

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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NO. 15.

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Blessed the grief that makes us grow in grace!
And the rough toil we know Christ will applaud
Gives us pleasures nothing can efface.
For if we are true seekers after Heaven,
No sacrifice of ours can be too great.
To offer Him whose life was freely given
To raise up man from his debased estate.
So garner up thy griefs as golden grain
Which thou mayest offer as thy need of worth;
Weave rosaries of pearls of all thy pain—
Rare jewels gathered from the dust of earth,
Thus shalt thou grow in love and faith, and hope,
And fill in its broadest, truest scope
—Ave Maria.

THE POOR GENTLEMAN
CHAPTER VI.
Four days after Denecker had refused his consent to the marriage, a hired carriage might have been seen drawing up carefully in a screen of wood that bordered a by-road about half a league from Grinselhof. A young man got out of it, and, giving directions to the coachman to await him at a neighboring inn, walked briskly across the moor toward the old chateau. As soon as Grinselhof began to loom up over the trees, he moved cautiously along behind the hedges and thickets, as if seeking to avoid observation; and then, stealing across the bridge, he opened the gate, passed through the dense cobse that surrounded the house, and entered the garden.

The first object that greeted his sight was Lenora, seated at her table beneath the wellknown catalpa, with her head resting on the board, evidently absorbed in sorrow. Her back was turned toward him as he approached; and, although he advanced with the utmost caution. The sound of his footsteps disturbed her in the intense silence of the spot, and she leaped to her feet, while the name of Gustave broke in surprised accents from her lips. She was evidently anxious to escape into the house: but her lover threw himself on his knees, and, grasping her hand, poured forth a passionate appeal:—
"Listen to me, Lenora! listen to me! If you fly and refuse me the consolation of telling my last farewell, all I have suffered and all I hope, I will either die here at your feet, or I will go hence forever a broken-hearted wanderer over the face of the earth! Listen to me! listen to me! listen to me, Lenora, my sister! my beloved, my betrothed! By our pure and holy love, I beseech you not to refuse me!"

Though Lenora trembled in every limb her features assumed an expression of wounded pride, as she answered, with cold decision,—"Your boldness surprises me, sir! You are indeed a daring man, to appear again at Grinselhof after your uncle's insulting conduct to my father! He is ill in bed his soul is crushed by the outrage. Is this the reward of all my affection for you?"
"Oh, God! oh, God! Lenora, do I hear you accuse me? Alas! what have I done and what could I prevent?"
"There is nothing, sir, any longer, in common between us," said the girl. "If we are not as rich as you, the blood that runs in our veins cannot suffer by comparison. Arise! begone! I will see you no more."

"Mercy! pity!", exclaimed Gustave, lifting his clasped hands towards her; "mercy, Lenora, for I am innocent!"
The maiden dashed the tears that began to start in her eyes and, turning her back on him, was about to depart.
"Cruel! cruel!", exclaimed Gustave, in broken tones. "Can you leave me without a farewell?—without a word of consolation? Will you remain insensible to my grief and deaf to my prayers! This well but I submit to my lot, for you have decided it! You, Lenora, my love, have sentenced me! I forgive you; be happy on earth without me, and farewell forever!"
As he muttered these words his strength seemed utterly to fail him, and, sinking into the chair which Lenora had quitted, his head and arms fell lifeless on the table.

The determined girl had made a few steps in her retreat to the house, when she suddenly halted on hearing the agonized tones of Gustave's farewell and the sudden sound of his fall on the table. As she glanced backward at the convulsed frame of her lover, a spasm that denoted the violent conflict between duty and affection passed over her beautiful face: and, as her heart appeared gradually to conquer in the fight the tears began to pour in showers from her eyes. Step by step and slowly she retraced the path to the table and, leaning over the sufferer, took one of his hands tenderly in hers:—
"Are we not wretched, Gustave? Are we not wretched?"
At the touch of that gentle hand and the sound of that beloved voice, life seemed once more to stir in his veins, and, raising his eyes languidly to hers, he gazed mournfully into them as he half said, half sighed,—
"Lenora, dear Lenora, have you come back to me? Have you taken pity on my agony? You do not hate me, do you?"
"Is a love like ours extinguished in a day?" returned Lenora with a sigh.—
"Oh, no, no," cried Gustave aloud; "it is eternal! Is it not eternal, Lenora and omnipotent against every ill as long as the hearts beat in our bosoms!"
Lenora bowed her head and cast down her eyes. "Do not imagine, Gustave," said she, solemnly, "that our separation causes me less grief than it does you, and if the assurance of my love can assuage the pangs of absence, let it strengthen and encourage you. My lonely heart will keep your image sacred in its holiest shrine; I will follow you in spirit wherever you go, and I will love you till death shall fill up the gulf that separates us. We shall meet again above, but never more on earth."
"You are mistaken, Lenora," cried Gustave, with a feeble expression of joy; "you are mistaken! There is still hope; my uncle is not inexorable, and his compassionate heart must yield to my despair."
"That maybe," replied Lenora, in sad but resolute tone that may be, Gustave; but my father's honor is inflexible. Leave me, Gustave; I have already disobeyed my father's orders too long, and slighted my duty in remaining with a man who cannot become my husband. Go now; for, if we should be surprised by some one, my poor, wretched father would die of shame and anger."
"One moment more, beloved Lenora! Hear what I have to tell you, My uncle refused me your hand; I wept I besought him, but nothing could change his determination. I rebelled against him; and treating him like an ungrateful wretch I said a thousand things for which I begged his pardon on my knees when reason resumed her empire over my excited soul. My uncle is goodness itself to me: he pardoned my sin, but he imposed the condition that I should instantly undertake a journey with him to Italy, which he has long designed making. He idly hopes that travel may obliterate your image from my mind; but think not Lenora that I can ever forget you. A sudden thought flashed throughout my fancy and I accepted his terms with secret joy. For months and months I will be alone with my uncle: and watching him ever with the love and gratitude I feel for all his kindness, I will gradually wear away his objections, and conquering his heart return, my love, to place the bridal wreath upon your brow, and claim you before the altar of God, as the companion of my choice!"
For an instant a gentle smile overspread the maiden's face, and her clear, earnest gaze was full of rapture at the vision of future happiness; but the gleam disappeared almost as quickly as it arose, and she answered him with bitter sadness,—
"Alas! my dear friend it is cruel to destroy this last hope of your heart; and yet I must do it. Your uncle might consent; but my father. She faltered for an instant.
"Your father, Lenora! Your father would pardon all and receive me like a long-lost son."
"No, no; believe it not, Gustave; for his honor has been too deeply wounded. As a christian he might pardon it; but as a gentleman he will never forget

the outrage."
"O, Lenora, you are unjust to your father. If I return with my uncle's consent, and say to him, 'I will make your child happy; give her to me for my wife; I will surround her path with all the joys a husband has ever bestowed on woman;—if I tell him this, think you he will deny me?' Lenora cast down her eyes.
"You know his infinite goodness, Gustave," said she. "My happiness is his only thought on earth; he will thank God and bless you."
"Yes, yes; he will consent," continued Gustave, with ardor; "and all is not lost. A blessed ray lightens our future, and let it rekindle your hope, beloved of my heart! Yield not to grief; let me go forth on this dreary journey, but let me bear alone with me the assurance that you await my return with trust in God. Remember me in your prayers; utter my name as you stay through these lonely path which witnessed the dawn of our love and where for two months I drained the cup of perfect bliss. The knowledge that I am not forgotten by you will sustain my heart and enable me to endure the pangs of separation."
Lenora wept in silence. Her lover's eloquence had extinguished every spark of her pride; and the rebellious heart which so lately was ready to cast off its rosy fetters had no longer a place for any thing but love and sadness. Gustave saw that he had conquered.
"I go, Lenora," said he, "strong in your affection. I quit my country and my loved one with a confident hope. Whatever may happen to me, I will never be downcast. You will think of me daily, Lenora, will you not?"
"Alas! I have promised my father that I will forget you!" sobbed the maiden, as her hand trembled in his.
"Forget me," exclaimed Gustave. "Can you force yourself to forget me?"
"No, Gustave; no," said she, firmly, fixing her large eyes on him with an intense and lingering gaze. "No: for the first time in my life I will disobey my father. I feel that I have not the strength to keep my idle word. I cannot forget you: till the last hour of my life. I will love you; for it is my fate, and I can not resist."
"Thanks, thanks, a thousand thanks, Lenora!" exclaimed Gustave, in a transport. "Thy tender love strengthens me against destiny. Beloved of my heart, rest here under the guardian eye of God. Thy image will follow me in my journey like a protecting angel; in joy and grief, by day and night, in health and sickness, thou' Lenora, wilt ever be present to me. This cruel separation wounds my heart beyond expression; but duty commands, and I must obey. Farewell, farewell!"
He wrung her hands convulsively, and was gone.

Gustave!" sobbed the poor girl, as she sank on the chair and allowed the pent up passion of her soul to burst forth in tears.
CHAPTER VII.
Lenora secretly cherished in her heart the hope of her happy future; but she did not hesitate to inform her father of Gustave's visit. De Vlierbeck heard her listlessly, and gave no other reply but a bitter smile.
From that day Grinselhof became sadder and more solitary than ever. The old gentleman might generally be seen seated in an arm-chair, resting his forehead on his hand, while his eyes were fixed on the ground or on vacancy. The fatal day on which the bond fell due was perhaps always present to the mind; nor could he banish the thought of that frightful misery into which it would plunge his child and himself. Lenora carefully concealed her own sufferings in order not to increase her father's grief; and, although she fully sympathized with him, no effort was omitted on her part to cheer the old man by apparent contentment. She did and said every thing that her tender heart could invent to arouse the sufferer from his reveries; but all her efforts were in vain; her father thanked her with a smile and caress; but the smile was sad, the caress constrained and feeble.
If Lenora sometimes asked him, with

tears, what was the cause of his depression, he adroitly managed to avoid all explanations. For days together he wandered about the loneliest paths of the garden, apparently anxious to escape the presence even of his daughter. If she caught a glimpse of him at a distance a fierce look of irritation was perceptible on his face, while his arms were thrown about in rapid and convulsive gesticulations. If she approached him with marks of love and devotion, he scarcely replied to her affectionate words but left the garden to bury himself in the solitude of the house.

