

THE NEWS AFTERMATH

The ceremonies attending the nomination of Cardinal Taschereau takes place on the 6th of June.

The Quebec Government have contributed \$1,000 in aid of sufferers by the Hull fire.

The date of the departure of mail steamers from Quebec has been changed. They now leave on Thursday instead of Saturday.

The Northwest medals for the 90th Battalion have arrived in Quebec, and are now in the hands of the engraver.

Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the front. Several European papers are of the opinion that Russia will secretly support Greece.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, known in literature as 'Carmen Sylva' is reported to be seriously ill.

During the past 24 hours fifteen new cases of cholera and five deaths are reported in Brindisi, and ten new cases in Venice.

Later advices report ten new cases of cholera and four deaths in the Province of Venice, and fifteen additional cases and five deaths in Brindisi.

His Excellency the Governor General has received a cable message from her Majesty expressing her pleasure at the successful opening of the Colonial Exhibition, and her delight at seeing so many Canadians present.

The Munich Gazette announces the failure of the negotiations between the Cabinet and the Landtag for a settlement of the debts of the Bavarian King, and says the refusal of the Landtag to defray the royal indebtedness has resulted in the resumption of judicial actions against the civil list.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have deposited with the financial agents of the Dominion Government in London over two million pounds sterling, being the equivalent of \$10,000,000. This is the first instalment of the twenty million loan which the company has agreed to repay by July 1st.

The bill giving representation to the Northwest Territories was read a second time. The bill gives two members to Assiniboia, and one each to Athabasca and Alberta. The several clauses were discussed by Messrs Cameron, Mills, Casey, Watson, Royal and others. Many clauses objected to were allowed to stand over by agreement.

The bill establishing a Northwest Supreme Court of five judges and five sheriffs, was passed by the Federal Government. It was announced that some of the present stipendiary magistrates may be elevated to the bench, but Government did not bind itself to appoint all or any of them. Mr Blake approved the measure. The salary of these judges will be \$4,000, and \$1,000 travelling expenses.

Hon. L. A. Taillon, Attorney General, has moved a series of resolutions in the Local House which concluded with the following: 'Resolved, that this House express the hope that His Excellency the Governor-General may find the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of offenders against the laws of Canada in connection with the recent disturbances in the Northwest Territory are of such a nature as to justify him in extending to them in Her Majesty's name the royal prerogative of pardon.'

According to Sir John's bill the electoral districts in the Northwest will be Saskatchewan, Alberta and East and West Assiniboia. The east riding of Assiniboia as lies to the east of a line drawn from the international boundary line, along the centre of the road allowance between the fifteenth and sixteenth ranges of townships lying west of the second initial meridian in the system of Dominion Land surveys, as the same is now or is hereafter set off, to the northerly boundary of the said provisional district of Assiniboia. The west riding lies west of this line. Any four or more electors may nominate a candidate. The persons qualified to vote at the election of such members shall be the bona fide male residents and householders, of adult age, who are not aliens or Indians, within the electoral district and who have respectively resided in such electoral district for at least twelve months immediately preceding the writ.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company have presented to Father Lacombe an oil painting of the Blessed Virgin and the Infant Jesus as a token of their appreciation of his services in inducing the Black Feet Indians of the North, west to take no part in the Louis Riel uprising. They recognize the fact that priests are the safeguards of law and order, the promoters of peace, the friends of humanity.—Catholic Columbian.

FROM OTTAWA

Three hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway have been sold in London at 90.

It is understood the contract for bacon for Indian supplies has been awarded to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Two powerful locomotives for the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway were shipped on Monday from Montreal. Mr Royal has asked whether the Government is aware that a large number of settlers are moving into Manitoba from Dakota and Texas and also what is the intention of the Government regarding the improvement of navigation on the Red River.

Replying to Mr. Royal, Mr Carling said the Government was aware there was a considerable influx of settlers from the States now commencing to move into Manitoba. The Department had not the figures yet but intended to ascertain as far as possible the number.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr. Royal, said the Government had received from the Government of Manitoba a copy of a petition respecting the improvement of the Red River navigation and it was intended to have an examination made with the view of arriving at an estimate of the work.

