy must be followed.

Lord Watson—assucing that they had done what they had power to do u der the constitution of Manittobs, I mean if they were establishings sparate a digention schools then their acts with regard to these schools might come under section 3 Schools might come under section 3

Mr. Mc Jarthy—That is what I was venturing to contend could not be dons.

Mr. Mc Arthy Hist is what I was tending to centend could not be don.

Lord Wats n - The right to determine whether the province has exceeded its powers or not in one thing but u doubtedly hat; contemplated here is teases of excess of power by the provin ial logical sture; but cases were acting within their power they have now done what the minority thou, he justice. Subsection 2 would suggest this: That the Dominion Legislature were under the impression that there might be provisions within the power of the Provincial Legislature which would affect the rights of these persons without affecting the minority prejudicially in the sense of subsection one so as to make them ultra aires.

I refer to the proceedings of the jadicial committee for two purposes: (1) To show that the committee decided that these two and-seeming did not stand in the relation of limitation at dremedy; and (2) to show that, according to Lord Watson, "undoubtedly what is consemplated" in the second embedded in the se the provincial legislature, but cases where acting within their power they have not done what the majority shought justice."

And indeed the matter seems to me, with all deference to those who argued otherwise, to be not open to question. Of what possible utility is a power to appeal from an ultra vires statute, and what remedial legislation would be necessivated by an ultra vires act. An ultra vires at tate ex vi termini is nothing at all. How can we appeal from nothing at all? How can we appear from doining at all?
How can we ask for remedial legislation if
there is nothing to remedy? Surely the first
requisite of a remedial action is a living subject Y u don't supply remedies to dead Y u don't supply remedies so dead e. Ou the contrary you bury them, being as they are actually defunct and no-properly amenable to medical skill. Suppose that the Manitoba Schools act had been held to be ulara vires and therefore dead still form, never any vitality in it, would we be here to day appealing from it? And if we were day appealing from it. And it we were would we not be told that we were taking altogether too much trouble over a mere corpse? And yet it is said that we cannot appeal because the act is alive, because it is not mere dead jumber, in which case also we would not appeal. If i were ultra vires it is admitted that we could appeal, but only to be laughed at. As it is not we cannot appeal at all. In order to found an appeal there must be a good act, and a good act cannot be appealed from. Suca are are finding some aur rency- even in the newspapers.

Again we can only appeal from a statu: which affects rights or privileges. We mus: be able to shew that we are burs. But how can an ultra vires act affect rights, privileges or anything else? How could we possibly say statute gives an appeal in some case or au-other. Clearly is must be from a statute—a real vertable statute and not from a form, figure or simulation of a statute.

Allow me to answer this argument, in another way. Lat us suppose that the drafts man of the Manitoba act desired to prohibit the legislature from passing certain laws and to privide a remedy in case the prohibition were disregarded how would be have proceed d? The first subsection would no doubt bave been drawn as it appears, but the second would clearly have been in this fashior: — An been drawn as it appears, but the second would clearly have been in this fashfor:—An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in council from any act of the Legislature prejudicially affecting such rights or privileges. But instead, as I shall proceed to show, that subsection provides for a socally different set

In my address before a commissee of your honorable council on the 26th November last I entered into a more minute comparison of the language of the two sub-ercitions purpose of showing their disimilarity—of showing how impossible it is to contend that they award in the relation of probibition and remedy, than I intend to undertake to day My remarks upon that conston were very fully reported, and have been, thanks to the enterprise of the press, widely circulated. Au official report also, I am informed, is in the possession of the council. I shall, therefore, abstain from a reposition of the argument to be derived from such a comparison, contenting myseif by pointing out in a general manner that there is nothing in common between the

sub sections. Under sub-section one an Episcopalian or Presbyterian as such could complain; while under sub section two they could only com-plain, it at all, as belonging to the body of

2. Under sub-section one any Protestant could complair, while under sub-section two an a were in a minority in the province. As a concrete example, Mr. Logan as an Episco-patian had a sufficient loous standi before the judicial commisses of the privy connoil, but he never could appeal under sup-section two because the Roman Casholics, and not the Protestants, are in the minority in Mani-

Under sub-section one an act is ultra virus and where can be no appeal from it, there being nothing to appeal from, while under sub-section two an appeal is given from lesis lative acts which must, in order to be legisla-

tive sote, be intra vires. Uader sun-section one the rights pre-lare those "with respect to denominarerved are shose "with respect to denomina-tional schools;" while under sub-section two those referred to are "in relation to educa tion." The distinction between these expres sions is the very ground work of the decision

of the judicial committee of the privy council. 5. Under sub-section one there must be a prejudicial affecting of a right: while under sub-section two there need be no direct preju dies. Piainly the two sub-sec nothing in common between them. Piainly the two sub-sections have

But it is argued that if my view of the tatute be correct then the act is wholly un recedented and that there is nothing any recences and sum success to the position which I which I have the local legislature. Was there assign to the local legislature. Was there ever any such thing heard of as an appeal from a legislative assembly? In the first place I would not be disconcerted sould I discover no proceedent or analogy. Show me a pre-ordent for the British North America act. It redices that the intension is to remedel Con-federation upon the Constitution of the federation upon the Constitution of the United Kingdom. Prof. Bryos (now a mem ber of the Imperial Cabinet) terms this piece of official nendacity and books have been written to prove what it really is model-led upon. The trush of the matter is that it is an original production and we might as well search for the prototype of the American, as for that of the Canadian, constitution. In an original production we necessarily find some original things, but we never on that account refuse to give language its true meaning and insist that this original production is in reality old and stale arriving at this conclusion by eliminating all that is new because there is no precedent

But for those who insist upon precedent and analogy let me say this. What have we here? An act of a local legislature with an appeal to a governor general in council? Yes, but that is not all; the governor general in council can do nothing without the Can-

adian parliament. So that in reality it is an general rule that "when an act of parliament if it all indements of provincial course." ace of the local legislature with an appeal to the federal parliament. Some years ago parilament in one shore paragraph transferred landa from the provinces to the Dominion. vi es Rail ways shap had been built largery by pool the vinois i ubeidies were sweps beyond provincial juraction How was thus doe? The that provide n limited to judgments increases residence, Perhapson ras shaps for endered, or to judgments rendered a der power to transfer leaf acoke to tos owe assumes which then existed? Often y not be jurisdiction. What is obta, an appeal? Yes, wild apply to all judgments affecting the and more than an appeal, but said the cousti dirallowance? A local legislatura desires to enso.a. The governor general blinks other-wise and obshiows the legislation. Is not this an appeal? Yes, and an appeal in this case. son to runifament, but to the governor general in council merely.