An entire month—a month of bitter sadness and unexpressed suffering on both sides—passed in this way: and Lenora observed with increased anxiety the rapid emaciation and pallor of her father, and the suddenness with which his once lively eye lost every spark of its wonted vivacity. It was about this time that a slight change in the old gentleman's conduct convinced her that a secret—and perhaps a terrible one—weighed on his heart. Every day or two went to Antwerp in the caleche, without informing her or any one else of the object of his visit. He came back to Grinselhof late at night, seated himself at the supper table silent and resigned and, persuading Lenora to go to bed, soon went off to his own chamber. But his daughter was well aware that he did not retire to rest, for during long hours of wakefulness she heard the floor creak as he paced his apartment with restless steps.

Lenora was brave by nature, and her singular and solitary education had given her a latent force of character that was almost masculine. By degrees the resolution to make her father reveal his secret grew in her mind. And, although a feeling of instinctive respect made her hesitate, a restless devotion to the author of her being gradually overcame all scruples and emboldened her for the enterprise.

One day Monsieur De Vlierbeck set off very early for town. The morning wore away heavily; and, toward the afternoon, Lenora wandered wearily about the desolate house, with no companion but her sad reflections. At length she entered the apartment where her father usually studied or wrote, and, after a good deal of hesitation, in which her face and gestures displayed the anxiety of her purpose, opened the table-drawer, and saw in it, unrolled, a written document. The paleness of death overspread her countenance as she perused the paper and instantly closed the drawer. After this she left the apartment hastily, and, returning to her chamber, sat down with hands clasped on her knees and eyes fixed on the floor in a state of wild surprise.
"Sell Grinselhof!" exclaimed she "Sell Grinselhof. Why, Monsieur Denecker insulted my father because we were not rich enough for him. What is this secret, and what does it all mean. If it should be true that we are beggars Oh, God, does a ray of light penetrate my mind, is this the solution of the enigma and the cause of my father's depression!"
For a long time she remained motionless in her chair, absorbed in reverie; but gradually her face brightened, her lips moved, and her eyes glistened with resolution. As she was endeavoring to fight bravely against misfortune, she suddenly heard the wheels of her father's caleche returning to Grinselhof. She ran down instantly to meet him; and as he drew up at the door she perceived the poor sufferer buried in a corner of the vehicle, apparently deprived of all consciousness, and, when he descended from the vehicle and she saw his expression distinctly, the deadly pallor that covered his haggard cheeks almost made her sink to the earth with anxiety. Indeed, she had neither heart nor strength to utter a word to him, but, standing aside in silence, she allowed the old man to enter the house and bury himself as usual in his chamber.

TO BE CONTINUED

GALWAY

Major Broadley, agent of the estates of the Misses Gore, by their directions distributed, after careful investigation, the sum of 100 pounds among the most destitute tenants on their Galway estate. Many of those thus assisted are these poor widows, who are thus enabled to procure seed for their lands. This distribution has been made notwithstanding that a large amount of arrears are due on the estate.

A valuable wood belonging to Sir Henry Burke, situated at Woodford, close to the scene of the murder of Finlay, the process server, was maliciously set on fire on the night of March 12, and a great amount of damage was caused. Two persons, a brother and sister named Lyons, have been arrested.

MAYO

A number of fishermen have addressed a memorial through their parish priest the Rev. Hugh Conway, to Mr. McDonald, M. P., for North Sligo, calling the attention of the latter gentleman to the injury which they allege is at present inflicted on the fishing industries of Killala Bay by what is described as a pernicious system of trawling in vogue there, and soliciting the assistance of Mr. McDonald in procuring the enactment of a by-law prohibiting trawling within certain specified limits, which include the spawning grounds in the bay.

KERRY

A large number of ejectment processes are fixed for trial at the Killarney Quarter Sessions.

Mrs. Cathrine Coltsman has settled with her Kerry tenants, giving them a reduction of 30 per cent, in their rents. The tenants on the properties of the following landlords still hold out for the reductions; Allen Pollid, James Deane Capt. J. M. G. Magill.

DERRY

A memorial to the Treasury has been prepared and numerously signed by the merchants of Derry and others interested in the trade of the city, bringing under their Lordships notice the desirability of establishing a telegraphic and signal station on Tory Island. The petitioners state that what they ask to be done "is most necessary in the interest of humanity and commerce. We consider that the island of Tory is so situated that a signal and telegraphic station thereon would be of incalculable benefit to the community." A similar representation has been sent forward by the leading English and Scotch ports, and hopes are now entertained that the Government will give the project their favorable consideration.

WATERFORD

On Sunday, March 27, the consecration of the Very Rev. Pierce Power, P.P. Dungarvon as Coadjutor Bishop of Waterford with the right of succession, was celebrated in St. Mary's Parish Church Dungarvon, in the presence of a vast congregation of priests and laity who came from all parts of the diocese to witness the solemn rites. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, officiated, the assistant prelates being the most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ros; and the Most Rev. Doc, Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory. The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, and Right Rev. Doc, Fitzpatrick, Lord Abbot of Mount Melt, were in the choir. The clergymen assisting at the Throne were; Very Rev. Monsignor Byrne, P.P., Lismore; and Rev. Father O'Brien, P.P., Cappoduin, Rev. R. Power, Amd., Waterford; and Rev. Bodger O'Riordan officiated as Masters of Ceremonies, and the Very Rev. cam Welsh, and Rev. Father Sheehy, St. John's College, Waterford, were in attendance on the newly consecrated Bishop. On the conclusion of the Mass the Most Rev. Dr. Power gave his blessing to the congregation, amongst whom were Mr. Robert Power, brother of the Bishop, the Mayor of Clonmel, in his robes, and Mr. J. J. Power, High Sheriff of the city of Waterford, Very Rev. J. A. Phelan, president of St. John's College, Waterford, then ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon. The town was at night brilliantly illuminated in honor of his Grace, Archbishop Croke, and the Most Rev. Do, Power.

The Rev. T. O'Connell has been transferred from the pastorate of Clonlea to which he had been but recently appointed—to that of St. Mary's, Clonmel. The Raurice Flynn, C. C. SS' Peter and Paul, Clonmel, has been appointed Parish Priest of Clonlea. Father Flynn was long and favorably known in Waterford when acting as chaplain to the Union Work house.

LIMERICK

On the night of March 7 fifteen head of cattle, the property of a man named Michael O'Connor, were houghed on his

farm, at Ballycobbane, near, Glin, the animals being horribly mutilated, some of them, including several valuable in calf heifers, lying on the farm with their entrails protruding. An evicted farm in possession of two men named McMahon and Sullivan situated a quarter of a mile from O'Connors, was visited on the same night and a shed containing eight cows and thirty-two tons of hay were set fire to. The cattle were roasted to death and the hay destroyed. Since 1883, when McMahon and Sullivan took the evicted land they have been subjected to every form of boycotting. O'Connor's farm is on the property of the Knight of Glin.

The Kilfenny I. N. L. recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year; Rev. P. Carroll, P. P., pres.; Mr. W. Ryan, vice pres; Mr. John Conway, treas Mr. Kelly, sec.

TIPPERARY

A meeting of the Kulladangan I. N. L. was held on March 7, for the purpose of electing a committee for the coming year. The Rev. J. O'Malley was unanimously retained as president. The following committee was elected by ballot Edward Flynn, C. Flynn, J. Lynch, J. Hogan, P. Hayes, J. Kennedy (Smith), J. Ryan, W. Cleary, W. Slattery, P. L. G. J. Gleeson, P. McGrath and J. Kennedy I'Puckaun.

At the Presentation Convent at Micheltown on March 8 Miss Margaret Cougihan, Burhouth' Clugeon, was received into the religious profession.

TYRONE

At the Tyrone Assizes Justice Murphy, addressing the grand jury, said there were few bills to go before them, none of which were of a serious nature.

Samuel McKeown, of Rosnassuck, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Co. Tyrone.

CLARE

A farmer named James Neenan, of Kilrush, was found dead, on March 12th, in a field near Cree. The cause is unknown.

A laborer named Cunningham has instituted a libel suit against Lord Inchiquin, placing damages £1,000. The noble Lord had stigmatized Cunningham as an invincible. On March 13th the case came before the court on an application by Lord Inchiquin, to remit the trial to the county court at Ennis, on the ground that the plaintiff, who was a laborer residing in a small cottage at Millstreet Ennis, was no mark for costs. Judge Warren refused the motion believing the case fit to be tried in the Superior Courts.

CORK

An influential meeting of citizens was held on March 8 in the Courthouse, Cork for the purpose of promoting the Home Manufacture movement. The Mayor occupied the chair. Resolutions were adopted calling on those concerned to support the flour milling industry, which was almost extinguished by American competition, also home made matches, and upon the Irish banks to give more facilities to enterprising persons, and enable them to revive decaying industries. The brewers were also appealed to purchase Irish grain for the production of their malt.

The young man named Michael Lynch who was fired at near Bantry on March 6, by Mr. J. O. Payne and wounded, is reported to be progressing favorably. The bullets have been extracted.

ARMAGH

At the Armagh Assizes there were seven criminal cases to go before the jury. In three of them the crime involved the loss of human life, in two of them bills for manslaughter.

KILDARE

The number of contested elections in the Naas Union will be small in proportion to last year. The three outgoing candidates for Naas electoral division—Messrs. E. Fenelon, vice-chairman of the board, Edward Doyle, Tipper House, and Patrick Kearney, Rathask, have been nominated, and it is not expected that there will be any opposition. Regret is felt that the board will be deprived of two such valuable guardians as Mr. J. T. Hefferman and Mr. J. P. Dowling neither of whom intends to seek re-election.

