

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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AN ANSWER.

If that I held myself aloof,
It was not that my thoughts were cold
But they were cast in simple mould;
And if I walked as one apart,
'Twas but the fashion of my heart.

So if to-day they stand aside,
It may not be they are unkind—
'Tis but a custom of the mind—
Why should they either hear or see
New need of sympathy in me?

And it is better so; for I
Have left whatever I had before,
And they are asked to give no more;
Dear, you have me, and I have you,
And God is with us—He is true.
—Ave Maria

THE POOR GENTLEMAN

CHAPTER VIII.

De Vlierbeck had caused every thing that was to be sold to be carried into the most spacious apartments, where, aided by his daughter, he passed the entire preceding night in dusting, cleaning and polishing the various articles, so that they might prove more attractive to competitors. He had no personal interest in his labor; for, his funded property having been sold some days before at great loss, it was certain that the sale of his remaining possessions would not exceed the amounts of his debts. It was a noble sentiment of honor and probity that compelled him to sacrifice his rest for his creditors, so as to diminish as much as he could the amount of their losses. It was clear that De Vlierbeck did not intend to prolong his stay at Grinselhof after the sale, for among the articles to be offered were the only two bedsteads in the house, with their bedding, and a large quantity of clothes belonging to him and his daughter.

Very early in the day Lenora went to the farmhouse, where she remained until it was all over. At ten o'clock the saloon was full of people. Nobles and gentlefolks of both sexes were mixed up with brokers and second-hand dealers who had come to Grinselhof with the hope of getting bargains. Peasants might be seen talking together, in low voices, with surprise at De Vlierbeck's ruin; and there were even some laughed openly and joked as the auctioneer read the terms of sale?

As the salesman put up a very hand some wardrobe, De Vlierbeck himself entered the apartment and mingled with the bidders. His appearance caused a general movement in the crowd; heads went together and men began to whisper, while the bankrupt was stared at with insolent curiosity or with pity but the greater with indifference or derision. Yet, whatever malicious feeling existed in the assembly; it did not last long, for the firm demeanor and imposing countenance of De Vlierbeck was never on any occasion more in, stinct with that dignity which inspires respect. He was poor; fortune had struck him a cruel blow; but in his manly look and calm features there had beamed a brave and independent soul which misfortune itself had been unable to crush.

The auctioneer went on with the sale. Assisted in his description of the various articles by Monsieur De Vlierbeck, who informed the bidders of their origin, antiquity, and value. Occasionally some gentleman of the neighborhood, who, in better days, had been on good terms with Lenora's father, approached him with words of sympathy; but he always managed to escape adroitly from these indiscreet attempts at consolation. Whenever it was necessary for him to speak, he showed so much self command and composure that he was far above the idle compassion of that careless crowd; yet if his countenance was calm and dignified, his heart was weighted down by absorbing grief. All that had belonged to his ancestors—articles that were emblazoned with the arms of his family and had been religiously preserved as heirlooms for several centuries—were sold at contemptible rates and passed into the hands of brokers. As each historical relic was placed on the table or held up by the auctioneer, the links of his illustrious race seemed to break off and depart. When the sale was nearly over, the portraits of the eminent men who had borne the name of De Vlierbeck were taken down from the walls

and placed upon the stands. The first—that of the hero of St. Quentin—was knocked off to a dealer for little more than three francs! In the sale of his portrait, and the laughable price it brought there was so much bitter irony that, for the first time, the agony that had been so long torturing De Vlierbeck's heart began to exhibit its traces in his countenance. No sooner had the hammer fallen, than, with downcast eyes and a sigh that was inaudible even to his nearest neighbor, the stricken nobleman turned from the crowd and left the saloon, so as not to witness the final sacrifice of the remaining memorials that bound him to his race.

The sun was about an hour or two above the horizon. A deathlike silence had taken the place of the noise, bustle, and vulgarity that ruled at Grinselhof during the morning; the solitary garden walks were deserted, the house door and gate were closed, and a stranger might have supposed that nothing had occurred to disturb the usual quietude of the spot. Suddenly the door of the dwelling opened, and two persons appeared upon the sill, one, a man advanced in life, the other, a pale and serious woman. Each carried a small package and seems ready for travel. Lenora was dressed in a simple dark gown and bonnet, her neck covered by a small square handkerchief. De Vlierbeck was buttoned up to the chin in a coarse black greatcoat, and wore a threadbare cap whose large visor nearly masked his features. Although it was evident that the homeless travellers had literally stripped themselves of all superfluities and had determined to go forth with the merest necessities of decency, there was something in the manner in which they wore their humble costumes that distinctly marked their birth and breeding. The old man's features were not changed, but it was difficult to say whether they expressed pleasure pain, or indifference. Lenora seemed strong and resolute, although she was about to quit the place of her birth and separate herself, perhaps forever, from all she had loved from infancy—from those aged groves beneath whose shadows the dawn of love first broke upon her heart,—from that remembered tree at whose feet the timid avowal of Gustave's passion had fallen on her ear. But a sense of duty possessed and ruled her heart. Reason in her was not overmastered by sensibility; and, when she saw her father tottering at her side all her energy was rallied in the effort to sustain him.

They did not linger at the door, but crossing the garden rapidly, directed their steps toward the farm-house, which they entered to bid its occupants farewell. Bess, and her servant-maid were in the first apartment below.

"Mother Bess," said Monsieur De Vlierbeck, calmly, "we have come to bid you good-by."

Bess stared a moment anxiously at the travellers, and, lifting her apron to her eyes, left the apartment; while the servant-maid leaned her head against the window-frames and began to sob as if her heart would break. In a short time Bess returned with her husband, whom she had found in the parlor.

"Alas! is it true, sir," said the farmer, in a stifled voice;—"is it true that you are going to leave Grinselhof, and, that perhaps, we shall never see you again?"

"Come, come, mother Bess," said the poor bankrupt, as he took and pressed her hand; "don't weep on that account; you see we bear our lot with resignation."

Bess raised her head, threw her eyes once more over the humble dress of her old master, and began to cry so violently that she could not utter a word. Her husband strove manfully to repress his emotion; and, after an effort or two addressed Monsieur Vlierbeck in a manly way;—

"May I ask the favor of you; sir, let me say a word or two to you in private. De Vlierbeck entered the adjoining room, where he was followed by the farmer, who shut the door carefully.

"I hardly dare, sir," said he, "to mention my request; but will you forgive me if it displeases you?"

"Speak out frankly my friend," return

ed De Vlierbeck, with a smile.

"Look you, sir," stammered the tender hearted laborer. "Every thing that I have earned I owe to you. I had nothing when I married Bess; and yet, with your kindness, we have managed to succeed. God's mercy and your favor have made us prosperous; while you, our benefactors, have become unfortunate and are forced to wander away from their home—God knows where! You may be forced to suffer privations and want; but that must not be: I would reproach myself as long as I live. Oh, sir continued he, as his voice faltered, his eyes filled with tears. 'all that I have on earth is at your service?'"

De Vlierbeck pressed the hard hand of the rustic with a trembling grasp, as he replied,—

"You are a worthy man indeed, and I am happy that it was once in my power to protect and serve you; but I cannot accept your offer, my friend, keep what you have earned by the sweat of your brow, and not concern yourself for our future fate, for, with God's help, we shall find means to live."

"Oh, sir," said the farmer, beseechingly, and clasping his hands in an attitude of entreaty, "do not reject the trifles I offer you:—he opened a drawer and pointed to a heap of silver.—

"See?" said he "that is not the hundredth part of the good you have done us. Grant me this favor, I beseech you: take this money, sir; and if it spare you a single suffering or trial I shall thank God for it on my knees?"

Tears streamed down the wan and wrinkled cheeks of the poor gentleman as he replied—

"Thanks! thanks! my friend; but I must refuse it. All persuasion is useless. Let us leave this room!"

"But sir" cried the farmer in astonishment "where do you intend to go? Tell me for God's sake!"

"I cannot," replied Monsieur De Vlierbeck "for I don't know myself; and even if I did prudence would make me silent."

Uttering these words he returned to returned to the other room where he found everybody in tears. He saw at once that for his own sake as well as his daughter's he must end these trying scenes; and accordingly, in a firm voice he told her it was time to be gone. There were a few more tender and eager pressures of hands, a few more farewells a few more last looks at the old homestead and its surroundings and the bankrupt pair sallied forth with their bundles and passing the bridge just at sunset, departed on foot across the desolate moor.

It is hard to bid farewell and quit the spots with which, even in a summer's journey we have formed ageable associations; put harder far it is to bid adieu forever to the home of our ancestors and the haunts of our youth. This dreadful trial was passing in De Vlierbeck's heart. From a distant point on the road where the domain of Grinselhof was masked by thickets, the wanderer turned his eyes once more in the direction of the old chateau. Big tears stood in his eyes and slowly rolled on his hollow cheeks as he stood there, silent and motionless, with clasped hands gazing in to vacancy. But night was rapidly falling around the wayfarers; and recalling him to consciousness with a kiss, Lenora gently drew her father from the spot till they disappeared in the windings of the wood.

CHAPTER IX.