Other examples our essity he given in which provincial jurisdiction is embordizated to Dominion note of partiament Tan assembles may essent certain legislation for example with returned to m. colvency and other mosters which will be vilid in the absence of Dominion registation but the Dominion may array time supercede the properties at the Tate, atthough well known a lawyere may not because accepted by laymen and for those I offer a reference There surely is something starting for those who decisim about provincial stable at thing as Federa rights, as shough the highest provincial pat-riotism confisted in the repudiation of those parts of our constitution which assless to the Federal authorities those powers which seem for the mement to stand in their way. 'In each province see legisla is the section: "In each province sue legisla-ture may make laws in relation to agricul use in the province, and to immigration into the province: and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Cacada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all and any of the provinces, and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agricul-ture or to immigration shall have affect to and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parlia ment of Canada.

This seems to me something very like at appeal. Manisobs, say, declares that the matter of custing thistles shall be attended to by each individual owner of land wish a penalty merely for neglect. The Dominion penalty merely for neglect. cho see to ord in thatsome public official is to tadt baa tuo era seltside tadt ees shall pay for the work. Even in the matter of outsing shietles the local legislature must how to the Dominion parliament; and are we carprised that with reference to education. perhaps the most important subject in the whole field of legislative action, an appeal should, under well defined or cums ancer, be ested in the Federal parliam n ? Let one therefore say that the present appeal is with us precedent or angles. that it is as idle to talk of interference provincial rights should that appeal in this se be allowed, as it would be to complain of the inserterence of the Supreme cours with s decision of the Mantoba court of Queen's bench. We have our own court, why canuor we make its decisions final and conclusive? Shall not a province be permitted to regulate its own affairs? No, under our constitution is cannot do so. The province cannot evade the appeal which the Dominion parliament has provided shall lie from all final judgments of the Manitcha court, nor should the prov-tuce complain it any other kind of appeal provided for by the constitution be prose

Another question must be answered. As suming that an appeal lies from some ultra vires acts does an appeal lie from this particu-The answer to this question depends upon whether or not the act affects any right upon whether or not the act off-ots any right or privilege of the Roman Uatholic in relation to education. Two points are usually urged against the present appeal. (1) That the Privy Council having held the act to be invra vires there can be no appeal; and, (2) that the Privy Council having held that no right or privilege has been affected, therefore there can be no appeal. The former of these arguments I have already answered. Let me reply to I have alreapy answered. Let me reply to

How can Roman Catholics or any body descapire rights in relation to education There is only one way so far as subset two is concerned, and that is by statute. or privilege which has been acquired under any statute has been af feeted an appeal shall lie. The act means this or nothing, for no right or privilege could otherwise be acquired. No appeal is given in respect of rights acquired by practice. If this be conceded, as is probably will, the only point for debate is whether the statute giving Clearly I say the laster, and for erveral RECREST

First. There was no statute relating to education in Manitoba prior to the union, and to confine the appeal to the violation of such statutes is again to argue that we must appeal from nothing at all, and even worse this time, that we must not have a word to say for ourelves when we do appeal.

Secondly. There is nothing in the statute which limits the appeal to the case of rights acquired before the union. The difference in the larguage in the subsections cannot fail to be ob-erved. One speaks of rights extaining at the time of the union violation of these is ultre vires; the other speaks of rights and privings in relation to aducation, without any lunt as to date. Violation of these gives a ilmit as to date.

Buseven had we not this difference in the language of the subsections to aid us in their nterpretation yet under the general rules for the construction of statutes there could be no difficulty in sesigning she meaning for which contend. Sappose a statute provided that if one destroyed another man's property he should be imprisoned, would anyone argue that the act only referred to property which was owned at the time of the passing of the act? Suppose a statute provided that if one man inverfered with another man's right to any of his property that he should be fined would any judge limit the set to rights which existed when the statute was passed. And suppose that a statute provides that if a Legis lature (instead of an individual) inteferes with the rights of certain people, there shall be an appeal, is there, in the change from individual to legislature, to be found any good reason for changing the soops of the word

Thirdly. As I have already shown there n be no doubt that under the third section of the British North America act there may be an appeal when rights acquired after the union have been affected. Whatever else may e put forward it can never be pretended that the minority in Mantecha is in worse plight than are the minorities in the other provinces. Is would be a strange interpretation that would except Manitoba from the principle which applies to the other provinces, viz, that whenever there are separate schools there is a ight of appeal in respect of rights acquired

after the union. It really seems to be wasting breath to argue against such possible pretensions, but let me, to addition to the reasons which I have given refer no one or two authorities, illustrative of the rule which I have invoked. (1) The sta-tute 8 Anne, c. 7 provided that "If any probiblied goods whatsover shall be imported into any part of Great Britain then the goods shall be forfeited. A sub-quent statute prohibited the importation of foreign leather provided the importation of foreign leather gloves Chief Baron Thompson said: "Then the question arises whather that statute (of Anne) applies to goods subsequently prohibited by other acts, and we are of opinion that that statute is not so confined in its operation, but statute is not so confined in its operation, but that whenever a subsequent act prohibits the importation of goods the provisions of the 8 h Anne immediately attach, as much as if they had been prohibited at the time of making the statute." (Astorney General v. Saggert, 1, Price, 182). (2) Lord Holt lays it down as a

Creaces a new interest it shall be governed by the same law that like interests have been governed before. (Lane v. Comon. 12 Mod., 486.) (3) Oar own Supreme Cure accepto enpreme judgments of the highest provincial ocurs or sherights, existed as the time of placing, one Saurenie Cours sor, or wheeter they ares tifeeen years after warde.

And the broad good sense of the matter is abundansky apparent. The legislature is conabundantly appared. The lagislature is done such that is done some of it is such that it is a special to the some region of the some rights whom taked prior to its own recent of the some rights if is seed in or do; and the people having acc ped, and the people having acc ped, and the people having acc ped, and worked, in the enjoyment of these such that it is power to enterthin the appeal, it is then I have shown nv. d. and worked, in the enjoyment of these that and providege, the rights become as it sees your graphs which may not be effected eh uld the Governor General in Council think the proceedings inequirable or unfair.

My strument is not a mplete without show ing constroine rights or privileges conferred by Manitons legislation have been afficied and ves the fac a mecessary to prove your are

Prior to the union Roman Ustholics had established and were supporting schools for the children of their own faith. The Episco-palisms and Presbyterians were similarly in gaped. During the first season of the Manisoba legislature a neboul act was passed. It on the latter of the Reman Catholics. Each body had complete control over their own schools; could seach what they iked and how they liked. Each proceeded in the way we should have auticipated ; the Protestants made their schools secular, or nearly so; and the Roman Cattlice pursued their accustomed noticy. With some alterations this law comtitued for twenty pears. Under it the Roman Casholics built and equipped a very large num berutschoo's and there never was any well found ed complaint as to the methods they emply ed-save only abas the schools were soo Catholio Ton sor of 1890 professed to abolish both the Processant and Roman Catholic schools and to error public schools. In effect, it abolished the Roman Outho ic repols, left the Protestant ones standing and handed over all the Roman Catholic schools and property to was changed so public. The name Processant In other respects: he

schools to day are the same as when they were called Protestant and were shaped and fashioned by Protestants—many of them Prorestant divines.
Is is one of the errors which (with all due repect to them, the judicial council of the privy council fell into, so suppose that the statue did not work any conficeation of Roman Catholic property. Speak provision is made by the statute for the reli f of Roman Oatholics in districts where there were schools of both kinds, but of there districts there were very few. No similar provision is is made for their protection in the great majority of cases. In over seventy districts the Roman Catholics school are by the a atute to become public schools which means that Roman Catholics are to walk out of mem, and that education is to be carried on there upon an almost purely secular footing. That the Roman Catholics have not so far been com pelled to hand over their apparatus and materials in those districts is simply this that there are no Protestants in these districts to