LEITRIM

On March 8th over 100 police, accompanied by the Sub-sheriff, made an attempt to carry out some 36 evictions on the property of the late Mrs. Kingly. Some 1,500 persons assembled, and the wildest excitement prevailed. The sheriff and police retreated without effecting a single execution. This is the second time within the last fortnight that this peaceable country has been stirred up by these heartrending scenes.

A PERILOUS MISSION.

Last Friday, Archbishop Seghers left Victoria for the West coast of Island on the schooner Favorite. This vessel will land the Archbishop at Hasquiat, the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, where Father Brabant was shot at and nearly killed in 1875. From Hasquiat the Archbishop will travel in Indian canoes to visit the missions of Kyouquat and Alberni, returning to Victoria about the end of March. The trip is a rough one, particularly in this season, it being along the rocky, inhospitable shores of Vancouver Island on the huge billows of the ocean. The population is exclusively Indian no white settlers having yet penetrated as far as the two missions of Hasquiat and Kyouquat. Before the trip of the Archbishop and Father Brabant, in 1874, no missionary had ever been on that coast.—Portland Sentinel

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1888, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Forms for the tender, giving full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian offices, Winnipeg, parties desiring to tender for each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules. Each tender must be accompanied by an executed Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. Tenders must make up in the money column in the Schedules the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. In all cases where transportation may be only partly by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery. The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.
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B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.
C. Weigh Bridges.
D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrums.
E. Hydrosstatic balance for weighing coal.
By order,
W. HIRSMWORTH, Secretary.
Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1888.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ENCYCLICAL "IMMORTALE DEI."

The 'Unita Cattolica' gives the following analysis of the last Encyclical Letter of Leo XIII, on the Christian Constitution of States:

PART I.—THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

All Sovereignty comes from God. Under whatsoever Government God in reality is the Supreme Ruler.

Princes are but God's representatives; they must govern paternally.

Religion is an obligation as well on society itself as on particular individuals, atheism is a crime, as much for Government as for private persons.

Governments must embrace the true religion, viz. that one which is shown true by prophecies, miracles, the heroism of its martyrs and its marvellous propagation. True religion is found only in the Catholic Church.

The Church is a complete, self-sufficient society, entitled to perfect liberty. The two powers (spiritual and temporal) are both ordained by God; they must, they can, work in concert. Their rights emanate respectively from their divers scopes, spiritual in one case, temporal in the other, for which they have been devised.

Christian society, in its admirable organization, honors the princes, sanctifies the domestic hearth, defends the political body, unites men together in the sweet bonds of charity. People can be happy, as far as happiness is possible here below, only in Christian society. Christian Europe has been crowned with glory.

PART II. PRINCIPLES OF REVOLUTION.

The so-called Reformation of the sixteenth century rose against Christian society; crept into philosophy, thence infected politics, and turned the world up side down with what is called the new jurisprudence. It has proclaimed equality, insubordination, free thought, the people sovereign, the tyranny of majorities, the official atheism and the unbounded license of the press.

Position of the Church in such a State: The Church is then considered merely as an ordinary association. Her special laws are ignored. She is ousted out of the education of youth and despoiled of her goods. The violation of concordats, and the separation between Church and State are followed by open persecution, spoliation of the Pontiff and threats of destruction against the Church.

PART III.—ABSURDITY OF THOSE PRINCIPLES.

Absurdity of the sovereignty of the people, of official atheism, of religious indifference, of the liberty of the press and of all kinds of opinions; dangers arising from the separation between Church and State consequences of the Church's being enthralled; condemnation of the separation between Church and State pronounced by Gregory XVI in his bull Mirari vos, and by Pius IX. in his Encyclical Quanta cura and in his Syllabus.

PART IV.—WHAT SHOULD BE THE CONDUCT OF CATHOLICS.

No particular form of Government is repugnant to Catholicism; it can thrive under any government.

The Church does not condemn liberty when it is necessary, she tolerates other forms of religion,

She forces no one to believe against his will. She welcomes every little progress.

It consequence these are the rules Catholic must go by.

In opinions: To allow themselves to be led by the judgment of the Apostolic See with regard to the so called modern liberties; under a bad government, to bear patiently, but to detect its principles.

In actions, first as to private life: To live as good Catholics, to love the Church defend her and make her known. As to public life, to take a part in administrative election and the formation of municipalities. To share in political election, except in some particular places, is even good and useful. One may co-operate with government in order to ameliorate it, and in any case one must glory in being a Catholic.

It is necessary to be of one mind, to obey the pope and Bishop, to stand firm in Catholic principles and to be moderate in debates about debatable points. Naturalism and Rationalism are no tenets for Catholic. One cannot be of one kind in private life and of another kind in public.

Finally, after reminding all the faithful and particularly those who are to engage daily in the turmoil of public life of the necessity of submission to the teaching of the church, Leo XIII. winds up his beautiful Encyclical by earnestly exhorting the devoted servant of the Church to keep union among themselves in seeking the same ends and fighting for the same cause, even though

they should disagree on points of application or policy where their liberty is unrestrained, and thus the Bull Immortale Dei may be summed up in the beautiful words of St. Augustine: in thing essential, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity.

MONTREAL'S GRAND CATHEDRAL

St. Peter's church, the future cathedral of the diocese of Montreal will be completed at an early day. This church was commenced by the late venerable Bishop Bourget, and for many years the work went on rapidly. Owing to financial reasons it was after a while abandoned, and fears were entertained that the walls, which had been raised to their full height, would be allowed to crumble again into dust. Early last Spring the work was resumed, and the progress made was truly admirable. The main building was completely covered and floored, and several feet were added to the height of the dome. This church is a fac simile of St. Peter's in Rome, on a scale of two fifths. It is 330 ft. in length 220 in breadth. The portico will be 110x30. The height of the cupola will be over 200 ft. and each of the four towers, surmounting it 110 ft. With the Episcopal residence, it occupies a whole block fronting on Dominion Square, one of the finest sites in Montreal. It will plainly visible from all parts of the city. Monseigneur Bourget, in choosing his position, seemed determined to give even to the material structure of the first church in his diocese an ascendancy over all others. Numerous dissenting temples have of late generated in its locality, but compared with the great St. Peter's their length and breadth will serve merely to illustrate the feebleness of their faith as their number show forth the variety. When completed, this church will be the most interesting piece of architecture in Montreal and the grandest cathedral in Canada. A mammoth bazaar is being organized in order to procure funds for the furtherance of this work.

HOW A WISE MAN BUILT HIS HOUSE.

Many of our readers will find their own experience reflected in the following paragraph taken from the last number of the "Central Law Journal" where it is used to illustrate another subject. A gentleman wished to build for himself a nice mansion, and, of course, was exceedingly anxious to have the approbation of his friends and neighbours. So he asked the advice of all. The first said, "Here is a nice site, and I should build such a style of a house." The second said, "I don't like that site nor the style of the house." The third came along and was utterly amazed at the selection of the site made by the others and of their total want of taste in architecture. He said, "Leave off all that; here is the most charming spot for a house, and here is the most exquisite plan for a house." And so it went on until the gentleman became disgusted with his advisers, and went and selected his own site and adopted his own style of architecture, and builded a house to suit himself. By a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, but the house builder's experience in seeking the advice of his neighbors found it different and was probably wise in rejecting all their suggestions, and following the plans his own judgement dictated. The moral here conveyed does not end with locating of a house site or the erection of a building. It will be generally found best to follow one's own impressions and taste rather than to defer to others.

BISMARCK AND OUR RELIGION.

Prince Bismarck, whatever may be his real sentiments with regard to the Catholic religion, is at the present manifesting a remarkable spirit of conciliation and respect towards Catholic dignitaries. The chancellor gave lately one of his Parliament dinners to several members of the Prussian Upper Chamber, to which has been presented the new May Law Amendment Act: His guests included Bishop Kopp, who appeared in his robes of office, while the Prince himself wore the star of the papal Order of Christ. Of the donor of this distinction the Chancellor spoke in the most appreciative and flattering terms. Leo XIII he remarked, was one of the most acute and enlightened statesmen of our time who had been quick to perceive the advantages accruing to Europe from the existence in its centre, in the present condition of the world, of a conservative and well ordered state like Germany. There are no doubt Catholics who may be inclined to suspect the Chancellor of ulterior motives in using this language, but, whatever may be the thought of his words, it must be admitted that he has never laid himself open to the imputation of being a flatterer.

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NOTICE.

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

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

- AGENCY. The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
Birtle.
Crooked Lakes.
Assiniboine Reserve.
File Hills.
Muscowpetung's Reserve.
Touchwood Hills.
Prince Albert.
Battleford.
Victoria.
Edmonton.
Peace Hills.
Fort McLeod.
Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Ballinhard Sarcee's Reserve.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

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

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

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" " " "	84:15 a.m.	Mon	84:15 a.m.	Thurs
" " " "	88:00 a.m.	Tue	88:00 a.m.	Fri

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

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR APRIL

- 1. Thursday, Votive office of the Blessed sacrament.
2. Friday The Five Sacred Wounds of Our Lord.
3. Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
4. Sunday Fourth Sunday of Lent.
5. Monday St. Vincent Ferrer Conf.
6. Tuesday St. Isidor. B. D. V. C.
7. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.
8. Thursday Votive office of the Blessed sacrament.
9. Friday The most precious Blood of our Lord.
10. Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
11. Sunday, Passion Sunday
12. Monday St. Leo, the Great. pope. D. and C.
13. Tuesday, St. Hermenegild. mart.
14. Wednesday, St. Justus. mart.
15. Thursday Of the day.
16. Friday Compassion of the Blessed Virgin
17. Saturday Of the day.

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 10 1886.

LENT.

Regulations for the Archdiocese of St. Boniface.