Monsieur De Vlierbeck had not gone a week, when a letter addressed to him from Italy reached the village post office. The carrier inquired of Farmer John where the old proprietor of Grinselhof had fixed his residence; but neither from him, the notary, nor any one else in the neighborhood, could he discover the bankrupt's retreat. The same fate awaited three or four other letters which followed the first from Italy; and, indeed no body bothered himself any more about the wanderers except the peasant, who every market day pestered the country folks from every quarter with questions about his old master. But no one had seen or heard of him.

Four months passed slowly by, when one morning a handsome post chaise

stopped at the door of our old acquaintance the notary and dropped a young gentleman in travelling costume.

"Where's your master?" said he impatiently to the servant, who excused the notary under the plea of his present engagement with other visitors, but invited the stranger to await his leisure in the parlor.

The youth was evidently disconcerted by the delay; for he placed the apartment with rapid strides and seemed altogether absorbed by some anxiety or disappointment which made him extremely restless. The notary's visitors seemed to be either very tedious clients or engaged in very important business; for more than a half an hour elapsed before the functionary made his appearance. He came into the room ceremoniously, prepared to measure his words and reception by his visitor's rank; but no sooner did he perceive who it was than his calculating features relaxed into a professional smile, and he advanced rapidly toward Gustave with outstretched hands.

"How are, how are you, my dear sir?" said he. "I have been expecting you for several days, and I am really happy to see you at last. I am greatly flattered by the confidence you are disposed to place in me, and I am ready, whenever you pleased, to devote myself to your affairs. By the way, I suppose there is a will?"

A shadow passed over Gustave's brow and his face became serious as he took a portfolio from his overcoat and drew forth a package of papers.

"I am pained, sir, at your loss," said the notary. "Your excellent uncle was my friend, and I deplore his death more than that of any one else. It pleased God that he should die far away from his home. But such, alas! is man's fate. We must console ourselves by the reflection that we are all mortal. Your uncle was very fond of you, and I suppose you have not been forgotten in his last moment?"

"You may see for yourself," said Gustave as he placed the package on the table.

The notary ran his eyes over the papers, and as he perused them, his face exhibited by turns surprise and satisfaction.

"Permit me," said he, "to congratulate you Monsieur Gustave; these documents are all in order and unassailable. Heir of all his fortune. Do you know, sir that you are more than a millionaire?"

"We will speak of that another time," said Gustave interrupting him rather sharply. "I called on you to day to ask a favor."

"You have but to name it sir."
"You were the notary of Monsieur De Vlierbeck?"
"I was."

"I heard from my uncle that Monsieur De Vlierbeck had become very poor. I have reasons for desiring that his misfortunes may not be prolonged."

"Sir," said the notary, "I presume that you intend to do an act of kindness, and, in truth, it could not be bestowed on a worthier man, for I know the cause of his ruin and sufferings. He is a victim of generosity and honor. He may have carried these virtues to imprudence and even to madness, but he deserved a better fate."

"And now sir," said Gustave, "I want you to let me know with the least amount of details possible, what I can do to assist De Vlierbeck without wounding his pride. I know the conditions of his affairs, for my uncle told me all about them. Among other debts there was a bond for four thousand francs, which belongs to the heirs of Hoogbeaen: I want that bond immediately even if I have to pay four times as much as it is worth."

The notary stared at Gustave without replying.

"You seem disconcerted by my demand," said Gustave somewhat anxiously. "Not exactly," returned the notary; "but I do not altogether understand your emotion, although I fear the news I must impart will affect you painfully. If my anticipations are correct I have cause to be sorry for you, sir!"

TO BE CONTINUED

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Breaded Eggs.—Boil hard and cut in round thick slices; pepper and salt dip each in beaten raw eggs' then in fine bread crumbs or powered cracker; and fry in butter hissing hot. Drain off every drop of grease, and serve on a hot dish for breakfast with cream gravy.

Omelette.—Six eggs, one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, a pinch of salt. Beat the white and yolks separately. Mix the flour, milk and salt, and add the yolks, then add the beaten white. Have a buttered very hot, and pour in. Bake in a quick oven for five minutes.

Potato Soup.—Take large mealy potatoes, peel and cut in small slices, with an onion; boil in two quarts of water till tender, and pulp through a colander. Add a small piece of butter a little cayenne pepper and salt, and just before the soup is served two tablespoonfuls of cream. Do not let it boil after the cream has been added.

Fish Cakes.—Take cold boiled cod-fish either fresh or salt, remove the bones and mince the meat: take two thirds as much warm mashed potatoes, add a little butter, and sufficient beater eggs or milk to make the whole into a smooth paste, season with pepper; make into cakes about an inch thick, sprinkle them with flour and fry brown in plenty of boiling butter.

Fish Soup.—Wash and soak some crushed peas and put them to cook in soft water. When soft enough pass them through a colander. Take a nice, fresh fish of small size and put in a saucepan with an onion stuck with one or two cloves, slices of carrots, pot herbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Add the peas, a cup of rolled bread crumbs, three tablespoonful of butter or two of best salad spoonful. Let the whole cook thoroughly into two quarts of water and strain through a colander.

ROYAL WRITERS

It has been noted that the present age is peculiarly prolific of royal authors. Among reigning sovereigns who have written books are Queen Victoria, Dom Pedro II of Brazil, Dom Luis of Portugal; the Shah, Oscar II of Sweden, Prince Nikita of Montenegro, Ludwig II. of Bavaria; and Queen Elizabeth of Roumania; and among Princes and Princesses who have dabbled in literature are the Princess Christian, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Princess Theresa, of Bavaria, the two sons of the Prince of Wales, the two sons of the King of Sweden, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Comte de Paris. But all these are amateurs compared with the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who is now editing and in part writing a very magnificent publication. 'The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture,' its production will, it is estimated cost not less than \$300,000. One hundred thousand copies had been subscribed for previous to the publication of the first fortnightly part on the 1st of December.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Canadian Gazette. The news that the Queen will in person open the Colonial and Indian Exhibition on the 4th of May will be received with very general satisfaction. For the announcement will be regarded not merely as evidence of Her Majesty's desire to appear more frequently and prominently in public than has been the case of late, but also as a fitting recognition of the unique interest and significance attaching to the Exhibition. Such a recognition will indeed be received with much gratification by Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of the Empire.

On Monday the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught visited the exhibition, conducted by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen. Their Highnesses inspected the various sections, but the visit was in all respects an informal one. As regard the Canadian Court, we may add the progress is being made with the general arrangements under the direction of the Executive Commissioner and that the last consignment of goods will, it is expected, be despatched from Canada during the present week.

SALUTING LADIES,

In the good old days, when "sassiety" didn't depend on the height of a man's shirt collar or the scarcity of the cloth in his trousers, or the drawl in his articulation, or the number of dollars he had there was something stately and commanding in the manner of lifting the hat when the lady gave the signal for recognition. It was combined with a bow which had to be well executed in order to make the other effectual. It was the sure index to a gentleman, for a vulgar man never acquired the art of lifting his hat. But this seems to have been the case.

tion. The thing now is to grab the rim of the hat in front with the same celerity you would grab for a seat in a street car. Having clutched the right spot, you jerk the hat down as if you were trying to hide your face—and a man who will take off his hat in this way ought to hide his face—then you rub the hat up and down your front, taking care not to go below the belt, very quickly, as if you were trying to allay irritation. When the hat get back to its place you grin like a monkey; one grin is all that the custom requires, and if she is a sensible woman one grin is more than enough.

THE CANADIAN DOG STORY

The Canadian News relates that a lad was crossing the fields in the country, some distance from the dwelling, when he was pursued by a large and fierce dog belonging to the gentleman whose land he was crossing. The lad was alarmed and ran for his life. He struck into a piece of woods and the dog gained on him, when he looked around to see how near the creature was, and, tumbling over a stone, he pitched over a precipice and broke his leg. Unable to move, and at the mercy of the beast the poor fellow saw the dog coming down upon him, and expected to be seized and torn, when, to his surprise the dog came near, and, perceiving the boy was hurt, instantly wheeled about and went for that aid which he could not render himself. There was no one within reach of the child's voice, and he must have perished there or have dragged his broken limb along and destroyed it, so as to render amputation necessary, if the dog had not brought help. The dog went off to the nearest house and barked for help. Not receiving attention, he made another visit of sympathy to the boy, and then to the house, there making such demonstrations of anxiety that the family followed him to the place where the child lay.

GLUCK AND HIS ROSARY.

One of the most lamented composers of music that ever existed, the illustrious Gluck, was distinguished by his fidelity to the recitation of the rosary. This devotion preserved him from the philosophical and irreligious spirit that pervaded the society in which he was constantly obliged to move during his long and brilliant career. Like the greater number of famous artists, the celebrated composer learned the first element of his art beneath the roof of an ancient cathedral. One day, says his biographer, a poor couple brought before the provost of the cathedral of Vienna, a pale, delicate looking child, to obtain his admission among the number of children who sang the praises in the cathedral choir. The children was as happily gifted in heart as in mind. His voice was so wonderfully rich its expressing so pure, that whenever he sang the cathedral was filled with an immense crowd listening in admiration. On one occasion, after young Gluck had sung better than usual an anthem of our our Lady, as he was about to leave the church he was met by a venerable religious, "My son," said the man of God, "you have caused me to shed tears of joy to-day. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you something as a testimonial of my gratitude and delight; but take this rosary, and keep it in memory of this day. If you cannot recite it entire every day, at least say a part, and if you are faithful to this practice I assure you that you will be as dear to God as you will certainly one day be great among men." Gluck faithfully recited his rosary. His family was so poor that they could not furnish him with means to continue his studies; but the young man was not discouraged and continued his pious practice. One evening a knock was heard at the door of the poor dwelling. It was a celebrated choir-director, who, having been charged with the task of collecting the works of Palestrina in Italy, came to take Gluck with him and having him continue the studies so happily begun. From that time he advanced rapidly, but never did he cease to be faithful to the counsels of religion and the practice of piety. Amid gaiety, amusement and pleasure of all kinds, the illustrious composer might be seen at evening separating himself and going to some secluded spot to recite piously his rosary. And when after a long and glorious life, death came to claim him, he was ready—reciting his rosary till the breath of life left him.