And trie leads me to point out not only the

is jury inflicted by the statute, but the utterly

wancon character of the injury. At the time of the passing of the school act of 1890 there were eighty R man Catholic school districts in the province. In sixty eight of these it may be eadd that there was hardly a single Protestant. The residents were entirely Roman Cabholic. In eight of the remainder those principally within the limits of cities or towns-there were buth Propestant and Roman Catholic schools and population enough for each. While in only four districts could it be said that the population was not only mixed tut so sparse as to create the slightest difficulty in the maintenance of Roman Catholic schools o glose the echools in the sixty eight district The people shere are horiogeneous, all desire one sors of school and are acxious to hax shere seives to support that kind of school. What kind of seatesmanship is it that would deny that sime ple right to so large a section of the people? And what more can be said for interference with the schools in the cities and towns. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where there point for debate is whether the statute giving the rights and privileges must have been passed prior to the union, or is there are passed prior to the union, or is there are called to a statute passed after the union. they can desire. Their schools are called public schools and are supported as the others but a judicious eye is tightly closed as to, the religious part of the education there imparts ed. In Manitoba it its different. Ruman Catiolius have to pay their taxes to support the Protestant robools, and have to support their own out of their owners. their cwn aut of their private pures. Were there any disposition on the part of the Manl toba Government to act fairly with the Roman Catholica I say that their schools in the sixty-eight districts and in the eight would flever in any way have been inverfered with : and a other four the resources of civilization ed not be largely drawn upon in order to find some easy solution of the circumstance there existing,

The absence of four good men from a city

might afford ground for the destruction of the *bels population, but surely the presence of four had ones would not be shought to supply easts and cory reason for the same compre tensive action. So far. I have been endeavoring to prove that power to deal with the pre-ent appeal exists; and, before closing I desire, with all deference and respect, to chand that not only has His Excellency in-Council this power, but that is fe unden duty to hear the appeal, and to djudicate thereon as its merits may require that the constitution has given to the Catha-lic minority of the Queen's subjects in Manttoba as a right an appeal from acts of the legislative arisembly; that His Excellency in-Council cannot decline to hear an appeal and cannot refuse out of regard for legislature or for any other reason to deliver a judgment upon the merits of the case, when brought before him. It is well known rule for the construction of statute that where functions of a public nature are bespowed upon individuals such persons have no right to refuse to exercise their powers.
The rule includes cases in which jurisdiction fajudicial character is given trajunction character is given even if the sungrage of a statute is permissive. The judge may do so and so, yet that is always still to mean that if a proper case is made out he should do so and rom Maxwell on Statutes (pages 295 6). It is

a legal or rasher a constitutional principle that powers given to public functionaries or others for public purposes or the public henefit are always to be exercised when the occaion arises; but as regards the imperative King's Bench (re Hastings, 1 D, and R. 48), that words of permission in an act of parita ment, when tending to promote the general benefit, are always held to be compulsory as regards courts and judicial functionaries who act only when applied to. The same rule was in substance restated by the Common Pleas in laying down that whenever a statute confers an authority to do a judicial act the word "judicial" being used evidently in its widess sense) in a certain case it is imperitive on those so authorized to exercise the authority. When a one arises and its exercises of duty applied for by a party interested and having

appeai linds to the we supreme U ure so pro and or decision of the legislature outer from all first Supreme C. net did in the standard of the protings?" Who the word we say of the Supreme C. net did in the standard of the protings." G vernor General-lu Cou cit from Supreme Court did it refu e to new ma appeal or to deal with 19 ms justice required merely because the case involved some political or otherwise proublesome question? With all proper respect and for identical reasons, I say that His Exc Beney in C duett cannon decline to exercise the important powers by the Manitoba seconferred upon him for the profession of the minuter to the provinces; olaim as a right that the peri in thail be beard and adjudicated upo. The recom-order-is orunnial beyond doubt corner, if I appears so b inidubiable tear there is a contive local cuty to caterials in, and to dispose of 10 as justice and the right of the minerity may require. In the of our urged against us should the president of the Jesuis Estate act should be adopted, and that the Manicobs legislation should be I for alone. Safar as there is any similarity between the cases, the pare dens of that case has been followed in this. In both cases His Excellency in-Couroff had power to destine the acce. In both he refused to do so. In the Jennics' Esca es may nor there was no such appear as we have here, for the stoppe reason that there was not

in that case any status ry right to appeal. That case, there are, forms no precedent for upon too slight ground, let me urge this fur ther reason why such a hearing should be accorded us. In that report the minister said: "Although His Excellence it Council can nake a remedial order, than order cas no buding effect upon any one; into the parliament of Choods, and thus body alone, that need the right to interfere with the legislation of the provinces." It is, therefore, a necessary pre-requeste of parlimentary jurisdiction that the initiative should come from His Excel ency-to-Couront. This body is, as it were, a grand jury, having power to matter in train for trial, but baving no final a judicative functions. The question which a grand jury has to answer is not "Is the prisoner guity," but "its there a fair prospect that a pett jury will find hom so;" and in much the same way, at hough I freely admits that the cases are far from being vigorous y parallet, I contend that if His Excellency in C unoil shall find that there is a fair case for the exercise of parliamentary jurisdiction, then the initiatory creder ought to be mid, so that parliament may debate and dispose of he matter. And in considering whether there is a ressonable prospect of parliament granting relief to the Roman Catholic min-ority in Manitoby, we must not forget, for it is an extremely important consideration, the action of parliament in former years. Passing over other instances of its action, with the mere assertion that during the last thirty years there has been no break in the steadfast consistency with which both political parties have adhered to the principle of separate schools, allow me for a moment to recall in the cutline some of the salient features of the New Brunswick school case. In 1871 the Legislature of New Brunswick passed a school Act. There had not been, prior to that time, and there never has been, a system of separate schools in that province. There was,

separate chools in that province. There was, therefore, no right of appeal to His Excellency in Council, and Parliament had no more jurisdiction in the matter than to had with home rule in Ireland. It could, if it wished, express aympathy one way or the other, but it had no legislative power In 1872, Hon, Mr. Costigan moved an address to His Excellency in Council praying that the act abould he in Council praying that the act should be disallowed. The following amendent was moved on behalf of the Governmen: "That this house regrets that the school act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory so a portion of the inhabitants of that province;

and hopes it may be so modified at the next session of the legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discontent that may arrive? This amendment was carried by the large majority of 117 to 52, which figures, however, to not adequately represent the full significance of the vote, because in the minority was a large number who desired to vote for the main mosion, which was a very much atropper declaration in favor of the Catholic minority. The legislature of New Brunswick not ts no separate school system by law the people having modified the act, the Honor so tolerant, and I shall add so sensible, in the matter before parliament. He them precicable purposes Roman Catholics are in cities really in the enjoyment of almost all federation Act in order that, in that way, the