- 1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, unless legitimately dispensed, are bound to observe the fast of Lent.
2. They are:—Make one meal only a day, except on Sundays.
3. The meal permitted on fast days is not to be taken till about noon.
4. Flesh meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal during Lent.
5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is permitted in the evening, in all about eight ounces.
6. At the collation it is permitted to use bread, all kinds of fruits, salads, and vegetables. The use of butter, cheese, milk and eggs is also permitted by special indulg.
7. It is allowed to take in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee or thin chocolate made with water, and with this liquid about two ounces of bread.
8. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.
9. The use of flesh meat is permitted at all meals on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, with the exception of Ash Wednesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Holy week. The second Wednesday in Lent being an Ember day is a day of abstinence.
10. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting, on account of tender or advanced age, hard labor, or ill health are free to take meat more than once on those days when its use is granted by dispensation.
11. The faithful are reminded that, besides the obligation of fasting imposed by the Church, this holy season of lent should be, in a special manner, a time of earnest prayer, of sorrow for sin, of ascension from the world and its amusements and of generous alms giving.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge thereof of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Dec. 5th, 1885.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface arrived home on Thursday morning last.

The first number of the Manitoba Sun a new daily paper, appeared on the street last Tuesday.

Mr. Cosgrove of Toronto, who intends to open an extensive brewing establishment in the city arrived here on Thursday last.

One of the residents in the Papal Palace state that at least 12,000 persons were admitted to the Vatican the recent anniversary of the Pope's coronation.

It is stated that the Holy Father intends to organize an exhibition of all the gifts and offerings which he has received since accession to the Holy See.

We willingly excuse our esteemed contemporary the Catholic Record and express ourselves entirely satisfied with its explanation. It is precisely what we expected from such a sterling Catholic journal.

The Cable has it that Mr. Gladstone has presented to the Commons his scheme for Irish Home Rule and that the wildest excitement prevails.

The failure of M. Pasteau to cure the Russian, suffering from hydrophobia, whom he undertook to treat, has put a stop to the popular movement in Paris for a hydrophobia institute.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the ceremonies attendant upon the elevation of Mgr Taschereau to the cardinalate. The citizens of the ancient capital intend decorating their residences on receipt of the official intelligence.

It was a wise move on the part of the Local government to open the immigration office at once. The good accomplished by Mr. Green last year in the office is well known though the session was far advanced when the bureau was opened.

"Mors et Vita" was, it will be remembered, dedicated by M. Gounod to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII, who graciously acknowledged the compliment in an autograph letter. The famous composer has now sent to the Holy Father a magnificently bound copy of the music of the orator, His Excellence Monsignor di Rendo, the Apostolic Nuncio to the French Republic, has confided the work to the care of Monsignor Stackpool, who left Paris for the Eternal City a few days ago.

The Rev. Father Lecombe preached a very feeling discourse in St. Mary's Church on Sunday in which he gave a number of very touching and affecting incidents of last year's campaign. Notwithstanding the number of years this venerable priest has passed with the savages of the prairies he still retains the mild and sympathetic dispositions for which he was beloved by the people of Winnipeg years ago. The Rev. Father is now in Ottawa on business in connection with his Indian industrial schools at Calgary which he opened last summer.

We learn, from a quarter which is usually well-informed in such matters, that the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel has been offered the position of British chaplain at Boulogne. His Eminence as a cultured scholar and a profound theologian, his ability and popularity as a preacher, and the rare charm of manner which captivates and leaves an indelible impression upon all who have had the pleasure to approach him, have made the Monsignor an especial favourite not only among the French themselves—whose language, by the way, he speaks with the ease and fluency of a native. His appointment to the post would be hailed with universal satisfaction; and his response to the offer is therefore awaited with considerable anxiety.

An attempt has been made to fasten the authorship of a vile and scurrilous article which recently appeared in the Ottawa Citizen against the editor of the Catholic Record on the Minister of Inland Revenue. From our personal knowledge of that gentleman we can say that he is incapable of such conduct. Nor do we believe that the gentleman assailed attributes the vile production to him. That Mr. Costigan should have political enemies is easy to be believed, but that an endeavour should be made to damn the reputation of man for political ends on the part of newspaper correspondents surpasses comprehension. Such tactics are but the resultant products of perverse and malignant minds.

A meeting of those interested in dairying has been held in Winnipeg and

steps taken to have themselves incorporated and known as the "Manitoba Dairy Association" The election of officers does not take place before June 1st next and all those who take an interest in this important branch of agriculture which by the way has proved so successful in the Northwest, are invited to send in their names to James A Carman, Winnipeg, Man. The fee for membership has been fixed at one dollar, which it is desired should be in not later than May fifteenth. The Dairy Association is to be congratulated upon securing the services of Mr. Carman, who is a gentleman widely known in this country as a journalist of remarkable ability and a man familiar with every detail of the farm and dairy.

A PROTEST

In this Christian land of ours, there are certain days which the civil authority, not yet wholly forgetful of the teachings of Holy Church, has set apart to be observed as public Holy Days. The most solemn of these days is Good Friday. Sundays are days of joy and happiness for then we celebrate the glorious resurrection of our Divine Lord Jesus Christ; but Good Friday is of all days in the year, a day of holy sorrow; for it is the day on which we commemorate in a very special manner the passion and death of our Blessed Saviour, his rejection by the Jews, his being scourged, crowned with thorns, spat upon, laden with the cross, nailed to it and bleeding and dying on it for the worlds salvation.

And yet we find many members of a Christian congregation, evidently with the approval of its minister, selecting by its name of Good Friday this very day as that on which to have a social entertainment in a public hall—something entirely new in the way of socials as the local item expresses it.

Dear Protestants friends, you who think that we Catholics in our devotion to the Blessed Mother of our dear Redeemer, Him who was God: that in our devotion to the Blessed Mother of God and His Saints, we forget our divine Lord and Saviour, come to the devotions in a Catholic Church on that solemn day and then if your hearts will let you go to such a social entertainment as this then tell us which was the more fitting commemoration of God's Death for the worlds salvation.

WINNIPEG FALLS INTO LINE.

As announced in the 'Manitoban' the other evening, and as will further be seen by the added letter from Mr. P. O'Keefe, substantial efforts have been made in Winnipeg to aid the movement of sympathy for Ireland which has been so successfully carried out in other cities.

Of the expediency and propriety of this movement certainly no fair minded person can doubt. And we may here mention for the information of those who do not sympathize with this Irish Parliamentary fund, that this is not an attempt to meddle with Imperial politics or to come between the Queen's Government and its Irish subjects. It does not propose to interfere in the choice of Irish representatives inasmuch as it is entirely separate and distinct from the movement to raise money for the expenses of the recent election which was made under quite other auspices. As is well known some sixty members chosen to represent Irish constituencies are unable to support themselves in London and if they are not aided in this or some other way these constituencies will not be represented at all, and for this reason and no other has this fund been begun and attended with marked success throughout the United States and Canada. It may be argued that these men could resign, but that would not mend matters as their constituents could not find sixty rich men who would vote on Irish questions as they wish. During the last session several members of the Irish delegation were actually not able to attend more than a few weeks, and on many and great questions their constituents were not represented at all. One of those members was a Presbyterian minister—Rev. Isaac Nelson of Belfast.

In Canada, we provide such support for our legislators as makes a poor man practically eligible for a seat in the Dominion or local Parliaments but in England and Ireland the poor man is as eligible in theory as is the rich; but the refusal of compensation to legislators make him in point of fact ineligible, and unless some special arrangement be made in his behalf by those who wish his constituents to be properly represented. This injustice is farther extended by the law which makes the candidates responsible for the expenses of the election in all cases where the seat contested. In Ireland the resources of the

popular party were exhausted by contest of some fifty seats, in which they were known to be the vast majority of the voters. The avowed object of this policy was to fine them many thousands of pounds for their opinions. Had this not been done there would probably have been no need to ask any aid of the kind now offered. Their present want of money, for a purpose so legitimate as the support of their lawfully chosen member, appeals to all lovers of fair play, what ever view the may taken of the Home Rule question.

It may be here mentioned that besides this magnificent sum a very creditable cheque for the same purpose was forwarded some time ago.

Winnipeg, April 2, 1886.

To the Editor of the Northwest Review.

Sir—I have this day forwarded to the Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National Land League of America, Detroit, a draft for \$406 and \$5 cash, being the amount of subscriptions recently collected in Winnipeg on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Fund and subjoined is a list of the subscribers with the amount subscribed by each set opposite to their respective names which I request you to publish.

I may be permitted to express the hope that many months will not pass before liberty loving people all over the world will rejoice at the re-establishment of the Parliament of College Green.

Before concluding I may say that had time allowed more subscriptions could have been obtained but I trust the sending of the draft will not prevent many who are in thorough sympathy with the cause from carrying on the good work.

Yours Truly

P. O'KEEFE

Table listing names and amounts of subscribers to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, including Dr Kerr, Jno J McDonald, Hy McKittrick, J A Moore, J Donovan, D Leary, Frank Dorsey, G J Fauser, D Black, J Peterson, J Donald, P O'Keefe, W J Gavin, P O'Keefe, Oliver Kennedy, F G Bates, A A Kennedy, P Boore, J D Heffernan, D O Leary, J C Bransfield, T Bannon, C Shields, J Carey, M Conway, Geo Yelle, L Lannon, P Quane, M Lillis, J D Farrell, F H McCall, A Daly, B F Egan, P Hussey, Jos Daly, Jas H Leary, Jno Tobin, Thos Carey, W R Getz, J J Smith, Thos Murray, Michael Murray, S W McKinnon, Timothy Fahey, J H Eggers, J Quigley, Jas Doherty, Wm Buck, Jno Landers, Col Ben Gibbons, C Stewart, J Casey, H Rafferty, Humphrey Waring, Rbt McKinnon, Jno Duggan, Wm Duggan, Jno Gallagher, Jas Doherty, Wm Buck, W Tolland, P Shea, Jno McDonough, Jno Whelan, J Harrigan, F Green, A McDonald, P Finnigan, M McNally, Jas McCarthy, Jno Doherty, D L McIntosh, P A Walsh, M McKittrick, M Savage, P Gallagher, D D Doyle, W J O'Connor.

