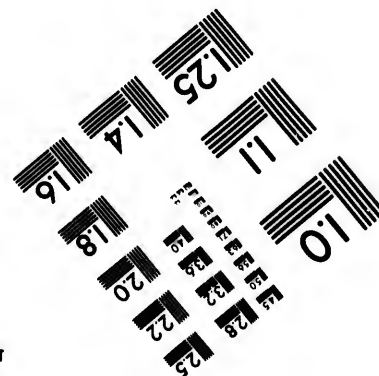
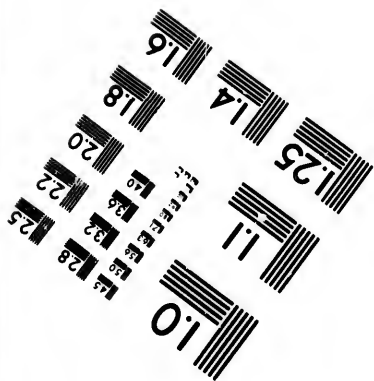
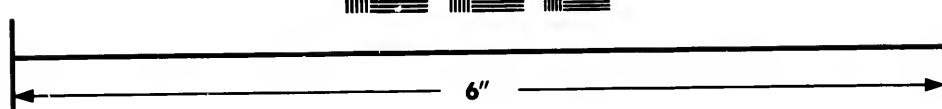
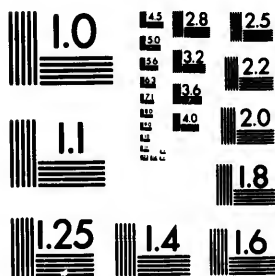


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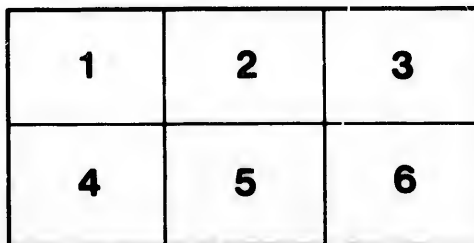
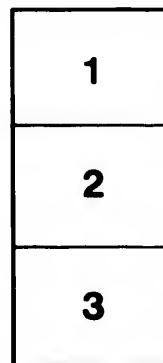
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LIEUT.-GOV. SCHULTZ.

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observance have to be scrupulously observed in all parts of the province, by all classes and sects until

The Sabbath morn its Holy Calm  
Breathes o'er the prairie lands,  
And the answering heart hears  
Nature's psalm,  
And the wild woods clap their hands.

There is an entire separation of church and state. Each church has to be maintained, as in other parts of the American continent, by voluntary contributions. "But," as a recent writer has said "the result has shown that to be deprived of Government support is no great loss for a church. Every part of America has demonstrated that the sympathies and energies of a church are more developed, and its more intelligent and careful management secured, when the people support their own clergy by individual contributions." In no part of America are the various religious organizations more energetic than in this prairie land. All parts of the province are well supplied with chapels and services by all the leading denominations of the Christian church. In fact the great problem to be solved to-day is, not how to supply the people with services, but rather how to consolidate and harmonize the various sectarian prejudices of the people as to render fewer churches necessary. In a sparsely settled country like this, if the inhabitants of a district divide up into denominations, as is often the case, each church has but a small attendance of worshippers, whereas if all were united there would be one congregation sufficiently large to give the preacher some encouragement to preach the word with power. This difficulty is avoided in many cases by an arrangement between the different churches whereby the services of the different denominations in a locality are held at different hours. Again the Sunday schools, which are general throughout the country, are

frequently union schools, where children of Christian parents of all creeds attend the one Sunday school.

Thus with ample and free provision for the education of its inhabitants the province can with safety allow absolute liberty of conscience to its people.

Nor heeds the sceptic's puny hands  
While near her schools the church-spire stands;  
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule  
While near her church-spire stands the school.

Here a man may build and furnish his home in accordance with his means and tastes. All kinds of building materials are easily procured at a reasonable price, and all forms of furnishings necessary or desired for the comforts of life are readily obtained. In all parts of the province all modern conveniences are accessible. Railways traverse all parts of the country and railway stations are placed at all convenient points. There are in the province over two hundred stations, around which cluster small towns and villages. There are also in the province over six hundred post offices, served daily, tri-weekly, or semi-weekly with mails, thus supplying the settlers in the remotest districts with the news of the world, and giving ready communication with friends in the old land.

Not only is the railway and mail service complete, but the telegraph service, in all parts, is also complete, while the cities and towns are all supplied with electric lights, telephones, and other modern conveniences.

No matter how sparsely settled a district may be, the people in it are supplied with all the conveniences which are to be met with in any part of the old settlements in the East. It is true that at times people emigrating from large centres of population and thickly settled districts miss the social intercourse they have enjoyed in their old homes, but yet they have here the blessed privilege of cultivating and enjoying to its

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fullest extent that sweet home life which is incomparably better than formal social life as it is usually found. Those who enjoy the society of great minds can find abundance of time during the long winter evenings to hold converse with all the glorious writers and fathers. In the quiet of their homes, surrounded by their families, they can enjoy the pleasure of reading to its fullest extent, or they can while away the time in social parlor games or other forms of amusement. To those of a more active nature the winter season affords ample opportunity for winter sports. Curling, hockeying, skating, tobogganing, football, snowshoeing, sleigh-riding and various other sports will furnish them with healthful exercise and innocent amusement.