Roman Catholic minority in New Brunswick might obtain relief. An amendment was moved as follows: "That, on the 29th May, 1872, the House of Commons ad pted the tollowing resolution—(Copied accepted the the house regrets that the hope expressed the said resolution has not been realized, and that an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty embodying this resolution and praying that Her Majesty will be a considered and the said that her influence with graciously pleased to use her influence with the legislature of New Brunswick to procure such modification of said act as shall remove such grounds of discontent." This amendment the minerity, for the same reason as before, was a large number who were opposed to the amendment only because it did fer enough in favor of the Roman Catholics. Here, then, is a case in which, although par-liament had no jurisdiction whatever, yet by overwhelming votes and in unmistateable lenguage is indicated to adherence to the principle of the compact of eration Can there be a si a shadow o doubt as to the action of parliament is be present case in which, by the action of this council. I grass it will have inrisdiction If anyone has a doubt I refer him to the vot of last session with reference to the separate schools in the Northwest Perritories. I humbly submir sherefore for this reason, in order that parliament may have power to deal with the master, that the remedial order should be made.

Various questions are proposed in the recen order-in c uncil. I have thought it best to answer sh m alsogether by the arumant which have now completed. I trust that in what I have said I have made it clear that the

1. This is an appeal contemplated by subction 3 of rection 93 of the American act, and sub-section 2 of section 22

f the Manicoba acs. The grounds set forth in the petitions are such as may be subject to an appeal.

are such as may be subject to an appeal.

3 The decision of the judicial commissed of the privy council has no bearing on the appeal for redress so far as it is based upon rights acquired after the union, further that these decision finally disposes of the contention that the second sub-section of the Maniha act furnishes a remedy merely against ultra vires ataquies.

Sub-section three of section 98 of the British North America act applies to Manite a unless it is varied by the Manitoba as If it is not varied it applies, and if it is, variation has widened and no narrowed in

variation has without and not harrowed scope. It is immaterial to the petitioness which alternative is adopted.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in connoil has power to grant the orders as keepen to be added to the control of the control o for by the petitioners.

6. The acts of Manisoba passed prior the session of 1890 conferred on the minority a right or privilege with respect to education within the meaning of sub-section two of twenty-two of the Manisoba act; and es lished a system of separate or distention acts and established a system of separate or distention schools wishin the meaning of sub-sectific three of section ninety-three of the British North America act; and the two acts of 18 affected beyond question such rights and the section and section a vileges in such a manner as to warrant present appeal.

A TALE

LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON. Author of "Lady Bird," "Eden Middleton," &c

CHAPTER 1.—Contined.

was no moral courage in this; it was the result of a frank and fearless nature, and of an education, which, though it had not sufficiently checked the bad, had not impaired the good impulses of her character. There was no merit in it, I repeat but it was beautiful—as a bright day, as a clear sky, as a pure lake are beautiful. It was something fresh from the hands of the sufficiently checked the bad, had not stance of guilty prosperity!

Such were Walter's thoughts, such were his sympathies, and though he seldom declaimed on the subject, he felt deeply, and acted accordingly. His influence over Margaret was great, but it effected her way of thinking more. and he would nurmur, as he pressed the little girl to his heart,—'One in whom there is indeed no guile."

As she grew older, and became con-

not how to turn—she went to Walter, of self-control. His lessons and his and to him she revealed them in langer example were so far useful to her, that tage which he understood, for genius has they presented to her mind an ideal a simplicity of its own whi happreciates standard, which prevented her from and is appreciated by the simplicity of looking upon her own character and childhood. When she first perceived habits with the complacency which she that religion meant something beyond going to church once a week, and must be confessed, that whereas at times repeating the catechism by rote—that her heart beat high at the ideal glories of poetry was not merely versemaking— Joan of Arc or the Maid of Saragossa, at that conversation was not always mere talk—that life was notchild's play; when its forms and its spirit, its realities and its mysteries, appeared to her in a new shape, and with a strange power; it was again to Walter that she turned, and from him that she learned glorious truths which give to our destiny a meaning, and to our actions an end. He gave her books, and while he carefully guarded books, and while he carefully guarded in ever leaving the Maid of Saragossa, at others it beat with a very hurried pulsation at the least appearance of danger threatening the pretty Mistress of Grantley. It must be owned, that though her eyes would fill with tears at the account of two Sisters of Charity setting out on foot from Paris, in one of the coldest winters of this century, to go and nurse the sick at Barcelona, and books, and while he carefully guarded her mind from what might taint, he filled it with high thoughts and noble images. Self-sacrifice, in every form, was the theme of his lessons, the object of his reverence; and Margaret listened with a kindling eye and a flushing them. cheek when he recited deeds of heroism, true courage of the soul; when he spoke of the honor due to the martyr who dies for his faith, to the patriot who bares his breast to a thousand foes, to the missionary who confesses Christ with the scalping knife before his eyes, to the sister of charity who braves the horrors of pestilence in the loathsome abodes of

no witness but that God, "Who to the wrestlings of the lonely heart, hands attended upon lepers, and nursed imparts the virtue of His midnight agony." with a mother's tenderness those from He taught her that self-denial practised in secret, and pangs endured in silence disgust; but it is unfortunately equally for conscience sake, no less deserve the palm of martyrdom than the courage to visit Mrs. Jones, an old woman in that carries a munity to the seaffold or the the village whom Walter had particulture. stake. He illustrated his meaning by yarious examples; he called her attention to those heroic actions which are sometimes performed by the poor with such sublime simplicity, such unconscious magnanimity. For instance, he account of Mrs. Fry's first visit to Newtake it as a great favor if the magistrate that amount of "good intention" with would pass it over; and he asked her if the monarch's deed was not of those that The fact must be confessed, Margaret have in the confessed, Margaret have in the confessed, in the confessed of the c baye indeed their own reward or earth, and the collier's did not number among those which are laid up as treasure in Heaven—there, where the rest of human and the moth of human vanity there are consume their large to the utness extent. He was one merits, and forestall their recompense? The virtues of the poor!—Their countless trials!—Their patient toil?—Their sublime because unknown and unrequited sacrifices! History does not record them. The doers of such deeds travel on their warry journey through life, and go down to their graves, unknown, unnotice! though perchance not unwept by some obscure sufferers like themselves; but a crown is laid up for them, there—where shall be first! Wearied cr atures who after working all day with aching heads perhaps, or a low fever consuming them, creep out at night to attend on some loss of those gentle, kind-hearted persons, of those gentle, kind-hearted persons, of those gentle, kind-hearted persons, who can see no imperfections in those they love, and though not limed! defined with severely tried the patience of his old friend, Mr. sudney, Walter's father.

