

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH WEST EXPLORATIONS

- By Monsignor *Alfred* Boucher

Pierre Gauthier de Varennes, sieur de la Vérendrye; was a son of the governor of Trois-Rivieres Three Rivers and of Marie Boucher.

In May 1731, he left Kaministignia with fifty men. This was the fort he had built on the west shore of Lake Superior.

At Rainy Lake he built the Fort St. Pierre. In June 1732 he reached west of The Lake of the Woods, where he built the Fort St. Charles. It became the main post on the western route.

La Vérendrye sent his son Peter, to Lake Assiniboine to build Fort Maurepas in 1734 at the mouth of Lake Winnipeg. This was 500 miles from our starting point.

R. Father Aulneau S.J., took the place of R. Father Charles M. Mesaiger S.J., at Fort St. Charles.

A few miles away from Fort St. Charles, the R. Father Aulneau, J.B. De la Vérendrye son of the discoverer and twenty-nine Canadians were surprised and massacred by the Sioux in 1736 at Massacred Isle.

Le Fort Red was built in 1738 at the Forks between the Red River and the Assiniboine where Winnipeg was named.

Fort La Reine - Portage La Prairie towards the west was later built as a second base for these discoverers of our Canadian West.

The territory of Manitoba now became a possession of France.

Leaving Fort L Reine in October 1738, the explorer went by the Mouse River to Dakota, De La Vérendrye's sons Pierre and Francois left Portage la Prairie April 9th 1742. They followed their father's footsteps to the Missouri and many weeks later arrived to the Rocky Mountains in Montana.

The explorers travelled along the mountains towards the north to reach the principal branch of the Missouri in March 1743.

Their dream for the future was to reach the prairies by following the course of the Saskatchewan River or "Paskoyac." They built a fort they named "Paskoyac" a few miles from the junction on the banks of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River. This was the last exploit made by these hard working explorers.

Boucher de Niverville continued this work of exploring. He was sick while at "Paskoyac".

Le Chevalier de la Corne restored the Fort and gave it his name of Fort La Corne. It is situated at about thirty miles from St. Louis.

Ten of Boucher de Niverville's men travelled up the South branch of the Saskatchewan River and its tributary the Bow River, after a voyage of about six hundred miles. They were to face the Rocky Mountains in 1751. They built the Fort La Jonquière where the City of Calgary is today, 1751.

The Chevalier de la Corne made the first tries at cultivating on a large scale in the Carrot River valley.

The Chevalier de la Corne and The Coureurs de Bois were called to Quebec to defend Canada attacked from all sides in 1755.

The Canadian West was never again to see the 3 colors of the flag of France afloat on its Trading posts afloat on its boats. The Hudson Bay Company and The North West Company were two rival companies with Fur trading posts from Winnipeg to the Rockies.

The Hudson Bay Company was from England. Its personnel was from Great Britain with a few recruits from Quebec.

The North West Company was from Quebec with French recruits exclusively employed.

Arriving at the Red River these young men were married to metis or to Indian girls who were descendants of the Cree and Assiniboine Tribes. The Chipeyans lived further north.

Employed for the North West Company were Alexis L'espérance from Sorel P.Q., J.B. Bouché from Boucherville, Joseph Hoque from Montreal, Pierre Boyer from the Chaudiere River, P.Q., Jean Baptiste Boucher married Marie Garneau a daughter of Louis Garneau who was also employed for the North West Company in March 1790. All were members on the "York boats," barges. William Bremner was married to Margaret McMullen, both came from Scotland with the Lord Selkirk colony. It was in 1812 that Lord Selkirk came to colonise at the Red River with one hundred strong habitants from the Scottish Highlands. They landed at York factory where Lord Selkirk had obtained a large concession of land from the Hudson Bay Company and assumed he owned the immense North West territory. The North West company took a bad view of these intruding colonists.

Governor Semple of the Hudson Bay Company took over the Fort Gibraltar and of the Fort Pembina at which belonged to the North West Company.

In 1816 the North West Company attacked Fort Douglas, Governor Semple and 21 of his men were killed. Antagonism dwelt among these rival companies. This caused trouble to those who were selling furs. The rival companies agreed only on one point, which was to exploit those who were selling them furs.

In 1870^h the buffalo was the principal source of life on the plains, Meat for Food and hides were sold to the fur companies.

The Buffalo hunters were known as People of the prairies as the buffalo roamed the prairies for food all summer long.

There was no Buffalo hunting during the winter months. A favorable place had to be found for the construction of houses to winter in. These were built with trunks of trees squared and placed one on the other. The roofing was of meadow grass and mud. A rendezvous was a few miles from Batache for the People of the prairies winters.

Rev. Father Moulin came in 1870 from Isle a la Crosse to join these people. Rev. Father André O.M.I. later came to take charge and followed the hunters with the buffalo hunt and taught catechism and helped these brave people to follow their religion.

The Rendezvous was abandoned in 1874. Father André organised and constructed a new mission. The site was not far from the Buffalo Pit at St. Laurent and not far from the two forts built in 1804 by the Hudson Bay Company and the North West Company these two rivals of furs in the west.

The church at St. Laurent measured thirty feet in length. Sixty people could attend mass. Few were the pictures and ornaments. It was also built with logs whitewashed and covered with (hay) sod.

Rev. Father Vital Fourmont was the new missionary to arrive June 6th 1875, to help Father André.

Douglas Stobart helped Father André start the mission at Duck Lake in June 1876.

Five miles from St. Laurent the Hudson Bay Co. had the Fort named "South Branch House", on the south banks of the river. The North West Company had their fort on the north banks.

Later these two companies established themselves on the south branch of the Saskatchewan river to keep on with the fur trading. There they were at the Gros-Ventres Forks with the Indian tribe named Gros-Ventres.

The fort of the North West Company was attacked on the morning of June 24th 1794 by a hundred of these Gros Ventres warriors.

An interpreter named Jacques Raphael had informed the four Canadians and the five crees to defend themselves bravely at the fort.

The chief of the Gros Ventres was in command. Jacques Raphael shot and killed him. His death was a signal for a fast retreat. The Indians carried home their dead warriors and some were wounded. Lamentations and cries of vengeance were heard. They now went to the Hudson Bay Company fort. Two employees took them as friends and were to welcome them. A few instants later they were killed and scalped. There were two men, three women and a few children left in the fort. They were surprised, barricaded their door and hid. The Indians were in the fort without resistance and killed a man, a woman and two children. They took two young women as their prisoners. There was a man saved by the enemy as he had been hiding in an old cellar. The Indians never found him. They massacred the fort and burnt it before leaving it.

Charles Vaudreuil got in a canoe and went down the current and arrived at York Factory August the 11th. Two days after the massacre Louis Chatelain who was in charge of the North West Company fort loaded canoes with merchandise and went down the river with all his personnel to build a new palissade at Nipawin. The two rival companies built new posts again ten years later, in 1804 at St. Laurent known now as lot 17.

After 1810 these forts on the south Saskatchewan River disappeared forever. Two larger posts were built close to Lac Vert. Fort "La Montée" was the most important one. No less than seventy men served there with about sixty women and children. About seven hundred pounds of meat was needed daily to feed these people.

Carlton house was the Hudson Bay Company post, with a personnel of ten persons without counting women and children. It was a stopping place for travellers. A lot of buffalo meat was stored here, also tallow, pemican, leather, buffalo hides all well needed provisions. The for "La Montée" disappeared after the treaty had been signed at Carlton House when the Hudson Bay Company took over on December 5th 1821.

PUSHING WESTWARD

The troubles of 1870 at the Red River had left a malaise between the french and the english speaking people. Roger Goulet had been murdered followed by many regrettable events. This was the beginning of a new era. The buffalo now had disappeared from the plains.

The train was to come west of Winnipeg. People were to start a new life westward. Every year the crops were put in late due to the floods as the Assiniboine River overflowed its banks. There were no machinery in 1882 to dig ditches, no way could the high water be checked as the snow melted.

Many families decided to leave their homes on the banks of the Assiniboine to go west.

These people knew where they were going. They had hauled merchandise by ox-carts for the Hudson Bay Company, also for missionaries and for different post. Like Gabriel Franchere, their dream was to come with their sons to these immense plains, fertile and promising. They were filled with admiration of the thought of ploughing this nice farming country.

Louis Schmidt - was the first one to come to St. Louis.

Louis Schmidt made large contributions to the St. Louis parish. He was born December 4th 1844 at Vieux Fort close to Fort Chipewyan on the surroundings of Lake Athabasca. He was a distinguished and an ardent scholar noticed very young while at Winnipeg. He was one of three young boys chosen by Monsignor Taché to be sent to further his studies at the St. Hyacinthe siminary. He came back west in 1861 due to ill health.

Louis Riel studied at Montreal. McDougall studied at the seminary of Nicolet. P.Q.

In 1870, Louis Schmidt was Louis Riel's secretary. He also represented St. Boniface at the first legislature of Manitoba. He came to St. Louis in 1880. The parish was named St. Louis as he was the first one to start it. He settled here with his wife Justine Lavolette, a descendant of the Governor of Trois Rivieres and the Lavolette family-Jonas, Modeste, Charles and Pauline-Mrs. Alcide Legaré.

Michael Dumas was of the caravane but returned to the Red River.

Louis Schmidt passed away November 6, 1935 at the age of ninety-one. He was a good christian and a good patriot. He at church ten minutes before the exercises on Sundays. After mass at about 11:30 Louis Schmidt would return home for dinner with his family. There were no cars then. He never had one but drove three miles to his place and was back to sing the vespers at church, rain or shine. Nothing stopped him.

The memoires of Louis Schmidt appeared on the french paper "Le Patriote de L'ouest." He transmitted his faith to his son Pantaléon and to his family blessed with a priest and also a nun.

In 1884 Mr. Schmidt accepted the post of Land agent for the federal government at Prince Albert. In 1897 he came back to St. Louis and was secretary for the school district no. 14. Later he was secretary for the St. Louis Municipality no. 341 and was in charge till he retired.

Preparing for a long voyage.

Great were the activities in the spring of 1882 along the Assiniboine River at St. Charles, St. Francois-Xavier and at the Baie St. Paul now Marquette Manitoba. Nothing should be left behind. Everything had to be packed on carts and wagons. These travellers had to take care of their stock as they had cows, calves, horses, and fowl to feed as the caravan would have to travel for fifty-two days. They had food, kitchen utensils, stoves, furniture and different tools as they would have to build new homes.

The caravan got on its way June 5th 1882 on the road of Carlton House. They travelled to Portage-la-Prairie and westward to the North West territories. The caravan travelled every day except on Sundays and on days of obligation or during heavy rains when it was too wet. 1882 was a wet year and the caravan arrived at its destination at the end of July.

It was not all an excursion for pleasure as the mosquitoes were plentiful hungry and torturous.

The caravan was of the following families, Baptiste Boucher, William Bremner, Pierre Boyer, Baptiste Delorme, Joseph Vermette and John Fiddler. There were about sixty persons in this caravan.

Arriving at Batoche these travellers followed the South Saskatchewan **House** scene of the 1794 massacre by the Gros-Ventres tribe.

Louis Schmidt had his home a couple of acres away from the ruins in 1880. He was secretary of Louis Riel in the Manitoba Government. He later moved to St. Louis.

Lucien Boucher now has his home on the property first owned by Louis Schmidt at St. Louis. Lucien Boucher is the son of J.M. Boucher, grandson of Baptiste Boucher and son of Jean Baptiste Boucher. Charles Eugene Boucher, son of Baptiste Boucher has his homestead at the same place where the Hudson Bay Company had the fort burnt down by the fierce "Gros-Ventres warriors".

Charles Eugene Boucher represented Batoche in the legislature of the North West Territories. Saskatchewan joined confederation in 1905.

The caravan divided here. B. Delorme J. Vermette and John Fiddler stayed while the other families continued and stopped two miles west of where St. Louis is today.

This was a nice valley on the south banks of the river. The land was fertile easier to cultivate than the land farther south from the river. These travellers first wanted a lot of good water for themselves and for their stock.

Wood was much looked after for heating. There was a lot of fire wood along the river. With a lot of land under cultivation into big fields of wheat now, wood and water is not sought as it was in 1882.

Mixed farming was a must to survive. Wheat was not for sale, it all went for flour as the habitants were not numerous. They had a little flour mill. A good bushel of wheat would sell for 50 cents. The price for a two year old steer would be \$25.00. Horses could be sold for \$100.00 each.

The people settled on River lots to be surveyed later on just as they had been done in the province of Quebec and later in Manitoba on the Assiniboine and on the Red Rivers. Our folks were close neighbors. The river lots were two miles long. The river road was kept open and well trafficked summer and winter

The names of Baptiste Boucher and of
Caroline L'Espérance family are as follows:

1. Marie (Mrs. St. Denis)
2. Jean Baptiste married Marie Louise Bremner, January 1882
3. Solomon Boucher
4. Rose (Mrs. Heist Bremner.)
5. Charles Boucher
6. Marquerite (Mrs.) Mar Lapine.
7. Emma (Sr. St. Marcien) Grey Nun Montreal Quebec.
8. Caroline (Mrs. J. Klyne).
9. Alvina (Mrs. Parenteau.)
10. Elise (Mrs. Forestier)
11. Frederic
12. Sarah (Mrs. Marion)
13. Joseph.
14. Rose Delima (Mrs. F. Schmidt.)
15. Ernest.

The children of William Bremner and of Marie Hoque were Alexander, William, Moise and Joseph - Jose, Marquerite married Magloire Boyer, Hentiette married John Morrison and mother Marie Louise had married John Baptiste Boucher.

Pierre Boyer's children were Magloire John, Napoleon, Baptiste and Marie.

During the month of July the folks hurried to build houses, and barns to be protected against the cold winter months. Sheds were built for the stock.

Roddick was fifteen miles away. Logs were in adondance there. They had to go across the river. These logs had to be squared so as to build the walls, to be filled in between with white clay and white washed for a finishing touch. Grass from the sloughs was used for roofing. They called it Roofing grass.

This work kept the people busy till winter came. Women and children of age had been busy gathering hazel nuts and fruit for the long winter months ahead.

The St. Laurent mission had been founded eight years before this by R. Father André.

Rev. Father Fourmand now lived there. St. Louis was about fifteen miles from the St. Laurent Mission. The river had to be crossed by small boats called "skiffs". Thirty miles were travelled to church every Sunday and also on Week days. Rev. Father André resided at Prince Albert in the year 1882. In 1884 the oblate Fathers started to come to St. Louis to officiate at mass. Fathers André, Végreville, Domneau and Father Lecoq took turns.

RIEL - BATOCHÉ.

The year of 1885 was a year of sorrow for the new settlers. The beginning had not been easy but now it was a heart-ache. Certain advantages were expected by them. They wrote to the government from 1878 till 1884. Missionaries made demands - Monsignor Taché, Monsignor Grandin and the oblate Fathers charged with different missions helped with their recommendations.

The reclamations made by missionaries like those made by the people were useless.

Our Canadian government seemed unpopular at the task with vicious and hard functionaries.

The tide of discontent mounted in 1884 to cause an uprising in 1885.

Gabriel Dumond, James Isbister, Moise Ouelette and Mike Dumas left St. Laurent after a meeting held May 13, 1884 to go for Louis Riel who was teaching at the mission St. Peter on the Soleil river in Montana. These four men left St. Laurent May 20, 1884. They reached the mission June 4th to pray Louis Riel in the name of the people of Saskatchewan to come back with them to help obtain justice from the Government.

Louise Riel hesitated for a length of time. What would become of his wife and children if something happened to him? He decided to come to Saskatchewan in hopes of helping his people and arrived at St. Laurent July 1st.

Louis Riel was in the Government for the Red River in 1870 when Thomas Scott was executed at Fort Garry. He was haunted by the orange men so he erred from place to place till he settled in exile in Montana living with his family on the meagre salary of a school teacher.

During the months ahead Louis Riel would preside at many meetings to prepare the requests made by the population. He spoke and acted with moderation and had much influence among his people. He gave a good example by good conduct.