A LITTLE DIPLOMAT.

A little girl named Blanche aged seven on May 7th inst., called her father to her bedside the other evening. "Papa," said the little diplomat, "I want to ask your advice." "Well, my dear, what is it about?" "What do you think would be best?"

DON'T BE TOUCHY.

It is always better to pass a dozen in tendent insults without recognition than to take offense at a single unintentional neglect or reflection. Misunderstanding are fruitful of more unkindly feelings in society than ever result from deliberate ill-nature. Hundreds of friendships have been sundered by that egotistical sensitiveness which is ever looking for offense. We need not spend our precious time in pointing to them, however. We have each something to guard in our character, and we are inclined to take offense too easily. If we could remove this ever jealous watchfulness, society would gain a new charm; or, rather, it would be relieved of a very disagreeable feature. Pass neglect, then, and personal reflection, as gracefully as possible, instead of taking the risk of being offended when no offense is intended.

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Court of Revision

—THE— Municipality of St. Laurent will be held in the Council Chamber, St. Laurent, on Tuesday, the 4th May, 1886 By Order MICHAEL DUNLEA, Clerk

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE. This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface, 2nd. The Diocese of St. Boniface, 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie, 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853. Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. J. cons. Bishop of Archa, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871. CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Meester, 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. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Ouillette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier R. P. (St. Boniface), Rev. T. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguils, —Rev. J. Allard, O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier. St. Francis Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Bate St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard. Porette, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist. Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I. J. Desroby, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magan and LePage. St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillion. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats, Rev. J. Joly, St. Pie and St. Etienne, Revs. J. J. Desroby, O. M. I. Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. C. Bitoux. St. Leon, Rev. J. Marcoeur. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy, O. M. I. Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard Regina, attended from St. Boniface Wood mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain, O. M. I. EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J. Luesier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Bone. Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, G. L. Tremblay, Dubois, Turcotte, Langley, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forrier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—30. St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro-William (director), Pupils 180. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120. St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 100. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55. St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister Superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 130. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70. St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress, Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38.

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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.



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 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. Tenderers 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, Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1886.

CHANGE OF TIME. Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 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 383 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

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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 usual care and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. DISEASES cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, name and nature of disease, Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before consulting your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 9. Address: Dr. CLARKE, 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DONE TO THE DEAD

It is a good rule of conduct in our intercourse with the treatment of others never to say or do or omit anything which, in the event of their death, would afterwards give us, as survivors, occasion for regret. The temper of mind which this event would awaken to ward them is the proper temper to maintain toward them while living. The wisdom of the temper does not depend on the question whether they are living or dead, but does depend upon the law of God and the relations which men sustain to each other. Conduct, whether of omission or commission, that is inconsistent with the law of love, has no fitting place or time in this or any other world. If the rule we have suggested were the universal rule of human conduct our lives on earth would be much happier, and very many pungent regrets would have no existence. Here are two persons—husband and wife, for example living together for a long series of years in the most intimate of all earthly relations, and so living toward each other in everything not said or done, that in the event of the death of either, the survivor sees nothing in or her conduct to regret. Will not this be an immense comfort to that survivor amid the sorrows of bereavement. Let the supposition be the exact opposite' and if the survivor has the heart of a human being pungent regrets for misconduct, when it is too late to correct it, and too late even to make an apology for it, and to express ones sorrows to the injured party now dead, will be felt. The better way so is to live in our treatment of others that we will create no occasion for such regrets. This will make our lives Christlike. Christ had no occasion to make apologies to anybody to anybody or to take back anything he ever said or did. His wisdom always came in season and in the appropriate form, and if we would make our lives happy' and make the lives of others happy, we must cultivate his temper, and imitate his pure example. We should scatter smiles along every path we tread, and not frowns and curses to afflict others. There is nothing wiser and better in this world than genuine good feeling.

THE MUSIC OF AN ANGEL'S SONG.

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems beyond nature causes, as if they were some angel's song which had lost its way and come on earth, and sang on undyingly, smiting the hearts of men with sweetest wounds, and putting for the while an angelic nature in use. Hard words, on the other hand, are like hailstones in summer beating down and destroying what they would nourish were they melted into drops.

A RELIC UNEARTHED.

A Lost Memorial Tablet to Thomas D'Arcy McGee Discovered.

The tablet, erected on the spot where D'Arcy McGee was assassinated on the 9th April, 1868, was unearthed by men while excavating for a new building on Main street in Ottawa. A fire occurred two years after it the building whose door Mr. McGee fell, and his tablet stone was carried away for safety, and in the confusion it was lost, and remained undiscovered through all these years. The Government are to take possession of the stone. It is a limestone slab on which is recorded the date and the fact that Thomas D'Arcy McGee was assassinated. The inscription is mutilated all down one side,

ODD BITS

Dumley had accompanied a friend home to dinner, and as they seated themselves at the table, the hostess remarked—"I trust that you will make allowances, Mr. Dumley. My servant left me this morning very unexpectedly and I was compelled to cook the dinner myself." "Oh, certainly, my dear madam, certainly," responded Dumley with much empressement: "I can put up with anything!"

A little taddler who pricked herself with a pin the other day made a wry face and said:—

"Mamma, dath hot."

Folly long drawn out was exemplified at a recent royal wedding in Vienna, where the principal ladies in attendance wore dress trains from thirteen to nine teen feet long.

Miss Lilly, having been naughty and whipped, sulks in the corner.

After a few moments, she sighs and says:—"Come, kiss me, little mamma: I forgive you!"

Not knowing what to do with her money, an American woman has had a novel 'rose dress' made in Paris. The skirt is made of 800 roses of different hues, and rose-puds form the bodice, while a veil of tulle, spotted with crystal drops, is

thrown over the dress to imitate morning dew. The cost is said to be enormous. Bersie had half a biscuit buttered and a whole one unbuttered. He gave Grace the whole one and kept the buttered one. A remark being made about his giving away the larger piece, Gracie said, 'Yes, he gave diggerest but he kept the butterest piece himself.

PLANTING TREES.

There is not much art in planting trees though it is often much of a mystery. The roots should not be allowed to dry for an instant between taking up and planting. We have seen careless individuals leave the tops of trees exposed to the sun with a mat or straw thrown over the roots and think all was right. Another might heel in for a day or two by just throwing a little dirt over the roots. This is in the right direction, but the fault with almost everybody is that instead of covering for 10 minutes he expects this treatment to cover ten hours or even ten days delay in planting.

One is apt to forget that the branches evaporate moisture from the roots in a dry wind and juices go from the roots through the branches very nearly as well as directly to the air from the roots themselves.

So with heeling it, The soil is thrown in lightly or at most simply kicked down. It is only temporary. Very few of the roots come in contact with the soil. They can draw in no moisture to supply the waste of evaporation and thus they stay day after day, really worse than if they had been exposed. No doubt more trees are lost from imperfect heeling in than from any other cause. Of course if the tops be covered as well as the roots there is less waste of moisture and more chance of success. We approve of thick planting. Trees grow faster for one another's company, and a place well filled at once saves many years of time to see them grow. Some of those not wanted after the place has grown can be transplanted to other parts of the ground.

Where thick planting is to be adopted of course care must be taken in locating those permanently to remain. The trouble usually is that a thickly planted place is rarely thinned. People hate to see a tree cut down. The only remedy is to educate the public to plant thickly at first, but to thin them every few years, until they are of judicious width apart.

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.

Beef, roast, per lb.	\$0 12 1/2 to \$0 18
Beef, steak, per lb.	10 to 16
Beef, corned, per lb.	6 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	5 1/2 to 7
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	12 1/2 to 18
Veal, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 18
Veal, chop, per lb.	15 to 18
Pork roast, per lb.	10 to 12
Pork steak, per lb.	10 to 12
Mutton, farmers' per 100 lbs.	5 50 to 6 00
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
mutton, leg, per lb.	15 to 18
mutton chop, per lb.	15 to 18
Ham, per lb.	14 to 15
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	12 to 15
Lard, per lb.	9 to 11
Lard, per pail	2 25 to 3 00
Sausage, per lb.	10 to 12
Bologna sausage, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Shanks, per lb.	8 to 10
Liver, per lb.	15 to 20
Kidney, per lb.	15 to 20
Head cheese, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Heart, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Tongue, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Chickens, per lb (dead)	8 to 10
Eggs, per dozen	25 to 30
Butter, per lb.	25 to 30
Chickens (alive young) per pair	30 to 35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per lb.	15 to 20
Ducks, per lb.	10 to 12
Prairie Chickens, per pair	40 to 6
Princ antoba cheese, per pound	15 to 20

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Mich cows	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand	90 00 to 140 00
Live cattle, per lb.	3 to 4
Calf, per lb.	5 00 to 8 00
Side bacon, per 100 lb	8 50 to 9 75
Roll bacon, per 100 lb	13 to 15
Hams, per 100 lb	18 to 20
Pork, per barrel	15 50 to 18 00
Beef, per barrel	12 00 to 18
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Cucumbers, per doz.	40 to 50
Ducks, per doz.	20 to 27
Eggs, per doz.	25 to 30

FISH.