Mrs. Thornton was a good woman—nobody could deny that; but to her goodness she joined a protound conviction of her own wisdom; a steady, simple-minded conceit, which carried with an amount of self-gratulation, and perhaps, or a low fever consuming them, creep out at night to attend on some

GRANTLEY MANOR. crime;—who still resist, who do not take the wages of iniquity, who do not curse and slander-and who, it they do not covet. are indeed of those of whom "the world is not worthy." And we—we the selfindulgent-we the very slaves of luxury and ease-we who can hardly bear a toothache or a sleepless night; we go among the poor, and (if they are that, t he which must require a higher stretch of virtue than we have ever contemplat ed) give them a nod of approval, or utter Henry Leslie had left his child in the a cold expression of approval, or utter a cold expression of approbation. They had died during his absence, and Margaret had been intrusted to Mrs. Dalton, an old-fashioned governess, whose plans of equation were superintented by child a morsel of food, had the sorely three of the family in Mrs. Thornton, who was established at tempted and starving girl piweed for the vicarage, and by Walter Sydney, in one day the shirt in her keeping, stero whom Leslie had more confidence than Justice would have overtaken them, and in any metal or of his own family. It Mercy closed her ears in their cries. was lucky for the fittle girl that such was had if they have not transgressed the the case; for, an only child, an heiress, law or the hand, but for a while given and a beauty, she ranconsiderable risk over the struggle in despair, and sat of being utterly spoiled, if Walter had down in their miserable garrets with not watched over her with a father's are fixed eyes and folded arms, and resorted and a brother's tenderness. He soon discovered in her character those impeteous qualities which are equally power- (who imposer very homes often admit ful for good or for evil, according to the direction which they take. The over-weening indulgence with which she was them in all the severity of our selfweening indulgence with which she was constantly treated, had at least, among many evils, one good result; Margaret beings who perhaps after years of severt bei

It was something fresh from the hands of God and unspoiled by man; and often, When Walter gazed into the child's blue Gyes, or parted the curls which clustered on her fair open brow, the words of Commendation which our Lord procommendation which our Lord pro-mounced on Nathanael rose to his mind, nounced on Nathanael rose to his mind, and he would murmur, as he pressed the little girl to his heart,—One in imitate.

It is not to be imagined that because would otherwise have indulged; for it books, and while he carefully guarded never leaving the afflicted town till the wet, to venture out to the cottages or the and lauded acts of self-conquest, the real school, and that Mrs. Dalton going alone declare on other occasions, that there never was such nonsense as her grandmother's fancies about her catching cold.

brides of heroes—who with their own was going to the next time you hands attended upon lepers, and nursed showed your face in our house." whom their own mothers turned with arly recommended to her notice, because her room was intolerably close, and that she was apt to show her the wound in

made her read and compare the his gate, when, quietly shutting the door torical record of the noble answer of Louis XII. of France, when, in the presence of an applaulation. he pronounced that sentence which has been headed down to an admiring the down to an admiring the proposition of the proposi pronounced that sentence which has controlled only by armed men, and been handed down to an admiring posterity, "It is not for the King of France to avenge the injuries of the Duke of Orleans;" with the police reports of an obscure trial in the newspaper of the day, in which a poor collier, bruised and discount to a poor collier, bruised and discount to a poor collier begge, I have I to go and do likewise; and disfigured by a cruel assault, beggel, and she longed to go and do likewise; and the brutal enemy all punishment, but at the next opportunity of exercising courage, of conquering disinclination, of simply arging that the man had a wife and children, and could not well spare the money, and that he would himself take it as a course of "good intention" with

numan vanity does not consume their her to the utmost extent. He was one merits, and forestall their recompense? of those gentle, kind-hearted persons.

creep out at night to attend on some degree of authoritative folly, that was neighbor more wretched than themselves, and carry to them a share of boundedly credulous, and had a habit their own scanty meal. Mothers who of adopting opinions put forward by their own scanty meal. Mothers who bill all day, and nurse at night sickly others as her own, and of maintaining them dogmatically, in happy unconting the deadly languor of disease upon them work on, and strive and struggle and toil, till life gives way. Parents whose thildren cry to them for food when they have none to give. Beings tempted on sistencies or embarrassed by the most of adopting opinions put forward by others as her own, and of maintaining them dogmatically, in happy unconting them dogmatically, in happy un bave none to give. Beings tempted on sistencies, or embarrassed by the most every side, starved into guilt, baited into direct evidence. Between her and Mr.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's **Indian** Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Or. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE

A valuable Archive Sectivitie, Ont.

Boracrots Harbor, N.S., Jan. 73, 99

W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.

DEAR Sir.—This is to carrify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Fills. I self more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.

adopted in turn the most contradictory theories, but they succeeded each other Scious of thoughts which her grandmother dand hergoverness could not capacities which they knew not bow to direct, and therefore strave to the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the true herging of patience and the property of the pro much as fixity of purpose, Margaret's very fixed determination not to be bow to direct, and therefore strove to the true heroism of patience and self-stifle—like the unskillul husbandman denial, that at the present time of her manased, outlived all the systems of who would dam up the stream he knows life she was either a heroine or a model successively adopted.

(To be continued.)

FOR IDLE MOMENTS.

A farmer in St. Albans, Vt., used five casks of cider in a fruitless effort to save his house and barn from fire. Now he's an out-cider, so to speak.

The surest way to bring one .-A man addressed a passionate love letter to a lady, adding, postscript: Please to send a speedy answer; somebody else in my eye.'

Miss Passy—"I dread to think of THE LARGEST STOCK, THE FINEST GOODS. my 30th birthday."

Miss Budd-"Why; what hap-

It is now thought that what was regareded a few days ago as Biela's comet was only the price of coal.

disease; and lastly, not least, to those lonely martyrs—to those unnoticed confessors—to those meek souls who in the humble walks of life, in desolation unrepining, go through a fiery trial, with no witness but their (2 and 1). The lives of hereas—who with their care.

Cold.

It is true that she read with enthusiasm the lives of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and St. Margaret of Scotland—those loveliest of women, those gentlest of think your father would help me out?" "Yes, George. He said he bridge of hereas—who with their care. embarrassed," said George, "do you P. O. Box 1407. - Telephone 257

> "You must not be discouraged. George," she said. "Papa may be abrupt, but his heart is as warm as a June day.

"Yes," replied George, "I've noticed that his manner is very sum-

"Dey is a mighty good temperance sermoe in a freight train,' says Uncle Mose. "No matter how much de cars dey gets loaded de ngine w'at does de work gets along strictly on water."

Teacher: "Andrew, what happened about that time to Captain John Smith?" Andrew (glibly): One of his enemies tried to poison him, but he swallowed an anecdote and recovered.

Little Lucy had been naughty very sorry to have to whip her little daughter so much?" "Why don't you quit it, then?" was the unexpected reply.

Tradesman (gently): "I see you St. Leon Mineral Waters have transferred your custom to my rival across the street, sir." Highhead (with dignity): "Yes, sir, I have. Tradesman (more gently): "May I ask, sir, what I have done to deserve this." Highhoad (with added dignity): "You sent in your bill."