In 1885 there was a government in the North West Territories. Riel became agitated by his new position. Contradictions and discussions he had faced made him sick and he felt exposed to meet with an assassin at any time.

On March 18, 1885 Louis Riel with his friends settled at the St. Antione de Padoue Church at Batoche. The Rev. Father Moulin O.M.I. was against this but Riel along with his counsellors got ammunition from the two stores at Batoche and also at Duck Lake. Gabriel Dumont was named commander of the military strategy. He possessed qualities of a great chief guerilla. He had spent years at buffalo hunting. He also had innumerable squirmishes with the Indians. He had knowledge of military strategy of war on the plains. His braveness and ability at handling fire arms with good judgement and his courage gave him the qualities of a good commander.

Gabriel Dumont's integrity assured him of loyal and devoted country men. He was very polite but had different opinions than those of Louis Riel.

Dumont was very aggressive and wanted to attack Fort Carlton and Prince Albert so as to seize ammunition. Riel felt more prudent and waited to be first attacked. Louis Riel had his way and many lives were thereby saved.

DUCK LAKE

Mr. Crozier was the Royal Canadian Mounted Police superintendent at Fort Carlton. On March 25th, he advanced towards Duck Lake accompanied by about one hundred and fifty men to find out what Dumont had in hiding.

Crozier met Gabriel Dumont and his men three miles west of Duck Lake on the Carlton road. Mr. A. McKay acted as interpreter for Mr. Crozier as they talked, he opened fire and one of Gabriel Dumont's men was killed.

This caused fighting for forty minutes, Crozier hurried back to Fort Carlton after eleven men were counted wounded and twelve dead. Gabriel Dumont counted four dead. The two commanders were wounded Crozier on the cheek, Dumont on the head.

A few days later General Middleton conducted the army to take over Batoche and continued later to Battleford. He came from Ontario and on April 10th left Qu'Appelle for Batoche. Gabriel Dumont knew that his men could not resist for very long against the army at Batoche. Dumont's bravery was not enough. Arms, ammunition and food all that was necessary was furnished by the Canadian Government to General Middleton and his army for the campaign. The army was well equipped for war.

Gabriel Dumont could not face the army with no munitions food and equipment.

FISH CREEK

Dumont with one hundred and sixty men were waiting for Middleton and his army in the forenoon of April 24th. Dumont's men hidden in the bushes and behind stones set fire to the prairie. Middleton's army numbered five hundred shooting with rapidity and precision. This 90th Winnipeg Rifles Regiment losses were heavy. Ten were killed while forty were wounded. These soldiers were armed with Snider shotguns and would shoot at long range while Dumont's men had only a few Winchester repeaters most of their old fashioned guns were lead balls loaded by mouth. Dumont had eleven men killed and eighteen were wounded and left for Batoche that night. Middleton stayed at Fish Creek for two weeks while waiting for reinforcement.

BATOCHÉ

Trenches were made for the battle at Batoche. Middleton inspected this system of defense after the combat and was surprised to see this construction done with so much care. Middleton opened fire on the presbytery at Batoche. Rev. Father Julien Moulin O.M.I. appeared shaking a white handkerchief. Five priests had gathered there and the sisters had left their convent at St. Laurent and were close by in a lean-to newly built for them.

The fight at Batoche lasted four days. Dumont's men had no more ammunition nor food. Tired and weak they were forced to retreat and run for their lives. It was the fall of Batoche May 3rd, 1885.

Middleton had 46 wounded and 8 dead, during the fight while Dumont had twelve dead and three wounded men.

Louis Riel went to court at Regina where he mounted on the scaffold.

Honest men saw with reason that the execution of Riel was unforgettable. printed in the history of the Canadian West.

Few months later the Federal government authorized special surveyors to come to the requests that had been made for so long in the past. Land bordering the river surveyed the people could now have titles to their property.

Why then could not this have been done before to spare all the massacres and lives. Without counting the expenses and misery following the rebellion. The days of terror were over but still the consequences of after war remained. The families at St. Louis had left their homes. The men had enrolled with Riel. Women and children were hiding in the woods in terror. Every family mourned with dead and wounded loved ones.

On their return home they found no livestock left and their habitations were spoilt. It was too late to do the seeding. Men were in exile or hiding and scared to be taken prisoners. The people had not been rich but they now felt miserable.

The good priest Rev. Father Lecog O.M.I. was the missionary in charge since the beginning of 1884 at St. Louis.

Mass was offered at the Baptiste Boucher residence as it was a large house necessary for housing the large family.

The church was built in 1887. Logs were hauled during the winter. Lumber and shingles were from the Prince Albert saw mill.

Money was scarce but the volunteers for work was not on lot 13.

The good priest sold his horse and buggy and also his watch to buy the necessary materials for the church. Needless to say the parish kept a souvenir of profound gratitude for R. Father Lecog O.M.I.

FIRST VOCATION IN THE PARISH

Emma Boucher daughter of Baptiste Boucher and of Caroline L'Espérance took the name of Sister St. Marcien with the Grey Nuns of Montreal. She was born at St. Francois-Xavier Manitoba and was baptised by the R. Father J.B. Thibault who was the parish priest on March 31, 1871. The family kept the triple heritage of their ancestors with large families, their french language at home and the faith brought from Normandy France to Boucherville, P.Q., down to Marquerite 'Youville also Sieur De La Verendrye and to Mgr. Taché of St. Boniface.

Emma made her first communion at St. Boniface, September 8th 1880.

She remembered the bears and other wild animals coming to the river for a drink close to their new home at St. Louis in 1882.

She was confirmed at St. Laurent, Saskatchewan. The family would rise at four o'clock on Sunday mornings to arrive on time for mass at St. Laurent from St. Louis, Saskatchewan.

R. Father Lecoq made it much easier later when he came twice during the month when J.B. Boucher would go for him at Prince Albert. Grandma Boucher wished she would have a priest among her fifteen children.

Emma had travelled almost six hundred miles with her father in horse and buggy days to St. Boniface to enter the convent. She was admitted in by Sister M. Lamy superior. She found Emma to be a good reader and a good writer and she sewed to perfection. She missed her family and most of all, her baby brother Ernest. She took the name of Sister St. Marcien July 7th 1888 and made her perpetual vows July 31st 1890 in the presence of Mgr. Taché archbishop of St. Boniface. She remained at the Provincial House at St. Boniface for four years (1890 to 1894) at the Cathedral (1894 to 1896) at Lebrét from (1896 to 1908) at the Mother house at Montreal from 1908 to 1938. At the orphanage from 1938 to 1943 and at Notre Dame hospital 1943 to 1949. She passed a lot of time in the sanctuary trimming the altars in veritable attitude of adoration. She prayed for vocations.

She would prepare and repair clothes needed for college boys who served mass bearing her nephews in mind - Msgr. J.A. Boucher Fernand and Ernest Forestier and Camille Schmidt oblates of Mary Immaculate.

She also remembered her nieces Sister St. Eugene, Grey Nun Montreal, also Sister Marie of Trinity of the Child Jesus and Sister St. Irene Schmidt of Prince Albert. She would have liked to have more vocations in the family. Being so persistent and reasonable young girls did not know what to do not to meet her.

She suffered with a stroke in 1949 and passed away March 25th 1958. She had served her church and her congregation to celebrate gold and diamond jubilees.

Sister St. Marcien rests with her sisters in Religion. The Grey Nuns in Montreal.

**JEAN-BAPTISTE BOUCHER —
CAROLINE LESPÉRANCE**

Partis de Saint-François-Xavier, au Manitoba, en 1882, ils voyagèrent en charrette à bœufs et firent partie des six caravanes qui se dirigeaient vers les territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ils emportaient toutes leurs possessions, car ils partaient sans espoir de retour. Ils voyagèrent du 5 juin au 27 juillet, donc 52 jours. En arrivant à ce qui devait devenir Saint-Louis-de-Langevin, ils s'installèrent à tout hasard et vécurent sous des tentes. Mais ceci ne pouvait être que temporaire.

Jean-Baptiste Boucher prit un "homestead", et à partir du 29 février 1904, la famille demeura sur le terrain décrit comme suit: Township 45, rangée 27, à l'ouest du deuxième méridien. C'est là que Jean-Baptiste se bâtit. Plus tard, comme sa maison était très grande elle servit tour à tour d'église pour la messe du dimanche, de lieu de réunion, de bureau de poste, le tout connu sous le nom d'Établissement Boucher.

Jean-Baptiste Boucher et Caroline avaient la réputation d'être bons chrétiens, très charitables et très hospitaliers. Dans plusieurs historiques de famille, on fait allusion à leur bonté et à leur accueil. Lorsque vous êtes envahi par un sentiment in-

définissable fait de peur, de regret, de quasi-panique devant l'inconnu, lorsque vous ne parlez pas anglais, que toute sécurité a disparu et que vous vous sentez seul dans un monde nouveau, quel réconfort peut alors vous procurer la main compatissante qui vous touche l'épaule: "Pardou, nous venons de Saint-Louis-de-Langevin; seriez-vous les nouveaux colons?" Plusieurs nouveaux arrivés ont fait cette expérience à la descente du train à Prince Albert. Ceux qui étaient là, juste au bon moment, étaient souvent Jean-Baptiste et Caroline, mis au courant par le missionnaire qui avait été prévenu de l'arrivée d'une famille.

D'autres pionniers racontent que les Boucher les avaient hébergés quelques jours dans leur propre demeure au moment de leur arrivée des vieux pays.

Caroline et Jean-Baptiste sont morts tous les deux à Saint-Louis; elle, à l'âge de 59 ans, le 11 mai 1900; lui, à l'âge de 74 ans, le 30 août 1911.

Jean-Baptiste et Caroline Boucher eurent quinze enfants: Marie (Mme St-Denis), Duck Lake — Alvina (Mathias Parenteau) — Jean-Baptiste (M.-Louise Bremner) — Élise (Jean-Marie Forestier), Duck Lake — Salomon (Rose Ouellette) — Frédéric (Catherine Dubreuil, Béatrice Lépine) — Rose (Moïse Bremner) — Charles-Eugène (Hélène Leten-



Photographie de la famille Boucher — Pionniers. — Debout: J.-Baptiste, Délima, Eugène, Salomon, Frédéric, Élise, Joseph. — Assises: Sara, Caroline, Marguerite, Emma, Marie, Rose, Alvina. — Les images encadrées, au fond représentent les parents: Jean-Baptiste Boucher et Caroline Lespérance (leur fils Ernest était absent).

SAINT LOUIS

Samedi soir, 18 octobre, a 4 h. $\frac{1}{2}$, Monsieur Salomon Beucher rendait son ame a Dieu.

Depuis trois ans un cancer faisait defaillir ses forces. Apres de trompeuses accalmies, le mal reprenait d'intensite. Son etat inspirant de l'anxiete a son entourage, Mr le Cure lui avait administre les derniers sacrements le 15.

Mr Salomon Beucher etait dans sa soixante huitieme annee. Ne au Manitoba le 22 decembre 1862, il etait le second de quinze enfants. Son pere, Jean-Baltiste Beucher, mort a Saint-Louis en 1911, et sa mere, nee Caroline L'esperance, decedee en 1900, etaient venus s'etablir a Saint-Louis avec leurs nombreux enfants des 1882, peu apres Mr Louis Schmidt, qui reside toujours a Saint Louis et aura bientot ses 85 ans.

Mr Salomon Beucher et ses cinq freres prirent des terres le long de la riviere Saskatchewan du sud. Salomon et Eugene, mort le 30 janvier 1926, sont les deux seuls defunts des quinze enfants etablis

dans le district depuis 48 ans. Non seulement durant sa longue maladie, mais toute sa vie Mr Salomon a compris l'ideal du chretien, et il fut un bon observateur des lois de Dieu et de l'Eglise.

La levee du corps fut faite par Mr l'abbé J.A. Boucher, neveu du defunt. La messe de Requiem a ete celebree par Mr le cure G. Carpentier. Mr Pierre McLeod, notre Maitre de Chapelle, veillait a la bonne execution du chant liturgique. La foule des parents et amis alla jusqu'au cimetiere pour un dernier hommage au pionnier defunt. Autour du cercueil se trouvaient les membres de la famille: du defunt: son epouse, nee Rose Ouellette, son fils Adolphe Boucher et Mme Rezia Abel, sa fille Marie et Mr Evangeliste Abel; les quatre freres du defunt et leurs epouses, M.M et Mesdames Jean-Baptiste, Frederic, Joseph et Ernest Boucher; les neuf sœurs du defunt, Marie (Mme Saint-Denis), Rose (Mme Brenner Moise), Margueritte (Mme Lepine), Caroline (Mme J. Klyme), Sœur Saint Marcien, de la communaute des Sœurs Grises de Montreal, Alvina (Mme Mathias Parenteau), Elise (Mme Fo-

Dube), Sara (Mme Albert Marion), Belima, (Mme
Pantaleon Schmidt).

 Nous offrons nos condole-
ances a la famille en deuil, et avec les nom-
breux parents et amis, nous recommandons pieu-
sement a Notre-Seigneur, l'ame du venere defun

 Le service de trentaine sera celebre le lund
17 novembre a 9 h. dans l'Eglise Saint Louis.

resolve upon the establishment of a permanent settlement. The elders, among whom Isidore Dumont dit Escapot, Louison Batoché père, Jean Dumont dit Chakasta, St. Pierre Ouellette and Philippe Gariépy père, met with Chief Factor Lawrence Clarke and Father Alexis André, Oblate and Superior of the district.²¹ Recognizing that the buffalo would be completely destroyed before the next generation and that land settlement was inevitable, they agreed upon the establishment of a permanent settlement and mission at a site on the banks of the South Saskatchewan which they named St. Laurent. One of the main concerns expressed was the necessity of occupying the lands claimed in order to secure ownership and ward off future spoliation. A sympathetic if somewhat impressionistic account was submitted to the editor of *The Manitoban*.

... meeting held by French Métis wintering on Banks of South Saskatchewan River, near Carlton. This Settlement is merely of a temporary nature, in fact a wintering camp numbering 40 to 50 rough hewn, flat-roofed cabins. ... Each house is one apartment in which from one to two families reside; a huge chimney takes up no small space of the interior. ... the doors are rough framework of wood over which is tightly stretched a Buffalo parchment skin, the windows are of the same material. ... Yet the humble roofs shelter brave, honest, loyal hearts, who in all their dealings are the souls of rectitude and honor. I have been struck with the happy simple life these people lead ... earnest and persevering ... success has crowned their labors during the past season. ... Further up the river, there are other camps. ... It is estimated that those different Camps combined, the new Colony will have in starting a population of about 1500. ...²²

The *gens libres* did not establish themselves permanently at St-Laurent until 1874. Shortly before, in 1872, Xavier Letendre erected a trading shop, a dwelling and began a ferry service at the crossing to which he gave his name.

Quant à moi, sans penser devenir un habitant, je me mis aussi à parcourir ces lieux-ci pour voir si je n'y découvrirais point une place qui put convenir à mon commerce. La rive droite de la Saskatchewan à l'endroit où les frères traversaient cette rivière me plut plus que toute autre que j'eusse vue jusqu'alors. J'achetai le droit de mes devanciers et m'installai à la place même qui plus tard fut appelée de mon surnom *Traverse à Batoché*.²³ [emphasis mine]

Letendre homesteaded on lots forty-six and forty-seven although he claimed lots forty to forty-nine through purchase and pre-emption. The Métis who settled in that area, identified as lots one to seventy-one of the "St. Laurent Settlement Survey"²⁴ laid out their farms according to French-Canadian custom, in river lots averaging two miles long and with about ten chains frontage. The practice was also to reserve an adjoining field for wood and hay.