Wholesale, per lb.	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Retail, per lb.	8 to 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush.	40 to 50
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Dried onions, per bushel	2 00 to 2 50
Turkies, per bush.	25 to 30
Cabbage, each	6 to 8
Parsley, per doz.	40 to 50
Sage, per doz.	40 to 50
Carrots, per doz.	to 30
Paranips, per doz.	to 30
quash, each	10 to 20

FRUIT.

Cranberries, per barrel	to 10 00
California Pears, per box	4 25 to 5 00
Grapes, per lb., Ontario	10 to 12
Lemons, per box	7 00 to 8 00
Oranges, per box	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel	3 25 to 3 55
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	2 25 to 3 00
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1 00 to 1 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	3 00 to 4 050
Straw	2 00 to 3 00
Timothy	8 00 to 9 00

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel	32 to 35
Barley, per bushel	30 to 40
No. 1 hard wheat	84 to 90
No. 2 hard wheat	84 to 90
No. 1 Northern	58 to 60
No. 2 Northern	50 to 55
No. 1 regular wheat	00 to 00
No. 2 regular wheat	00 to 00
Rejected	00 to 00
Flour, XXXX	1 70 to 1 70
Flour, superfine	1 55 to 1 40

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood	8 75 to 000
Tamarac	5 00 to 5 50
Poplar poles, per cord	8 50 to 8 00

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Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public.

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NOTICE.

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The following balances only are to be admitted to verification:
A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrums.
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. Hydromatic balances for weighing coal

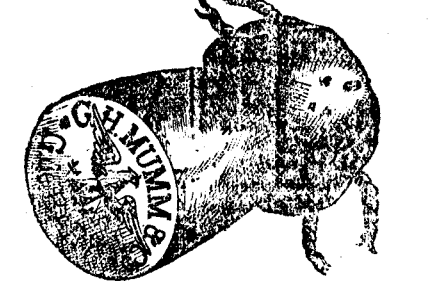
By order,
W. HIMSWORTH, Secretary.
Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1898.

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Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR MAY.

- 1. Saturday. Of the Octave, Virgin Mary.
2. Sunday. First Sunday after Easter.
3. Monday. Finding of the Holy Cross.
4. Tuesday. St. Monica. Widow.
5. Wednesday. St. Pius V Pope and Confessor.
6. Thursday. St. John before the Latin Gate.
7. Friday. St. Stanislas. martyr.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dont put aside your good resolutions of self denial because Lent is over.

Mr. Cyr the publisher and proprietor of the Chicago "L'Avenir National" is at present on a visit to his friends in St Boniface. He has been cordially welcomed by his numerous friends.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the London Chronicle, contradicting certain statements of that journal with reference to himself, adds: We have now learned the demand of Ireland from five sixths of her chosen representatives. Such Home Rule is, in the language of my address on September last, a source not of danger but of strength. The danger, if any, lies in refusing it.

A magazine devoted to historical research gives the following interesting historical date:—The Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock 127 years after Columbus; 55 years after the Catholic settlement of St Augustine, Florida was established. 100 years after the Catholic navigators—Varragan and Gomez—dedicated the Bay of New York to St Anthony; 80 years after De Soto had discovered the Mississippi; long after the Franciscan Fathers had converted the Indians on the Rio Grande; 10 years after the Jesuits had established the mission of St. Saviour or Mt. Desert Island in Maine.

The first number of the 15th volume of our excellent contemporary the Union and Times of Buffalo came to hand in an improved form. It gives an illustrated supplement, which contains a good likeness of Mr. Gladstone, an excellent picture of the once familiar features of Bishop Ryan and several local views. We congratulate our esteemed contemporary and wish it a continuance of the success which is evidently attending it.

The agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1884 85 show that the total extent under crops including meadow and clover, was 4 954,028 acres, under grass, 10,245,927 4 954,028 acres, under fallow, 19,075 giving a total area under cultivation of 15,219,020 as compared with 320 343 acres under woods and plantations, and 4 780, 380 including bog and marsh, barren mountain land water roads fences etc. the whole giving a total area of 20,328 753 acres. Not such an insignificant island after all—

Ballykilbeg, the orange representative in the British Commons spoke thus to a Newspaper correspondent:—

'The other day when I was at Ballykilbeg, a hundred men assembled to confer as to the best kind of arms they should secure, and I was to consult with some military gentlemen in England on the best means of defence.' On being asked what help he expected from abroad, Mr Johnston replied: 'We received the other day a resolution in which two hundred thousand Orangemen in Canada pledged themselves to come to our aid but as to the prospects of help from England, Scotland or elsewhere, I cannot at present give you accurate information.'

Of the 200,000 Canadian orangemen we will say nothing. The idea is too ridiculous for serious attention. But surely this kind of talk must appear to the average man as somewhat inconsistent

and incompatible with the vapourings of the 'Truly loyal and patriotic brethren to say the least. If one of the Irish nationalists had dared to use such inflammatory and seditious language on British soil he would soon find himself in the slimy cell of an English dungeon and the justice of the case could hardly be questioned. But perhaps the English have learned that it is not the dog that barks that is dangerous.

A MISSIONARY HONORED

The Rev Father Lacombe, O. M. L., the devoted missionary of the Black Feet, in a letter to Mr Van Horne, says:— 'Let the Indians be left alone with the Government's officers appointed to look after their welfare; let all the white settlers and new comers be fair and just towards the old owners of the land; let all those unscrupulous and ill minded persons who seek to stir up more strife in order to make money be kept away; then will there be no more trouble to disturb and impede the ways of civilization; there will be no barrier to hinder the sure influx of friendly immigration from all parts of the world.'

The Rev Father has been presented by Mr Van Horne and Mr Angus, of the C. P. R. Company with a handsome oil painting representing the Virgin Mary and the Infant Jesus. It is a very costly picture and will be placed in the Church at Calgary. The object of the present of these distinguished gentlemen is to reward the noble missionary of the Northwest for the incalculable loss he saved the country by inducing the Black Feet and other tribes to whom he has complete control.

to abstain from taking any part in the rebellion. It is gratifying to see the heroic services of this faithful and zealous missionary recognized by the managers of the C. P. R. Company, who may be credited with having a very accurate knowledge of passing events during that most unfortunate affair, and must be taken by the fair and unprejudiced mind as a sufficient refutation of the slanders hurled against the Catholic missionaries of the Northwest by that unspeakable parson of the Methodist persuasion, the Rev Mr. Parson who at a convention held in Toronto last summer, charged the Catholic missionaries with being the instigators of the troubles.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Our note to a correspondent's letter which appeared in our columns last week appears to be open to a construction which we did not intend.

We did not intend to withdraw in any respect from the position taken in the article of the preceding week, wherein we pointed out that the order of the Knights of Labor was condemned by the Sacred Congregation, but we expressed the pleasure it would afford us to know for certain that the constitution of the Society had been so modified that it was no longer subject to the Church's condemnation. Meanwhile we have in favor of this view merely the bare allegation of our correspondent and against it we have it stated that Archbishop Tascher eau has issued a pastoral letter condemning the order as a secret organization, inimical to the interests of religion and good morals. And it is understood, moreover, that before issuing it His Grace conferred with the provincial bishops, who all agreed with his decision. We must therefore reiterate, and now all the more strongly that it is the duty of Catholics to retire from the membership of this order. The Church has condemned it, its decision stands unretreated. Catholics have but the one course we indicate. As to the action of the Society we regret to find that some of its branches committed themselves to resolutions, for example, one in favor of free, compulsory, secular education under the control of the State which no Catholic can in conscience assent to. We greatly fear that the organization is one which will be found not to be capable of being controlled within those limits which will make it otherwise than dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholics.

NO READJUSTMENT, VERILY.

In one of a series of lenten sermons, the Rev. Morgan Dix, one of the most prominent of the Episcopal Clergymen of New York, asked, 'Is there need of a readjustment of Christianity to suit the condition of the time?' And he answered 'Yes and No.' And then continued:—

This double answer is necessary, because the word 'Christianity' no longer conveys a clear idea. If by that you mean the loose, vague Protestantism about us, we answer, Yes; that certainly does need readjustment, or very vigorous treatment of some kind. But if by Christianity you mean the Catholic religion, dogmatic and sacramental, bringing to us from the supernatural world a positive body of truth, demanding an acceptance of it as a revelation,

and applying it by mysterious agencies to men, we answer, No. That religion needs no readjustment. It is the world and the times that are out of joint: nor shall there be health, peace or safety till they are made to harmonize once more with the teachings of that religion. Of all wrong ways of settling the question, what primitive Christianity or the old Catholicism was, the most common, the most hopeless is this; to study the New Testament alone, without note comment or reference to historical tests of truth. Christianity is not evolved from the new testament, the book grew out of it. What the world wants now, is a new reformation; a reformation on the ancient basis; a return to the principles, standards and methods, which were thrown away 300 years ago.