The Winnipeg delegation have returned from interviewing the C. P. R. authorities at Montreal and while declining to speak of the details of the interview expressed themselves more than satisfied with the result of the visit. Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Olds were seen, and three hours' conversation and discussion of Northwest affairs ensued, the former remaining away from the annual meeting of the C. P. R. directors in order to meet the delegation. Mr. Turner on behalf of the Board of Trade, placed the views of the Board before the meeting. All that was asked was the rates from points east of Winnipeg to local points shall together not exceed the through rates by more than the cost to the C. P. R. of handling goods at Winnipeg—say, four cents per hundred pounds. In other words they asked that every merchant in the Northwest be given the option of buying at the same prices in Montreal or Winnipeg. Both Van Horne and Olds discussed the position fully and friendly with the delegation, and their views are now thoroughly in accord as to the policy that should be carried out for the development of the country in the joint interest of the company and the country. While all that the delegation asked will probably not be granted, there are hopes that a reduction of about 15 per cent on local rates will be made, and a mutual understanding as to the identity of interests arrived at which appeared to be most gratifying to the members of the delegation.

THE HOME RULE BILL

London May 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. His voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hoarse and feeble but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period described Home Rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial unity. The speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regarded the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the Empire he reminded the House that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to concede

HOME RULE TO CANADA

Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to day, Canada did not get Home Rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got Home Rule. Irish cheers. During the Canadian controversy he took a very active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate. The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland (Opposition cheers), not in every particular. So the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But although not parallel their positions are analogous.

WHAT WAS THE ISSUE

in the case of Canada. Government from Downing street. These few words embrace the whole controversy, government from Westminster. (Hear hear.) What was the cry of those who resisted autonomy for Canada. It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion in the relation of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the Empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself, that was regarded as dangerous. (Irish cheers.) In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel.

There is danger to the unity of the Empire in our present relations with Ireland. But the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy, instead of existing mischief. (Cheers.) In those days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this house as rebels. Prolonged Government and Parnellite cheers. Some of these so called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were also of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were of French extraction and Catholics? No, sir, the English in Up-

per Canada did exactly the same thing.

BOTH REBELLED

He remembered O'Connell, in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French Canadian leader Papineau, saying, 'This case is just the case of Ireland, with this difference: The Canadian agitator has 'u, at the end of his name instead of at the beginning. Laughter. The Canadian rebels, were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and the victors were the vanquished. If the military were the victors the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL

(Cheers and derisive cries.) He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless (hear hear) if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. Mr. Gladstone then took up the objections and answered them. He was willing to make modifications in the details of his scheme and courted the fullest discussion and freest expression of opinion. He challenged Lord Hartington if he had a plan for settling the question, to declare it. He concluded with,

A MAGNIFICENT PERORATION

saying: 'The fate of Ireland could not be cast into a lottery of politics. He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let the opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a palpable road through the darkness. Cheers. The members of the House of Commons have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of 700 years ago, of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore, the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation.'

Loud and prolonged cheering.

THE AMENDMENT

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who on rising was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell had ever stopped short of asking for complete independence, and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the earth. He, Hartington feared that the Premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an ultimatum measure he failed to remember a single instance to which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentients to take who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the House could be immediately revised. He believed that the concession made tonight would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion he moved that the bill be read six months hence. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

It is the opinion of the lobby of the House that if defeated Mr. Gladstone will resign and not ask for the dissolution of Parliament and that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet.

PREFER MANITOBA

A Number of Settlers After Examining Dakota Returns to This Country

A young man named Arthur Walker, whose father has a 250 acre farm six miles from Fergus in the county of Wellington, Ontario passed through the city three weeks ago to look for land for him self and his brother in Dakota, and has been travelling ever since in that State but returned here last night to make his future home in Manitoba. He was not very favorably impressed with Dakota as a farming country, and says that the most of the settlers in the 'new districts' there have not made very much progress for the past two years, owing to the failure of the crops by frosts and other causes. The want of timber is another drawback, and mud shacks are the rule with an odd frame house here and there, in many of the largest settlements. He intends to locate near Burnside and go into mixed farming on a large scale.

Mr. Anton Frost, an old Dakota settler arrived by the same train with his family, for the purpose of going into market gardening and butter making near the city, and two other parties from Texas have been here for some days looking for farm lands. There seems to be a considerable number coming over this year from across the line.

NOTICE

Weights and Measures

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

By order,

W. HIMS WORTH, Secretary.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1894

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