Summary table showing Total amount of \$413.00, Deduct expenses of draft of \$2.00, resulting in \$411.00. Amount of Draft \$406.00, Sent in Cash \$5.00, Total \$411.00.

PROTESTANTS AND HOME RULE

The following extracts from recent utterances of two Protestant clergymen we cheerfully reproduce, though it is seldom that we can say that we heartily agree with them.

Dr Hunter of Toronto used the following words when preaching to the Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton

"If you look, said he at Irishmen in the colonies, where the curse of land lordism is unknown and where the race for comfort wealth and position is open to all, you will not find them as a rule restless agitators, but peaceable, thrifty intellectual citizens. How do you explain it that an Irishman in Canada is loyal in the extreme, happy and contented industrious and frugal, but that same man in Ireland is restless, impatient, almost ready for revolution. There is only one answer to the question: In Ireland he sees no chance to achieve independence or become the owner of the soil he tills; in Canada if he fail of success the fault is his own. The Irish people have grievances and nothing but the extinction of landlordism can remove them.

After this most convincing and effective language the learned doctor concluded:

"And if there ever was a juncture in the history of Great Britain and Ireland when party feelings and party politics should give place to the higher feelings of patriotism, and when Christian men and women should pray the God of heaven who determines national existence and national boundaries, that juncture is the present time. Pray that the wisdom which cometh from above, and which is 'first pure, then peaceably, easy to be entreated,' may come down upon the men who are grappling with this difficult and complex question."

Here is another and a stronger deliverance, on the part of the Rev. James Cootes, Methodist Minister of Watertown, N.Y. in favor of Irish self government.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am reminded of the old saying, "that fools ought not to rush in where angels fear to tread.

I am here proud and delighted to be here, and although a Protestant of the Protestants and a Methodist of the Methodists, I am heart and soul with the effort of the mighty leader, Parnell, in trying to secure a Parliament in College Green. (Cheers) Thanks be to Almighty God for the day of Ireland's redemption draweth nigh—the night is turning towards the dawn—and the dear old land, ever beautiful, even in its desolation will yet be hailed and recognized as one of the happiest, freest and most prosperous nations upon the earth. (Applause.) As a Protestant let me here offer my hand to every man in this assembly and to every lady who holds the same view as the land league to crush the enormous evil of Irish landlordism. Let but the thin edge of the wedge be got in and it may be driven up to the thickest! I have no fears for Protestantism in Ireland when landlordism is gone where the woodbine twines (Cheers) The manhood of Irish Protestants is not represented by the crouching and shrieking cowards who are forever roaring out these miserable words, "destroy landlordism, give Home Rule to Ireland and we Protestants, shall be devoured by a parcel of rabid Papists" (Cheers and laughter.) I am here with my brother, Mr. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, to sink all minor differences and unite with all classes with firm determination to help to elevate poor Ireland. This Irish and American love feast will have its brightening, inspiring influence upon our brothers across the water. (Applause.)

Now, why, in the name of all reason do Orangemen so blindly and fanatically oppose the Home Rule movement in Ireland.

Will any sane man to-day contend that these ranters who made use of such savage language and venomous diatribes at the Toronto meeting, have more at heart the welfare of the British Empire than Mr Gladstone, who has held the destinies of that colossal edifice in his hands for so many years and to whom more than to any other man living England owes her present proud position.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

Ex Sheriff Davidson of New York was arrested in Havana on a charge of "personating a British subject." If that was a crime in this land of the free, some of the brightest ornaments of our fashionable society would be in serious danger of suffering personal restraint.—Boston Advertiser.

The constancy of the Irish vote in the House of Commons is one of its most terrible features. It is there always night after night, in three line-whip strength, ready to swell the patriotic divisions to proportions of importance, and keeping the English whips in a flutter of uneasiness whenever there is a thin House. The dogged insistence of their grim nightmare must drive its moral home through the most hide-bound British intelligence.—United Ireland, Dublin.

Appropos of his motion Mr. Labouchere published in the Daily News a letter in which he gives some extremely interesting particulars regarding the cost of that "dear" institution to the country at large. Princes of the blood receive in salaries £197,378 per annum; spiritual peers £197,200. The other minor fry—the mob of marquises, earls, viscounts and barons diivide—amongst them 339,976 pounds. It is in no slight degree remarkable that the peers who seem to have the strongest claim on the public purse as having gone through a form of election, that is the Irish and Scotch representative peers receive amongst them altogether something less than 4,000 pounds a year. The total annual emoluments of the Scotch representative peers are only 195 pounds. So far as we can judge from a glance at the schedule, the lords are paid in proportion to their uselessness—the idlest being paid the largest amount. What an extraordinary thing this "Guelph" blood must be, to say that the fact of having a drop of it in one's veins or in the veins of one's wife entitles a man to be supported in luxury all his days at the expense of the working portion of the community. What the spiritual peers—that is, the Protestant Bishops—do for their 200,000 pounds we cannot say, as outside the pale of the Catholic Church, if we except some strange vagaries like those indulged in by the Salvation Army, religion does not appear to be particularly active force in England.—Nation Dublin

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

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

W. HIMSWORTH, secretary.

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

THE GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

The Roman correspondent of the Piccolo, describes "The General of the Jesuits at Home" In a narrow street near the Quirinal is the American College which is directed by the Jesuits, and is, inhabited by Father Beckx. The rooms of the college are described by the Neapolitan journal as damp and uncomfortable. They are reached first through an old oak door, and then through a rusty iron gate leading into a cold corridor. The first floor consists of a long passage, decorated with statues and pictures. About the middle of the corridor begin the doors of the rooms inhabited by the chiefs of the college, of which No. 1 is that of Father Beckx. His room is as simple as that of the humblest member of the order, and contains a table, a narrow bed, a few common chairs, and an arm-chair, brought in for the general during his convalescence. On the table lie some prayer books, some medals of saints, rosaries, and a crucifix. In the arm-chair Father Beckx sits, while talking with his visitors or giving his directions to his spiritual sons, of whom Father Lavigne has been the most zealous in affectionate attentions during the general's late illness.

Father Beckx speaks with difficulty, and in a weak voice. His eyes are still full of life and intelligence; his brow is broad and smooth. His face, however, bears the traces of his advanced age; but his robust constitution has conquered, spite of its ninety-two years, the malady with which he was afflicted. He is able to rise comparatively early, and to take walks in the garden of the college in fine weather, leaning on his stick and the arm of his faithful friend Father Lavigne. During his illness his patience and resignation aroused the enthusiasm of his fellows. He often fainted; and the late Prince Tironia, who frequently visited him, once found him in this state and believed him to be dead, the fit lasted so long. Father Beckx was always laborious and frugal. He now rises at 8 A. M., and reproaches himself for such idleness. At 8 P. M. he has already retired to bed.

COLONIZING THE NORTH-WEST

The Agent-General in Europe of the Canadian Pacific on the Outlook for the Approaching Season.

The Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway has received a lengthy and exceedingly interesting report from the agent general of the company in Europe regarding the prospects of emigration for the Spring and Summer. The report deals in detail with the manner in which bureaux of emigration have been established throughout the continent in behalf of the Canadian North-west, and gives extracts from reports received by the agent-general from his sub-agents in nearly every country in Europe. From these reports it appears that the prospects are good of a large emigration from Wurtemberg, Westphalia, Saxony, Switzerland, Holland, Bavaria, Bohemia, Austria, and the Rhine Provinces. Romania, Galicia, and Hungary. Many respectable families in all of these places have made preparations to move to Manitoba during the year. In Hungary large well-to-do farmers are leaving for the Canadian Northwest. The agent-general states that there is no doubt that the Finns and people from the south of Russia, in which the Mennonites are included, are a very desirable class of immigrants, although as a rule, not possessed of large means. The recent expulsion of Poles by Prince Bismarck has made it almost a matter of necessity for the people to emigrate and the stringent laws enacted in the one Kingdom of Poland, now a province of the German Empire make life there very difficult, and this, added to a complete stagnation of business and the low prices of agricultural products, furnish an excellent field for an emigration amongst propagandists. With the completion of the road to the Pacific Coast, the agent thinks it would be desirable to work up immigration amongst the vine growing districts of France and Italy. The small proprietors of vineyards could be induced to sell out and move to British Columbia. This was done successfully in the States of Virginia, Missouri, Texas and California. The reports from Roumania he says are most encouraging; and a very desirable class of emigrants may be expected from that country. As regards the prospects for freight the agent says they are very bright and believes the Canadian Pacific will receive a large share, more especially from Germany, Belgium and France.

We herewith publish both the letter of his Grace Archbishop Tache and the explanations accompanying the same from J. J. Curran Esq., one of the members for Montreal in the Dominion Government, in connection with some political misrepresentations which had been cast abroad. Our readers may read them and judge accordingly.

"Dear Mr. Curran,—I should regret very much that the incident of Monday last should cause you annoyance. No doubt it pained me when I heard the appreciation you made of my refusal to go to Regina, but after the explanation you have given me I am convinced you had no intention to say anything whatsoever that might be disagreeable to me. I have no hesitation in affirming that I am satisfied with your explanation and I authorize you to say so to whom you please.

I remain with consideration,
Your very devoted serv't,
ALEX. ANT. DE ST. BONIFACE,
O. M. I.

J. J. Curran, Esq., M. P.

"I shall never forget this act of kindness and condescension on the part of His Grace which is only another added to the many he has extended to me during the past thirty years. I solemnly declare that I would rather quit this Parliament instant than utter a syllable that could be construed into the faintest reflection on the acts or motives of a prelate so distinguished by every virtue, so deservedly admired, esteemed and beloved."

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

The Quebec Legislature opened for the dispatch of business on the 8th inst.