The self-governing colony of St. Laurent, under the leadership of Gabriel Dumont, originally encompassed a large area including the Boucher Settlement (St. Louis-de-Langevin in 1883), St. Laurent-de-Grandin, Batoché and le Coulee des Touronds (Fish Creek area). In the 1870s, many farms were claimed along both banks of the South Saskatchewan River. Batoché was situated about centre and at the major crossing point on the Carlton trail or main highway between Winnipeg, Fort Carlton, and Fort Edmonton. Many other trails traversed the settlement: a branch of the Carlton trail via Fort Ellice and Qu'Appelle also known as the Humboldt trail and Elbow trail, which ran north and south between the Fort à la Corne-Montréal Lake district and the Montana Territory.

It is easier to document Xavier Letendre's activities in the 1870s after he

AN HISTORY

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La vie des premiers colons n'était pas facile

La vie de ceux qui ont colonisé l'Ouest canadien au début du siècle dernier, comme le raconte si bien le colonel Réal Boucher, ne fut pas toujours facile. Loin de là.

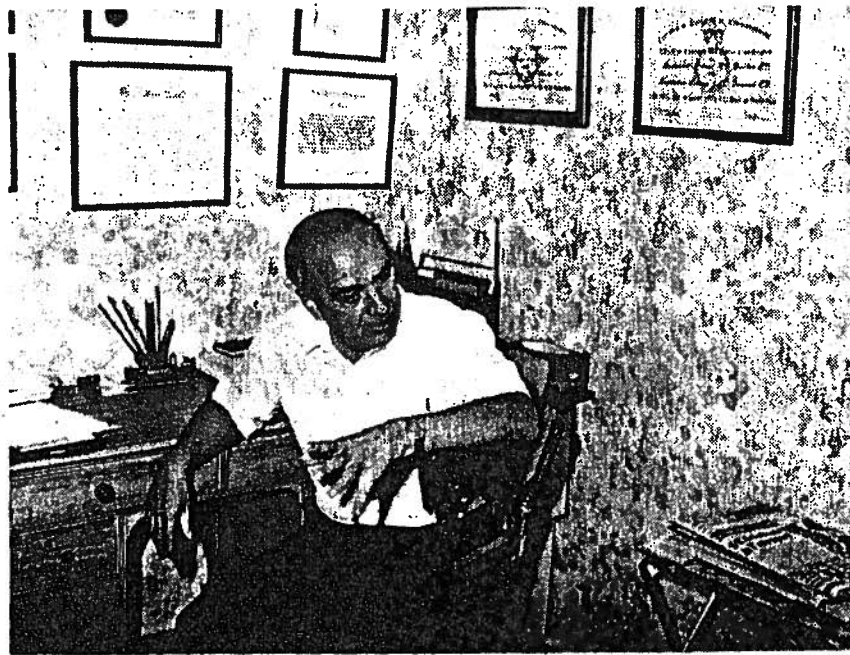
Entre autres, il cite le cas de son arrière-arrière grand-père, Jean-Marie Boucher, natif de Berthierville. À 18 ans, il se retrouva seul à Fort Garry, après avoir été embauché par la Compagnie de fourrures du Nord-Ouest.

À ce moment-là, c'était la guerre ouverte entre cette firme et la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson. Toutes les deux, elles se disputaient l'exclusivité du monopole du très lucratif commerce de fourrures avec les Indiens.

Les affrontements étaient sanglants entre les deux pawrties. Finalement, la Baie d'Hudson eut gain de cause et prit le contrôle de sa concurrence. Jean-Marie Boucher passa donc au service de ses nouveaux patrons.

■ Guide

Quelques années plus tard, sans doute pour améliorer son sort, il quitta la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson pour deve-



«Mon ancêtre Jean-Marie Boucher avait été attaché durant plusieurs jours sur le toit du fort, pour s'être sauvé d'une expédition. Il servait alors de guide à un dénommé Black qui explorait les rivières de l'ouest canadien».

nir guide pour le compte d'un explorateur. Un dénommé Black qui parcourait les rivières du territoire de ce qui devait devenir plus tard le Manitoba.

«Pour une raison que nous ignorons, car on a peu parlé de ça dans la famille, explique notre interlocuteur, Jean-Marie Boucher déserta le

groupe. C'était une offense grave qui aurait pu être lourde de conséquences, s'il avait fallu que tous les membres de l'expédition fassent de même».

Finalement, conscient du geste qu'il avait posé, l'ancêtre de monsieur Réal Boucher revint à de meilleurs sentiments et se

rapporta à son patron. La punition fut sévère. Pendant plusieurs jours, pieds et mains liés, il fut exposé à la vue de tous, attaché sur le toit du fort. On voulait qu'il serve d'exemple à ceux qui auraient eu la tentation de se sauver.

Comme l'explique le colonel Réal Boucher, tel

était le climat rude qui régnait alors pendant les années de la colonisation de l'ouest canadien.

■ Saint-Louis

Par contre, monsieur Boucher n'a pas connu cette vie difficile dans son village natal de Saint-Louis en Saskatchewan. Avant-dernier d'une famille de huit enfants, son père qui s'appelait Jean-Marie comme son arrière-arrière grand-père, exploitait une ferme très rentable.

Même s'il a dû, comme tous les fermiers de l'Ouest canadien, subir à l'occasion, les effets de la sécheresse.

«Pour plusieurs, comme s'en souvient le colonel Réal Boucher, ce fut la faillite. Ils n'avaient plus de fourrage pour nourrir leurs animaux. Heureusement, malgré des périodes difficiles, poursuivit-il, mon père a pu éviter la catastrophe».

De Saint-Louis, il conserve une belle image

de ce village franco-phonie. «Ainsi, mon père et ma mère, même s'ils étaient nés tous deux dans l'ouest, ne parlaient pratiquement pas anglais. Aussi surprenant que ça puisse paraître. Ils avaient toujours côtoyé des Francophones, autant dans leurs relations d'affaires, que dans leurs rencontres sociales. Jusqu'à un certain point, précise-t-il, ce fut un peu mon cas. J'ai commencé par apprendre le français, bien avant de me familiariser avec l'anglais».

EMPLOYEUSES EMPLOYEURS

UN INSTANT...

C'EST POUR VOUS!

Mon arrière grand-père était des 12 conseillers de Louis Riel

Le centième anniversaire cette année, de l'exécution de Louis Riel, a une signification particulière pour le colonel Réal Boucher d'Iberville. En effet, son arrière grand-père Jean-Baptiste était parmi un des douze conseillers du chef métis qui avait formé un gouvernement provisoire à Batoche, pour revendiquer les droits de ses compatriotes. Tout comme il l'avait précédemment fait dans la région de la rivière Rouge, où s'éleva aujourd'hui Winnipeg.

Puis survinrent les événements qui devaient conduire à l'exécution de Riel. L'ancêtre de monsieur Boucher n'échappa pas aux représailles qui suivirent.

À entendre le colonel Boucher parler de ces événements, on croirait facilement qu'il en a été témoin. Fêru de petite histoire et de généalogie, il s'intéresse depuis toujours à tout ce qui a entouré le peuplement et le développement de l'Ouest canadien.



daniel
SIMARD

«Je suis de la quatrième génération de Boucher à naître dans l'Ouest, explique-t-il. Mon arrière grand-père, Jean-Marie Boucher, avait quitté Berthierville en 1815, à l'âge de 18 ans, pour aller travailler à Fort Garry, pour la compagnie de fourrures du Nord-Ouest.

«Marié à une Métisse ou à une Indienne, car il n'y avait à peu près pas de femmes de race blanche à l'époque dans cette région du pays, il a eu quatre enfants, dont mon arrière grand-père Jean-Baptiste», note le colonel Boucher.

■ Migration

Ce dernier s'établit sur une terre dans la région de la rivière Rouge, à proximité de ce qui est devenu aujourd'hui Winnipeg. Devant le flot de nouveaux colons qui venaient de l'Est, en grande majorité de l'Ontario, et aussi pour fuir les inondations, l'arrière grand-père de monsieur Boucher décida d'aller plus à l'ouest. À la recherche d'une plus grande terre. Il partit avec sa femme et ses 13 enfants, pour finalement s'établir à Saint-Louis en Saskatchewan.

«C'est là que je suis né et que j'ai

grandi, explique le colonel Boucher. J'y ai fait mon école primaire, avant de poursuivre mes études à North Battleford, au Collège Saint-Thomas, et à Edmonton, au Collège Saint-Jean. Deux institutions dirigées par les Pères Oblats».

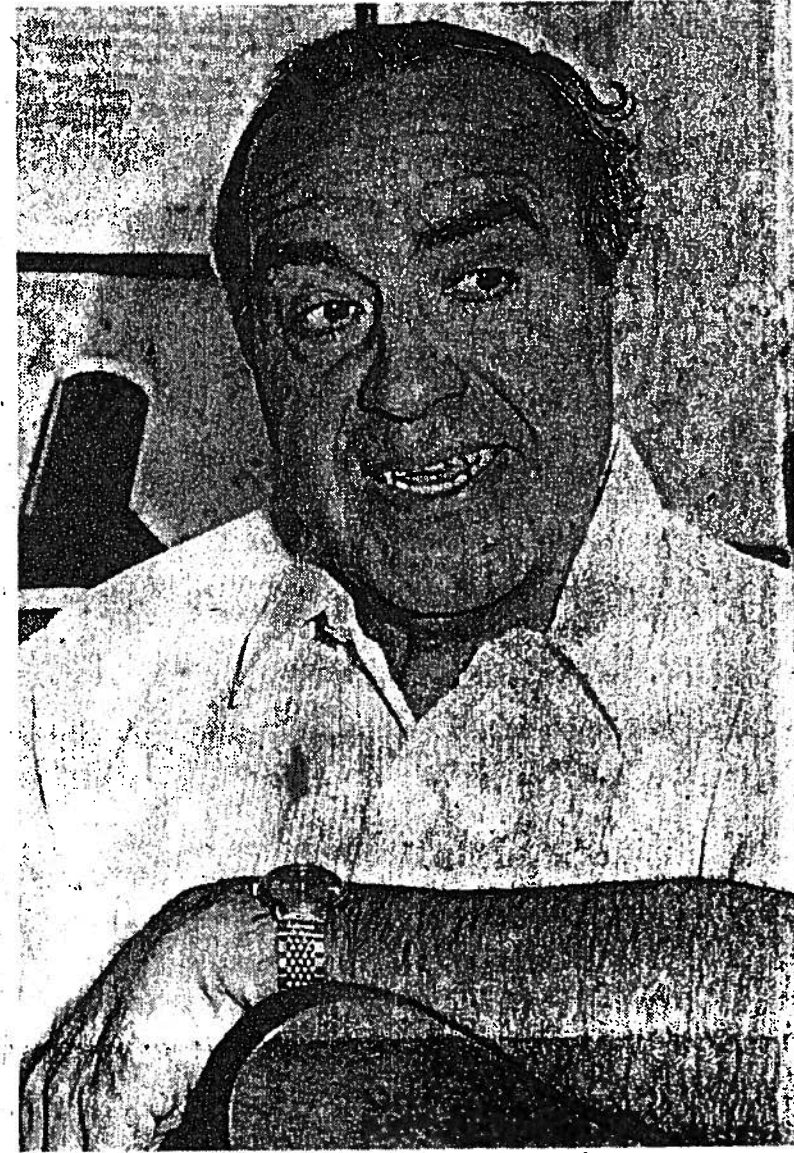
Après avoir obtenu son baccalauréat à l'Université d'Ottawa, il s'enrôla dans l'aviation en 1956. Il prit sa retraite en 1982, alors qu'il était commandant de l'unité administrative au Quartier général de la Défense nationale à Ottawa.

Il résume en une seule phrase sa carrière militaire: «J'aurais voulu la planifier moi-même pour la rendre plus intéressante, que je n'aurais pas réussi».

En 1972, quand il fut muté Chef de l'administration à la base des Forces armées à Saint-Jean, il s'installa avec sa famille à Iberville. Depuis, il a toujours conservé sa résidence, malgré deux affectations à l'extérieur. Notamment à Londres.

De son séjour en Angleterre, même si le colonel Boucher a apprécié tous les endroits où il a habité, il garde entre autres un excellent souvenir.

Maintenant, il se sent comme chez



«Mon arrière grand-père Jean-Baptiste Boucher était un des douze conseillers de Louis Riel qui avait formé un gouvernement provisoire à Batoche, peu de temps avant la rébellion qui devait conduire à l'exécution du chef métis».

lui à Iberville. S'il ne compte plus retourner vivre dans l'ouest, une partie de son cœur y est encore.

Suffit de l'entendre parler du pays de son enfance et de sa jeunesse pour s'en rendre compte.

Dans les bois pour éviter la prison

Une fois le soulèvement de Batoche naté, les représailles uprès de ceux qui vaient participé de près u de loin à la rébellion, urent impitoyables.

La milice qui avait été pplée à la rescousse de 1 Police Montée pour- hassait sans merci ceux u'elle soupçonnait d'y voir été mêlés. Dont arrière grand-père du onel Réal Boucher.

«Même s'il n'avait pas ré une seule balle tant ux batailles de Duck ake et de Fish Creek, u'à l'affrontement déci- if de Batoche, explique onsieur Boucher, sa te fut mise à prix. falgé ses lourdes res- onsabilités familiales, il vait 15 enfants, pour chapper à la prison, il se fugia dans le bois. Il en sortait qu'occasion- allement, la nuit venue, our aller faire un tour à maison. La vie était

loin d'être très gaie à Saint-Louis et dans les environs. Il y avait des militaires partout, à la recherche des fugitifs».

■ Arrestations

Si l'arrière grand-père de monsieur Boucher, malgré sa participation au gouvernement illégal de Louis Riel, parvint à échapper à ses poursuites, son fils qui portait le même prénom que lui, fut moins chanceux.

«C'était mon grand-père paternel, note le colonel Boucher. Lui aussi s'appelait Jean-Baptiste. Quand on apprit qu'il y avait un Jean-Baptiste Boucher en liberté à Saint-Louis, inutile de le préciser, les soldats accoururent en grand nombre pour finalement lui mettre la main au collet, raconte notre interlocuteur». Croyant avoir enfin mis la main sur un dangereux insurgé.

Conduit en prison, il eut beau se débattre comme un diable dans l'eau bénite pour faire comprendre aux miliciens qu'il n'avait eu absolument rien à faire dans le gouvernement provisoire dont on lui reprochait d'avoir fait partie. Rien n'y fit, il demeura au cachot durant plusieurs jours.

Finalement, la lumière se fit. On découvrit le pot aux roses et le grand-père de monsieur Boucher fut libéré sans qu'aucune autre mesure ne soit prise contre lui.

«Il l'avait échappé belle, glisse le colonel

Boucher. Car effectivement, contrairement à mon arrière grand-père, il avait participé au soulèvement les armes à la main. Il fut des trois affrontements avec un de mes grands oncles. Lui non plus n'a pas été arrêté.

■ Riel et Dumont

On connaît le sort qu'a subi Louis Riel. Comme l'explique monsieur Réal Boucher, il aurait peut-être eu des chances d'échapper à la justice canadienne, s'il avait voulu suivre le conseil de son chef militaire Gabriel Dumont.

«Après la défaite de Batoche, ce dernier était allé se cacher dans le bois comme beaucoup de ceux qui avaient participé au soulèvement, explique le colonel Boucher. Au bout de deux ou trois jours, il alla rejoindre Louis Riel, pour lui suggérer de le suivre en exil aux États-Unis».

Le chef métis refusa. Il préféra plutôt s'en remettre au jugement du général Middleton. Malheureusement, Riel avait sous-estimé la hargne que lui vouaient les Orangistes. Ils ne lui avaient pas pardonné d'avoir fait exécuter Thomas Scott à Fort Garry.



«Une fois le soulèvement maté, tout comme ceux qui y avaient participé, mon arrière grand-père a subi des représailles. Il a dû aller se réfugier dans les bois, pour ne pas être arrêté et mis en prison».

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Claude Luttrell

Le colonel Boucher a connu la vie d'ambassade

Le colonel Réal Boucher a passé deux ans à Londres comme attaché militaire au Haut Commissariat du Canada. Deux belles années, où il a connu avec sa famille, sa femme et sa fille, la vie d'ambassade. Avec tous les privilèges qu'elle comporte.