We must go back to that Christian science which teaches that in the sphere in which man's highest happiness, his largest interests lie, God is all in all, and can reveal what man needs to know; that when God speaks we men have nothing to do but listen and be still, that man doth not live by bread alone; but by the words which proceed out of the mouth of God; and that they have been spoken to us in those last days by His Son; and that He continues with us, a living, present Savior in that large and luminous mystery, His kingdom, His Church.'

These are certainly remarkable words from a firm believer in personal interpretation. A return to the so called 'dark ages' when the Monk ruled? Impossible in these days of high aspiring and profound thought, when the gamut of every Protestant creed is woven into the flats and sharps of modern song. What do the Episcopal friends of Mr. Dix and other apostles of 'sweetness and light' in this city think of this view of their 'Christly religion.' It is indeed strange language from a Protestant minister—strange because derivative of the Protestant principle of private judgment. God established a Church with power and authority to teach men what they must believe and do to be saved. All they have to do is to find out where that Church is—and there is no Church that claims to be such an authorized and infallible teacher but the Catholic Church—and to accept its doctrines and obey its commands. It comes from God, is sustained by Him and cannot therefore fail.

MR. COSTIGAN

The Review has several times denounced the unfair and malignant attacks which have been made upon the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue and it is therefore, with pleasure that we notice the following defence of Mr. Costigan against the brutal assault of the Toronto 'Globe' by the Toronto 'Week,' a journal which cannot be said to be in any way friendly to the Irish Catholics, but the unfairness of the attack of the Globe, which has lost none of it hatred for Irish Catholics since the death of its founder, compels it to speak in defence of Mr. Costigan.

Once more we have to point out that for the fortunes of any on eparticular political party more than others, we do not care a rush; much less will we be open to the imputation of being an Irish Catholic organ.

Now, we cannot see why a public journal like the Globe should single out any public man as a special object of attack unless there be something in his conduct calling for censure. But the paper in question seems to keep the Hon. John Costigan in stock as material for insolent editorial paragraphs, and low broad personal items of correspondence from the Capital. The man cannot rise the House to make a legitimate statement respecting his past connection with a great question; or to anything about his present course, that some ill-mannered Reform pen does not set itself to state that the Hon. Minister is trading on the past because his usefulness and influence are gone. Let us admit for a moment that they are gone but does the fact not remain that he has accomplished acts upon which he is able to look back, and to which he can refer with pride? To few statesmen does such an honour and such a fruition come. But Mr. Costigan influence and usefulness are not gone; they are both as emphatic as they have ever been, and that is saying not a little.

The Globe gets up the very shallow canard that the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue is jealous of the great abilities of the Minister of Justice, and declares that the entry of that distinguished Roman Catholic into the Cabinet means that the member for Victoria will soon have to go out of it. Now, in the first place there is no member of the Government who felt a more cordial welcome for Mr. Thompson to the Cabinet than Mr. Costigan did, and he was in full harmony with his colleagues in making the selection. But if the Globe is not satisfied with these facts it cannot fail to be when it hears that Sir John Macdonald not so long ago, pledged himself to several Irish Catholic representative gentlemen that as long as he had a Cabinet there would be a seat in it for John Costigan.

Sergeant-Major Newcombe, of the Royal Military College formerly of Winnipeg, will represent the College on the Shoeburyness team.

In the railway committee this morning the Manitoba & North western bill passed with a few unimportant amendments.

CATALOGUE OF THE VATICAN ARCHIVES.

The keeper of the Vatican Archives, Don Gregoria Palmieri has published a brief catalogue of the 2,019 volumes which constitute the vast collection of the Pontifical Regesta. Superficial writers and German literary journals have pretended that the Vatican Archives were in such disorder that all serious and regular research was impossible. It is a fact that detailed indexes are not yet completed here any more than in any of the great collections of European capitals: But in the Vatican Archives such indexes exist. Besides 600,000 cards or fiches, made in the last century by the Archivist Pistolesi, there is a Catalogue, almost complete, in ten folio volumes, compiled by the same, under the auspices of Cardinal Garampi. Several special indexes complete this vast compilation, such as that of the documents formerly kept in Castle St. Angelo, that of the Regesta special to the Popes, and that of the affairs of the Avignon Legation (50 volumes compiled in 1711 by De Martin, secretary of the Legate Salviati) and those drawn up for the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries by Confalonieri and Cartari. These volumes are large and unmanageable and Palmieri has made what may be considered an index to these, indicating in order the volumes of the Regesta, with the indication of the years of the pontificate to which the documents relate. A second list of the Roman pontificates in alphabetical order, indicates all the volumes which relate to each year of whatsoever pontificate.

CRIME IN IRELAND

There is less crime in Ireland, at the present hour, than there is, perhaps, in any country with an equal population in the world. This may startle the enemies of the National League, but we shall not ask them to take our words for it we shall give them proof. Judge Waters in charging the waterford County Grand Jury on Jan 26th, said; that 'in the Counties of Waterford, Cavan and Leitrim; crime was so scarce that on the face of the globe I do not think there is another county that could show a similar record.' In the county of Leitrim he had for his whole business at the Quarter Sessions only three cases, two for petty larceny and the third for assault. In Waterford it was even better, and in the County of Cavan he said; 'In that large county, which is more populous than Waterford, I had only one case, charge of rescuing goods seized by bailiffs, and which turned out to be a case which should not have been sent for trial at all. Nor was Judge Waters alone in his experience. Judge Darley told the Grand Jury at Wexford that was the last of six towns he had presided in, and it was a remarkable fact that, in every one of them, the number of criminal cases was the highest he had ever remembered.' And all this we must remember under 'the National League, which according to the Daily News' can send 'brutal murders; the houghing of cattle, cowardly boycotting, and a general state of terrorism in which society lived' in Ireland. All reading Europe and America have by to-day read the slander which appeared in yesterday's Daily News, but not one in a hundred thousand of them will ever read what the judges, men who are no friend of the National cause, said about the state of crime in Ireland under the same National League that is so much maligned. In fact the National League is the best police Ireland ever had, for the people know in obeying the League they are obeying Irishmen, and not alien tyrants—True Witness.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 10th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and 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. \$3 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. 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 30th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 29th, 1885.



PROCLAMATION.

ARBOR DAY!

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

To all to whom these presents shall come.— GREETING:

Hon. C. E. HAMILTON, Attorney-General.

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of our province of Manitoba, passed in the fifty-seventh year of our reign, being chapter 10, sub-section B of section 46, intitled: 'An Act to amend the Agriculture Statistics and Health Act, 1883, and to make further provisions in respect to the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health.' It was amongst other things enacted that the Lieutenant Governor-council may by proclamation, appoint as a public holiday to be observed throughout the Province a day known as 'arbor day' for the planting of forest and other trees.

Now know ye, that by and with the advice and consent of Our Province of Manitoba, and by virtue of the said sub-section B of section 46 of said chapter 10, herein above referred to, and all other power and authority whatsoever in us vested in that behalf— We do hereby make known and declare by this our proclamation, under the order of our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as aforesaid, and the great seal of our said Province of Manitoba, and we hereby ruled and order that the twelfth day of the month of May next, be and hereby set apart ysa public holiday in this Province and shall be observed as 'arbor day'.

And by these presents, we do urgently recommend to all our inhabitants of our said Province, to set apart and hereinbefore mentioned day for the planting of forest and other trees, and we do hereby request that municipal, religious and school corporations to co-operate in the success of this new work in this Province, and which promises in the near future important results.

In all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said Province of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved, the Honourable James Cox Aikins' Lieutenant-governor of our said Province of Manitoba, member of our said Provincial Council, etc., etc.

At our Government House, in our city of Winnipeg in our said province of Manitoba, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and in forty-ninth year of our reign.

By command, D. H. WILSON, Provincial Secretary.



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

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for Timber Berth,' will be received at the office until Monday the 3rd day of May next for a timber berth of eight square miles situated on the South side of the Saskatchewan River in the Provisional District of Alberta, in the North west territories. Sketches showing the positions approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Edmonton and Calgary. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



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

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

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vic., Cap. 38. VALUE OF LOTS: FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00 Highest Lot - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00 Highest Lot - \$2,500.00

GRAND FINAL DRAWING OF PRIZES in this Lottery, will take place Wednesday, August 11th.

The Large Prizes at this Drawing FIRST SERIES - \$100 SECOND SERIES - \$25 Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States) To obtain tickets apply personally, or by registered letter addressed LANGEVIN & GARRAU

Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Fred Middleton will go to British Columbia during the summer to examine the Coast defences.

Baron von Zehloer, the Prussian representative at the Vatican, has presented to the Pope an autograph letter and a present from Emperor William in recognition of the Pope's act in the Caroline affair.

A London despatch announces that Mme Albani will sing Tennyson's ode at the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. It is very appropriate that the great Canadian cantatrice should sing at the opening of an exhibition in which Canada will take so prominent a part.