"I am so pleased," said young Mrs. Warble to her perspiring husband, "that you succeded at last in matching that pattern! Don't you think the design is wonderfully

"I should say so," replied Warble, 'I ran all over town after it."

Keep the Works in good order.

Keep the Works in good order.

Norman, Ont., January 15, 1890.

W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.

Dear Sir, Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root P lls' are the best regulator for the system that humanny can use. Life is as the time piece: I fail and delicate are many of its works. A time particle of receipt substance adheres to the smallest when in the works and what is the result?—at first, only a shand different is perceptible in its time-kneping, but wall you; at the obstruction grows, the inregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been receibed with little trouble, in the beginning, will now to mission much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly of first, then rapidly, until what could, in the becaming, have been cured with little trouble, becomes finost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality.

Your stathfully,

H. P. Atwelle.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

Amagadus Pond, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.

W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.

Dear Sir,—For many year, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Boot Fils.'

Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much o my time away from home, and I would not con sider my travelling outfit complete without a box o Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c.,

M. R. McInnis.

A valuable Article sells well.

N L. NICHOLSON.



ANY SHAPE OR FIGURE

of body or pocket-book, no matter whether you are as lean and attenuated as a rail or rotund as a ball, can be fitted to a T at our store. When your clothes do suggest a scarcity of cloth or a fire sale, your appearance creates the impression that as far as you are concerned, the world is out of joint. We are making the nobblest suits seen this season, which will fit you as snug as a warm corner on a winter night and be in every particular as thoroughly finished in appearance as a book on the last page. These garments look what they are—elegant, stylish and genuine and as far removed from shoddy as the equator is from Greenland.

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College Notre Dame.

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This Institution directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education, boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are taught with equal care by masters of both origins.

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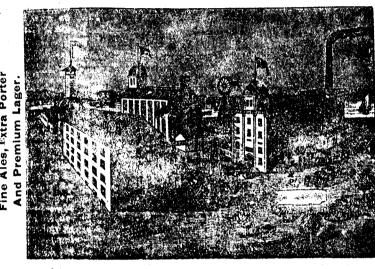
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FUR COATS, CAPS, ETC. IN GREAT VARIETY.

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Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. BETWEEN BRANDON AND THE ROCKIES.

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JOHN R. NESBITT, Secretary

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A LRGE STOCK OF CLOTHING BOUGHT '60' CENTS ON THE DOLLAR AND SOLD AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Men's and Boys' Suits Sold at Half Price. Remember THE BLUE STORE. 434 Main Street.

A PRIZE PORTRAIT PUZZLE.

Find The Grandmother.

The young lady in the above cut has a grandmother whose picture is combined in the above pertrait. If you can find the Grandmother in the above Portrait you may receive a reward which will pay you many times over for your traile.

The Proprietors of the Ladies Home Monthly offer either a first-class Uprivible Plane or chaque for Three is third per of Diagnost to the person who can first find the grandmother. A reward of a pair of Diagnost Delivers Delivers to the person who can find the grandmother. A complete Business Education at Commercial Collages to the third person who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next five who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next for his exception of the Ladies' Home Monthus, Canada's most popular journal. The date of Past mark on letters is given precedure, so that persone living at a distance have find as grandmother that is given a solid state as solid subscription to the last will be given a solid silver will prove the provide the find the grandmother that is received as Stringlex Type writer. For the next to the last will be given a solid silver will receive each a Solid Gold Discoch.

If there should be as many as two hundred persons southing correct answers, each will be awarded with a valuable prize. Names follower exciving leading prizes will be noted lished in our next issue. Extra premans will be chired to the viouse a Plage a says by increasing the subscription list of this pondar journals. The object has a Plage assist by increasing the subscription list of th

(D) LADIES' HOME MONTHLY. 192 King St. West, Toronte, Canada.



Waukenphast in Kangaroo Leathe and best selected Calf Skin for

-85-Gloves, Mits, Moccasins, Trunks, Valises very cheap.

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CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

IF any of the readers of the RE-VIEW who are in possession of news of a social or personal character and of an interesting nature, will send it to this office, over their own signature, it will gladly be published.

MAJOR BOWLES leaves this week for "Old Virginia" to join Mrs. Bowles.

INVITATIONS are out for the opening of the legislature on Thursday, Feb. 2nd.

THE longest word in the Century Dictionary is "palatopharyngeolaryngeal."

REV. JOHN GMEINER, of the diocese of St. Poul, is engaged upon a work to be called "Prehistoric America."

J. A. Platt, clerk of committees, leaves

this week on a three weeks' trip to eastern points.

It is curious how much faster a street car humps along when you are running after it than when you are riding on it. THE last spike of the Great Northern

the 6th inst. RED FYFE wheat is said to have been originated by a farmer named Fyfe, who

lived at Otonabee, Ontario, many years Ex-MAYOR MACDONALD left Saturday for a month's trip to the Pacific coast. He went west by the C. P. R. and after

Denver and Chicago.

MRS. BUSKEY, the oldest woman in Vermont, and possibly in the United States died the other day at Georgia, Vt. She was 110 years old.

A mission will be given in St. Mary's church by the Rev. Father O'Riordan, O. M. I., of the University, Ottawa, to commence on the First Sunday in Lent.

THE many friends of Mr. McDonagh of McDonagh & Shea, will regret to hear that his present illness is so serious that his recovery is almost improbable. He is at St. Boniface hospital.

And now, after the holiday bills, the presents galore and the New Year's festivities have been settled, the average man feels like moaning that college

"And the town crier's cry goes on And the landlord presents his bill, But O for the touch of the vanished funds, And the sound of a chink that is still."

Proper ought to have more courtesy than to put on their wraps at church before the service is finished. It is very furs can be seen just as well outside.

tomer's face while they sharpen their razors first?" Perhaps some of our city artists can explain.

Ir is amusing to notice how the young ladies who have received rings for Christmas presents insist supon showing them while riding in a street car. A glove covers the right hand, while the leftis kept bare—except the finger which bolds the ring.

At Faribault, Minn., a woman got so mad at her husband that she died in giving him a bit of her mind. Her hus-band slept soundly while the storm lasted and only awoke when she broke into unexpected silence.

THE annual concert of the St. Vincent de Paul Society on March 17th is now being aggregated. As the proceeds are purely for charity and the present month there are many poor in the city. People will we are sure give their heartiest support to rendering it a success.

The Osage Indians are said to be the The Osage Indians are said to be the richest community in the world. They are but 1,509 in number, but they have \$8,000,000 deposited to their credit in the Treasury in Washington, on which they draw \$100,000 interest every three mouths, and they own 1,470,000 acres of the best land in Oklahoma. Most of them wear blankets, despite their wealth.

By a recent American law all parcels shipped by express or freight in Can-ada must have a sworn invoice attached ada mast have a sworn invoice attached to them. The express companies were given one month's grate and the railway companies a little longer in order to conform to the law. The month expied last week and the express company had taken no notice of it. The result is that a number of packages for Causda are be-

last week and the express company had taken no notice of it. The result is that a number of packages for Canada are being retained at Pembina, awaiting the sworn invoices.