«Une vie superficielle par contre, tient-il à préciser. Je n'aurais pas voulu cependant, vivre de cette façon jusqu'à la fin de mes jours. Ce qui ne m'empêche pas pour autant de l'avoir appréciée pleinement tout le temps que j'en ai profité».

Pour résumer, comme le dit le colonel Boucher, c'était le grand luxe, à tous les points de vue: logement, serviteurs, ameublement, solde spéciale. «La vie de château en quelque sorte», pour employer sa propre expression.

Force est de le croire sur parole, seulement à l'entendre raconter le faste des réceptions auxquelles il assistait régulièrement dans les différentes ambassades où il était invité avec son épouse. Sans parler de toutes les portes qui lui étaient ouvertes grâce au passeport diplomatique dont il bénéficiait à titre de membre du corps diplomatique. «Évidemment, ces privilèges, insiste-t-il, nous étaient concédés à condition que nous n'en abusions pas. Autrement, nous n'aurions pas fait long feu dans un tel poste. Mais il ne faudrait pas croire pour autant, enchaîne-t-il, que la vie d'ambassade n'est faite que de réceptions et de parties. Il nous faut également travailler».

■ Pêcheurs

Comme on s'en doute facilement, à l'occasion de toutes ces réceptions, les représentants des dif-



«Malgré tout ce qui entoure la vie d'ambassade, le grand luxe, les réceptions de même que les privilèges de toutes sortes, il n'en demeure pas moins que c'est une vie artificielle qui ne peut durer qu'un temps».

férents corps diplomatiques, surtout les Soviétiques, en profitaient pour aller bien innocemment à la pêche aux renseignements. Au cas où une indiscretion bien banale pourrait leur être utile.

À ce sujet, le colonel Boucher se rappelle en particulier de la fois où un attaché militaire soviétique en avait réellement trop mis. «Je causais avec un diplomate allemand. Un comte qui avait beaucoup de classe, se rappelle monsieur Réal Boucher. Comme je me débrouillais assez bien en allemand, la conversation allait bon train. Jusqu'à ce que l'attaché soviétique en question vienne se joindre à nous. Nous n'étions pas sûrs s'il nous comprenait, mais seulement à la façon dont il se mêlait à la discussion, je crois bien qu'il saisissait tout ce que nous disions».

Ce qui n'a pas échappé ni à monsieur Boucher, ni au comte. «A un moment ce dernier m'a glissé à l'oreille, mine de rien: «Mon colonel, il va certainement à la pêche notre ami soviétique, mais il ne cherche sûrement pas à prendre une truite».

■ Palais de Buckingham

Comme on se l'imagine facilement, ces réceptions étaient fort courues. Surtout les «garden party» au Palais de Buckingham donnés par la reine.

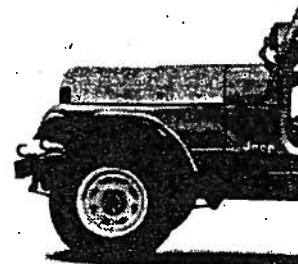
«Ce qui avait fait dire à l'épouse d'un général français qui était présente, n'a pas oublié le colonel Boucher: «Savez-vous, c'est tout à fait contradictoire que de faire tant d'efforts pour se faire inviter par une reine. Alors que nous Français, avons décanité la nôtre il

y a deux siècles».

Des deux années passées à Londres, monsieur Réal Boucher a rapporté en plus des bons souvenirs, deux magnifiques tables comme on en voit rarement. Grâce à sa vigilance et à son bon goût, il les a épargnées d'une triste fin au dépôt.

On avait décidé de faire subir une cure de rajeunissement à l'édifice où logeait le Haut Commissariat canadien. Ces belles pièces avaient pris le chemin de la cave avec le reste. Avant d'être confiées tout simplement aux vidangeurs de Londres. Jusqu'à ce que le colonel discute de leur sort avec le concierge de l'édifice. C'est comme ça qu'elles se retrouvent aujourd'hui à Iberville. Ne m'oubliez pas colonel, si jamais vous faites enca-

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J'ai beaucoup aimé ma carrière militaire

En 1956, le colonel Réal Boucher s'est enrôlé dans l'aviation. Il a pris sa retraite en 1982.

Pourquoi l'aviation? «La raison est bien simple, réplique-t-il quand on lui pose cette question. Durant toute mon enfance, pendant la guerre 39-45, alors que j'avais douze ou treize ans, il n'y avait que des avions dans le ciel de l'ouest canadien. C'est là que venaient s'entraîner tous les aviateurs du Commonwealth avant l'aller au combat. Il était donc normal dans un tel

contexte, conclut-il, que je choisisse l'aviation quand j'ai décidé de faire carrière dans les Forces armées».

Il n'a jamais regretté sa décision. «J'ai eu l'occasion d'occuper des postes intéressants, dans différentes régions du pays. Bien sûr, en 26 ans de service, ma famille a connu ce qu'étaient les déménagements. Une dizaine. Mais ils font partie de la vie militaire. On doit les accepter en entrant dans les forces. C'est une condition essentielle pour en faire

partie».

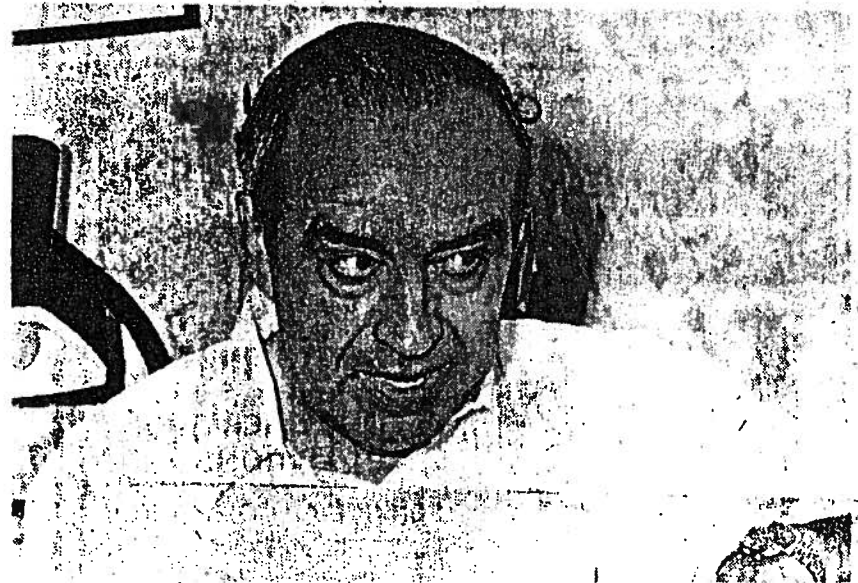
Entre autres, il a passé trois ans en Allemagne, comme officier d'administration à Baden Soellingen. Une expérience qui lui a particulièrement plu, ainsi qu'à sa fille Michelle et à son épouse.

Puis ce fut le transfert à Saint-Jean et l'achat d'une maison à Iberville en 1972. «Comme nous comptions nous établir en permanence dans la région, une fois le moment de la retraite venue, nous avons décidé

de la louer pendant les deux ans que nous avons passés en Angleterre. Quand je fus muté au Quartier général à Ottawa en 1980, ma femme est demeurée à Iberville avec notre fille. Jugeant préférable d'agir ainsi, puisque je savais qu'il ne me restait que deux ans avant de me retirer. J'ai préféré voyager les fins de semaine plutôt que de déménager. D'autant plus que notre maison à Iberville nous plaisait beaucoup». Il avait bien raison, car elle est bien belle. Confortable et chaleureuse en plus.



«Il n'était pas rare à l'occasion de toutes les réceptions qui font partie de la vie diplomatique, que des attachés militaires aillent à la pêche aux renseignements. Surtout les Soviétiques».



«Pendant toute mon enfance, je n'ai vu que des avions dans le ciel de l'ouest canadien. C'est là qu'on entraînait tous les aviateurs du Commonwealth avant de les envoyer au combat». C'est pour ça que j'ai choisi l'aviation quand j'ai décidé de faire carrière dans les Forces armées.

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Des fêtes inoubliables en Saskatchewan

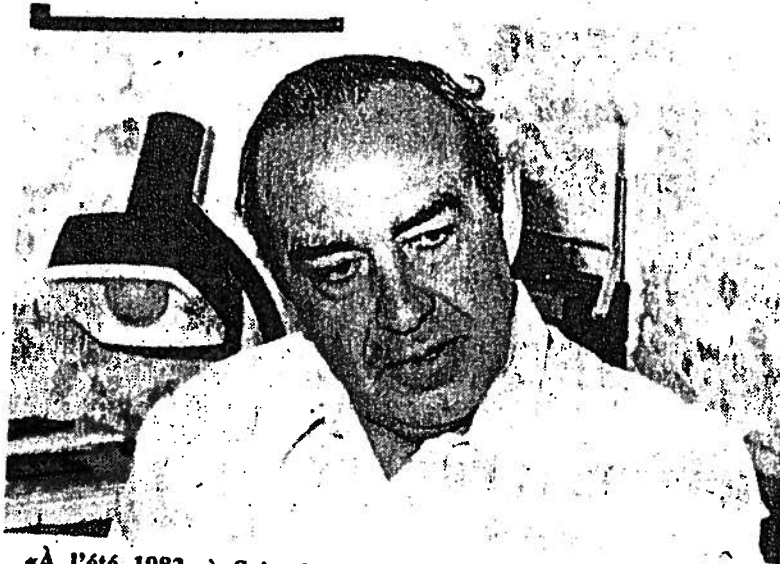
À l'été 1982, à Saint-Louis, Saskatchewan, le colonel Réal Boucher a vécu des moments qu'il n'est pas prêt d'oublier. Il était parmi les 700 descendants de son arrière grand-père, Jean-Baptiste Boucher, qui s'étaient réunis pour souligner l'arrivée de leur ancêtre dans ce village francophone. Dont il fut un des fondateurs.

On était venu de partout du Canada et des États-Unis, même d'aussi loin que Miami et Los Angeles, pour souligner l'événement. «Une rencontre remplie d'émotions, comme l'a répété plusieurs fois notre interlocuteur au cours de l'entrevue. Bien sûr, il y avait le plaisir de se retrouver entre cousins et cousines, oncles et tantes. Même si on ne se connaissait pas dans certains cas. On s'était donné rendez-vous à Saint-Louis, surtout pour souligner le courage de notre ancêtres».

■ De Fort Garry à Saint-Louis

Car il lui en a fallu du courage à Jean-Baptiste Boucher, non seulement pour défricher ce coin de pays, mais également pour s'y rendre.

Marié et père de treize enfants quand il a pris la décision de quitter



«À l'été 1982, à Saint-Louis, Saskatchewan, nous nous sommes réunis plus de 700 descendants de mon arrière grand-père Jean-Baptiste Boucher, pour souligner le centenaire de son arrivée dans ce village qu'il a défriché et dont il fut un des fondateurs».

Fort Garry, pour aller plus à l'ouest à la recherche d'un coin de terre hospitalier, pour assurer la subsistance de sa famille. Il a pris 52 jours, à travers la prairie, dans une voiture tirée par des chevaux, pour se rendre à destination. Mais ce n'est pas tout, Corine Lespérance,

l'épouse de l'arrière grand-père du colonel Boucher, devait donner naissance à un quatorzième enfant en cours de route.

D'ailleurs un peu plus d'un an après l'arrivée de la famille à Saint-Louis, elle devait accoucher

d'un autre enfant. L'oncle Ernest. Dont la femme «ma tante Grace» vivait encore lors des retrouvailles de 1982.

C'est toujours avec beaucoup d'émotions que le Colonel Boucher en parle. «Tout d'abord, nous avons visité la terre qu'a défrichée notre arrière grand-père. Elle est demeurée dans la famille. C'est un de nos cousins qui l'exploite. Puis, il y a eu les différentes manifestations, qui se sont déroulées durant toute une fin de semaine», ajoute-t-il.

■ Messe solennelle

«Mais le point culminant des fêtes, tient à souligner le colonel Boucher, est survenu le dimanche matin, lors de la célébration de la messe en plein air. Nous étions tous là, il va s'en dire. Arrive l'offertoire. La scène est encore fraîche à ma mémoire, quand j'ai vu s'avancer vers l'autel, un descendant de chacune des 15 familles représentées. L'émotion a atteint son comble à ce moment-là. Plusieurs ont essuyé une larme quand ils les ont vus offrir leurs présents aux célébrants, tous des membres de notre famille».

Quand on connaît l'attachement

que le colonel Boucher porte à sa famille, il est superflu d'ajouter qu'il a mis la main à la pâte pour assurer le succès de cette rencontre.

«Nous avons formé deux comités, explique-t-il. Un premier pour préparer le programme des célébrations et un deuxième, tout aussi important, pour entrer en contact avec tous les descendants des 15 familles-souches. Chacune d'elles avait délégué son responsable pour en assurer le bon fonctionnement. C'est de cette façon que nous avons réussi à réunir plus de 700 personnes». Malgré la joie que les descendants de Jean-Baptiste Boucher avaient éprouvée à se retrouver, ce n'est pas sans une certaine tristesse qu'ils se sont séparés.

«Je savais alors qu'il y en avait plusieurs parmi eux que je voyais pour la dernière fois, compte tenu de leur âge», glisse le colonel Boucher.

Puis, chacun a pris le chemin de retour, en direction de Miami, Los Angeles, Vancouver ou Iberville. Mais depuis, tout comme Réal Boucher, plusieurs ont dû retourner fréquemment par la pensée à Saint-Louis. Une partie de leur cœur y est demeurée.

Bitteck d'aloïau

Super-spécial

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sont maintenant disponibles

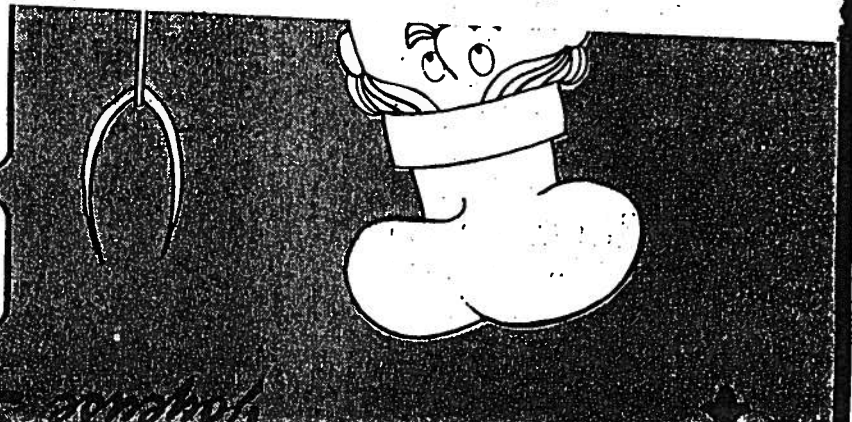


Fig 401 1897
Adv. Parliamentary

NORTHWEST ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1858.

dates of opening and of prorogation of the N.W.T. Assembly since it changed from the old Legislative Council. (The dates are inclusive).

31st Oct. to 11th Dec.	Dissolved
16th Oct. to 22nd Dec.	
23rd Oct. to 29th Nov.	
20th Dec. to 25th Jan.	Dissolved
2nd Aug. to 1st Sept.	
7th Dec. to 31st Dec.	
17th Aug. to 16th Sept.	Dissolved
2nd Aug. to 7th Sept.	
23rd Aug. to 30th Sept.	
25th Sept. to 30th Oct.	Dissolved
25th Oct. to 15th Dec.	
16th Aug. to 15th Sep.	

SKETCHES OF MEMBERS

BEW, THOMAS JAMES (Prince Albert West). S. of Norman French and Elizabeth Le Page, his wife. B. at Guernsey, Channel Islands, June 1840. Ed. at Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey. M. to Ida Mary Hyslop, Aug. 22, 1867. Hardware merchant. Chairman Prince Albert School Board. Church of England. Independent.