The new liquor license bill, if properly enforced, should put an end to unlicensed grogeries. The penalties range from a fine of \$250 for first offence to \$1,000 for third and subsequent offences and imprisonment for between six and twelve months.

Replying to Mr. Watson Sir Adolphe Caron said the Government had decided to extend militia organization to the Northwest. The strength and character of the organization will depend on the population which goes into the country.

Mr. Gladstone has cabled his acknowledgement of the receipt of the resolution adopted by the Quebec Legislature on the 16th inst. He has also mailed the following letter: "I am deeply gratified at the resolutions adopted by your honorable body. It is my belief that the people of England who have partial responsibility for the misdeed of the British Government, and the people of Scotland who have none, will both concur in the wise and liberal views entertained by the Quebec Assembly."

It is announced that the Lt. Governor-in-Council has appointed Wednesday, May 12th, as a public holiday, to be known as Arbor Day, for the planting of trees. This action follows closely upon that of the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest in appointing the first of May for a similar purpose. It is now in order for the city council to take such action as will secure a general observance of the day in this city. The proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor will avail very little if it has not the practical support of the people. To secure this some supplementary action on the part of the civic authorities is necessary in order that public attention may be called to the subject and suitable arrangements may be made for securing the necessary supply of trees.

When the telephone was first used it was considered a wonderful invention, and no doubt that it was. But an American engineer has invented a device for telephoning between moving trains and railway stations. The invention is a very simple affair, consisting of a circuit wire resting on an isolated slab between the railway tracks. On the wire rests a circuit rod made of a strip of metal, having attached to it a movable metal collar making a continuous connection to all stations and all trains of the line. This device, it is claimed, will render needless the employment of telegraph operators at railway stations, and will afford direct communication between any one train and all other points.

The mortuary statistics for March show that in the twenty two cities from which reports are sent in to the department of Agriculture, namely, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. Thomas, Charlottetown, Guelph, Hamilton, Halifax, Winnipeg, Ottawa, St. John, N. B., London, Kingston, Belleville, Three Rivers, Chatham, Sherbrooke, Peterboro', Sorel, Fredericton, St. Hyacinthe and Galt, there were 1,351 deaths, of which 685 were male and 666 female. The deaths in Toronto were 216.

Chas. Constantine, Chief of the Manitoba Provincial Police, of Winnipeg has arrived in Montreal having in charge D. H. Scott, who is alleged to have forged paper to the amount of \$30,000 on the Merchant's Bank of Winnipeg. Scott was traced to Mexico, and although no extradition treaty exists between that country and Canada, the Mexican authorities would not recognize two writs of habeas corpus taken out in his case, and ordered his return.

Sir John Macdonald introduced an act respecting Northwest representation in the Parliament of Canada. He explained the bill as providing that on a date to be fixed by proclamation the election shall take place. The district of Assiniboia is to have two members, Alberta and Saskatchewan one each. For the present the Northwest Council franchise will be adopted. Representatives will have the same right to speak and vote and all privileges of ordinary members.

A large deputation of Northwest members and others has waited on the Minister of Interior requesting that a clause in the Dominion Lands Act be amended by substituting eight for six per cent interest on loans of \$900 to immigrants taking up homesteads, as the clause as it now stands is inoperative. The Minister promised his favorable consideration.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands has been authorized to secure premises in Winnipeg for an intelligence office which will be under the control of the Department of the Interior through him.

The Minister of Agriculture has received a despatch from the Hon. A. A. C. LaBriere suggesting that Captain William Clarke, of Winnipeg, be sent to the Colonial Exhibition to specially put forward the interests of Manitoba and the Northwest.

The terms on which immigration buildings will be erected at points on the Manitoba and Northwestern and the Southwestern colonization lines, are as

follows: The Dominion Government will erect the buildings, which will be under the control of local land agent. The local homestead inspectors will act as land guides. The town in which the buildings will be put up will be asked to provide a caretaker and fuel.

The following rumors are current but not verified officially: Senator Plumb will succeed Sir Alexander Campbell as Postmaster General and leader of the Senate, and Sir Alexander Campbell is to be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario on his return from England whence he sails from Quebec on May 22nd. Dewdney is to be transferred from Lieutenant Governorship of the Northwest to that of British Columbia. The name of Judge Brooks, of Sherbrooke, is associated with Dewdney's successorship in the Northwest.

The convicts in the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul near Montreal by some means possession of some rifles and revolvers, belonging to the guards, and revolted yesterday. Warden Laviolette demanded their surrender, when the prisoners opened fire on him and the guards, and a desperate fight ensued, which lasted some time. The warden received a bullet in the jaw, another pierced his wrist, and third entered the abdomen. He may recover. Chatrand, a guard was wounded in the leg, while several others received wounds more or less serious. A prisoner named Corriveau was shot dead. Five other prisoners were wounded. None of the convicts escaped.

The Globe's special cable says that the report that the Grand Trunk has just issued deals at length with position which the company now occupies. The total decrease in the net receipts for the half year will be £110,000. This decline is attributed to depression in trade and the war of rates. The loss in traffic is caused by the smallpox epidemic in Montreal. The directors, however, consider the general finances of the company in a satisfactory condition, as the company is in a position to secure its full proportion of the general advantages confidently expected from more peaceful arrangements now established among the American railway systems.

The Mail and Express asserts that on Sunday last a diver of the Meritt Wrecking Company went down and made an examination of the sunken steamer Oregon, and ascertained beyond question that she was sunk by a collision 10 feet below the main deck, and about 20 feet forward of the bridge; the diver found a hole in the steamer's side, and the heavy iron plates crushed in. The hole is six feet deep and three feet in breadth at the widest part. The steamer is broken in two, and her upper decks parted over 12 feet on top. Most of the cargo will be saved.

The beef contract for Indian supplies has been divided up between I. G. Baker and Sinclair & Gillespie. The prices are very low.

There are 42 tenders for Indian supplies. Sinclair & Gillespie's beef contract is for the Prince Albert, Battleford and Industrial schools.

The Minister of the Interior is now considering the claims of original settlers regarding town lots in St Peter's reserve it is understood, very favorably.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney goes to British Columbia as Lieut. Governor after the term of office expires. His successor has not yet been decided upon.

A cable to the Globe says the Prince of Wales will inspect the Colonial Exhibitions on Saturday. The arrangement for the Canadian court are very much delayed owing to the non-arrival of exhibits. Exhibitors are complaining that their goods are still at Halifax at a time when they have been at London long ago. The Canadian Court will probably be much behind the others on the opening day, in consequence of this, and great annoyance is expressed. The views of Canadian cities for the entrance hall have not yet arrived.

In the committee on standing orders a telegram was read from Hugh Sutherland, asking for certain amendments to the Hudson's Bay bill. The petition for the bill passed the committee.

Sir Alexander Campbell leaves for England shortly. It is stated he has softened up the brain. Mr. Plumb will probably succeed him as postmaster general.

Hon Mr. White introduced a bill to authorize the granting of subsidies in land to certain railway companies. He explained that the object was to enable the Government to allot land grants in alternate townships instead of sections.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC HAT

'The last new thing in hats,' says the St James Gazette, 'beats all that has gone before it and is scarcely likely to be equalled by anything that can follow after it. Herr Luders of Gorlitz, has patented a 'photographic hat.' The novel head dress contains in its upper part a small photographic apparatus and a number of prepared plates. In the front of the hat there is a small circular opening behind which the lens is fixed. By means of a string on the outside of the hat its wearer whenever he finds himself enjoying a pleasant view or attended by an agreeable person, can instantaneously photograph the landscape, the lady or the gentleman unconsciously within range of his instrument. The hat will probably be in demand by two sorts of persons—by lovers and detectives. The former by merely pulling a string, can set the image of his beloved not only in his heart, but in his hat.'

ARE FRENCH CANADIANS ENTERPRISING

It is often said that the French Canadians are not enterprising. This statement is one of those hackneyed phrases which have a grain of truth in a bushel of errors. The same may be said of any conquered people in the world. In the history of the world's wars there is nothing surer than to the victors belong the spoils. Enterprise and commercial truces fall as naturally into the hands of the vanquishers as water flows to the ocean. But can they who say that the French Canadian are not enterprising point to any other conquered people who have held their own so well, against mighty odds, as the French Canadians have. Apart altogether from their marvelous numerical increase, is their not evidence of a commercial enterprise in their mercantile establishments, their steamships, their press, the public institutions and their private past. In the Daily witness of Saturday there appears a correspondence giving an account of the energy and enterprise of the French Canadians of Quebec in their Dairymen's Association, and in which the correspondent frankly admits that the French Canadians are far ahead of the English speaking people of the province in the interest they take in all that relates to the farm. And this interest, he says, extend to the Catholic clergy, 'who take an active interest in the work of the conventions.' English and Scotch farmers are proverbially good, but it is encouraging to see the French Canadians, to say the least holding their own—true Witness.

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MAIL CONTRACTS.

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

Archibald and Mowbray. Twice per week.

Computed distance 25 miles,

Calgary and High River Once per week.

Computed distance 40 miles.

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg March 19 1886.

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 an Finest Goods ever imported.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, Winni,

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

CUMMINS COMPANY

Are Showing a Fine Lot of

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS

MEATS, PICKLES, AND SAUCES.