The C. P. R. steamers will begin to ply between Port Arthur on May 1.

It is proposed to put on a fast train between St. Paul and Chicago which will accomplish the journey in 12 hours.

Persons who have a superstitious dread of Friday will not be pleased to learn that this is a thoroughly Friday year. It came in on a Friday, will go out on a Friday, and will have fifty-three Fridays. There are four months in the year that have five Fridays each; changes of moon occur five times on a Friday, and the longest and shortest days of the year each falls on a Friday.

The Archbishop of Paris has written a letter to President Grevy in which he expresses grief of the Government attack on religion, denies that the clergy are hostile to the state, and appeals to President Grevy in behalf of Christianity to judge between the Government and the church.

A heavy telegraph wire has been put up between here and Montreal, with all the necessary equipments which will be in working order this month. The C. P. R. will do an immense telegraph business with the Northwest. Their rates will be far cheaper than the great Northwesters.

The Pope, at the next consistory, will refer to the riots in France and Belgium is proving the necessity of religious education to maintain morality and submission to the proper authority. The Pope wished to celebrate the Easter Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral, but owing to the opposition of the Intransigent in the Sacred College, the ceremony will be performed in the Basilica with closed doors.

The state committee forwarded to the Pope an address thanking him for his just and beneficent decision in the case of Primrose League of England, sanctioning women taking part in politics. This decision, it is claimed, will tend to remove the impression that the Catholic Church is opposed to the liberty of women.

An imposing funeral service for the late Rev. Father Fafard who was massacred at Frog Lake last spring, was held at St. Cuthbert on the day, of the anniversary of his death. Archbishop Tache, Bishop Fabre, Grandin and La Fleche were present.

The Montreal carnival executive committee have decided to hold a winter carnival during the week beginning February 7, 1887. The ice palace will be larger than any hitherto built.

Advices from all parts of the province of Quebec report great damage by flood. Never before has the water raised so high and caused so much damage. The ice in Pine River, about Bedford, became jammed, and a torrent of water poured down the main street, flooding the first floors of private houses. The grey nuns will be heavy losers by the damages to their convents, which was inundated and seriously damaged by ice. The water rose so rapidly that the sisters and the pupils were compelled to run upstairs to save their lives. A rescue party was organized, and they were taken from their windows and conveyed to dry land. Many farmers lost their live stock, the water raising so rapidly that all they could do was to save themselves.

It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged with Baring Bros, well known financial agents of London for the purchase of the remaining \$20,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to paying off part of the indebtedness of the company to the Government, while the balance of \$20,000,000 is to be liquidated by transferring about seven millions acres of land belonging to the original grant of twenty-five millions. This will be practically make the cash subsidy to the company \$35,000,000 and the land subsidy 18,000,000 acres. When the arrangement is completed, the company will

stand towards the Government in the same position as all other roads in the country with one exception, namely that the Government will continue to hold the five million acres of land originally agreed to be withheld from the land grant as security for the continuous running of the road by the company.

TYPOGRAPHIC ACCURACY

Painstaking people, who know next to nothing of printing, find special delight in searching for typographic errors in newspapers, periodicals and books. The detection of a blunder, in their own estimation, putting a premium on individual intelligence—conferring a privilege of disparaging printers. Men of intelligence, who write well but not legibly, never tire of pointing out mistakes of printers, and oversight of proof readers. These self-constituted censors of typography may find food for wholesome reflection in the fact that just 100 years ago a number of professors in the Edinburgh University undertook the publication of a book which should be a perfect specimen of typographic accuracy. Every conceivable precaution was taken to prevent errors in types. Six experienced proofreaders employed who devoted hours to the reading of the pages. After their careful task was completed, each page was posted in the hall of the University with a notice that 50 pounds would be paid to any person who should succeed in discovering an error. Every page remained thus publicly exposed for two weeks before being returned to the printing office. The projectors of the work felt confident that the object so diligently striven for had been attained. Great was the discomfiture of the learned men when, on the work being issued, several errors were found, one occurring in the first line of the first page.

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special stock for the holiday trade and low prices.

NOTICE

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an executed Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent, of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

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

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

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs:
Ottawa 3rd March, 1887.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9 A. M. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 A. M.

Returning leave St. Paul at 7 P. M. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 P. M. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 363 Main street, Winnipeg.
H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES RANGE, & C.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN

HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG

Calls attention to large line of Heating and Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c. Just Received. The deservedly Popular and Powerful Heater THE SULTANA, stands at the head of the list of all base burning stoves. The New Square Drawing Room Stove THE PALACE, is a highly finished stove. The flues are large, ventilation perfect, all soot and smoke instantly consumed, so constructed as to cause equal radiation of heat from all parts (a most desirable stove). Also heating Stoves for large halls, public buildings, &c. &c. COOKING STOVES AND RANGES with all modern improvements MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

New Goods in this line arriving daily. Library Lamps, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps, &c., all new in design this season. The New Star Lamp is the model of perfection, giving a most brilliant flame. SEE THEM. Artistically Decorated Jananated Toilet Ware and Tea Trays, Table Mats, Silver Plated Cruets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Frames, Silver Plated Table Forks, Spoons &c. Joseph Rodgers' Celebrated Ivory Cutlery. THE Largest Stock and Finest Goods ever imported.

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498 MAIN STREET

Note our Stock is complete in all branches and we are offering a

FINE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,

AT LOW PRICES

Comprising English, American and Canadian Goods of the best quality. We

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[Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SCUPS

MEATS, PICKLES AND SAUCES.

THE ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

We keep in Stock a Large and well selected Line of Liquors, equal to any in town a Low Figures. In Cigars we can excel any and know how to please.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS!

BEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents.

Rodgers Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale Warehouse, 30 Albert

MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE "CLIMAX," IS THE PLACE.

OVENS AND COMPANY,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers

Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best

Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, canned Goods and Cured Meats.

MARKET MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

Whave contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us with only the choicest of the season.

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIAL

and on the premises, Customers can rely on having only the

TRY OUR ALES AND POT OF ALL BRANDS.

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

Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. Be courteous to customers and strict attention to business we will see the van.

Cor Princess and Market Streets

PATENTS

MUNN & CO. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Inventions for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. and Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the best and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$20 a year. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 23 Broadway, New York.

MISCONCEPTIONS OF THE CHURCH.

Archbishop Lynch of Toronto Writes Some Compact Truths

To Our Protestant Friends:—I feel that I should not allow the controversies of the present time to pass away without taking some advantage of them in favor of truth. There are two classes of men, both of which hold very respectable positions in society who adopt views totally opposite, the one condemning and the other justifying the same act, and as a consequence, the controversies are continued with great vigor and perhaps, I should add, with acrimony. All know that the speakers and writers on the Conservative side of politics are hostile, politically speaking to the Liberals, and the Liberals in turn disapprove of the Conservatives. Let a stranger read the speeches and writings of one party only, he would naturally conclude that the opposite party was thoroughly corrupt and imbecile. To come to a proper understanding of the facts of the case one must read the pretensions of both parties. If he does not, he cannot draw a proper conclusion.

Now, dear friends, this phase of humanity is not new in this world. For people from the earliest times have differed strangely and widely in their appreciation of men and things. This is particularly noticeable in matters connected with the Catholic Church. People have condemned as idolatrous and wicked, many of her doctrines and practices, according to their own peculiar views, and not according to the views taken by the Catholic Church. Protestants consider the bow which Catholics make towards the images of Christ and His saints as idolatrous but Catholics consider it as an act of reverence paid to the beings represented by such image. In the House of Lords, in England, the members of that august assembly, according to a most ancient custom make a reverential bow, or bend the knee to the throne whenever they pass it. Is this idolatry? It would be considered so in a Catholic bowing to the image of Christ and His saints. The real meaning of bowing to the throne is to reverence the authority represented by it. A child does not commit idolatry who with love and affection kisses the photograph of its dear parents. But if a Catholic pays the same reverence to a picture of Christ he is immediately accused of idolatry. Does this betray good sense or knowledge of the humane heart?

We have another very startling fact in the interpretation which Protestants give to the different texts of scripture. Presbyterians cannot see Episcopalism in the Bible, nor can the Episcopalians in turn see Presbyterianism. In like manner the Baptists cannot see baptism except by immersion. I might also allude to the frequent translation of the Protestant Bible into English, and I presume that the last revised edition will not be the last. Hence the great varieties of religions, all taking different views of tests of Scripture, far indeed from the unity for which Christ prayed for his Church.

Protestants who rely upon the exposition of Catholic doctrine made by Protestant authors obtain a very false idea of it. Historians, so called; Catholic as well as Protestants, have represented acts of the Popes as unworthy of their high stations—acts which Catholic historians have proved to be upright and just. Of late years, historians have become more enlightened, and have given greater attention to the search for truth, and have cleared the character of great men from the obloquy cast upon them.

There is a remarkable instance of this in the case of Pope Sixtus whose character was cleared and who was canonized after 1,300 years by Benedict XIV. Sixtus was a stern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy.

Another instance is the case of Gregory VII who opposed the cruelty of Henry IV. of Germany, a grovelling hypocrite and one of the worst tyrants of the Middle Ages, as well as a man stepped in every vice. Protestant historians justify the Emperor and blame the Pope. Henry sold bishoprics and other Church preferments to the most unworthy of the highest bidders, and the in turn sold ordination to unworthy clerics. Thus the Church of Germany had not even the faintest appearance of Christianity. The Pope, as bound by his high office used all the authority in his power to put down those grievous scandals, and for that he was persecuted by Henry and his followers.

The Papacy, being the keystone in the arch of the constitution of the Church is especially attached and calumniated.

But this need not surprise any reader of the Bible for Christ has said: "Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you when they shall avoid you and shall reproach you and shall cast out your name for the Son of Man's sake, Rejoice in that; for your reward is great in Heaven for in the same manner did their fathers under the Prophets.