BANNERMAN, JOSEPH (Calgary, East). S. of Thomas Bannerman and Mary McKay, his wife. B. at Helmsdale, Scotl., March 12, 1843. Ed. at pub. sch., Helmsdale. M. to Christina Sutherland, of Winnipeg, Sept. 15, 1885. A merchant. Alderman of Calgary. A Protestant. A Conservative.

BETTS, JOHN FELTON (Prince Albert East). S. of Rev. L. A. Betts and Mary Betts, his wife, both Canadian. B. at Stirling, Ont., Oct. 9, 1854. Ed. at pub. sch., Belleville, Ont. M. June 3, 1882, to M. E. Boyle, of Picton, Ont. Merchant. Has represented Prince Albert Dist. since first election, 1883. A Methodist. A Conservative in Federal politics.

BOUTCHER, CHARLES EUGENE (Batoche). S. of J. B. Boucher and Caroline Boucher, his wife, both French. B., Dec. 1, 1834, at St. Francois Xavier, Man. M., Aug. 13, 1886, to Ellen Letendre, of Batoche. A farmer. El. for Batoche in 1891. Re-el., 1894. A J.P. A Roman Catholic. A Conservative.

BRETT, ROBERT GEORGE, M.D. (Banff). S. of James Brett and Catherine Dillon, his wife, both Irish. B. Nov. 13, 1851, at Strathroy, Co. Middlesex, Ont. Ed. at Strathroy gram. sch. and Toronto Univ. M., June 16, 1873, to Theodora Hungerford. A Doctor of Medicine. El. to N.W.L.A. in 1888 and in two subsequent elections. Reeve of Village of Arkona, Ont.; one of the first Physicians

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Mount Forest High Sch.; Brantford Collegiate Inst.; and Toronto Univ. Oct. 10, 1895, to Annie G. Barr. A Barrister. Was an unsuccessful candidate for the Northwest Council in 1888. A Methodist. A Conservative.

BULYEA, GEORGE HEDLEY VICARS (Qu'Appelle, South). S. of Jas. Albert Bulyea and Jane Blizard, his wife, both des. of U. E. Loyalists. Feb. 17, 1852, at Gagetown, Queens Co., N.B. Ed. at gram. sch., Gagetown and grad. at Univ. of N.B., 1878. M., Jan. 29, 1885, Annie Blanche, second of R. T. Babbit, Registrar of Queens Co., N.B. A merchant. An unsuccessful candidate at general Territorial election, 1891. El. at g. e., 1894; re-el. accl. on accepting office in October, 1897, as a non-resident member of Haultain-Ross Executive Council, formed October 1, 1897. Yukon Commr. Territorial Govt., January, 1898. A Methodist. A Liberal in federal politics.

CLINKSKILL, JAMES (Battleford). S. of James Clinkskill, of Scott descent, and Josephine Marie Katrine Michel, his wife, of French descent. May 9, 1854, at Glasgow, Scotl. Ed. at St. Andrew's, Scotl. M., April 3, 1870, to Dora Babington Taylor. A merchant. Member of L.A. of N.W.T. for three terms. Established Church of Scotland. A Conservative.

CRITCHLEY, OSWALD ASHETON (Calgary West). S. of Walter Richd. Critchley, and Elizabeth Dawson, his wife, both English. B., March 27, 1845, at Manchester, Eng. Ed. Heolesham, Westmoreland, Eng. and Old Trafford Sch., Manchester. M., Feb. 16, 1892, Mary Winifred Holt, of Liverpool, Eng. A rancher. Church of England. A Conservative.

DILL, JAMES PEERS (Wolseley). S. of Robert and M. A. Dill, U.E. Loyalists. B., May 22, at Londonderry, N.S. Ed. at Normal Sch., Truro. M., Jan. 31, 1894, L. M. Davidson. A farmer. El. to Municipal Council in 1887-88; defeated for N.W. Assembly in 1888, but elected in 1891 and 1894. A Presbyterian. An Independent.

EAKIN, WILLIAM (Saltcoats). Father of Irish, mother of Danish extraction. B., June 14, 1828, at Cashel, Township of Markham, Ont. Ed. at common sch. and by private tuition. A farmer. Was Warden of the Co. of York a Reeve of the Township of Markham, Ont. El. to N.W. Assembly in 1894. Presbyterian. A Liberal.

FEARON, EDWARD (Medicine Hat). Went to the Yukon Dist. in 1898 with a herd of cattle, the first to take cattle into that region. Returned again to Yukon in 1898, in consequence of which he has not attended the last sessions of the Assembly.

GILLIS, ARCHIBALD BEATON (Whitewood). S. of Scotch parents. Jan. 23, 1864, at Whyocomagh, N.S. Ed. at pub. sch., Whyocomagh. Union Postmaster Whitewood. A Presbyterian.

HAULTAIN, FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON, B.A. (Macleod). S. of Lieut.-Col. F. W. Haultain (Royal Artillery). English descent. B., Nov. 1, 1857, at Woolwich, Eng. Ed. at Montreal high sch.; Peterboro Coll. Inst. at Toronto Univ. (B.A. with first class honors in classics). Called to the Ontario Bar, 1882. El. member for Macleod in 1888, by accl., and at each succeeding

Msgr. J. A. Boucher was born at St. Louis on July 24, 1901. He attended the local convent in primary school. From the Jesuit College at Edmonton, he obtained a B.A. with high honors in philosophy, mathematics and science, and was awarded the gold medal of the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. He took his theology course at the Polish Seminary, Orchard Lake, Michigan, and learnt the Polish language. On the 8th of December 1927, Bishop J. H. Prud'homme ordained him to the priesthood in his home town. He was the first boy born in Saskatchewan to be ordained to the priesthood in this Province. He was successively assistant at St. Louis from 1927 to 1936, Pastor at Wakaw from June 18, 1936 to August 15, 1940, and Pastor at Sacred Heart Cathedral until January 1968. On October 2, 1949, he was made Domestic Prelate of Pope Pius XII. On April 6, 1962, he was appointed Vicar General of the Diocese, an office which he held until the time of his death, February 16, 1974.

*M. Leblanc
for Institute now called Father Boucher school
June 26, 1974*

Monsignor J. A. Boucher, P.D.

Pastor of Sacred Heart Cathedral

For many, twenty-five years as pastor of the same parish may seem a lifetime. For Monsignor Boucher, this is but one leg of his busy and fruitful life. Born on July 24, 1901 at St. Louis, Sask., he received his primary schooling at the local Sisters' convent. He attended the Jesuit College in Edmonton, Alberta and obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree with high honors in philosophy, mathematics and sciences. For his achievements he was awarded the gold medal of the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta.

Because of his desire to learn the Polish language, he was sent to the Polish Seminary at Orchard Lake, Michigan, U.S.A. In spite of ill health, he was ordained to the holy priesthood by his bishop Most Rev. J. H. Prud'homme on December 8th, 1927 in his home parish church. He is proud to be known as the first Saskatchewan-born to become a priest.

The first parish to enjoy his unselfish services was St. Louis where he served as assistant for nine years. In 1936, he became pastor at Wakaw. In 1940 he was named pastor of Sacred Heart Cathedral where he has exercised his ministry for the last twenty-five years. In recognition of his precious services, he was made a Domestic Prelate in 1949; his parishioners and friends now like to call him "the Monsignor." He has been Vicar General of the diocese since 1962.

Although he claims he isn't as young as he used to be, he finds the strength and energy to fulfil his many duties and we all hope that God will keep him active in our midst for many years to come.

Oct 10 1945

Msgr. Boucher To Observe 25th Anniversary Sunday

From St. Louis, where he was born, to Prince Albert where he has been pastor in charge of Sacred Heart Cathedral parish for the past 25 years, is only a matter of about 21 miles.

But Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. A. Boucher, P.D., took the long way round, going via Edmonton, to graduate with a bachelor of arts degree from Jesuit College there, which is affiliated with La Salle University, and later to St. Mary's Seminary at Orchard Lake, Mich., before coming to Prince Albert 25 years ago.

Msgr. Boucher has been pastor of the Sacred Heart Cathedral parish for the past quarter century and marks his 25th anniversary Sunday at a celebrated Thanksgiving mass.

Msgr. Boucher was born at St. Louis in 1901, his family having settled there in 1882, three years before the Riel Rebellion struck this part of Saskatchewan.

The Boucher family made the trek west from St. Charles, Man., by oxcart, after having lived in the eastern province for some time. Msgr. Boucher said his mother's family came out to Canada from Scotland with the first settlers under Lord Selkirk, while his great great grandfather was of French origin and had been an employee of the old North West Company. "They first settled in what is now Bouchardville under a grant from the King of France over 300 years ago," he said.

WILD RIVER

According to Msgr. Boucher, St. Charles, west of Winnipeg, was located on the Assiniboine river and "in those days, the river really ran wild. We were flooded out year after year so the family decided to move west."

Msgr. Boucher grew up in St. Louis and received his education there as far as grade 10. He then went on the Jesuit College in Edmonton, graduating from there in 1923, receiving high honors in philosophy and mathematics. "I haven't looked at mathematics since but philosophy of course, has been most useful to me in my vocation as a priest," he says.

During his college years he spent five years studying Greek, six years Latin and six years literature. "One does not receive that type of education these days," Msgr. Boucher says, adding that the groundwork he received in literature has served him all his life. "I'm still interested in the classics. The unfortunate part is that I have so little time to do any serious reading these days."

Msgr. Boucher was ordained a priest in his home town of St. Louis in 1927 and served there as assistant and priest in charge of Hoey. In 1938 he went to Wa-

kaw as pastor and director of the Shrine of St. Teresa and stayed there four years. During this time, he returned to Orchard Lake to study the Slavic languages and even now, Msgr. Boucher can speak Polish sufficiently well to make himself understood.

The year 1940 saw Msgr. Boucher come to Prince Albert as rector of Sacred Heart Cathedral and he has now been here longer than any other pastor since the Cathedral was built in 1890. When he first came to the city, Sacred Heart was the only Catholic parish. "I have seen it grow until now we have, in addition to this parish, St. Mark's, St. Joseph's and St. Michael's."

VISITS FAMILIES

A part of his work has been keeping up and consolidating the various organizations of the Cathedral as well as visiting each family in the parish at least once a year. He has seen a large increase in the number of parish organizations such as the Catholic Women's League, and Scouts, Cubs, Girl Guides and Brownies have been started since his arrival in the parish.

"The number of parishioners has kept pace with the natural growth and development of the city so that we now have about 3,200, many more than when I first came to Prince Albert in 1940," Msgr. Boucher says. "We are also keeping up with the changes in the liturgy as best we can but it all takes time."

For relaxation Msgr. Boucher enjoys classical reading and maintains his keen interest in sports, particularly hockey, baseball and football. At least once during the football season, he tries to make it to Regina for a home game of the Roughriders.

"At college I was quite a track man and also played baseball, hockey and lacrosse until my health gave out and I had to spend some time in the sanatorium. On recovering, the doctor forbade me indulging in any strenuous exercise."

Msgr. Boucher who was elevated to this position in 1948 and invested Jan. 21, 1949, in the Cathedral, is to be honored by members of his congregation, friends and former parishioners, at a testimonial dinner tomorrow evening at 6:30 in the Cathedral hall following a celebrated Thanksgiving Mass at 4 o'clock.

Two former parish assistants, who had served under Msgr. Boucher, will celebrate the Mass and it is expected a number of former assistants will attend both the Mass and the dinner to honor their former rector.



MSGR. J. A. BOUCHER

-1-

Life of W. A. Boucher.

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I His early life.

(a) Son of pioneers to the district of St. Louis.

His parents - who they were - where they came from - how they came - where they settled and when.

(b) When he was born - 1889 - his brothers & sisters.

(c) His school life - attended the Convent of the Sisters of Providence for his elementary education.

(d) His early dreams of political life.

His father, J. B. Boucher was a Homestead Inspector and his uncle C. E. Boucher was M. L. A. for Batoche. There were always many people who stopped to visit and enjoy the hospitality at the Boucher home - including relatives, neighbors, friends and politicians. Young Albert heard many political discussions and his interest in his future career was born.

He recalled that as a young man he used to drive a team with a load of wheat to ^{the mill in} Prince Albert. It was during the winter and it was a day's journey. As he walked beside the team to keep warm, he used to dream about the time when he would become a member of the Legislature like his uncle. He also looked forward to the prospect of arriving in Prince Albert and sitting down to a hot meal of sausage!

II His early manhood.

- (a) He helped on the farm at home - he always recalled with pleasure haying expeditions and camping experiences. He always enjoyed the taste of boiled tea over a campfire.
- (b) He also remembered "working on the railroad" when he drove a team of horses.
- (c) He worked in a hotel in Duck Lake where he met his future wife, Hedwidge Marion.
- (d) He started out on his own in charge of the North Star Lumber Co. in Hays, a small hamlet four miles south of St. Louis.
- (e) In 1915 at the early age of 26, he ran for reeve of the rural municipality of St. Louis and was elected. He held this position for eight consecutive years and for a total of 16 years in all.

III His years in Hays.

- (a) He was married to Hedwidge Marion in June, 1917. At the time, he was earning \$50 a month as manager of the Lumber yard.

He was interested in Real Estate and became agent for the Hudson Bay Co. selling much of their land in the district to the farmers.

Besides presiding over the municipal council, people would come to him for advice and ask him to write out their will, etc.

(b) The twenties were busy years and happy ones of building a home, ~~establishing~~ for his family of two daughters and one son, having lost one son in infancy. His wife always gave him support in his endeavors and was a faithful helpmate.

The growing hamlet of Tracy needed a doctor so Albert persuaded Dr. P.F. Moreau of Prince Albert to come to Tracy. This proved to be a very favourable decision for all the people of the district who came to rely on the services of the good doctor.

Besides becoming very good friends, Mr. Baucher and Dr. Moreau became business partners, first in the general store, The Royal Mercantile, and later in farming a section of land 1 1/2 miles east of Tracy.

He was still very active in municipal affairs, and for six years he was director of the Sask. Association of Municipalities. He had many friends in politics, especially Tommy Davis, a rising young lawyer in Prince Albert. They were to be lifetime friends as Mr. Davis went on to be Attorney-General of Sask., Judge, Ambassador to Germany, China, Australia.

He was a very religious man and both he and his wife helped to establish a chapel in Tracy and look after it.

He was a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus and a staunch supporter of the Church.

(d) The Thirties brought the depression⁻⁴⁻ to the West.

Being poor, brought added worries during the "hard times". People were not able to pay their bills at the store.

Transients who came to the house were never turned away without being given some food.

Through it all, Albert always had a buoyant hope and optimism and faith in his country which never failed him.

He was a man of integrity and strong convictions.

He had political opponents as feelings ran very high during elections in those days.

He was affectionately known as "Boss" by a great majority of his colleagues.

He was very active supporter of the Liberal Party and became a member of the provincial and federal Liberal executives.

(d) During the forties, Mr. Boucher served as chairman of the Honey sub-unit Victory Loan committee which in each campaign substantially exceeded its quota.

It was in October of 1948 that he was elected to the House of Commons at a by-election in October which was necessitated by the resignation of Walter A. Tuckey to contest the Sask. election.

He won the seat again in the 1949 general election in June. His dream of becoming a member of Parliament had come true beyond his expectations.

(e) However, the sanctness of victory was mixed with great personal tragedy. That same summer, his beloved daughter Marion who had suffered ill health for some years, died at the age of 31. Added to this, his dear wife and helpmate, had suddenly, lost her sight completely. However, their wonderful faith in God, devotion to each other and courage helped them to carry on bravely. His wife never let her blindness become a burden to anyone. She was always cheerful, and never complained. They both always saw the rainbow through the tears of life.

He enjoyed his term in Parliament ^{where he was Liberal whip} and resigned in 1953, settling in Prince Albert where he continued to be an active supporter of the Liberal Party.

IV His Final Years.