ALSO CAPT. WHITE'S CELEBRATED MIXED PICKLES

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

—AND—

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astra 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, Spoon, H

and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION! ALL GOODS AT LOW PRICES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail Department, 430 Main St.

Wholesale Warehouse,

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.

FAIRLY MARKET PRICES.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIAL

at the premises, 430 Main Street, Winnipeg

TRY OUR ALES AND PORT 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 do it for you.

Cor Princess and Market Streets

ANTRIM

A fresh proof is at hand that a new spirit has arisen in Belfast regarding the question of public positions. The Nationalists will no longer allow their adversaries to have everything their own way.

CARLOW

The annual meeting for the election of honorary officers of the Carlow Union was held on April 1st, Sir P. Butler Bart. Chairman presiding.

CORK

The death is announced at Queens town, on March 26th of Mr Patrick Mc Carthy, formerly of Middleton. He died at a comparatively early age, being only 44.

About two months ago a farmer named Patrick Donovan was evicted from his holding at Dromuligh, near Bantry, on the property of Mr. R H E White. The six months allowed for redemption expired, and people are greatly surprised to find that the nephew of the evicted man was put into possession, having not only paid all the arrears due from the previous tenant but actually promised an increase in the yearly rent.

CLARE

An imposing ceremony took place in the parish of Killmurry McMahon, Clare on March 16th, when Francis Culligan and family were reinstated in the home from which they had been evicted for the past two years.

DERRY

The police, it seems from the answer they put into Mr. Morley's mouth, knew all along that Marshall, ex Orange potentate in Derry, hired an "Apprentice Boy" to blow up his house. How then does it happen that while the minor criminal is safe in the county jail, Marshall has leisurely betaken himself to the land of the free and the home of the brave?

DUBLIN

It is understood that Mr. Timothy Sexton, Blessington street, Dublin whose death was recorded on April 2nd has left £8,000 for the benefit of an old and infirm Catholic clergyman. Mr. Sexton who was a well known figure at the half yearly meetings of the Hibernian Bank has left assets estimated at nearly thirty thousand pounds.

FALWAY

Father McDonagh C. C. died on March 30th at Ennistymon at the early age of 25 years. Father McDonagh, who was ordained only a year, died of typhus fever caught in the discharge of his sacred duties. His death has caused wide spread regret not only in the parish of Ennistymon but in Galway his native place where his family have been known for a lengthened period.

LIMERICK

Mr. William F Bailey sat on March 29th, at the Courtenay Arms Hotel; Newcastlewest, for the purpose of collecting the rents from his Carrowmore tenantry. The tenants had decided to demand an abatement of 30 per cent. Mr. Bailey said that he was cognizant of the great distress prevalent, and was consequently sorry that he was not able to accede to their request.

LOUTH

Alderman Mangan ex-suspect and member of the independent club, has been unanimously elected chairman of the Drogheda Poor-law Board. Thomas Branigan Wa'erunder: also a member of the Club, was elected vice-chairman, and John Hatch, Protestant Nationalist, deputy vice-chairman.

MAYO

At the meeting of the Castlebar Guardians, on April 2d, Mr. Charles O' Malley, B. L., was unanimously re-elected Chairman: Mr. J. Daly, vice-chairman and Mr. A. C. Larmenie, Deputy vice-chairman.

There were no contests in the Ballinrobe Union this year. Colonel Blake was unanimously re-elected Chairman; Mr. S. Dolennon, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. P. J. Gibbons, Deputy Vice-Chairman. The same dispensary committees were also appointed without any alterations.

MEATH

The first meeting of the Navan Union was held, on April, when the honorary officers were elected. On the motion of Mr. Michael Denning, seconded by Mr. Lawlor, Mr. Frank Sheridan (Nationalist) was elected unanimously, On the motion of Mr. Goff, seconded by Mr. P. Keegan, Mr. James Cullen, J. P. (Liber. all) was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman. On the motion of Mr. Lawlor, seconded by Mr. McGlew, Mr. Matthew Sheridan (Nationalist) was unanimously elected Deputy Vice-Chairman.

ROSCOMMON

Dr. McLoughlin, of Roscommon, re-mitted over 80 per cent, of the arrears of rent due to him on the holding of Patrick M Deemott, of Ballyfnegan. The election of Chairman of Poor Law Boards in Roscommon: took place on April 3. The last three chairmen were elected unanimously—Messrs. T. A. P. Mapouther, J. P., Chairman; F. McDoune, V. C., and P. Dolan, D. V.

SLIGO

On March 29, at St. Mary's Church, Drumkieran, Office and Solemn Mass were celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Parish Priest, Very Rev. J. McPartan, P. P. T. F., whose death has been deeply and universally regretted.

WEXFORD

The tenants on the Tottenham estate are determined to back up the Glascott tenantry, and maintain them in any losses they may come to in their present struggle against landlordism.

KERRY

On March 30th, a large body of tenantry on the Churchill estate of Mr. F. G. Denny, headed by their parish priest, Rev. D. O'Keefe, waited on the owner at the office, Denny street, Tralee, for the purpose of demanding a reduction in their rents. The reduction demanded was 50 per cent., but this the landlord refused to give, saying that the most he would allow was 10 per cent, and this should not include the tenants who had entered the Land Court. This small concession, however, the tenants refused to take, and left the office in a body.

The late Miss Burke of Lota, whose remains conveyed to their last resting place, on March 30th, and whose private and public charities were of a munificent character, has left £1,200 to the charities of Cork.

WATERFORD

The following were ordained Priests in the college Church Waterford on 28, by the most Rev. Pierce Power, Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese.—Rev. Thomas O'Bryne, Waterford, temporary mission, Liverpool; Rev. Denis Dogan, Sandhurst, Australia; Rev. Bernard Sheridan, do. All these reverend gentlemen had received minor orders, sub-deaconship, and deaconship, from his Grace during the previous fortnight, except the Rev. Mr. O'Bryne who was ordained last Summer by the Most Rev. John Power Bishop of the diocese.

WESTMEATH

The annual meeting of the Mullingar Guardians was held, on April 1, for the election of chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy vice chairman. Mr. James King occupied the chair. There were 34 guardians present, Messrs. Clarke, Kenny and Nolan, the outgoing chairman, vice chairman, and deputy vice chairman respectively, were re-elected unanimously amid applause.

LATIN LARGELY USED

Latin is called a dead language, and yet we venture the conjecture that there is more Latin written to-day, in any given year, than there was in a year during the reign of Augustus, the golden age of Latin literature. Roman laws and decrees were short, and Roman authors

wrote no such ponderous volumes as present writers do. The long encyclicals of the Pope; all the official reports from the various dioceses, bishoprics, and missions of the Church: in fact all official correspondence goes back and forth in the Latin language. The proceedings of the late Baltimore Council, alone, make a four hundred paged volume. What then must be the matter piled up by the business of an organization extending over the civilized; and much of the savage world, and embracing at least one-fifth of the inhabitants of the globe.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

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

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

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

TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session \$30.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colors) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges.

The uniform which is worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making material will be supplied with a list of the above dresses Academy, if desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goblet, also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, six Towels and a Black and White Bogie, etc.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from the date of admission will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawal before the close of a session, and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

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 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 may tender for each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the schedule.

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 or more persons acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. In all cases where transportation may be required, the tenderer 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.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 15th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the city of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$15 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. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 30th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 27th, 1888.



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 RAILWAY

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. Heafford, 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, W.

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, 1888, 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 the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of each mail train.

PHELAN BROS.,

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,

STATIONERY, TOYS

404 MAIN STREET

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS

AND

GAME IN SEASON

ATRO

PENROSE & ROCAN

389 Main Street.

Fire & Removal.

W. UCLOW,

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

P. O. Box 525.

Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT

PENROSE & ROCAN

—BUCHERS—

289 Main Street (& City Market

389 Main Street.

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.

Situated on the corner of St. Mary and Argyle Streets. Rev. Father Ouellette, Rector; Rev. Father Cahill, assistant.

Sundays—Masses at 7.00 8.30, and 10.30, a.m.: Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Catechism for perseverance at 2.30 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated in Point Douglass. Rev. Father Cherrier, rector.

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 4.00 p. m. Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, MAY 1 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

Exodus of farmers from this vicinity to the Northwest continues unabated. The C. P. R. will departh another colonist train to Winnipeg from this city on Wednesday next, the 23th inst—Ottawa Journ al.

Fourteen cars of immigrants, with their effects, arrived on Saturday night last and went west immediately. They will settle in the neighborhood of Wolseley, Grenfell, Moosomin and White. wood. Two more cars of immigrants al. so went west yesterday.

The Canadian Mortuary Statistics give number of deaths in Winnipeg for March as 26—17 males and 6 females. The causes of deaths were as follows, scarlatina 1, typhoid 1, erysipelas 1, septicaemia 2, constitutional 1, local 14, developmental 4, violent deaths 2.

The Dominion Government proposes to establish an intelligence office for immigrants here. The idea is to have it near the depot; so that people desiring information regarding land, etc can obtain it in a very short time, and then proceed on their way. The office will be furnished with maps, and every facility will be afforded for obtaining the information desired. The scheme will in no way conflict with the immigration office.