The acts and diversities of views flow, from misunderstandings, ignorance, pride and self will. Our Lord, Himself whilst upon earth, together with His pure doctrine, was assailed upon all sides by wicked men, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Simeon, that "this child is set up for fall and the resurrection of many in Israel and for a sign which shall be contradicted.

Rejecting Christ has been the cause of the fall of many at all times. We have in England during these latter times very many noble examples of searching humbly and earnestly after truth. Cardinals Manning and Newman, with a host of ministers of the Established Church are striking examples. Among the laity the names of duchesses, earls, marquises, peers of the realm, gentlemen of both the army and navy, as well as of the earned professions, have swelled the number of converts. We might mention these: the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Denbigh, Lord Bury, etc. These, having prayerfully sought the truth, obtained it. As we are all bound by the command of Christ himself, who says, "Seek and ye shall find," let us, by obeying his command, find rest and true peace for our souls. If this were universally done, we would have no false, so-called religions in the world, and much less prejudice against the truth of Christ, as promulgated by the Catholic Church. I would, therefore, with all due respect, beg to suggest to Protestant friends not to believe implicitly as true every assertion or quotation of so-called Catholics or Protestants against the Catholic Church.

xJOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

FATAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.
According to Dr. Richardson, alcohol cuts down disease, in England and Wales alone, 1,000 persons a week. What adds the Doctor. if any other cause of mortality did the same? What if 1,000 persons per week died, in the same area, from the bite of the rabid dog or the snake, by the swallowing of arsenic, opium, or prussic acid? What if some thousand persons a week were known to be killed by the secret devices of the slow poisoner, who, under the guise of friendship, went about and instilled into his victims some subtle drop which led to the shortening of their life and to the production of lingering organic fatal disease. What indeed, then would the cry be and the action? Why, all through the ranks of the great profession of medicine there would be a tumult of labor and toil, such as never before was seen to remove the calamity. Men would be ambitious to be the first to discover by experiment by experience, the cause of so fearful an evil, and to remove it instantly; while he who won the victory over the calamity would be extolled as illustrious and crowned with honor. become a household word from among the children of Esculapius. Yet here one single cause making this deadly havoc, a cause well known and easily removable, in spite of its evils and in face of its removal, is permitted to remain in sight with a majority of the army of medicine looking on in apathy, pitying us poor foolish fanatics, who are exercising our limited powers to uproot it, and some with the rest of the world so sharing the calamity as to become copartners in the destruction which follows from the participation.

THE ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE.

The Dominion Bridge Company Resolved to complete it in Time—The Foundations Being Rapidly Constructed.

The contractors for the St Lawrence Bridge are pushing things forward as rapidly as possible, and are fully resolved to fulfill their contracts by the appointed time in next November. Messrs Reed and Fleeming, the contractors for sub-structure, have an immense quantity of stone and timber gathered at the site, and a large number of men are engaged on the work, which is being pushed as vigorously as possible. With reasonable good luck in putting in the foundations, they will get the abutments and piers completed in time. The Dominion Bridge Co. have the contract for the superstructure of the bridge across the St Lawrence a swing bridge across the Lachine canal and one over the main line of the G.T.R., altogether nearly a mile of bridging. The material which is chiefly composed of steel, was purchased in Glasgow, Scotland, and

is being shipped by New York over the New York Central Railway, the Rome Watertown and Ugdensburg Railway to Brockville, Ont., where the C. P. R. and deliver it to the G.T.R. at Jacques Cartier Junction, whence it is delivered into the shops of the Dominion Bridge Co. This is not the most direct line for the freight to be taken but the Liverpool shippers obtain more advantageous terms from these companies. The total quantity of material used in these structures will be about 4000 tons, of which 3000 will be steel. The Dominion Bridge Co. have 200 men at work on their part of the contract at their works in Lachine. One span is already finished and each span will be ready to be erected as fast as the stonework is prepared for its reception. The company have added new machinery to their already extensive appliances for bridge building and are determined to complete their part of the contract in time. The railway tracks on the company's premises will be extended to the line of the railway company in order to facilitate the delivery of the finished material. A saddle tank locomotive has just been purchased from Porter & Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of rapidly conveying the material to its place. There are about 1 1/2 miles of railway track already on the premises, and when the system is connected with the Atlantic and North West Railway and C. P. R. Co. the material will be conveyed rapidly and economically to its destination.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general, to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath room; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color; a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Director. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and friends, on Sundays, before the hours of divine service and after Vespers, on Monday and on Thursday from 1 to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

DR. CLARKE

NO FEE Established 1851. 186 So. Until Better! CHICAGO, ILL. Clark St.

The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his skill all private chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

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

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

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology, by which to study your own cases. Consultation personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before coming, send Dr. CLARKE, a friendly letter or call may save future suffering, and name, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 9 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address: DR. CLARKE, M.D., 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N.Y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

R. A. L. W. A.

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

-THE-

Blue Store,

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

RAILROAD TICKETS

CAN BE FURNISHED

City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street

TO THE

EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

YES AND TO

Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you

We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

471 Main St., City Ticket Office

G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

P. QUEALY, BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style, 34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

J. MCGOVERN,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

MAIN STREET

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

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

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

PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS 404 MAIN STREET

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-winding Gentlemen's Watch; the third, a beautiful English Watch. Each person must send 10 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the Ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: PUBLISHERS OF HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

Fire & Removal.

W. UGLOW, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

HAS REOPENED

with a complete new stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES.

-AT-

366 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

Four doors south of Portage Ave.,

where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, and the public generally.

Just received a splendid stock of

VALENTINES AND BIRTHDAY CARDS,

ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

Note the new address,

W. UGLOW, 366 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

HOTEL DU CANADA.

Lombard Street, near Main,

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD and STABLES.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars Z. LAPOE, PROP. LATE OF OTTAWA.

Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT

PENROS & ROCAN

-BUTCHERS-

289 Main Street & City Market

Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

How To Procure Sleep—Hints To Brain-Workers. The composure of mind which it is so desirable to secure as a harbinger of sleep is promoted, as has been already hinted, by allowing time before the bed-hour for the subsidence of all enforced mental activity.

Tight Lacing.—The great naturalist Cuvier, was walking one day with a young lady who was a victim of tight lacing, in a public garden in Paris. A lovely blossom upon an elegant plant drew from her an expression of admiration.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

The French have a way of making a tough fowl tender in the roasting which is worth following. It should be seasoned and tied up securely in two thicknesses of soft white or pale brown paper and put into the oven half an hour earlier than the time one would choose to assure its being done.

If a roast shows signs of "turning" it should be put into a hot oven for half an hour. If this does not save it nothing will. Plunging meat into boiling water will only hasten the catastrophe.

There are often bits of meat left clinging to the bones of boiled ham which may be used in an appetizing breakfast dish. Shred the meat, let it come to a boil in milk into which it is put cold, thicken the gravy with a little corn starch or milk and water, and serve, shredded dried beef is very good served in the same way.

Cold rice left over from one breakfast makes a very good dish for next morning, either in the form of rice balls patting up in the form of potato balls or in omelets. A rice omelet should be made with two eggs to a cup of cold boiled rice, and care should be taken that it is served very hot.

Bismark on Influence of Socialism. Bismark in a recent speech in the Reichstag, alluding to the growth of Socialism, said: "In the time of the French revolution Socialism proved a powerful spiritual lever of French victories, and that history might be repeated, though he thought the present French army was opposed to the workmen's movement. It is impossible," he continued, "to tell which party would be victorious, if great European troubles again rise they would be far more complicated than those we have already passed through, because they would be partly of an international nature. When these movements come I would have Germany oppose them to her utmost. The speech was created a great sensation in connection with the great Socialist troubles in Belgium and other countries."

SPRING FEED

As spring comes on animals grow tired of dry food and have a strong desire to get to pasture that they may if possible get a bite of grass, and no matter how good the hay cattle will have no special relish for it; they desire a change, such as the young and tender grass furnishes. The transition from hay to grass is one that should be attended to with care.

English farmers know full well the value for feeding purposes of green rye and so this crop is very much grown for the purpose a practice that is but little followed in the country, although it might well be for the advantage it would give our English neighbors attach more consequence to green crops for winter use than we of this country do and make use of turnips, potatoes, cabbage, etc.

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.

Table listing retail meat prices for various items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc. with prices per lb or per 100 lb.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing wholesale meat and cattle prices for items like Live cattle, Hides, etc.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing vegetable prices for items like Potatoes, Turnips, etc.

FRUIT.

Table listing fruit prices for items like Cranberries, Grapes, etc.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing hay and straw prices for items like Hay, Straw, etc.

WOOD.

Table listing wood prices for items like Poplar cordwood, etc.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

Archibald and Mowbrar. Twice per week. Computed distance 25 miles, Calgary and High River Once per week. Computed distance 40 miles. Fort McLeod and Lethbridge. Three times per week, Computed distance 30 miles.

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg March 9 1886.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, the Diocese of St. Albert, the Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie, the Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Comprising the Provinces of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1888.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. F., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Revs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas, chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I., secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J. Lusier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau, S. J.; Paquin, S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Ronan. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Camille, G. H. Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Langens, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forcier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES

ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD. GUYON, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE, ITALIAN STATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES RANGE, & C.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN

HARDWARE IMPORTER, WINNIPEG

Calls attention to large line of Heating and Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c. just received. The deservedly Popular and Powerful Heater THE SULTANA, stands at the head of the list of all base burning stoves.

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PARLOR LAMPS! NEW ECOLAN

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WHAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

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Have contracted with some of the very best butter makers to supply us with only the choicest of the season.

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and on the premises, Customers can rely on having only the

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Before purchasing elsewhere. Free Delivery to all parts of the city. My courteous assistance to customers and strict attention to business we will lead the van. Cor Princess and Market Streets

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.
Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m.
Vespers at 3 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30. and 10.30, a.m.: Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 4.00 p. m.
Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

The C. P. R. telegraph line between Winnipeg and Montreal is now in working order.