Probably the greatest honor bestowed on William Albert was his appointment as Senator by his beloved leader, Louis St. Laurent, in Jan. of 1957. At that time, he said: "My appointment to the Senate gives me the opportunity of serving my fellow Canadians in a larger field. For the past 40 years I have had the pleasure and privilege of serving at different levels of government."

During his years as Senator, he was a faithful attendant and served on different committees, especially the one on 'Land Use'. These were very satisfying and fulfilling years for him. He felt he was
 (p. 10.1 is page 6)

He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of his fellow Senators. When he passed away in June 1976 at the age of 86, the tributes in the Senate said: "Senator Boucher will be greatly missed by his colleagues here who will remember him as a friendly and sincere man who made a lasting impression on this house and, indeed, in all parts of Parliament." "Senator Boucher was a gentleman of the old school, very tactful, exuding a social charm recognized by all."

It seemed appropriate that the Canadian Flag on Parliament Hill should fly half-mast to mourn the passing of a native son who loved his country and was so proud to have taken part in its government. Perhaps, the priest in his eulogy summed up his life when he said "He served his God and his country long and well."

Continued from page 5

at the centre of the Nation's pulse in Ottawa. He was able to see and hear and meet ministers and heads of State not only of Canada, but from other countries.

In 1968 his beloved wife passed away. He missed her very much but he realized that it was better that he had been always by her side during her lifetime, rather than leaving her behind him.

In later years, he spent more time down East but he always (was)

- 7 -

looked forward to returning "home" during the summer for a visit with his family and drives around familiar haunts, especially "the farm." His roots remained in the West: he was a farmer and Westerner at heart.

Lawrence
Chevy Bunches Redd



Hon. Senator William Albert Boucher
450 - 15th St. West, Prince Albert & Ottawa

Born
St. Louis, Sask., November 12th, 1889

Passed Away
Port Colburne, Ont., June 23rd, 1976

Predeceased by his loving wife Hedwige (nee Marion) in January of 1968, two children, Lionel and Marion; four sisters, Caroline, Marie, Victorine, and Emma; three brothers, Renald, John, and Msgr. J.A. Boucher. The late Mr. Boucher is survived by one son George of Calgary and one daughter, Laurine (Mrs. Ignace Redl) of 359 - 23rd Street West; three grandchildren; also one brother, J.B. Boucher of St. Louis and one sister Mrs. Agnes Malfaire of Carrot River, many nieces and nephews.

Prayer Service
SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL
Sunday, June 27th, 1976
8:30 p.m.

Funeral Mass
SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL
Monday, June 28th, 1976
10:00 a.m.

Celebrant
Rev. Fr. A.J. St. Pierre

Interment
St. Louis Cemetery



SEN. WM. A. BOUCHER
... former Liberal Whip

St. Louis Senator Dies Wed.

Senator William A. Boucher, 86, of Port Colburne, Ont., formerly of St. Louis, Sask., died Wednesday in Port Colburne.

Born Nov. 12, 1889, in St. Louis, Saskatchewan, the son of Jean Baptiste Boucher and Maria Bremner, Senator Boucher later served as reeve of the rural municipality of St. Louis for 13 years.

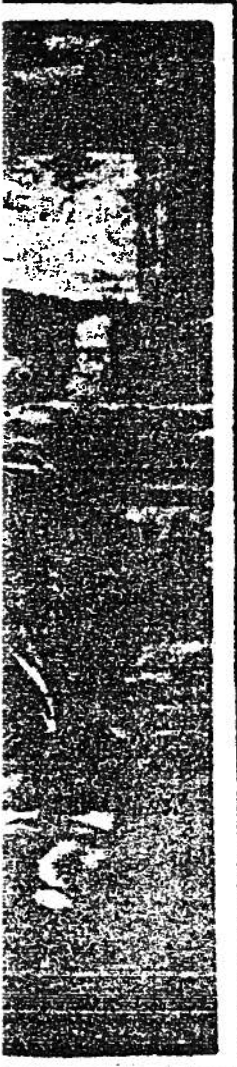
Senator Boucher served as director of the provincial association of Rural Municipalities for six years while in Saskatchewan. He was first elected to the Commons in a by-election in 1948, when he was made Liberal whip, a position he held until 1953. Mr. Boucher was first summoned to the Senate on Jan. 3, 1957.

Predeceased by his wife Hedwige in 1968, and by two children, Lionel and Marion, Senator Boucher is survived by one daughter Laurine (Mrs. Ignace Redl) and by one son, George of Calgary. Also surviving are one brother, J. B. Boucher of St. Louis, one sister, Mrs. Agnes Malfaire of Carrot River, and several nieces and nephews.

Prayer service will be June 27 at 8:30 p.m. in the Sacred Heart Cathedral, Prince Albert, and a requiem mass will be celebrated June 28 at 10 a.m. at the same cathedral. Burial will follow at St. Louis Cemetery.

We lost a good neighbor

MUS



Une ordination à Saint-Louis

Le premier enfant du diocèse monte à l'autel.

L'ORDINATION SAINT-E

Les dates du 8 et du 11 décembre 1927 laisseront un souvenir impérissable aux cœurs de tous ceux qui ont été présents à ces journées de fête et de bénédictions. De mémoire d'homme, on n'a pas vu de si belle fête à St-Louis. Jeudi, 8 décembre, a eu lieu en notre église paroissiale la touchante cérémonie de l'ordination d'un nouveau prêtre; dimanche le 11 nous assistions à sa première messe solennelle.

En la fête de l'Immaculée-Conception de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie, Monsieur l'abbé Joseph Alfred Boucher se présentait pour recevoir la prêtrise. Notre belle paroisse St-Louis s'enorgueillit d'être la première à donner à la sainte Eglise un prêtre né dans le diocèse, et Sa Grandeur Monseigneur J.-H. Prud'homme premier évêque originaire de l'Ouest, a la joie d'ordonner son premier enfant diocésain. Fait unique dans les annales de l'Ouest.

En 1882, venant s'établir à St-Louis, M. Jean-Baptiste Boucher et son épouse née Marie Bremmer, ils eurent quinze enfants. Le 24 juillet 1901 le R. P. V. Gabillon, vicaire missionnaire de l'Ouest, actuellement directeur de l'école du lac La Selle, dans l'Alberta, baptisait Joseph Alfred Boucher ne le pour même. Voir monter à l'autel pour la première fois l'enfant de Louis ou l'on a vu grandir et grandir successivement les degrés qui le rapprochaient du sacerdoce! Quelle joie pour l'évêque! Quel honneur pour la paroisse! Quelle fierté pour la famille! Aussi, jeudi, était-il considérable le nombre des parents et amis qui venaient partager l'émotion naïve et la joie intime de cette belle cérémonie de l'ordination.

Entre tous les sacrements, il n'en est aucun dont l'administration soit aussi solennelle que celle du sacrement de l'Ordre. La consécration d'un prêtre est une fête dans laquelle l'Eglise déploie toutes les richesses de sa liturgie.

Mgr J.-H. Prud'homme, évêque de Prince-Albert et de Saskatoon, conféra le sacerdoce à M. l'abbé Alfred Boucher. Sa Grandeur était assisté du M. P. Delmas, directeur de l'école industrielle de Duck Lake, de M. l'abbé G. Carpentier, curé de St-Louis, de M. l'abbé Delisle, secrétaire de Mgr.

Les cérémonies de l'ordination sont très belles et très imposantes: l'imposition des mains, l'imposition des vêtements, l'unction des mains, la tradition du calice, une autre imposition des mains ou s'exprime le pouvoir de remettre les péchés, ces cérémonies solennelles et éminemment augustes opèrent la mystérieuse et efficace consécration sacerdotale.

Ce fut, après la messe d'ordination, la bénédiction et le baisement

simplicite accessible à tous. Mgr sut porter les âmes jusqu'aux sommets de la doctrine et montrer la place unique du prêtre dans le plan divin; puis, exposant comment se forment les vocations, avec une ardeur toute apostolique, aux parents chrétiens il rappela leurs devoirs.

BANQUET

A 1 heure, dans la salle au Couvent a un banquet bien ordonné et préparé par les bonnes religieuses, se trouvent réunis les parents et amis du nouveau prêtre. Le riche menu comportait: Potage Prud'homme, Saumon du Pont de l'Arche, charcuterie à la St-Louis, Olives du prince Albert, Vol-au-vent de la Grande-Prairie, Asperges sauce Hectorine, Rôti de Mouton sauce Alfred, Pommes de terre à la Bremmer, Petits pois à la Berchmans, Pièce montée par la famille, Pain de Savoie Gros-Jean, Biscuits Caroline, Zéphirs Trompeurs, Allumettes de Bedeau, Gâteaux des Travaux Publics, Fromage de la vache qui rit, Fruits des affaires Municipales, Raisins des lots de rivière, Thé Detroit, Café Jean-Baptiste, Vin Boucher.

Etalent présents au banquet offert par la famille à M. l'abbé Alfred Boucher à l'occasion de sa première messe, Mgr J.-H. Prud'homme, qui présidait avec une joie toute paternelle, M. l'abbé G. Carpentier, curé de St-Louis, M. l'abbé C. Ares, procureur de l'évêché, une foule de parents et quelques amis de la famille, parmi lesquels nous remarquons, M. et Mme J.-B. Boucher, père et mère, entre lesquels se trouvait le nouveau prêtre; ses frères et sœurs beaux-frères, belles-sœurs, oncles, tantes, neveux, nièces, cousins et cousines; M. et Mme de la Trinité, de l'Institut de l'Enfant-Jésus, M. et Mme Albert Boucher, de Hoey, M. et Mme Jean-Marie Boucher, M. Berchmans Boucher, M. et Mme C. Nolin, M. et Mme Frédéric Boucher, M. et Mme Joseph Boucher, M. et Mme Salomon Boucher, Mme Rivy, Mme Eugène Boucher, M. et Mme J. Morisson, (St-Louis), M. et Mme Fred. Roque (Bellevue), M. et Mme Ch. Pagtaléon Schmidt, M. et Mme Ovide Dubé, M. O. St-Denis, (Duck Lake), M. et Mme Moïse Bremmer (Domrémy), M. et Mme Parenteau (Wakaw), M. et Mme Norman Morisson, M. et Mme Samuel Boyer, M. et Mme Auguste Boyer, M. et Mme Patrice Lépine, Mlle Florence Boucher, Mlle Jeanne Nolin (St-Louis), Mme Crézéau, Mlle Yvonne et Thérèse Schmidt, M. Ernest Boucher, Mlle Anne Morisson, Mlle May Lépine, Mlle Caroline, Emille, Honorine Boucher (St-Louis), M. et Mme E. Abel, M. et Mme H. Bremmer, (Domrémy), M. et Mme Joseph Jobin, (Bellevue), Mme R. Anderson, (Saskatoon), M. et Mme Adolphe Boucher, M. et Mme Octave Régier, M. et Mme Charles Pilon, M. Ar-



il ordonnait de faire denombrement se fit enregistrer dans la la famille de David.

ILE



Auguste, qui ordonnait de faire
 Ce premier dénombrement se fit
 lait se faire enregistrer dans la
 maison et de la famille de David,
 en Judée, à la ville de David ap-
 prie son épouse, qui était encein-
 ses couches arriva. Elle mit au
 et le coucha dans une crèche
 s l'hôtellerie. Or, il y avait aux
 champs, et qui veillaient tour à
 Ange du Seigneur leur apparut,
 sa une extrême frayeur. Alors
 vous annoncer une nouvelle qui
 c'est qu'aujourd'hui, dans la
 e Christ, le Seigneur. Et vous
 enfant enveloppé de langes et
 troupe nombreuse d'Esprits cé-
 Gloire à Dieu dans le ciel, et

el
 ionceaux,
 amis,

Noël



suivant le nombre des parents et
 amis qui voulaient partager l'émou-
 tion pieuse et la joie intime de cet-
 le belle cérémonie de l'ordination.
 Entre tous les sacrements, il n'en
 est aucun dont l'administration
 soit aussi solennelle que celle du
 sacrement de l'Ordre. La consécrat-
 ion d'un prêtre est une fête dans
 laquelle l'Eglise déploie toutes les
 richesses de sa liturgie.

Mgr J.-H. Prud'homme, évêque
 de Prince-Albert et de Saskatoon,
 conféra le sacerdoce à M. l'abbé Al-
 fred Boucher. Sa Grandeur était
 assisté de M. P. Delmas, directeur
 de l'école industrielle de Duck La-
 ke, de M. l'abbé G. Carpentier, cure
 de St-Louis, de M. l'abbé Delisle,
 secrétaire de Mgr.

Les cérémonies de l'ordination
 sont très belles et très imposantes:
 l'imposition des mains, l'imposi-
 tion des vêtements, l'onction des
 mains, la tradition du calice, une
 autre imposition des mains ou s'ex-
 prime le pouvoir de remettre les
 péchés, ces cérémonies solennelles
 et éminemment augustes opèrent la
 mystérieuse et efficace consécration
 sacerdotale.

Ce fut, après la messe d'ordina-
 tion, la bénédiction et le baisement
 des mains du nouveau prêtre. Tous,
 depuis les plus âgés jusqu'aux plus
 jeunes, vinrent se prosterner de-
 vant lui, exprimant dans cette dé-
 marche, leur respect et leur amour
 du sacerdoce. Cette journée fut
 vraiment des plus remarquables et
 des plus édifiantes; bien des lar-
 mes de sainte joie et de sainte é-
 motion coulèrent de tous les yeux.

PREMIERE MESSE

Qu'il est beau, le "Nouveau Pré-
 tre", effacé sous le poids de sa re-
 cente dignité; l'âme pénétrée de gra-
 titude envers Dieu et brûlante de
 zèle. Il semble vouloir embrasser
 d'un geste de divine charité toutes
 les âmes qu'il aura à mener dans
 la voie du salut.

Que d'aspirations saintes, que de
 prières enflammées sortent de sa
 cœur! Il se sent capable de re-
 chauffer les âmes les plus froides
 et d'éclairer d'un rayon du ciel
 ceux qui veulent le suivre. Il est
 prêt à se donner jusqu'au dernier
 souffle au salut de l'âme.

C'est l'impression qu'éprouvait le
 dimanche 11 décembre le groupe
 nombreux et attentif de fidèles pa-
 rents et amis, assistant à la pre-
 mière messe solennelle du jeune
 prêtre, M. l'abbé A. Boucher, alors
 que dans l'enceinte sacrée retentis-
 saient les chants d'allégresse et
 d'ardents souhaits ems en son hon-
 neur. La vieille église de St-Louis,
 toute frémissante de joie se fait
 plus souriante, plus accueillante
 sous sa riche parure de drapeaux,
 d'oriflammes et de fleurs; elle voit
 la foule se presser, se diriger vers
 une petite place pour avoir l'honneur
 d'être de la fête. Au premier rang
 la famille, pieusement heureuse, se
 voyait entourée de beaucoup d'a-
 mis. Les cérémonies de la messe
 furent accomplies avec dignité et
 un recueillement visible. Au trône,
 Mgr Prud'homme. Le nouveau
 prêtre était assisté de MM les ab-
 bés G. Carpentier et C. Arès, comme
 diacre et sous-diacre.