Mr. M. L. Wooderder, the Boston bookseller, who won the Globe's 55 a week for life for guessing at the popular vote for President, has made a great record as a guesser, having also won a trip to Chicago, while he is a disputed winner of a trip to Europe. He guesses by wholesale when competing for a prize, using judgment and money freely. In the Globe's contest he bought 10,000 weekly Times.

copies of the paper and made that num-ter of different guesses—Catholic Col-

W. W. McDonald, M. P. for Assiniboia successor to Hon. Mr. Dewdney, was in the city Friday on his way to Ottawa. Mr. McDonald takes a great interest in the constituency, particularly in the rising town of Estevan, and he has promised to use his influence for the asterbale. ised to use his influence for the establishment of a court house, jail and police barracks at Estevan; he will also press upon the government the need of assistance toward the building of a bridge across the Oxbow. The establishment. of a post office savings bank at Estevan has been receiving Mr. McDonald's attention, and one will be opened on Feb. 1st.

THE REV. FATHER FON. O. M. I., Went to the Penitentiary, Stony Mountain on Saturday, to officiate in the place of the Rev. Mr. Cloutier the Cnaplain of that Institution, who is gone to Montreal. After singing the High Mass and preaching there, the Rev. Father returned to St. Mary's in time to preach again after Vespers.

WE are glad to hear that the Sisters at St. Boniface have found it to be absolu-tely necessary that they should enlarge that admirable Institution, and that they will commence building operations in the Spring. The sisters are often obliged to refuse patients, as all their wards are more than full. We are well pleased to learn that the gentle and unremitting care which is bestowed upon the sick under their characteristics. care which is bestowed upon the sick under their charge by the good Sisters, is fully appreciated both by the public at large, and the members of the Medical profession in Winnipeg and St. Boniface. About one third of the patients are non-

WE have received the catalogue of the famous Gregorian University at Rome. In attendance at the courses of this institution there are more than eight hundred ecclesiastical students; among railroad, giving a complete line from St. the names we notice some members of Paul to Seattle, was driven on Friday the names we notice some members of of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament of the Fathers of the Resurrection established in Berlin, Ont., and of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. We are happy to say that they occupy a prominent place in the Roman University, and occuping the Oblates. and especially the Oblates, who carried the honors of the day at the solemn Distribution of the Prizes.—Nov. 24th last; they won 21 medals out of 69 vissting California will return home via offered for competition, against 9 merited by the college next in merit. We can most heartily congratulate the Fathers THE London Exchange telegraph com- of the Oblate Order, of which community pany is authority for the statement that Prince George of Wales will marry Princess May of Teck during the second week of April.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

The familiar saying about "robbing Billiousness-Fever and Ague. Peter to pay Paul" is said to have originated in the following manner: When Westminster Abbey was called St. Peter's Cathedral, and when money was needed to settle accounts in the neighboring cathedral of St. Paul, in London city. The authorities made the transfer, and the adherents of the mulcted church called it "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Home Rule Fund.

Irish National League, TORONTO, Jan. 19th 1893.

DEAR SIR,-Your tavor of 10th inst. enclosing cheque for \$227.75 to the order of Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. S. H. Blake, came duly to hand on the 16th

On behalf of the Central Executive, I desire to thank your committee and contributors to the fund, and urge that your efforts should be ably seconded by all sympathizers of the cause in your province and the Northwest. A very severe test of the patience of Irishmen and lovers of Home Rule, will be made at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Parliament, and it will be our duty to see that the "Men in the Gan" are On behalf of the Central Executive, I province and the Northwest. A very before the service is finished. It is very bad taste. Your new and handsome furs can be seen just as well outside.

It is very severe test of the patience of Irishmen and lovers of Home Rule, will be made at the forthcoming session of the Imper-A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Why do barbers let the lather get cold on a cusamply supplied with the "sinews of war," to enable them to carry to a successful termination the cause of Irish Home Rule. Trusting to hear from you often.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, (signed) John L. Lee,

A. McGillis, Esq., Secretary, Home Rule Association, Winnipeg, Man. Secretary.

Dr. Douglas and the Premier.

The "interview" secured by the Montreal Witness with Rev. Dr. Douglas, on the question of Sir John Thompson's elevation to the Premiership is one of the The Catholic Columbian says: Cath-olics are reproached for venerating relics of that able, aged, but somewhat erratic of Christ and the saints, but out in Chicago Methodist divine. The in-Chicago people are all agog about raising a fund to buy two hairs from Shake speare's eyebrow, to be preserved and honored in a college museum. open to censure. We do not think, how-ever, that the press should give it the prominence it is receiving. Dr. Douglas appears to have long ago entered upon his second childhood; as a father of the denomination to which he belongs he has listened to the planelits of his fellow ministers until he is a good doct in the ministers until he is a good deal in the position of a spoiled child and it would perhaps be quite as fitting and more likely to promote good feeling among all classes if his productions were not given greater prominence than would be accorded them if they came from one who has occupied a less prominent place in the denomination. If objection is taken to Sir John Thompson because of his religion, that objection should be plainly stated in order that it may pass for what it is worth. If the objection is of any act of Sir John's the act should be specified in order that the people may see what ground exists for it. But Dr Douglas chooses to account a port different las chooses to occupy a very different position; he panders to the constituency built up so largely by the Montreal Witness, a sheet which is nothing if not dispersional the constituency the constituency built up so largely by the Montreal Witness, a sheet which is nothing if not dispersional the constituent the constituent the constituent that the constituent tha

MARKET REPORT.

Condensed Report as Taken From The Commercial.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT .- Prices in Manitoba country markets have rauged mostly from 50 to 53c per bushel for choice hard wheats. equal to No. 2 hard or better, with a wider variation at some points. Stocks in store at Fort William on January 14 were 2,592,399 bushels, being an increase of 196,825 bushels for the week. Stocks at Lake Superior and interior points aggregate about 5,500,000 bushels, which shows a steady but not rapid increase from week to week. A year ago there were 1,097,194 bushels at Fort William, being an increase of 114,844 for that

FLOUR. -- Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 90c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quota ions.

Poultry.-Quiet. Chickens are good demand and firm at 9 to 10c for good stock. Other kinds are slow and quotod: Ducks 10 to 11c; geese, 9 to 10c turkeys, 10 to 11c.

BUTTER.-Market very slow at prices of last week. We quote round lots of good to choice dairy at 15 to I6c. A selected lot might bring up to 17c.

LARL.—Compound held at \$1.90 to \$2.00 per pail. Fure at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12½ to 13c per

EGGS.—Single cases quoted at 20c per dozen, larger lots 18 to 19c as to quality. Fresh not qutoable.

Barley.-Dull and slow sale. Feed qualities sell locally at about the same as oats, per bushel.