In summer again this is the student of nature's paradise. Here the botanist, the astronomer and the naturalist will find ample opportunities for their favorite studies.

In myriads o'er the prairie  
Bright flowers bloom strangely fair;  
There's beauty in the clear blue sky,  
There's sweetness in the air;  
And loveliness with lavish hand  
Decks dell and dingle gay.  
Strange birds in painted plumage gay  
In hundreds haunt the grove;  
O'er marsh and moor; the loon and heron  
The coot and plover rove.  
The clear Assiniboine winds free  
Through many a fertile vale;  
The antlered deer and graceful hind  
Bound o'er the wooded dale.

Though the buffalo no longer roves the plains, having disappeared with the red-man on the approach of the whites, Manitoba is still the sportsman's home. Here he can find moose, elk, jumping deer, antelope, bears, wolves, foxes, rabbits and badgers with which to indulge his desire for sport. Fox hunts of the old style is a favorite pastime in many places.

The rivers, ponds, lakes and prairie abound with an almost unlimited quantity of wild fowl, such as ducks, geese, swans, snipe, pigeons, partridges, pheasants and turkeys.

The angler will find our rivers and lakes well supplied with sturgeon, pickerel, bass, perch, goldeye and carp.

The lovers of amusements and sports are supplied with a complete change in summer from the sports practiced during the winter months. On the approach of warm weather the baseball replaces the football; the old English game of cricket makes its appearance once more and the national game of lacrosse revives. Those who enjoy a less vigorous form of exercise find their recreation in a game of tennis or in a short row upon some river or lakelet, while bicycling and horseback riding are common forms of amusement and recreation for both ladies and gentlemen.

"These are thy charms, sweet-province! sports like these  
With sweet succession teach e'en toil to please."

Such being the advantages offered by this prairie province the emigrant's song in all lands should be:—

We cross the prairie as of old  
The pilgrims crossed the sea;  
To make the west, as they the east  
The homestead of the free!  
We're flowing from our native hills  
As our free rivers flow:  
The blessing of our motherland  
Is on us as we go.  
We go to plant our common schools  
On distant prairie swells,  
And give the Sabbaths of the wild  
The music of her bells.

D. W. MCKERCHAR, M.A.

\* LIEUT.-GOV. SCHULTZ.

WE publish with this issue the portrait of our respected Lieut. Governor, Honorable John Christian Schultz, taken in the uniform which the Secretary of State for the Colonies prescribes for the Provincial Lieutenants of His Excellency the Governor General.

Although born in Ontario, His Honor is claimed as a Manitoban by the old residents who remember his coming here in 1860, while yet a beardless medical student, and his close identification with the interests of the then colony and his urgent ad-

\* See frontispiece.



vocacy of the union of all the provinces, and of our union with federated Canada, endeared him to the settlers and afterwards won for him the Confederation medal.

The manly course pursued by him in Riel's first rebellion and the gallant attempt made by the little band of Canadians to defend Dominion Government property, and to uphold the British flag after it had been hauled down by the insurgents, resulting finally in the treacherous capture of the little band and the long incarceration in Fort Garry, the escape of Dr. Schultz and the murder of Scott, form now a lurid page in Canadian history.

On the restoration by Lord Wolseley of British rule, in August, 1870, and the division of the province into electoral divisions, Dr. Schultz was chosen as Lisgar's representative, which division he continued to represent until his elevation to the Senate in 1882. During this period his intimate acquaintance with the condition and wants of the new province enabled him to take a prominent part in all discussions relating to the Indians and native settlers, and the Eastern immigrants now fast coming in. Always a Conservative, he alone from Manitoba was sent back after the downfall of the Macdonald government to support that party in Parliament, which he continued to do till 1882, when, although nominated to the Senate, he still opposed in Lisgar Mr. A. W. Ross, who was contesting that county as a professed Liberal, receiving the support of the Reform party. Failing health in 1882 caused an absence of nearly four years and a half from the province; and although physically unable to be as active in the Senate as he had been in the House of Commons, he yet was able to do work for this country and the north land which was esteemed of much importance by

his colleagues and added very much to the knowledge possessed of the more remote Northwest.

He has always taken a keen interest in the development of the province of his adoption, his voice and pen being always used in its interests, and general recognition of his long services to Manitoba, the Northwest and the Dominion, procured his appointment to the highest position under the Crown in his native province in 1888.

Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, before his governorship, took a most important part in many enterprises tending to the development of the country. He was a projector of some of the earlier Manitoba railways, an active member of the early medical and hospital associations, and was one of the first wardens of the first Anglican church built in Winnipeg, (Holy Trinity). He is an extensive land-owner throughout the province, and has contributed to the improvement of the city by extensive building operations. He had the honor of proposing the present name of the city at an early village meeting held to decide that question, and is a life-member of our Historical Society and a Fellow of the Imperial Institute. His appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, proved a very popular one, and was endorsed by all classes; and Government House with its gracious hostess became and has continued very popular indeed. Although spirituous liquor has, as in the case of the preceding Governor, been banished, yet the state and other dinners, balls, musicales and garden parties have not suffered in interest or enjoyment. We hope in a future number to publish the portrait of Mrs. Schultz, who has done so much to make Government House so popular, and whose ready sympathy with and aid to all works of charity are so well known.

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