A l'Evangile, Sa Grandeur donna
 le sermon avec une éloquence
 forte et persuasive, il traça le vrai
 portrait du prêtre, homme de ver-
 tu, de justice et de charité, avec
 tout. En pleine lumière, avec une

ire; ses frères et sœurs, beaux-frères,
 belles-sœurs, oncles, tantes, ne-
 veux, nièces, cousins et cousines;
 Rev. Père de la Trinité, de l'Institut
 de l'Enfant-Jésus, M. et Mme Albert
 Boucher, de Hoey, M. et Mme Jean-
 Marie Boucher, M. Berchmans Bou-
 cher, M. et Mme C. Nolin, M. et Mme
 Frédéric Boucher, M. et Mme Jo-
 seph Boucher, M. et Mme Salomon
 Boucher, Mme Klyne, Mme Eugène
 Boucher, M. et Mme J. Morrison,
 (St-Louis), M. et Mme Fred. Roque
 (Bellevue), M. et Mme Ch. Pantale-
 on Schmidt, M. et Mme Ovide Dubé,
 M. O. St-Denis, (Duck Lake), M. et
 Mme Moïse Brenner (Donnémé),
 M. et Mme Parenteau (Wakaw), M.
 et Mme Norman Morrison, M. et
 Mme Samuel Boyer, M. et Mme Au-
 guste Boyer, M. et Mme Patrice Lé-
 pine, Mlle Florence Boucher, Mlle
 Jeanne Nolin (St-Louis), Mme Cré-
 zenau, Mlles Yvonne et Thérèse
 Schmidt, M. Ernest Boucher, Mlle
 Annie Morrison, Mlle May Le-
 Mlles Caroline, Emille, Honorine
 Boucher (St-Louis), M. et Mme E.
 Abel, M. et Mme H. Bremner,
 (Donnémé), M. et Mme Joseph Job-
 bin, (Bellevue), Mme R. Anderson,
 (Saskatoon), M. et Mme Adolphe
 Boucher, M. et Mme Octave Régner,
 M. et Mme Charles Pilon, M. Ar-
 thur Lépine, M. Fred. Boucher, M.
 Georges et Donat Klyne, M. Michel
 Halle, M. et Mme Jean Papp, Mlle
 Marie Branger, Gabrielle et Marie
 Huet, Alice Lefebvre, M. Georges
 Branger (St-Louis).

Auraient voulu être présents à
 ces belles fêtes d'ordination, Mgr
 H. Desmarais, Mgr Bourdel, les an-
 ciens curés de St-Louis, M. l'abbé
 X. Barbier, le R. P. Gabillon, le R.
 Pineau, le R. P. Denis, l'abbé L. A-
 daïn, mais ils étaient retenus par
 leur ministère auprès de leurs ou-
 alles.

C'était le cœur de tous qui vi-
 vrait très du cœur du nouveau pré-
 tre. La Bessée de l'esprit, la déli-
 catesse des sentiments se donne-
 rent libre jeu dans des toasts pro-
 noncés successivement par Sa
 Grandeur Mgr Prud'homme, M. l'ab-
 bé G. Carpentier, M. l'abbé C. Arès,
 qui parla au nom de Mgr Desmarais
 et du clergé, M. Pantaleon Schmidt
 qui parla au nom de la famille en
 termes émus et bien sentis, M. Mi-
 chel Halle parla au nom des an-
 ciens condisciples du Collège d'Ed-
 monton, M. William Albert Boucher,
 se fit l'interprète des Honorables
 J. M. Fitch et T. C. Davis, deux a-
 mis intimes de la famille, qui au-
 raient voulu montrer leur sympathie
 par leur présence. L'abbé N.
 Hurrell, curé de Wakaw était appe-
 lé auprès d'un malade; le R. P. Del-
 mas, présent à l'ordination ne put
 venir à la première messe; l'abbé
 Arès se fit leur interprète.

M. l'abbé A. Boucher répondit
 aux discours. En une improvisa-
 tion toute débordante d'une légitime
 émotion, le nouveau prêtre ex-
 prima à tous, toute sa joie recon-
 naissante pour cette triomphale ma-
 nifestation de respectueuse sympa-
 thie en l'honneur de son sacerdoce.
 Il exprima en termes délicats et
 choisis sa gratitude à tous ceux
 qui ont préparé la lumière de ce
 grand jour; Mgr Prud'homme qui
 a veillé sur lui avec une toute pa-
 ternelle affection, son père et sa
 mère, qui, si généreusement ont ac-
 cepté le sacrifice qu'il leur deman-
 dait, les Filles de la Providence qui
 ont commencé son éducation, les
 RR. PP. Jésuites qui ont dévelop-
 (Suite à la page 3)

PETIT BOTTIN DU MONDE I

On trouve ses bons conseils à la bonne enseigne

Le Canada n'aurait pas leurs...
le 27 janvier sera aussi fête...
Le Canada n'aurait pas leurs...
le 27 janvier sera aussi fête...
Le Canada n'aurait pas leurs...
le 27 janvier sera aussi fête...

La galerie de peintures du Vatican
Rome. Le Pape Pie XI a décidé de transférer la fameuse galerie de peintures du Vatican, établie depuis plus de 100 ans par le pape Pie VII, dans un bâtiment spécial qui sera érigé dans les jardins du Vatican.

Une ordination à St-Louis
(Suite de la 1ère page)
per sa vocation, les orateurs du banquet ont eu exprimé de si bons sentiments. Il manifesta sa reconnaissance aux parents et amis qui ont tenu à lui offrir de riches cadeaux. Les donateurs ont offert un nouveau prêtre en calice, une robe, un surplis, des linges sacrés, des vêtements sacerdotaux, un portable, des ampoules pour les saintes huiles, et une bourse bien remplie de gros dollars.

Avocat et Notaire
J. J. MacISAAC, LL. B.
Avocat, Notaire
1100 St-Jacques, Montréal
TÉL. 222
FRANÇOIS ALBERT, S.A.S.

Médecin-Chirurgien
DR. J. BOULANGER
MÉDECIN & CHIRURGIEN
Spécialité: Chirurgie abdominale
Téléphone par le Radiotéléphone de Montréal
EDMONTON AL.

Avocats et Procureurs
LAVERY & DENNIS
AVOCATS ET PROCUREURS
112, rue St-Jacques, MONTRÉAL
Tél. : MARQUE 4144111
Les Maréchaux, Comptables, L'Orléans et L'Économiste

Dentiste
DR. CHAS C. CLERMONT
DENTISTE
Cane de la North et 17ème Ave.
Avenue du Théâtre Capital
MONTREAL

Arpenteur-Géomètre
J. E. MORRIER
ARPEUTEUR-GÉOMETRE
111, Rue St-Jacques
Téléphone 222
FRANÇOIS ALBERT S.A.S.

Architecte
FREDERICK J. O'LEARY, D. S.
CONSEILLER EN ARCHITECTURE
211 Wilton Lodge
MONTREAL
John P. O'Leary, Surintendant des Contrats

ALFRED BOUCHER

langue 8

BOUCHER

ALFRED BOUCHER

ALFRED BOUCHER

Qual retribuam, Domino!
L'été est subitain, ah! pourrais-je prétendre?
Le Seigneur t'aura fait, de sa main douce et tendre,
Et t'abîmer en mon cœur le bien "Vierge, innocente"
Répondre à ce qui passe et me donne la foi,
Et depuis ce moment soutenu par sa grâce,
De ce Jésus-Christ j'ai recherché la face.
Gloria in excelsis deo
Bonne nuit le Seigneur, Je pourrais chanter tout
Offrir à l'Éternel son mémorial d'anniversaire
Un tel bonheur, Seigneur, a-tu tout mon être
C'est l'innocente amour, Je suis devenu par
Honneur de tous parer, à mon Maître aller
Et d'être à tout jamais à Vous Seul consacrer
Rémémorant en moi le doux Seigneur me

L'incendie de l'hospice St-Charles

Le nombre des morts atteint 36

Il manque encore 14 enfants à l'appel. Les murs qui menaient à tomber paraissent momentanément les recherches. Cinq mille hommes à l'œuvre. L'enquête continue. Heroïsme des religieuses pendant l'incendie.
Quelques 16 des... On a trouvé vers midi trois autres cadavres dans les ruines de l'hospice Saint-Charles, partiellement détruit par un incendie ayant lieu hier soir. Le nombre des victimes se trouve ainsi...

dans la nuit du 17 décembre. Des 150 pensionnaires de l'institution, aucun ne perdit la vie, mais deux religieuses furent blessées en opérant le sauvetage. Par une coïncidence extraordinaire, la maison-mère de la congrégation religieuse qui avait la charge de l'hospice St-Charles était justement située de l'autre côté de la rue, et servait de refuge à plus de trois cents enfants échappés au désastre de l'hospice. On évalue à plus d'un million les pertes causées par ces deux dernières incendies, pertes en très petites parties couvertes par les assurances. Depuis ce deuxième désastre, la police exerce une surveillance active autour des institutions de Québec, et épie les activités de personnes suspectes. Québec a besoin d'être sur ses gardes, et de ne rien ménager s'il veut que les institutions qui l'honorent, échappent à des mains qui semblent menacer leur existence. Car on n'est pas prêt d'oublier la série de désastres de ces dernières années, que des déclarations apparemment authentiques, nous révèlent comme étant l'œuvre de ce qu'on appelle communément "la main noire".

Le Cans

LIVRAISON DE Soixante douze leures, et des ce que le Cans de décembre pr Vraiment ce s nes! Tout au le Cardinal Roi petit article su de la revue, M bert. Et vient sation scolaire et opportun le G. Comtois, dou a paru dans le bre. D'une jol ce Maternelle nault, on passa conférence de chef-d'oeuvre en novembre 19 que de la con l'A. C. J. C. 1 prochain livr ces fortes et pour la Simple dame Arthur l lent postique de Madame Be re de tous. P

Une comète durant la semaine de Noël

Cambridge, Mass. La comète de Skjellerup sera clairement visible à l'œil nu dans l'hémisphère septentrional d'ici dix jours. Ce sera un objet notable dans le ciel au commencement des soirées durant la semaine de Noël, annonce le Dr Harlow Chapely, directeur de l'observatoire de Harvard. Le jour de

43. Deaths

BOUCHER -In Victoria, B.C. on August 26, 1994, Mr. Alain (Allen) Joseph Boucher at the age of 88 years. Predeceased by his first wife Marie Schmidt in 1951 and by his second wife Audrey Ward in 1987; also by his son Louis (Bud) in 1985, by his sister Emily Gwatkin in 1993, his brother Louis in 1921 and by sister Bernadette in 1912. His presence will be deeply missed by his loving family, Children, Ron (Bonnie), Peggy (Richard) Dolman, Bill (Diane), Joan (Arnold) Habetler two step daughters, Bev (Randy) Taylor and Wendy (John) Barker; thirteen grandchildren; two great grandchildren; brother, Fred; sisters, Caroline Charlebois, Katherine Monkman and Fernande (Frank) Valliere. Mr. Boucher was born on March 17, 1906 in St. Louis and was an active third degree Knights of Columbus. Prayers will be offered in St. Louis Roman Catholic Church on Friday, September 2, 1994 at 7:00 P.M. Mass will be celebrated in St. Louis Roman Catholic Church on Saturday, September 3, 1994 at 11:00 A.M.

35. Houses For Rent

3m suites available. ll location. Stove, air conditioning. Only. No pets. Call Property Management: 2882.

OR suite available tely. Amber Apartment: 39 - 12th St. East. per month. Call 3-5484.

UL one bedroom its located in Marvers, excellent for or young working ls. Overlooks River thin close walking of downtown. In any amenities and atures. Contact P.A. Leasing Company 7771, 1116 Central Monday to Friday, 5:00p.m., or John's at 763-3497.

AR Heights. Available immediately 1 & 2 suites. Close to n. 5 appliances, ly, no pets. Phone No calls after

Manor: 44-26th t. 1 bedroom suite : immediately. dge, tv cable in- ults only, no pets. n Property Man- at 922-2882 or

T location. One 1 apartment. chelor apartment. References re- children, no pets. 56.

Manor large one on East Hill. n. Includes re- stove, storage, or and dead bolt. ren, no pets.

OD Apartments, treet West, one, three bedroom ve, refrigerator & ted with paved ecurity doors. For culars, 922-2887.

Three bedroom ced backyard. Re- stove and water d. \$505.00 per ets. For appoint- viewaig call fore 9 p.m.

2 bedroom suite. uly 1st. 154-8th Phone 763-3967.

one bedroom water, washer, led. \$330. Near e, 2nd storey, 2nd Ave. West. y 1st. 763-4094.

hts Apartments, t East. Available 1 two bedroom hree appliances, s, air condition- lean and quiet orking people : 763-3646 or

vated one bed- ent suite, fully ailable immedi- 250/month, deposit. Can 43-22nd Street

wo bedroom ent, furnished ished \$275 to eferences and

35. Houses For Rent

2 BEDROOM house with fridge & stove. East Hill area, on bus route. \$400.00 per month. Security deposit required. Phone 764-5056 between 6-9pm.

3 BEDROOM townhouse. West Flat location. Available immediately. References required. Abstainers please. \$450.00 per month. Phone Jim, 764-3849.

A Neat 2 bedroom main floor house. Garage, 4 appliances. 316 -13 Street East. Available July 1st. Telephone 922-8028 leave message.

AVAILABLE July 1st. 3 bedroom bungalow, close in on East Flat. Nice condition and fenced. \$485.00 per month. Call Ron, 763-5301.

AVAILABLE immediately. 4 bedroom house on quiet street in West Flat. Phone 763-0660.

FOR Rent: Small one bedroom house. \$330.00/month plus \$125.00 D.D. Fridge, stove and washer. Available July 1st. Phone 763-7138.

MODERN farm house near pulp mill for lease. Taking written applications from working or retired - 2 references required. Phone 764-3360 evenings & weekends.

HOUSE For Rent: 2 bedroom, fenced yard. \$385.00 per month. 868-2nd Street East. Phone 922-2189.

HOUSE For Rent. Available immediately. Situated in West Flat area. For more information telephone 982-3320.

MANVILLE Bay Town- houses: 16th Avenue & 16th Street West. Large 3 bedroom townhouse units with front and back yard, located in the West Flat area. Fridge, stove, washer and dryer included. Children and small pets welcome. Contact Stephen or Carline at 922-8663 for viewing or contact P.A. Rental & Leasing Services, 1116 Central Avenue, 922-7771.

NEAT 2 bedroom house for July 1st. 4 appliances, fenced yard, garage. East Hill. Responsible person or couple. Call 922-2826.

ONE bedroom house for rent. Fridge, stove, washer, dryer. \$300.00 per month. Phone 922-6767.

36. Room & Board

The Prince Albert Tribal Council Boarding Program, is looking for families who are willing to take northern students into their homes for school year 1991/92. For further information contact Eileen or Dorothea at 922-4610.

41. Funeral Directors



MacKenzie
FUNERAL HOME
& CREMATORIUM
130-9th St. East

Don M. Moriarty
Irwin Hawryluk
Harry Matwishyn
Shannon Labrecque

43. Deaths



BOUCHER —Mrs. Grace Caroline Boucher (nee Berube), the last surviving spouse of the original Boucher family, age 97, of Lloydminster and formerly of Prince Albert, passed away at the Jubilee Home in Lloydminster on Saturday, June 22, 1991. A prayer service will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 25 from the River Park Chapel. Mass of the Resurrection will be celebrated at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 26 from Sacred Heart Cathedral by The Reverend Father Jean Pape. Surviving are three daughters, Norma G. Garrant of Lloydminster, Sask., Caroline (Elmer) Beausoleil of Whitefish, Montana and Kathleen Boucher of Lloydminster, Sask., eight grandchildren: Maureen Garrant Kolada (Miles), David Garrant (Rita), Michele Garrant Boon (Robert), Peter Garrant (Patti), Eloise Garrant Lutes (Bryan), Sharon Beausoleil Watkins (John), Robert Beausoleil (Ann) and Colette Beausoleil, also surviving are twelve great grandchildren and several nieces and nephews. Mrs. Boucher was predeceased by her first husband Arthur Fowler on April 1, 1922, by her second husband Ernest Boucher on April 24, 1966, by her parents Mr. Peter and Mrs. Mary (nee Hughes) Berube and by two brothers and four sisters. Grace was born July 16, 1893 at St. Louis, Sask. Grace had lived in Melfort, Winnipeg and Saskatoon prior to her marriage to Ernest Boucher in November, 1928. Following their marriage, they resided in Marcelin until October, 1951 when they moved to Prince Albert. Grace had been a Lloydminster, Sask. resident since August, 1986. Interment in the family plot, South Hill Cemetery. Arrangements entrusted to RIVER PARK MEMORIAL CHAPEL (764-2727).
LEVESQUE, Mykan —On Friday June 21, 1991 Mykan

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and :

10" RA
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tool box
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12' CAR
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12' VERS
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canvas.
764-7244.
1966 FC
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7 miles w
on pavem
922-1676.
1972 MEF
wagon.
runs gre
miles we
on pavem
922-1676.
1978 PINT

In your reply
Please refer to No. 1193 B

Ms.