Another batch of railroaders will leave for the west in a few days to clear the track in the mountains and get it ready for operation.

Mr. J. G. V. Field Johnston, of the Kinalmeaky farm, Headingly, was imported about eight bushels of Russian seed wheat from the Black Sea district.

The Secretary Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture has issued circular to the secretary treasurers of electoral divisions agricultural societies stating that the provincial exhibition will be held at St. Boniface from September 27 to October 2 and asking for the dates of their respective exhibitions.

The statement of the Government Savings Bank for the month of February gives the following figures for the Winnipeg branch: deposits \$33,280, withdrawals \$28,028,70. The total amount of the credit of depositors in the branch on February 28 was \$41,639,23.

A large number of immigrants arrived in the city this week bringing with them an immense amount of stock and other effects. The western train took many of them away this morning, but there are still quite a number in the city looking after their stock and obtaining supplies.

When the C. P. R. is in good working order from Montreal to the Pacific, which will be within a very short time, a daily train service will be established over Canada's national highway from end to end. It is expected there will be a big passenger business on this through train the coming summer. Hundreds of tourists will no doubt visit the Pacific slope by way of the C. P. R.

For the benefit of immigrants bringing in stock, resting and watering stations have been establishing along the line of the C. P. R. at intervals of about 30 miles. At Port Arthur the Company's officers exercise special care in looking after stock coming in from the east, and should the animals be distressed they can obtain a good rest at that point. The stock yards here are ample, and the greatest facilities are provided for the comfort of the stock.

There are at the present time three direct telegraph wires between this city and Montreal along the line of the C. P. R. Two of these wires are used between intermediate points for the despatching of trains and for general railway business. A second wire is being strung which will be used for direct communication with Montreal, giving two wires for the purpose. The rates are not yet fixed nor despatches yet taken. The company is waiting the arrival of a superior class of instruments as soon as they arrive the wires will be at the service of the public.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is making arrangements for the immediate re-opening of the Winnipeg immigration agency, which did such useful work last season. Mr. James A. Green will again be in charge, and will be assisted by Mr. A. H. Corelli, who speaks several languages and will undoubtedly be of much assistance to foreign immigrants. Two other assistants have been selected and will be placed on the trains between here and Port Arthur if satisfactory arrangements can be made. An office will be erected on a lot near the C. P. R. station.

The Portage la Prairie Tribune Review says: "As spring draws near the wheat question grows in importance among the farmers. What seed is the best to sow is the all absorbing question. One farmer on the plains, Mr. Jones, has been experimenting with the frozen wheat with a box in the house and finds the frozen grain comes up quicker and presents a healthier blade than sound wheat under the same circumstances. He was very skeptical heretofore on the question of frozen wheat being any good for seed, but feels satisfied now he would be all right. Whether a second crop from seed grows from frozen wheat would be success also, is the question

There are 6184 married men in the Canadian North West Territories and 5715 married women. The reason for the inequality probably so that many of the settlers have left their wives in the east while they prepared a home for them in the West. That there is not much a dearth of a women out there is generally supposed is evident from the fact that there are 1008 widows, according to the latest census, and only 359 widowers. It would be interesting to know whether the majority of these widows lost their husbands before going to the North West or afterwards. The latter would seem most probably, as women are not fond of venturing alone into new unsettled regions. However,

some of them may have gone west with a view to matrimonial chances, as there is a general impression in the east that the wild west is suffering for want of wives.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXHIBITS

Montreal Star: The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have moved their Montreal land office from Barrack street to their offices at the corner of McGill and St. James street, and have fitted up a most attractive window on St. James street the chief feature of which is a mammoth bear's head, with wide open mouth. The domestic though ferocious looking, head is surrounded by samples of grain both in the straw and jars, suggesting the great capacities of the country in both the feed and fodder line, wheat, oats; linseed, barley white and black oats, white and black and even Egyptians lentils, and a number of native grasses, all grown in Manitoba are to be seen in the window, also photographs of farms and farming operations. Upon entering the office descriptive pamphlets and maps of the country from Ottawa river to Vancouver Island are to be seen. Similar show windows are to be fitted out in Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and other cities.

THE MANITOBA SOUTHWESTERN.

Messrs. Robt. W. Ross, W. H. Glendenning, R. McKnight, Robert George and Wm. Badger, the deputation from Carman with a view to urging the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern road from its present terminus near the Boyne to connect with the C. P. R. Southwestern at Manitow, or, failing in that, to have the road completed to the Boyne, had an interview with Superintendent Egan yesterday, but nothing definite was arrived at beyond a request from Mr. Egan for information regarding the population of the district. When this is given the matter will be submitted at headquarters in Montreal. The same gentleman also had an interview with Hon. Dr. Wilson and Hon. Mr. LaRiviere yesterday, and were answered by the provincial secretary that if the company would build the portion of the road asked for the Government would give it the same aid as was given to the colonization roads last year.

CONNECTING MINNIAPOLIS AND MONTREAL.

Montreal Star: The American syndicate established for the construction of a line between Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie completed about 70 miles last year and probably 150 more will be finished this year. Mr. Washburne, who is constructing the road, succeeded, in addition to the advance by the Bank of Montreal, in negotiating in New York recently a sufficient amount to complete the remainder of the road. It is understood that as soon as the American company have fulfilled their arrangement the C. P. R. company are prepared to run a line from Algoma to the Sault in order to have a through connection with the port of Montreal. By this means the cattle, sheep and grain of the Western States would be conveyed by the Canadian route, which is several hundred miles nearer than the Chicago route. Mr. John Ross, the late manager of construction for the C. P. R. surveyed the American district in 1880 and strongly advocated the utility of the projected lines, but at that time his project was not entertained.

THE SHORT LINE

Count D' Hauterive, of Paris, France who visited this country last year in company with several French capitalists has returned, and is now negotiating with the short line railway destined to connect the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Maritime Provinces, for the construction of a large portion of the road. It will be remembered that the contract was awarded to what is known as Pope's Company, of which Messrs. Stephen, Angus and Smith, of the Canadian Pacific were elected directors. It is now understood that this company purpose subletting the contract to a syndicate of French capitalists represented by the Count D' Hauterive, which is backed by the "Banque du Paris et du Pays bas."

The Count has had several interviews with the Pacific people during the last few days and it is hoped by next week some arrangement will be come to.

The eastern portion of the short line in New Brunswick is being built by a syndicate of which Dr. Norvin Green President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is chairman and it is said the French syndicate are endeavoring to buy out the entire road themselves.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Emerson—The residence of Mr J. T. Lockhart on the boundary line had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on their morning of Saturday last. It appears that the children on rising had left some of the bedclothes in contact with a drum, from which they took fire. Mr Lockhart discovered the state of affairs in the nick of time and succeeded in quenching the flames. His loss in clothing and bedding, however was considerable.

Portage la Prairie.—The County Court was in session on March 30th and 31st, Judge Ryan presiding. There were eight teen cases on the docket of which about half were adjourned to chambers or the next sitting of the court. Mr Blake's protest against Councillor Cuatis was postponed for two weeks. A protest

case in connection with the municipal council of Elm River was also postponed. The illicit still case of Queen vs. Ashdown was left over until the next sitting of the court. The other cases were mostly for debt and were quickly disposed of. Meadow Lea—Willie Balfour, who had his leg broken a few weeks ago by being kicked by a horse is slowly recovering.

Burnside.—Mr Glennie, late of Guelph Ont. arrived here on Sunday last week. He brings with him a large and respectable family, considerable means and stock. He has rented the farm of Mr Rutledge at Burnside Station and intends purchasing land on the Portage Plains in the near future. The Messrs. Whimster of Strathclair and other settlers are expected.

Gladstone.—Mr Riley is here arranging disputed lands of the Drainage company with the Government Inspector.

Councillor Jamieson, we hear is purposing purchasing a Percheron horse in Ontario for the use of this country.

Mr West ex.reeve of the county, is about to commence seeding; we believe some of our Blake farmers have actually started.

Mr Bruce C. E. of the M & N. W. railway who has been on a visit to one of our townsmen for the past week, left for his duties last train.

Mr Rhind is in town on business connected with the cattle company, and Mr Herron, we believe is about to proceed to Ontario to purchase three car loads of thoroughbreds.

Birtle—Prairie chickens in large flocks are now leaving the shelter of the thick woods and dense scrub and are seeking the sunny hillsides to enjoy the genial influence of the early spring.

Mr and Mrs Frazer of Binscath, have returned from Ontario and are more than ever delighted with the winter climate of the Northwest. Mr Frazer brings with him some excellent stock including horses and cattle. Amongst the animals are six young bulls for Mr. Smellie of Binscath. One of the bulls is the finest which could be selected in Ontario.

Cheap Cash Store.

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts., WINNIPEG.

A. Anderson,

DEALER IN Groceries, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, ETC

Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

OUR MOTTO: Small profits and quick turns. Free Delivery.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. All who are desirous of preparing young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be suitably provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

Archibald and Mowbarr. Twice per week. Computed distance 25 miles, Calgary and High River Once per week. Computed distance 40 miles.

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

Fort NeLeod and New Oxley. Once per week. Computed distance 28 miles. Mordean and Stadderville. Twice per week. Computed distance 10 miles.

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

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

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg March 31 1886.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N.Y.

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

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Blue Store,

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

RAILROAD TICKETS

CAN BE FURNISHED

City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street

TO THE

EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH

YES AND TO

Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you. We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

471 Main St., City Ticket Office G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

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Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All Kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

J. MCGOVERN,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, &c

MAIN STREET

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twenty four times per week each way, between Rat Portage Post Office and Railway Station from the 1st April next.

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

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

PHELAN BROS.,

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,

STATIONERY, TOYS

404 MAIN STREET

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Gazette, the well known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Hunting Goggles, Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-windup. Gentlemen's Watches the best, a top-quality English Watch. Each person must send 25 cents with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Gazette, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Publishers of HOME GAZETTE, HARTFORD, CONN.

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EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.

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