VEGETABLES.-Offerings on the market have been light, as usual during cold v. eather. Following are prices at which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 35 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 30 to 50c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c, a busnel; beets, 30 to 20c dozen. 40c bushel; parsnips, 11 to 2c pound. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

Hay.—Baled held at about \$4.75 to \$5 per ton on track at point of shipment per ton on track at point of snipment. Loose hay on the street market plentiful at about \$4 per ton. offerings were lighter during the cold weather, but more plentiful toward the close of the week.

So pleasantly do Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills search out and drive away the seeds of disease that all persons living in a country where fever and Ague, and all other billious diseases, are prevalent, will find they should never be without them. From two to four pills each night upon going to bed, will, in a short time, drive away the sickly yellow look of billious persons: and bring to their cheeks a beautiful glow of perfect health. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine.

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4th "250 in Gold
4th "250 in Gold
5th "100 in Gold
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of over 10,000 prizes.

How to Secure A Prize.—Take a few sheets of paper and make all the words, "Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, enclosing one dollar for six months subscription to the Agriculturist or the Ladies' Home Magazine—two of the best home monthlies in the world.

RULES.—Foreign words not allowed. 2.
Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the two words "Columbian Exposition." 3. Names of places and persons barred.

All lists containing over 100 course.

barred.
All lists containing over 130 correct words will receive a valuable special prize. Send postal card for list of prize winners in former

competitions. Address.
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Auction Sales of Manitoca School Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that auction sales of School Lands will be held at the following points in the Province of Manitoba to the undermentioned dates, viz:—

Morden-Wednesday, 25th January, 1893.
Pilot Mound-Friday, 27th January, 1893.
Deloraine-Monday, 20th January, 1893.
Glenboro-Thursday, 2nd February, 1893.
Minnedosa-Wednesday, 3th February, 1893.
Portage la Prairie-Saturday, 11th February, 1893.

1893.

Brandon—Tuesday, 14th February, 1893.

Winnipeg, Thursday, 16th February, 1893.

Terms of Sale.—One-lifth in cash and the balance in four equal successive annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent

balance in lour commissioner of the instalments, with interest at the rate of the cent, per annum.

Payments must be in eash; scrip or warrants will not be accepted.

For further information, list of lands, &c., apply to the Secretary. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or to any Agent of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

By order.

JOHN R. HALL, Secretary.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., at Calgary, N. W. T.," will be received at this office until Friday, 3rd February, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, &c., at Calgary, N.W.T. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of H. S. Johnson, 'Calgary, on and after Friday, 13th January, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itselt to

tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

E. F. E. ROY.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 7th January, 1893.



Tenders for a Permit to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

CIEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for a permit to cut Timber, to be opened on the 6th February, 1893," will be received at this Department until noon on Monday, the 6th day of February next, for a permit to cut timber upon the following described lands in the Province of Manitoba.

Sec. 29, tp. 12, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "A."

Sec. 29, tp. 12, rg. 10, and sec. 11, tp. 13, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "B."

Sec. 11, tp. 12, rg. 11; east, within timber berth "C."

Sec. 29, tp. 12, rg. 11, east, within timber berth "C."

Sec. 11, tp. 12, rg. 11, east, within timber berth "B."

berth "D."

Sec. 11, tp. 12, rg. 11, east, within timber berth "E."

Sec. 11, tp. 11, rg. 11, east, within timber berth "N."

Sec. 29, tp. 11, rg. 11. east, within timber berth "O."

Sec. 29, tp. 11, rg. 11. east, within timber berth "O."

Sec. 29, tp. 11, rg. 12 berth "O." 11. rg. 11. east, within timber Sec. 29. tp. 11. rg. 10, and sec. '11. tp. 12, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "Q." Sec. '29. tp. 13, rg. 11, east, adjoining timber berth "S."
Sec. 11, tp. 13, rg. 16, east, within timber berth "T."
Sec. 11, tp. 11, rg. 10, east, within timber berth "U."
Sec. 11, tp. 11, rg. 10, east, within timber berth "U." berth "U."
Sec. 11, tp. 18, rg. 11, east, within timber berth "V."
Sec. 29, tp. 13, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "X."
Sec. 29, tp. 13, rg, 10, east, within timber berth "Y."
Sec. 29, tp. 11, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "Z."
Sec. 11, tp. 11, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "Z."
Sec. 11, tp. 11, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "Z."
Sec. 11, tp. 11, rg. 9, east, within timber berth "Z."
Also timber berths "J," "Q" and "U."

A separate tender must be made for each of the above described tracts.

The regulations under which permits will be issued, together with a sketch showing the position proximately of the berbis in question, may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg.

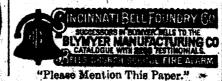
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheaue on a chartered Bank in

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank in favour of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, or for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for a

which the applicant is proposed in the permit. It will be necessary for each person whose tender is accepted to obtain a permit within sixty days from the 6th of February next, and to pay twenty per cent. of the dues on the timber to he cut under such permit, otherwise the berth will be cancelled.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained. JOHN R. HALL, Secretary.

Department of the Interior. Ottawa, 16th January, 1892.



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Ex., Tues., Th. & Sat.	St Paul Express. Dally	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS ·	St. Paul Express. Dally.	B. andon Ex. Mon Wed., Frt.	
.55p .45p .30p .17p .59p .50p .20p	4.00p 3.45p 3.31p 3.13p 3.04p 2.51p	9.3 15.3 23.5 27.4 32.5 40.4 46.8 56.0 65.0 68.1 168 223 470 481	Portage Jct. St. Norbert. Cartier St. Agathe Union Point Silver Plains. Morris St. Jean Letellier Emerson	11.45a 11.54a 12.09p 12.23p 12.24p 2.49p 1.01r 1.20p 1.35p 2.15p 2.15p 6.00p 9.55p 6.30a 7.05a 9.35e	1.37j 1.56j 2.02j 2.13j 2.30j	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound			West Bound	
Frt. No. 13 Mon. Wed. Friday Pass. No. 136 Tues. Thur. Saturday	Miles from Morris	STATIONS	Pass. No. 137 Mon., Wed, Friday	Freight No. 139, Tues., Thurs, Sat.
11 40a 2 55p 7 30p 1 15p 6 40p 12 53p 5 46p 12 57p 5 24p 12 15p 4 46p 11 57p 1 10 10 2 52p 1 10 26p 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	10 21 2 25.9 83.5 89.6 49.0 54.1 62.1 68.4 74.6 79.4 86.1 92.3 102 109.7	Roland Rosebank Miami Deerwood Altamount Somerset Swan Lake Indian Springs Maricapolis Greenway	1 00p 2 30p 3 31p 3 31p 4 32p 4 15p 4 15p 4 15p 5 10p 5 21p 5 24p 5 6 6 21p 6 21p 6 7 21p	3 00a 7 30a 8 15a 9 05a 9 25a 9 25a 9 25a 11 15a 11 48a 12 28p 1 30p 1 35p 2 28p 3 50p 3 50p
935a 830a 848a 806a 810a 748a	120 129.5 137.2	Wawanesa Rounthwaite Martinville Brandon	7 85p 7 47p 8 14p 8 85p 8 55p	5 08p 5 16p 6 09p 6 48p 7 30p

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