W. H. R.
14/7/86

Dominion Lands Office,

Quebec, West 28 June 1886

12
1886

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith
file No 2653 of this office covering the applica-
tion of Mr Baptiste Duchesne senior
for a Homestead Patent for the East
half legal subdivisions 11 & 11 in sec. 9,
the East half L. S. 3, 6, 11 & 11 in sec. 11
and the East half L. S. 3 in sec. 11
Township 45 Range 27 West of
the Second Principal Meridian, the
same having been duly approved and
counter-signed by the Commissioner
of Dominion Lands.

1 Enclos

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

W. H. R.
Agent

The Secretary
Dept of the Interior
Ottawa

Statement Made and Sworn to by Jean Baptiste

Boucher senior in support
of his application for his Patent for File L. S. 11. 14 in sec. 2
" " 3. 6. 11. 14 " of 11
" " 3 Sec 14
Section Twp. 15 Range 27 of 2 Meridian.
Homestead. Pre-emption Nil

3543
7-10

1. What is your name in full, age and Post Office address?
2. Are you a British subject by birth or naturalisation? If naturalised, when and where?
3. What is your trade, profession or calling?
4. When did you obtain entry for this homestead?
5. When did you build your house thereon?
6. When did you perfect your entry to your homestead by taking in your own person possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof.
7. What portion of each year since that date have you resided thereon? State each month.
8. When absent from your homestead where have you resided, and what has been your occupation?
9. Of whom does your family consist; when did they first commence residence upon this homestead, and for what portion of each year since that date have they resided upon it?
10. How much breaking have you done upon your homestead in each year since you obtained entry, and how many acres have you cultivated each year?
11. How many horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs have you had on your homestead each year since date of perfecting entry? Give number in each year.
12. What is the size of your house, and what is its present cash value?
13. What extent of fencing have you made, and what is the present cash value thereof?
14. What other buildings have you erected? What other improvements have you made, and what is the cash value of the same?
15. Are there any indications of minerals or quarries on your homestead? If so, state nature of same, and whether it is more valuable for agricultural than any other purpose.
16. Have you had any other homestead entry? If so, when and where, and what became of it?
17. Have assigned or transferred or agreed to assign or transfer your homestead or pre-emption right or any part thereof? If so, when and to whom.

Jean Baptiste Boucher senior
H. 7 Grandin P. O.
Yes by birth
Farmer
26 May 1886
Fall of 1882
about the 8th August 1886
continuously except from
1st April 1885 till 1st May
1886
at Patoche & fugitive in the
United States
wife & 15 children
12 of them have all along been
with me
about 4 acres under cultivation on my
lot have over 60 acres cultivated on
adjoining lands awarded to my children
I had 3 horses & 2 horned cattle
in 1882. I have now 4 horses
& 14 horned cattle & 2 pigs
20 x 24 ft worth \$100
about 100 acres fenced worth \$100
store house, stables, milk house
worth \$150
I don't know
No
No

Leokatchewan

To wit: I, Baptiste Boucher do solemnly swear that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct in every particular. That I claim a Patent for this Homestead under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act 1883

That I obtained an entry, and claim a Patent for the same for my own benefit, and not in the interest or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn before me at Prince Albert this 26th day of May 1886 having been read over and explained to the said applicant.

Baptiste Boucher his mark

A. Schmidt

ant Local Agent of Dominion Lands for the District.

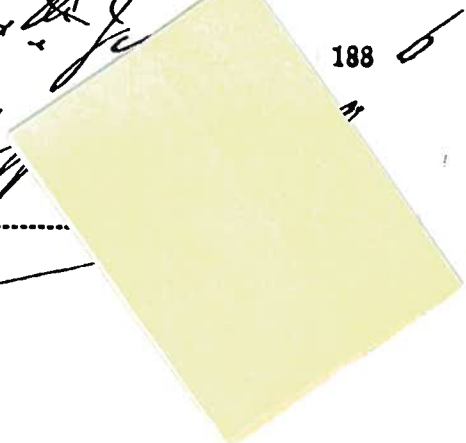
I recommend the foregoing application for Patent, believing that the homestead requirements of the "Dominion Lands Act" have, in this case, been complied with.

J. M. ...
Local Agent of Dominion Lands for Manitoba District.

Winnipeg, 9th June 1886

Accepted as sufficient

[Signature]



2892050
45-9789

Lr. No.
Ref. No. 781078

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 190

Sir,

I have to inform you that a patent for
River Lot 1 to 12, of Section
in Township 45 Range 27 West
of the 2nd Meridian,
bearing date the 29th February, 1900
has issued in your name, and that in accordance with the
provisions of Section 39 of "The Land Titles Act, 1894,"
being Chapter 28 of 57-58 Victoria, it has been forwarded to
the Registrar of the Land Registration District of
who will furnish you with a duplicate certificate of title free
of charge upon receipt of your application to him therefor,
provided he finds the land unencumbered.

For this purpose please place yourself in communication
with that official, giving him your full name and your Post
Office address.

The Registrar's address is

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PERLEY G. KEYES,
Secretary.

To Jean B. Boucher, Esq.
St. Louis
Sask.

Statement Made and Sworn to by Wm. Baptiste Boucher, Sr.

2nd Homestead

in support of his application for his Patent for Rev. Lot No. 17 of Section Thp. 143 Rge. 27 W. of 2^d Meridian.

16

Homestead

Presumption

1. What is your name in full, age and Post Office address?

Wm. Baptiste Boucher, Sr. age 63 years
St. Louis, P.O., Searsville

2. Are you a British subject by birth or naturalisation? If naturalised, State when and where.

Yes by birth

3. What is your trade, profession or calling?

Farmer

4. When did you obtain entry for this homestead?

18 February 1889.

5. When did you build your house thereon?

Jan 1898

6. When did you perfect your entry to your homestead by taking in your own person possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof?

8th day of August 1898 having
resided from date of entry on lot 13 which I then
supposed was my homestead until the township
was subdivided into sections in 1890

7. What portion of each year since that date have you resided thereon? State each month.

Continuously up to the present time

8. When absent from your homestead where have you resided, and what has been your occupation?

wife and children

9. Of whom does your family consist; when did they first commence residence upon this homestead, and for what portion of each year since that date have they resided upon it?

None

10. How much breaking have you done upon your homestead in each year since you obtained entry, and how many acres have you cultivated each year?

Wheat & corn & clover

Broke 10 acres in 1887, 10 acres a few years afterwards
& 12 acres in 1895. Cropped all my cultivated
land each year since 1898 with 100 acres except
summer fallow.

11. How many horned cattle, horses, sheep and pigs have you had on your homestead each year since date of perfecting entry? Give number in each year.

An average of at least 13 or 14 head cattle, 4
horses and 10 sheep each year.

12. What is the size of your house on your homestead, and what is its present cash value?

24 x 20 ft. & 20 x 18 ft. = \$1000.00

13. What extent of fencing have you made on your homestead, and what is the present cash value thereof?

about 1/2 mile more = \$70. or \$25.

14. What other buildings have you erected on your homestead? What other improvements have you made thereon, and what is the cash value of the same?

Granary, Shed, W. Closet, pig sty, kitchen;
Sheep house & stables = \$100.

15. Are there any indications of minerals or quarries on your homestead? If so, state nature of same, and whether the land is more valuable for agricultural than any other purpose.

None.

16. Have you had any other homestead entry? If so, when and where, and what became of it?

Yes, lot 11 adjoining for which I obtained
patent and which I still hold.

17. Have you mortgaged, assigned or transferred, or agreed to mortgage, assign or transfer your homestead or pre-emption right or any part thereof? If so, when and to whom?

Registered

North West Territories

Sworn before me at

I, Jean Baptiste Boucher Sr do solemnly swear that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct in every particular. That I claim a Patent for this Homestead under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act

That I obtained an entry, and claim a Patent for the same for my own benefit, and not in the interest or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn before me at Prince Albert this 23rd day of July 1873 having first been read over and explained to the said applicant.

Jean Baptiste Boucher
mark

John McGeach
Local Agent of Dominion Lands for the District.

I recommend the foregoing application for Patent, believing that the homestead requirements of the "Dominion Lands Act" have, in this case, been complied with.

John McGeach
Local Agent of Dominion Lands for PRINCE ALBERT District.

Ottawa, 27th November 1873

Accepted as sufficient,

[Signature]
Commissioner.

NO BIRTH OR MARRIAGE RECORDS
MAY 27 1873

1 Deaths



BOUCHER - Mr. Fred Boucher, age 96, beloved husband of Mrs. Hazel Boucher of St. Louis, SK passed away in his sleep at the Mont St. Joseph Nursing Home on Sunday, February 21, 1999. Prayer service will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 24 from St. Louis Roman Catholic Church. Debra Daniels and Jacqueline LeBlanc will officiate. Funeral Mass will be celebrated at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, February 25 from St. Louis Roman Catholic Church by the Reverend Father Maurice Fiolleau. The late Mr. Boucher is survived by his loving family: his wife Hazel (nee Dettlor); his sisters Caroline Charlebois of St. Louis, SK, Catherine Monkman of St. Albert, AB, Fernande (Frank) Valliere of St. Albert, AB; his special cousin and caregiver Marilyn Dubreuil of St. Louis, SK as well as nieces, nephews and many friends. He was predeceased by his parents Fred A. and Katherine Boucher; his step-mother Beatrice Boucher; his brothers Louls and Allen; his sisters Emily and Bernadette in infancy; his brothers-in-law Barney Gwatkin, Emmanuel Charlebois and Joseph Monkman; his sisters-in-law Marie and Audrey Boucher; a nephew Dr. Louis Boucher and a great-nephew Barnaby Dolman. Fred was born on June 18, 1902 in St. Louis and resided in the area all his life. He married Hazel in 1932 and together they farmed east of St. Louis until 1965 when they retired to their home in the village. In 1970, Fred was elected to the Town Council and was Deputy Mayor for six years and Mayor for nine years. Because of his fifteen years of dedicated service to his community he was elected "Citizen of the Year in 1970". Fred was a director on the first board of the St. Louis Credit Union. He was a staunch supporter of the Roman Catholic church and worked on the present building. He also worked on the building of the St. Joseph Senior Club. He was always interested in sports and helped to build the curling and skating rink. He made ice in the curling rink for forty-eight years and was caretaker and secretary-treasurer for twenty-four years. Fred was a member of the Knights of Columbus, Lions Club and a director of the St. Joseph Senior Club. Fred enjoyed curling, bowling and golfing and played them until his late 80's. In his youth, Fred was a ball player and a good hockey player. After his retirement, both he and his wife were 4H leaders and judged many achievement days in District #28. Fred will be missed by his many family and friends. It is the family's request that those wishing to place memorials may do so to the Mont St. Joseph Foundation. Interment in the St. Louis Roman Catholic Cemetery. Arrangements are entrusted to the care of RIVER PARK MEMORIAL CHAPEL. 764-2727
Lorne Adams - Funeral Director

Other discussions will centre around the decision to lease or buy, planning long term capital requirements, using life insurance in financing, planning investments, calculating personal income tax, planning for income tax savings and estate planning.

EMENTS



Royal Canadian Legion
BINGO
ARCADE HALL
Tues., Oct 19th
8 p.m.
Jackpot \$300
Within 37 Numbers
Baby Jackpot \$45
1 Game Holiday Purse \$145
15 games \$10 each
2 games \$25 each
Admission 20 games for \$1

Meet The Candidate
TEA
New Democratic Committee
Rooms
AVENUE HOTEL
Monday Evening
8 p.m.
October 18, 1965
Bring your friends
Everyone Welcome

Herald Want Ads
Bring Quicker And
Better Results

andidate
ANDREWS
smorgasbord
— Aqua Inn
p.m.
Liberal Ladies Assn.
cutive members at door

ENING
S
eauty
auty Shop
Building
ed at
East
n Tone Studio)
7, Oct. 19
\$15.00 Darme

Simpson Timber Company was represented by chairman W. G. Reed, president C. Henry Bacon, Jr. and other officials from company headquarters in Seattle. Presiding at the ceremony was R. V. DuMont, vice president and general manager of Simpson Timber Co., Ltd.

Following the button pushing the 125 guests from government, industry and neighboring communities inspected the mill's sawing, drying and planing operations. From its Seattle headquarters, Simpson operates 29 manufacturing plants and forest

Service in 1946 to establish at Shelton, Wash., the nation's only cooperative sustained yield unit, now embracing more than 700,000 acres in Mason, Gray and Clallam counties.

The new mill opened at Shelton B.C. represents an important step forward in the development of Saskatchewan's economy.

DOUBLE OUTPUT
Annual production of 55,000,000 bd ft. of spruce and pine-kiln dried studs will nearly double the province's lumber out-

tax support to local and provincial governments. Marketed as Simpson Red Diamond Studs, the plant's output will be sold half on the Canadian prairies and half in the midwest United States. The mill also will convert waste wood into chips, which will be sold to Manitoba Paper Co., Pine Falls, Man. Each day the plant will ship five rail cars of lumber and five of chips.

Built at a cost of \$2,500,000, the plant includes seven major structures embracing 50,000 square feet located on a 65 acre cleared site four miles south

stored until house, when are burned for the dry equipment in office. There burner for and a fuel brer shavings

Traditional confined to when froze transportation Simpson plan mer months proper equi thus provid ment for loc

In recent built nine mill at a cost of pates this w year's constr be hauled fro the mill site o far as 60 miles. trucks to suppl



MSGR. BOUCHER HONORED

Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. A. Boucher, P.D., pastor of Sacred Heart Cathedral for the past 25 years, was honored on his anniversary at a celebrated Mass and dinner Sunday, attended by friends and parishioners, as well as former parishioners, from all over the city and district. Msgr. Boucher, first Saskatchewan-born to become a priest, came to Prince Albert in 1940 and has been Vicar General of the Diocese since 1962. At Sunday's affair, many parish organizations made presentations to Msgr. Boucher, including one from the Catholic Women's League, Mrs. Goerge

Dean is shown, right, making the presentation to the popular parish priest. R. J. (Bob) Casey, as chairman for the dinner, also made a presentation during the evening. Ald. Frank Dunn was guest speaker while the toast to Msgr. Boucher was proposed by Rev. A. P. Leslie of Wakaw and formerly of Prince Albert. Rev. J. M. Boutin, assistant at the Cathedral, gave the invocation while Very Rev. B. Sharkey, P.S.M. of Melfort pronounced the benediction. — Herald Photo.

TRAFFIC TALLY

	Today
Accidents	0
Damages	0
Injuries	0
Fatalities	0
Total For Year	
Accidents	388
Damages	\$195,685
Injuries	46
Fatalities	1

Tday is the 14th fatality free day in Prince Albert.

Memories Forever





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WOME HAVE BLADDER
After 21 twice as are made miserable irritation caused by Coll. To quickly reaches muscular pain caused by Kidney an try taking 2 little c a glass of water 3 days. CYSTEX is a c septic, also an analg Rheumatism, Sciatic Backache, and m CYSTEX from drug

MOV
Consult

GLENN Martin
For Free Est
Martin & Store
Agent
NORTH A
The gentle moving
763-


Career Opportunity In Management
An old established Canadian Corporation services of a young man with the following characteristics:
● Good health and education. University graduate
● Age 26 to 35 and married
● Some experience in training and supervising people
● The person selected for the position will receive — Extended training in management
● Starting salary up to 8,000 per year, depending on qualifications
● Pension and full group benefits
A move may be essential if you do not reside in
For a personal interview reply to
Box B-71, Daily Herald
giving full particulars