Rat Portage Progress; For about two weeks the ice in the bay has become weaker. On Wednesday and Thursday rains occurred and on the evening of the latter day not a sign of ice could be seen. This is about 22 days earlier than last year, and 25 earlier than the year before; The river is reported open to its mouth, but the lake is yet bearable. It is expected that about ten days will see the lake navigable

A car of hogs arrived yesterday morning at the Canadian Pacific Railway stockyards in first class condition. From Griswold, Manitoba, a settlement 26 miles west of Brandon, these hogs were shipped on the road, and are none the worse for their long journey. This is the first shipment of live stock that ever arrived in Montreal from Manitoba. The indications are that it is the precursor of many more. Large numbers of hogs are raised in that section of Manitoba. These hogs are of a good average size and are well fattened.—Montreal Herald.

The monthly weather review of the meteorological service of Canada for March gives the mean proportion of sunshine at various points throughout the Dominion as follows; Winnipeg 40, Windsor 30, Stratford 29, Niagara S, 30, Woodstock 30, Toronto 33, Lindsey 35, Borrie, Kingston 35, Pembroke 31, Cornwall 30, Montreal 36, Fredericton 41, Sydney 35. The number of days completely clouded were; Winnipeg 3 wind, 3, Stratford 13, Niagara S, 12, Woodstock 11, Toronto 8, Lindsay 7, Barrie 10, Kingston 11, Pembroke 11, Cornwall 12, Montreal 9, Fredericton 10, Sydney 9.

The Mayor and Alderman and Board of Trade of Toronto inspected the samples of products of the Northwest in the Canadian Pacific car. The Corn Exchange branch of the latter body met afterwards, and passed a resolution bearing testimony to the fact that grain from the Northwest, with the exception barley, is of superior quality, and when harvested without injury by early frost the quality is the best grain for the continent and the territory the finest and most remunerative ever opened to emigration.

London Free Press: Messrs. J. & C. Coughlin, the well known stock buyer have succeeded in securing fifty four horses which will be shipped to the Canadian Northwest to day. All the animals are young, compact and well built, and are pronounced the finest and largest lot of horses that have been sent from this city. They are intended for

the use of the mounted Police, and appear remarkably well adapted for that purpose.

A large number of emigrants are leaving the east weekly for the Northwest.

Sir John and Hon. Mr. White will visit Manitoba and British Columbia in June if the former's health permits.

A contract has been made with D. D. Mann, of Winnipeg, for the construction of fifty miles of the Manitoba and the North Western railway. Work is to be begun immediately.

The first through train on the Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver city, British Columbia, will leave Montreal on the 24th May.

Notwithstanding the rebellion last year, 260 French Canadians were induced to leave the Eastern States and come to this Province and the Northwest. These settlers were principally heads of families and were induced to alter their place in a body by Mr. Charles Lalime, repatriation agent in the New England States. Mr. Lalime states that he expects many more French Canadians will be induced to settle in the Northwest this year.

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Solsgrith, April 24.—Construction work commenced west to Birtle from here on Thursday. The contractors started with 24 teams and 40 men but will increase this number shortly.

E. P. Leacock, M. P. P. and Major Bolton arrived last night, going on to Russels to hold a meeting to-day in connection with extending a branch of the M. & N. W. Ry. to Shellmouth.

Whitmouth, April 21.—Mr. David Ross's saw mill here has resumed operations, and will be run day and night this summer.

The work of laying out and subdividing the townships in this section of Manitoba is progressing favorably.

Mr. Fitzgerald, D. L. S., leaves for Ottawa in a few days on business.

The Fort Alexander Indians have all left here for the purpose of fishing, by which they principally subsist during the summer.

Minnedosa, April 21.—The fine weather of the past few weeks has greatly aided our farming community in getting their seeding operations fairly under way, and before long will be completed. A large acreage has been put under crop and the harvest of the Little Saskatchewan district will no doubt be very large.

Mr. C. F. Floyd has purchased a residence in the western suburbs of the town.

We have now a mail served four times a week by the M. & N. W. Mr. Boylour obliging post master, has his hands full as the mail from the northwestern portion of the province comes this week now.

Regina, April 22.—Major Jarvis, superintendent of the N. W. M. P., has arrived.

Mr. J. Nelson, surveyor in charge of Indian department, arrived from the east last week.

Prince Albert, April 14.—Mr. Gawareau Dominion Government architect also arrived last week to superintend the Government buildings to be erected here this summer.

Four mounted policemen deserted from this point last week, and was captured on Friday near Humboldt by Jerg MacPherson. They were on Monday sentenced by Supt. Perry to one year's imprisonment at Regina.

The south branch is open, and the north branch may start running any day.

We may have beautiful weather. Farmers are busy seeding; quite a large acreage already put in. The seed grain officials have completed their labors, and leave for the east to-morrow.

The rebellion losses commission is making fair progress with their work, but will not get through here for another month. The commissioners are very painstaking; and do all they can to accommodate settlers who have claims.

Stonewall, Man, April 27.—At the Conservative convention for Rockwood held at Balmoral on Saturday 24th inst. Mr N. F. Hagel, barrister, of Winnipeg, was the unanimous choice to contest the constitution in the Conservative interest.

Shoal Lake, April 24.—A prairie fire, raging south-west of the town a few days ago, came near destroying a large quantity of lumber for the new cheese factory. At one hour different pile of lumber were burning at once. Owing to the exertions made by some of the men employed on the building the flame were extinguished with but small loss.

About six or eight painters are busy at work on the new buildings here. Every one seems in a hurry to get things into goop shape before the excursion season, which is expected to open soon. The M. & N. W. have two new boats ready to put on the lake. Two Winnipeg men have already made arrangements here for their families during the summer.

Workmen have been employed in clearing out the hotel site on the banks of the lake for the past fortnight.

The municipal council passed a by-law to day granting a bonus of \$3,000 to Mr. A. H. Smith, of Winnipeg, for the purposes to commence building a roller process flour mill. Mr. Smith is here and proposes to commence building operations at once, and has lodged a good round sum to the credit of the

municipality with the Merchant Bank Winnipeg, as a guarantee of good faith. Mr. J. G. Waldo is pushing his cheese factory ahead with energy. He expects the machinery here from Toronto in a few days, and hopes to have the factory working by the middle of next month.

Any person coming here can see that we have the one summer resort of the Province, and let other places rise or fall we are sure to increase the more the place is known. Villa lots on the banks of the lake are at broom prices. Several gentlemen from Birtle are coming here to build.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.

It is with narrow souled people as with narrow necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out—Swift

The race of mankind would perish did we cease to help each other. From birth till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the dew of death from the brow of the dying we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask for it of their fellow mortals, and no one who has it in his power to grant, can refuse without incurring guilt.—Sir Walter Scott.

In the awful mysteries of human life, it is a consolation sometimes to believe that our mistakes, perhaps even our faults are permitted to be instruments of our education for our immortality.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The following story comes from a school in the English Midlands. The master told the boys of the third class to write a short essay on Columbus. The following was sent up by an ambitious essayist. Columbus was a man who could not stand on end without breaking it. The King of Spain said to Columbus 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes' said Columbus, 'if you will give me a ship, so he had a ship, and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America ought to be found. The sailors quarrelled and said there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him said: 'Columbus I see land. Then that is America; said Columbus. When the ship got near; the land was full of black men: Columbus said: 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is, said they. Then he said: 'I suppose you are the negroes?' 'Yes,' they said: 'we are.' The Chief said; 'I suppose you are Columbus.' 'You are right,' said he. Then the Chief turned to his men and said: 'There is no help for it, we are discovered at last.'

THE LATE PRINCE OF ORANGE

By the way there is an amusing anecdote, which is not generally known concerning the manner in which the prince of Orange, a grand viveur, a passionate frequenter of all night restaurants, and the original [of the immortal type in Daudet's 'Kings in exile,' got his name of Citron and Lemon, J. is said in the early days of his dissipation in Paris when he was surrounded by a host of brilliant and wealthy gentlemen, they manifested a certain awe of his title to royalty and inheritance to a throne and used rather to much form in addressing him; so that one night when they were all engaged in a tremendous lark he said to one of the leading spirits of the French gay world, a gentleman who had inherited a glorious name and an immense fortune "For heavens sake do not 'Prace' me so much. Give me a name that will be more familiar." Whereupon the gentleman lifting his glass of ice cold champagne said, with an accent of mingled scorn and familiarity. "A la tiens, citron;" and citron the poor prince of Orange became and remained until his dissipation had carried him out upon the unknown shore.

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Gold Watch Free.

The publishers Capitol City Home Guest, the well known illustrated and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Sewing Machine, Sewing Machine, worth \$50; elegant Steam-Lime Gas-Lamp, the second will receive an elegant Sewing Machine, worth \$25; the third, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$15; the fourth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$10; the fifth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the sixth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the seventh, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the eighth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the ninth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the tenth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the eleventh, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the twelfth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the thirteenth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the fourteenth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; 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the two hundred and fifty-eighth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and fifty-ninth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixtieth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-first, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-second, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-third, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-fourth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-fifth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-sixth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-seventh, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-eighth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and sixty-ninth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventieth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-first, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-second, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-third, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-fourth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-fifth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-sixth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-seventh, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-eighth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the two hundred and seventy-ninth, a top-winding Sewing Machine, worth \$5; the